



PROGRESS REVIEW

2013
2014



South Asia Partnership-Pakistan

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Title:	Progress Review 2013 - 2014
Report by:	Abbas Ali Siddiqui
Edited by:	Mohammad Asif Rana
Title & Layout Design by:	Mahboob Ali
Computer Work by:	Tabassum Shahzad Khan
Printer:	Jamal Printers
Copy to be requested from:	South Asia Partnership-Pakistan



SOUTH ASIA PARTNERSHIP-PAKISTAN

Haseeb Memorial Trust Building, Nasirabad,
2km Raiwind Road, P.O. Thokar Niaz Baig,
Lahore-53700, Pakistan.

Ph: 92-42-35311701-3,5-6, Fax: 92-42-35311710

Email: info@sappk.org, Website: www.sappk.org



Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BB	Building Bridges
BHU	Basic Health Units
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAT	Committee against Torture
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CIGs	Formation of Common Interest Groups
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CO	Community Organization
CONGAD	Conseil des Organizations Non Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CS	Civil Society
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
D.I. Khan	Dera Ismail Khan
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDT	Enterprise Development Training
FIM	Forum for Democratic Global Governance
FM	Frequency Modulation
GLAs	Government Line Agencies
HRWG	Human Rights Working Group
INGOs	International Non-government Organizations
IPHRC	Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LG	Local Government
LGs	Local Governments
LOGIN	Local Governance Initiative and Network
MCOs	Men's Community Organizations





MENA	Middle East and North Africa
ML	Military Land
NADRA	National Data Registration Authority
NGOs	Non-government Organizations
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PLRP	Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
QPSW	Quaker Peace and Social Witness
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAP	South Asia Partnership
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDVRC	Sustainable Development for Vulnerable and Rural Community
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UCs	Union Councils
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
VAW	Violence against Women
WCOs	Women's Community Organizations
ECRG	Effective Citizenship and Responsive Governance
ECG	Effective Citizen' Group
HRF	Human Rights Fund

Executive Director's Note

I am happy to share the major finding of SAP-Pakistan's work during the year 2013-2014. Pakistan General Elections of 2013 marked historic, smooth and peaceful transition of power between two democratically elected civilian governments as the first completed its full term. This is a sign of strengthening of the democratic institutions and healthy electoral process after years of struggle. This was one of the cherished dreams of civil society organizations in Pakistan.

As we move into a new phase, we have to remain alive to the fact that extremism, gender bias, denial of human dignity, human insecurity especially with regards to life and livelihood, continue to remain as uphill tasks. We find ourselves embattled against directly to governance incapability, weak-willed policy and megalomaniac social values. And each passing day, we also have to remind ourselves of the fact that Pakistan is by and large in a hostile situation. One may contest the argument whether we are safe or not from foreign invasion, but there is hardly any disagreement on the fact that we are unhappier as a nation, religious groups, women, minorities, children and insecure youth. Therefore, in order to change towards a total positive index, we need to change the narrative and expression at the societal, policy and the governance level. We need to be inclusive, responsive an, efficient. South Asia Partnership-Pakistan - as part of civil society organizations - is contributing its small humble part while working in thousands of villages and urban settlements of more than 48 districts of Pakistan in all four provinces. We need to go even beyond both as individual organization and partner of networks.

This report of 2013-2014 illustrates our work in the field, for the citizens of Pakistan without disregard for any particular segment. We have been successful in most of the targets we set for ourselves with the generous support of our friends, colleagues, staff, donors and networks. While we take stock of our successes and failures comprehensively under programs internal and external reviews/mid-reviews, this report is basically on the side of success side. Those who are familiar with us know that we are never shy of admitting our failures and we are never a miser in celebrating and sharing our successes too.



So, dear friends, the struggle is still on, amidst all these hopes and fears. We shall continue to refer back to our friends and colleagues for their advice and support. We are sharing this report with you with the expectation that you shall finger through this and help us improve. With this, I thank all of you from the core of my heart for being there.

Mohammad Tahseen
Executive Director



Executive Summary

South Asia Partnership-Pakistan (SAP-PK) continued to work on Democratic Governance, Poverty and Livelihood, Human Security and Safe Environment, Peace and Regional Cooperation and Gender Justice during 2013-2014.

Major interventions of SAP-Pakistan this year include efforts for strengthening the democratic processes by making them more inclusive and accountable. The organization is implementing AAWAZ Voice and Accountability Programme in 13 districts of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in this regard. The programme strives to make significant contribution by pushing for inclusive democracy, stronger accountability and issue based political processes. Women participation in political and public sphere, peaceful dispute resolution and social cohesion and raising demand for better social services are major interventions of the programme.

Another area of concern for SAP-PK has been peace and human security. Social exclusion, the inability to accommodate diverse identities, belief systems and perspectives has spawned extremism and violence in Pakistan. Presently, extremism is a state crisis. So, different initiatives of SAP-Pakistan focused on empowering marginalized sections for peace and human security in 2013-2014. "Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor" of SAP-PK, for example, strives for greater citizens' voices and actions through promoting cultural and political sensitive dispute resolutions and citizen-state engagement in promoting peace and democratic governance in Pakistan. Then "Citizens First: Improving Human Security" is also a major programme to ameliorate conditions of human security and contribute towards good governance by strengthening the social contract and restore peoples trust in participation in governance. It also focusses on building trust among citizens regardless of religious, sectarian, ethnic and cultural identities.

During 2013-2014, SAP-PAK continued to mobilise larger civil society organisations and cross-sections of society, under Aman Ittehad forum - a vibrant alliance of CSOs -with the shared purpose of expanding and making peace efforts more visible and effective. We mobilised peoples' voice in 40 districts, across the



country, on peace, condemnation of Talibanisation and increase in women's participation in the political processes.

SAP-PK also furthered its people's agenda of regional cooperation for attaining peace in the regional context, during 2013-2014. We conducted many joint dialogues of politicians, human rights activists, media and parliamentarians. We held these dialogues on Pak-India peace process, role of media for lasting peace and friendship in the region, demilitarization of the region, No-War pact in South Asia, foreign policy as civilian prerogative and non-interference in affairs of neighbouring countries.

Violence against women is one important area of attention for SAP-PK's core programme. We believe, on the basis of statistics, that violence against women continued to exist unabated in 2013-2014 despite proclamation of various pro-women laws in the past few years. Therefore, honour killings, child marriages, sexual crimes against women, forced marriages and domestic violence were few areas we focused during 2013-2014 under different projects and activities. SAP-PK put some extra efforts in our "Sustainable Development for Vulnerable and Rural Community (SDVRC)" programme. We aimed to ensure women's involvement in all programme packages. "Engendering Change" strengthened civil society organizations on gender equality, gender sensitive organizational policies and systems and the "Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010". The programme "Ending torture and ill treatment on women in police custody" dealt with safe and secure environment for women in police custody and dealt with Police officials, *Dar-ul-Amans*, women jails and women survivors in jails. "WE CAN End all Form of Violence against Women" successfully brought attitudinal change in some pockets of society where we have been working. Awareness for fundamental rights of women is now comparatively raised in our domain of the campaign. We also conducted a programme, i.e., "Enhancing Access and Quality for Girls Education in Pakistan" on the girls' right to education to bring about sustainable change in women's condition and position.

For the past many years, SAP-Pakistan is working to strengthen democratic global governance through the empowerment and engagement of civil society in the Muslim world. "Building Bridges: Civil Society in OIC Countries Engaging with the



Multilateral Sphere” was initiated with the primary aim to build the capacity of civil society in OIC countries and other Muslim communities to impact the multilateral sphere. SAP Pakistan, as satellite base of the programme, convened three Civil Society consultations—Bangladesh in-country meeting at Dhaka, a South Asian meeting at Lahore and Indonesia in-country meeting at Jakarta, focusing issues and strategies of CS engagement with the OIC.

Addressing poverty and livelihood issues of vulnerable and poor on sustainable basis has been another thematic area of SAP-Pakistan during 2013-2014. “The Sustainable Development for Vulnerable and Rural Community (SDVRC) reduced poverty in beneficiary families of the Khyber Agency and districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The programme undertakes various interventions to empower poor and vulnerable groups and rebuild/enhance community institutions so their members are able to claim their rights. We also strive to strengthen livelihood among poor and vulnerable groups and built community physical infrastructure on long term sustainable basis. SAP-Pakistan has also been focusing for the protection and promotion of the rights of religious minorities and children





What is South Asia Partnership-Pakistan?

As member of South Asian civil society movement, South Asia Partnership-Pakistan (SAP-PK) is striving to empower marginalized sections of society and working to influence policies in favor of people. The organization derives its name from a regional network, i.e., South Asia Partnership. This is a volunteer network of participatory development-support organizations operating under the same name and for the same purposes in Canada and four South Asian countries, i.e., Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It has some presence in India as well, through a collective form of three different organizations. All these organizations and Sri Lanka Center for Development Facilitation collectively form South Asia Partnership-International (SAP-International).

Vision

SAP-Pakistan's vision is to create an engendered, critical society in South Asia based on the universal principles of human dignity, justice, democracy and peaceful coexistence.

Mission

The mission of SAP-Pakistan is to create enabling environment for participatory governance and sustainable collective action for peace, human security and regional cooperation at South Asian level, through organization of the marginalized sections of society and development of their capacities.

Strategic Objectives

The organization operates with three core objectives, which are as following:

1. Strengthening of the capacities of local groups/organizations, their networks, mid-level non-government organizations (NGOs), small farmers, workers and religious minorities, including women and men, to protect, support and promote equality, sustainable community development, livelihood, peace, human security, and democratic values;

2. Research and advocacy of initiatives on human rights, poverty, sustainable livelihood, peace and human security at the local, provincial, national and regional levels;
3. Networking of the civil society organizations, small farmers and workers at the local, provincial and national level.

Our Strength

- We are working in 4000 villages and urban settlements of 48 districts of Pakistan;
- We are actively involved with national and regional civil society organization (CSO) networks, forums and social movements;
- We have linkages in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan with peace, rights groups and movements;
- We engage with government, political parties, media and other shades of civil society;
- We hold a key position in the civil society movement in Pakistan which leads us to increased engagements in advocacy and political activism on a wide range of issues through diverse political expressions (political workers and leaders, women groups, peace activists, trade unions, parliamentarians, minority groups etc.);
- We can mobilize ourselves quickly on emerging issues and mobilize communities at a short notice because of our presence in almost all districts of Pakistan;
- We have experience of implementing regional and international programs;
- We have staff with varied professional experience and knowledge on key themes and issues as well as good inter-personal communication;
- We have a functioning board, general body and partners' forums involved in organizational planning policy-making, and accountability and provide strategic guidance and vision;
- We have a team of volunteers, partner organizations and coordinating councils who contribute in the on-going work and struggle of SAP-Pakistan.



1 Aawaz Voice and Accountability Programme

AAWAZ Voice and Accountability programme - or AAWAZ Programme in brief - envisions stable, tolerant, inclusive, prosperous and democratic Pakistan. The programme strives to strengthen the fragile democratic processes, by making them more inclusive, accountable and thus stable. It is built on the premise that people, particularly women and members of excluded groups, can safely and more effectively make their voices heard to government and they are better able to work together across gender, ethnic, and class divides to impact lasting change. This manifestation contributes to more open and inclusive democratic process in Pakistan and thus improves government's accountability before its citizens.

AAWAZ is DFID-funded, five-year programme, being implemented through four leading Pakistani NGOs including SAP-Pakistan. AAWAZ Consortium is working in 45 districts of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where incidences of women's political participation, peace and social cohesion, and access to public services are on the lower side. Women, excluded groups, religious and sectarian minorities, politicians and activists, civil society institutions, political parties, government departments and academic institutions are the beneficiaries of the programme. SAP-Pakistan is implementing it in 13 districts (130 UCs and 1,300 villages/urban settlements) of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. The structures we formed, under this initiative, facilitate citizens and communities to organise at the village, union council (UC), tehsil and district level, and thus nurture democratic values in the country. There are 1500 Village/Settlement Forums, 130 UC Forums and 13 District Forums, each containing between 15 and 20 male and female community members, actively working in SAP-PK's humble credit on the stated vision. The program started in 2012 and it is barely a year of its regular activities after the initial mobilisation.

Following were some interventions of the programme during 2013-2014:

AAWAZ Districts of SAP-PK

1. Faisalabad
2. Lahore
3. Nankana Sahib
4. Toba Tek Singh
5. Bahawalnagar
6. Bahawalpur
7. Bhakkar
8. Layyah
9. Pakpattan
10. Charsadda
11. Chitral
12. Lower Dir
13. Bannu



Women' Participation in Political and Public Sphere

- A series of meetings and focus group discussions of AAWAZ Women's Caucus held at UC and district level. The discussions focused issues of social and economic barriers to women's participation in political processes including unequal distribution of resources, lack of awareness about their rights, and cultural hindrances that prevent their access to active politics as voters as well as contestants
 - We organized women assemblies mainly led by rural women and activists to interact with political parties and discuss issues concerning their political participation with the legislators and representatives of political parties. The assemblies identified a number of issues including discrimination against women and non-cooperation from local administration, and suggested methods for improvement.
 - We organized a series of seminars, forums and awareness sessions at the district and tehsil level in connection with General Elections 2013 and upcoming elections of local government. These events enabled women, young voters, people with disabilities, and members of minority religions to reach out and enhance the possibility of their active participation in elections.
 - The events highlighted issues like CNIC registration, access to polling stations in remote areas, cultural constrains, importance of minorities as voters, the role of Election Commission to facilitate increased turn-out of voters and the law and order situation.
- SAP-PK undertook panel discussions, talk shows, question answer sessions, and broad-cast public service messages, on Radio Pakistan and FM radio channels, on a number of issues including democratic process, women's participation in political processes and general elections, women empowerment and ending violence against women.

Dispute Resolution and Social Cohesion

- Developing skills of local community members to identify, pre-empt and resolve disputes in a peaceful manner is a sensitive part of AAWAZ. Although forums like *Panchayats* and *Jirgas* address disputes at family and community level in our cultural norms, but these are illegitimate and these clash state





laws. AAWAZ promotes peace, tolerance and social cohesion, enabling peaceful resolution of disputes and collaboration within and among communities for common solutions. So, we organized a series of sessions with community members, religious clergy, retired police officials, representatives of religious minority communities and the local political leadership on the importance of enhancing skills for pre-empting and resolving disputes through dialogue and discussion. We also held public rallies, seminars and discussions, at the district level, and highlighted the importance of peaceful resolution of conflicts and strengthening of the sectarian harmony.

- We organized festivals at the village level. Festivals – or *Melas* as we traditionally call it – are centuries old tradition for building harmony and fostering social cohesion across the communities and groups that have diverse social identities like religion, class, cast, ethnicity and beliefs. These are cultural expressions to spread universal values of humanity, equality, unity and peace. SAP-Pakistan organized a number of *Melas* and music festivals during the reported period. We also organized theater performances while engaging local theater groups in all the districts on the issues of women participation in public life, peace building and peaceful resolutions of conflicts. Cricket and football matches, puppet shows on the importance of education, health and other social issues as well as musical and poetry programmes (*Mehfil-e-Mushaira*) were also organized in respective districts keeping in view the local norms and culture.
- SAP-PK also organized debate competitions at school level where male and female students delivered speeches on the importance of peace and tolerance. Youth, women and men were involved in these activities to bring people closer.

Access to Social Services

- *Aawaz Samaji Khidmat* Committees of the Village, UC and District Forums, comprising of political activists, ex-local councilors, local CSO activists and community members, addressed issues related to services delivery in government departments. These forums generated dialogues between community and departments for improvement in education, health and water

and sanitation sectors. The discussions created awareness in the communities, mobilized them to demand and helped them learn the processes of services. The Forums also addressed the issues like missing facilities in schools, education for girls, registration of child births, the state of Basic Health Units (BHU), political participation of women and effective accountability of public office holders, etc.

- SAP-PK organized *Khuli Kachehries* (open courts) at the UC level. These open dialogues were held among local communities and representatives of state institutions. The assemblies highlighted major issues concerning gender inequalities, local disputes, inadequate social services delivery especially of health and education. It was the first time that the local communities reached to the concerned government departments and discussed their real issues like insecurity, poor girls' education, unemployment, local disputes, lack of institutional support, law and order situation, energy and power issues, health concerns and infrastructure issues. The duty bearers responded to the questions and explained reasons for their failure or slowness on a number of fronts. The officials, however, committed to facilitate people to address their concerns. They also requested support and close coordination on the part of community to resolve their issues.





Samina Makes it for the First Time in Her Family

Samina Gull, 25, married and having 3 children, belongs to Bhatti caste. She is resident of Chak No. 81 Military Land (ML), UC Behal, Tehsil and District Bhakkar. Her husband is a daily-wage labourer. She belongs to a poor family. She, along with other community women, participated in different activities arranged by SAP-PK in her village regarding women political participation. She learnt about her right to participate in LG elections. She aspired to contest for Lady General Councilor for UC Behal. However, it wasn't so easy. Her family members and other community members did not allow her for that. She however got strength by regularly participating in activities in her village. She started convincing her family members about her basic rights and encouraged them to keep taking part in the discussions on basic rights of women and importance of women's political participation. The village, like of the entire region, has rigid power hierarchies. Samina's husband was afraid of village *Numberdar* (person nominated by government to collect revenue at village level) who was against her political participation. The *Numberdar* threatened Samina and her family not to get involved in politics otherwise she might have to bear "undesirable consequences". But she did not care and kept motivating herself, family and the neighbours to stand. Finally, she succeeded. Her husband has allowed her to take part in LG elections. She also got the sympathies of other community members who took part in the events organized by SAP Pakistan. The community members offered her their full support in the elections. She got courage and submitted papers for Lady General Councilor for the UC Behal. She is quite happy and thankful to SAP-PK for conducting informative sessions and creating an enabling environment for women's political participation.

2 Citizens First: Improving Human Security

“Citizens First” is SAP-PK’s four years project being implemented in Punjab in partnership with OXFAM Novib. The project seeks to ameliorate conditions of human security and contribute towards good governance by strengthening the social contract, i.e. citizens build up trust among themselves and towards democratically elected governments as reliable partner, regardless of religious, sectarian, ethnic and cultural identities, and reciprocate peace building efforts with Afghan civil society groups inside Pakistan and Afghanistan. SAP-Pakistan is implementing this project in District Bhakkar. District Bhakkar is known for poverty, illiteracy and weak citizens’ participation in political processes. It is also known as a hotbed for Shia-Sunni sectarian conflict and a recruitment ground of banned sectarian and religious groups. The project, Citizens First, comprises of a set of different results and interventions like:

- Mobilization and education of community on the issues of human rights, peace, tolerance and social services
- Facilitation of community groups to interact and engage with local authorities for basic social services
- Facilitation of CSOs to lobby and campaign for pro- people planning and budget allocation by putting forward alternative recommendations
- Campaigning and lobbying with National and Provincial Assemblies and related bureaucracy in Pakistan for responding positively towards international commitments and obligations for rights of citizens
- Building people to people contact among citizens of Pakistan and Afghanistan for cooperation and peace





Under the stated project, SAP-PK conducted several activities this year, aiming at promoting social harmony through cultural means like *melas*, theater and music. We organized citizens' forums on democratization of public policies impacting peace and conflict in Pakistan's social, political and economic context. Likewise, we held a series of dialogues with district authorities on the plight of the communities and basic social services. Continuous process of engagement with district authorities of departments like of Health, Education, Agriculture and Horticulture, Social Welfare, Local Government and Finance and Planning was also initiated for information seeking on budgetary allocations and provision of various

development schemes in the area. This process provided knowledge to the communities about the processes involved in financial planning. Cultural expression has also been an effective tool for peace building for SAP-PK. We organized a *mela* (festival) at *Darbar Amiran Shah*, UC *Kohawar Kalan*, in Bhakkar, and brought people of different religions and sects together to promote harmony and tolerance through singing of Sufi poetry, dances, and theater and sports contests. It was successful in drawing attention of communities, media, trade unions, lawyers, political parties and students alike.

- Human security academic material needs to be incorporated in military training curriculum. Senior human security advisor should be employed to sensitize human security issues in military establishments.
- Human security has to have a regional approach rather than individual approach.
- SAARC should be reinvigorated for taking the issue of regional peace forward.
- Militarization has to be brought down. Defense expenditures should be reduced by at least 10% annually.
- South Asia should have a no-war pact. If a charter of war is signed, it does not permit a country to go to war. Issues must be resolved in a peaceful democratic manner.
- Moving beyond electoral democracy is required for pursuance of true democratic institutions and system.
- All sections of the society need to be represented in the parliament and that parliament has to be made sovereign in front of which all institutions of the state have to be accountable. Only parliament to decide on foreign, economic and defense policy.

SAP-PK also brought out a research study **“Assessment of the Provincial Budget”** this year to inform stakeholders, especially CSOs and activist groups, on process and framework of budget preparation and implementation. This study analyzed and made public the details of budgets especially provincial budgets to stakeholders and activists, identified the space of citizens’ action for budget advocacy, promoted and develop peoples perspective on budget planning, preparation and implementation and offered recommendations for budget planning, preparation and implementation through consultative process. We shared findings with the members of parliament and media in a provincial conference in order to seek space for pro-people discourse in the policy formulation and policy information corridors. The research was widely welcomed by the civil society, specially media and NGOs.

SAP-PK undertook a regional conference, inviting parliamentarians and CS activists, academicians, politicians, researchers and the representatives of INGOs from Afghanistan, India and Pakistan at Islamabad, in October 2013. This conference, **“Foreign Policy and Budget: Effects on Human Security”**, discussed at length the:

- Foreign Policy and Budget: Effects on Human Security
- Democratization of Public Policies: People Spirited Perspective
- Human Security Institutions: Sharing Grassroots Experiences

The participants discussed in detail the issues like pro-people budgeting, foreign policy, de-militarization, regional peace and pro-people policies. They stressed that the democratically elected governments need to spend more on education in order to take the level of human and social security higher. Some of the recommendations were democratization of foreign policy, instilling good relations with neighbouring countries, especially bordering countries, and resolution of greater internal security issues, formation of pressure groups to promote citizen’ participation and representation and etc. Afghan foreign policy embodies non-interference in affairs of neighbouring countries and the same treatment was demanded by the intellectuals and public representatives from Afghanistan. The conference also demanded that more NGOs should be incorporated in the system which should act as bodies that convey the opinion and needs of the poor to





budget planners and policy makers. So NGOs would enable masses to connect to the people in government. Foreign policy, under civilian supremacy, should promote trade and peace in the region through an activist agenda. Pakistan's Planning Commission should be made the secretariat of the National Economic Council/Council of Common Interests, it was also recommended. Some other recommendations included:

- The evolutionary process of democracy should go on and not be interrupted.
- Immediate steps to take for the process of democracy are tax collection and assessing assets of highly endowed parliamentarians.
- CSOs should organize lobby/pressure groups to aggressively urge national and regional governments to have more deliberative policy and decision-making approaches and consider forging the cross-border cooperative security strategies that include the engagement of citizens around a vision of resolving human security concerns, regional solidarity and harmonious co-existence.
- For effective grassroots progression towards prosperity, a political movement needs to be linked with social service and social movements, without which both cannot survive and change unexpected. Civil society and NGOs should invest in social movements and work and have a political direction.
- A counter terrorism strategy, similar to that of Pakistan, should be initiated, completed and implemented in Afghanistan and India as part of the joint efforts in combating security threats.
- Increase human security budget, especially in Punjab.
- Avoid shirking the responsibility for vertical health programmes, population planning and higher education and prevent roll back of the 18th Amendment in these areas.
- Devolution of power to local level to deepen democratization.
- Implementation of Article 25-A with a definite time line.
- Curriculum reform to eliminate hate speech.
- Health, water supply and sanitation and population planning should be managed as an integrated whole. Health indicators call for the declaration of an emergency.
- Each department should come out with a citizen's charter, with clear road map for the delivery of outcomes.

3 Sustainable Development for Vulnerable and Rural Community

The Sustainable Development for Vulnerable and Rural Community (SDVRC), a twenty-eight months initiative aims to reduce poverty in the Khyber Agency and District Dera Ismail Khan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. The programme is being implemented with the financial support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). The main components of the programme, i.e., i) Community Institutions and Networking, ii) Livelihood Enhancement and Protection and iii) Community Physical Infrastructure, correspond to three results of the programme as following:

1. Empower poor and vulnerable groups, revive community collective actions, and rebuild and enhance community institutions so their members are able to claim their rights;
2. Improve and strengthen livelihoods among poor and vulnerable groups with particular attention paid to women;
3. Build community physical infrastructure to create a hygienic environment, provision of energy sources, clean drinking water and clean environment on long term sustainable basis.

Gender mainstreaming grasps a significant portion in all the interventions of SAP-Pakistan. In SDVRC, SAP Pakistan emphasized on putting extra efforts ensuring women involvement in all programme packages. Under the programme, men and women community organizations have been formed in order to mainstream women in development process. A total of 81 women community organizations have been formed with a membership of 2,659 households. Community management skills of female activists (50% of the total) have been enhanced to the extent where they can manage the day to day activities of their organizations, motivate/facilitate and take lead role in the development of their areas and bring women into the mainstream development.

Under the programme, SAP-Pakistan is trying to achieve the target of livelihood development through a number of interventions including rural financing, infrastructure development, developing natural resource management and





enterprise development. The programme was started in 15 villages of three UCs of the two districts, with an outreach to more than 6,000 households. SAP-Pakistan established community institutions and built the capacities of the community activists through different interactive activities like Community Management Skills Trainings during 2013. The maturity level of CO can be judged by the number of implemented Community Infrastructure Projects, nomination of more than 2, 500 community members for various technical and vocational, rural finance services and income generating trainings. The linkage development initiatives, especially the meetings with government line agencies (GLAs), have also enabled the community institutions to expand the scope of services available to communities in Khyber Agency and D.I. Khan District. It helped create an overall environment conducive to development. In this connection, SAP-PK developed 26 COs and one village organization (VO) with further linkage with different government and non –government organization for undertaking development activities. These collaborations spanned the fields of education, health, and Natural Resource Management (NRM), National Data Registration Authority (NADRA) registration services and infrastructure development.

The development of rural infrastructure in the selected areas of SDVRC is based on the best practices of SAP-Pakistan, where the resources reach to the poor areas as well as marginalized segment of the society. Further, the organization facilitated communities to undertake Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects. This has created a sense of ownership and responsibility to complete and maintain the projects on sustainable basis and ensure transparency and accountability.

In order to improve the livelihood of the rural communities, under the **enterprise development component**, SDVRC has followed a two prong strategy: the provision of Enterprise Development Training (EDT) and providing technical/employable vocational skills trainings.

SAP-PK undertook the following major interventions in the reported period:

- **Poverty Score Card:** A total of 6,429 households were assessed for their possible categorization in the poverty bands.

- **Poverty Profiling and Mainstreaming of the Poor:** A total of 6,429 households as beneficiaries (direct and Indirect) resided in the two district D.I. Khan and Khyber Agency, Peshawar
- **Institutional development and networking:** Effective and viable community organizations at *Muhallah* (hamlet), village and UC level were established and provided them technical assistance and training services on project community management skills, planning and management, accounting, leadership, poverty mapping, organizational development etc. Thirty local initiatives undertaken and social disputes resolved by local institutions.
- **Formation of Community Organizations:** A total of 237 Community Organisations-156 men (MCOs) and 81 women (WCOs) - were formed during the period. The MCOs have a total membership of 7,622 households, whereas 2,659 households have been organized around the WCOs.
- **Community Management Skill Trainings:** A total of 194 trainings were provided to maintain credit savings, record meeting attendance, manage credit registers etc.
- **Exposure Visits:** Seven exposure visits were arranged to benefit community activists in terms of learning from the experiences and achievements of other communities and programmes.
- **Meetings with GLAs:** Three meetings with GLAs were organized during the reporting period to share the experiences of activists and office bearers of various COs. Government line institutions were invited to local events in order to provide opportunity to local institutions to develop linkages with them.
- **Livelihood enhancement and protection:** More than 889 trainings on enterprise development were provided to the poor. Provided trainings to 2,619 individuals in enterprise development and in technical and employable skills based on the demands of communities. Developed the entrepreneurial skills of 930 community members in enterprise development.
- **Formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs):** A total of nine groups, consisting of 5-6 members each, were formed of the entrepreneurs having common enterprises.
- **Formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs):** A total of nine groups, consisting of 5-6 members each, were formed of the entrepreneurs having common enterprises.



Beating the Odds

Ejaz Hussain is father of four children-- three sons and a daughter. He is a member of a common (business) interest group formed by SAP-Pakistan in his union council Chaubara, district Layyah.

Ejaz is clear as day in his mind of the odds he faced earlier. "Before this, I used to labor for endless hours and could barely scrape around Rs. 150 each day. But with four children, it was hard to meet the ends. My options were limited". On a question to what type of work is available around the surrounding area, he placidly whispers "very little". But he is lucky in many ways, not far from his home there is an intercity highway that connects several major towns gathering on the dusty way a lot of dense traffic. There is a small market place which houses some 20 small market shops in it. This stop by market is a blessing for many people like Ejaz. Truckers stop by to break journey here. "At one point, I used to work at these small make shift road side restaurants", Ejaz told. "I used to run all sorts of odd jobs-- cleaning dishes, serving food to customers; making tea, sometimes even cleaning dishes before retiring for home. My working hours were cruel. I come early in the morning and did not know when the employer would take pity on me to let me go home. That routinely would be sometime after 9 at night." In Ejaz's case, reality was more surreal than beating odds was.

Like every parent Ejaz also wanted best for his children. Even with his small income from working at the restaurant he succeeded to enroll his children in the nearby government school. All his four children are receiving school education currently. He knows the only best thing he can do for his children is to get them through the school. This way they will have a better chance to lead a happy life, as he thinks. He always wanted to do more for his children and that is why when the Sustainable Development for Rural Poor Communities program of SAP-PK started enrolling rural poor to improve their sources of livelihood, he jumped to seize opportunity. SAP-Pakistan formed common (business) interest groups in the area. These groups are being trained in numeracy and small business skills through customized trainings. Ejaz was one of the selectees to attend the training course. He calls it his big break through--the day he was enrolled to receive the enterprise development training, it brought a new opening in his life.

Ejaz received both enterprise development and livestock management trainings from SAP-Pakistan's staff. In less than 3 weeks, from the time he took his trainings, he was able to setup his very own potato fries stall. "I didn't even have to think about it. The day I came back from the trainings, I started to cash in whatever valuable items I had on me in the house. I was confident, because the newly learnt numeracy skills gave me the confidence to know how the income and outgoing money is measured. I managed to scrape together around Rs. 25, 000 from our home from items like small gold earrings, our wedding ring and so on. I bought the necessary raw material required for our small fries stall."

Ejaz setup his business in front of the restaurant where he used to work, as it is a portable stall he can shift according to the demand of the market. He also goes to different schools in the area about the time the schools are getting ready to get off. After daily expenses of his home which is run by his French fries stall, he manages to save Rs 5,000 per month. His daily income has risen to about Rs 400. With the money he has saved up, he invested it and setup his wife a small house shop selling small items for kids like candy, chocolates, chips etc. They don't make a huge profit, but as Ejaz says "profit is profit. It doesn't matter if it's big or small." Ejaz is a real fighter of odds. He has referred and motivated many people from his community to attend trainings being offered by SAP-Pakistan. And out of the people who have completed the trainings, seven individuals have setup their own businesses.



4 Building Bridges with the Multilateral Sphere

For the past many years, SAP-PK is working to strengthen democratic global governance through the empowerment and engagement of civil society in the Muslim world. The Building Bridges project was initiated in 2006 with the primary aim to build the capacity of civil society in Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) countries and other Muslim communities to impact the multilateral sphere. Building Bridges alliance includes over 170 civil society leaders from 28 OIC countries. A Programme Coordinating Council of civil society from OIC countries provides Building Bridges leadership.

During 2006-2008, the alliance has convened ten meetings of civil society leaders from OIC countries. These meetings were predominantly convened to orientate CS in OIC states and identify key OIC entry points. Orientation meetings were convened in Kuala Lumpur; Doha, Qatar; Amman, Jordan; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Thiès, Senegal and Lahore, Pakistan. In spring of 2012, the alliance established two in-country satellites bases – one in Lahore, Pakistan in partnership with SAP-Pakistan and the second at Dakar, Senegal in partnership with CONGAD.

From the satellite base at SAP-Pakistan, a number of consultation meetings “Building Bridges: Civil Society in OIC Countries Engaging with the Multilateral Sphere” were convened that includes Pakistan in-country meeting at Lahore, Bangladesh in-country meeting at Dhaka, a South Asian meeting at Lahore and Indonesia in-country meeting at Jakarta. These meetings discussed issues pertaining to the engagement of CSOs with the OIC and Commonwealth, interventions of Building Bridges programme, OIC Ten Years Plan of Action and came up with the strategies and recommendations for the future course of action.

The Lahore meeting looked forward to engaging with the multilateral sphere to build bridges with OIC, the member states and the people of the member states. A voluntary assistance was offered for the mid-term review and follow-up of the Ten Years plan to influence good governance, transparency and accountability in carrying out OIC programmes. It was suggested in the last moot to explore the possibilities to build an interface of OIC with South Asian Association of Regional





Cooperation (SAARC). Human rights, CEDAW, humanitarian assistance and rights of minorities in Muslim states are the priority areas of engagement. The Pakistani civil society has to collaborate with and assist the civil society of Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region to mobilise and build strategy for possible entry points to the OIC and advance engagement with the multilateral body.

The Dhaka meeting stressed the need to develop proactive thinking and come together with other stakeholders at a common platform concerning civil society's linkage building with the multilateral bodies. The meeting formed a nine members Building Bridges Forum to further the Building Bridges process in Bangladesh. The meeting also finalized a plan of action for the Forum that includes liaison with the government on the issue of OIC, CS mobilization to build bridges with the multilateral sphere and create awareness on OIC.

The civil society activists from Pakistan, Afghanistan and India, at the South Asian meeting at Lahore, expressed concerns on the way the OIC and its organs are working in the member states and Muslim communities elsewhere in terms of accountability and transparency of its programmes and how these programmes contribute in promoting religious fundamentalism, orthodoxy and regressive religious ideologies in sections of Muslim communities. The Saudiaisation of OIC and governance at OIC level in terms of procedures of selection and appointments of its different bodies are also a concern.

An advocacy plan and modalities for civil society engagement with OIC were finalized in 2013 to connect with IPHRC, raise awareness, information sharing, identify formal platforms for engagement, connect with CSOs of MENA, engagement with governments, media and politicians. A plan was developed to expand Building Bridges Alliance partnership at national (Afghanistan and India) and South Asia level. Several actions were suggested for next year's work plan for SAP-PK Satellite base that includes dissemination of information, establishment of contacts with regional and international friends, lobbying with emerging forces in MENA and Asia and periodic exchange of information. The meeting decided South Asia to take lead of the BB process and help MENA to take the process further and convene a two-day consultative meeting of MENA in Pakistan or any other country of South Asia. It has also been decided that the Jalal Foundation is the contact organization in Afghanistan to establish Building Bridges secretariat in

Afghanistan and connect with BB lead organizations and others who are working on OIC in the world. The meeting also issued a statement on the plight of Rohingyas Muslims of Myanmar condemning their persistent persecution in Myanmar and called for Interventions by OIC and UN.

The Indonesia National Consultation “Building Bridges: Civil Society in OIC Countries Engaging with the Multilateral Sphere” was held this year in Jakarta with the collaboration of Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) of Indonesia. Agenda of SAP-Pakistan and HRWG collaboration, spreading human rights and democracy in the OIC member states, and establishing effective linkages between South East Asian and South Asian regions to collectively work was taken up in the moot. Now Indonesian CSOs are striving to establish their engagement with other regions and working in partnership with SAP-Pakistan and FIM-Forum for Democratic Global Governance, which has a big network in the global context regarding OIC advocacy. The meeting also identified major potential areas of engagement and collective action including addressing the issue of conservatism and terrorism besides issues of human rights, governance, poverty, development and humanitarian work. It was decided that South Asia and other Asian regions will sit together, learn from each other and make effective network among the CSOs in Asia. It was urged to share experiences with the networks working in non-OIC countries on community development, peace building, women rights, minority rights, democratic rights, etc. It was also decided to make OIC accountable to the people and establish linkages with other mechanisms like ASEAN, Africa, UN, etc. on common issues including freedom of religion.



5 Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Project

Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Project covers selective, but most vulnerable areas of the district Kashmore of Sindh province. Kashmore was severely hit by floods of 2010 and extraordinary monsoon rains of 2011 and 2012. History reveals that Kahmore suffered many times in the past, in 1997, 2010 and 2011. However, subsequent to the inundation in 2010 and 2011, economic, social, critical community and livelihood infrastructure was in shambles and needed rehabilitation efforts. Women headed households were the most affected and therefore the neediest.

SAP-PK implemented the said two-year project in ten villages of two union councils i.e. Duniapur and Gouspur, with the financial assistance of Terre des Hommes, Germany. The project aims to form and develop community based disaster risk reduction strategies and mechanisms to deal with such situation in future. Major focus of the project is:

- Imparting community based disaster risk reduction knowledge, skills, techniques and practices
- Strengthening community's capacities and resilience
- Documenting hazards, risks and vulnerability assessment with actionable solutions
- Developing response plans at village level
- Using indigenous knowledge for disaster preparedness
- Restoration of livelihood of 500 flood affected families
- Improving education infrastructure and learning environment in ten schools
- Organizing medical camps on quarterly basis
- Identification of village development needs and sharing with relevant government departments

SAP-PK formed, organized and capacitated ten village committees, one in each village, on disaster risk reduction. There are 20 members, 10 male and 10 female in each committee. They were involved and consulted for implementation of project activities to the best possible level. Three sub-committees i.e. rescue and



evacuation, early warning and first aid and health, were formed and capacitated in each village.

Knowledge Building on Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness Strategies

This year, around 200 members of village committees got disaster related knowledge and developed community based systems on risk reduction and preparedness (DRR) strategies. We organized a set of activities including orientation and trainings on the community based DRR, women and child rights during disaster, trainings on community based early warning mechanisms, rescue and evacuation, first aid/health and etc. We also conducted ten theatre performances to enhance community's awareness on DRR, health, education, child and women right.

Restoration of Educational Services

SAP-Pakistan undertook re-assessment in Kashmore of missing features and renovation work in 10 schools with holistic approach. These features included white wash, wooden windows, notice board, washbasins, table, chairs, soling/footpath, boundary wall, main gate, paint activity on walls, sanitation, schools benches and recreational support. The members of village committees, procurement committee, teachers, and members of school management committee played an active role in completion of the school work. Detail of repair work and missing facilities provided in 10 schools was also shared with the local government authorities.

Empowering Communities through Livelihood Support to 500 Families

A detailed assessment of livelihood needs of 500 families was conducted and five major needs were identified which included goats, sewing machines, establishing shops, donkeys and wheel barrows/pushing carts. The potential beneficiaries of the livelihood support were:

- Women headed households



- Religious and ethnic minorities
- Disabled
- Extremely poor household

The livelihood assistance aimed to support economic needs of disaster-hit-families. SAP-PK intends to continue our efforts for a longer period of time until community is back on its feet sustainably.



6 Gender justice

Gender justice is a core thematic area of SAP-Pakistan, which encompassed all institutional and programmatic spheres. It envisages transformation in attitudes, behaviors and practices of the people in gender relations in the entire development process. At the institutional level, gender related human resource policy is related to staff and systems of the organization and work structure, while at the programme level it is related to policies, gender sensitive initiatives and operational strategies to implement those policies.

SAP-Pakistan is currently implementing four projects and a campaign aiming at women's empowerment, ending violence against women and promoting gender sensitive organizational policies. These are:

1. Ending Torture and Ill Treatment on Women in Police Custody
2. Engendering Change
3. Enhancing Access and Quality for Girls Education in Pakistan
4. "We Can" Campaign

6-1 Ending Torture and Ill-Treatment of Women in Police Custody

"Ending torture and ill treatment on women in police custody" is a three year project. SAP-PK implemented in 12 districts with the assistance of three national organizations and Oxfam GB. SAP-PK implemented it in three districts of Punjab (Faisalabad, Multan and Bahawalpur) and two districts of Sindh (Larkana and Kambar Shahdadt). The project deals with police officials, In-charge *Dar-ul-aman* (shelter home), Superintendents of women jails and more over the women survivors in jails and *Dar-ul-aman*.

The major actions of the project involve capacity building of stakeholders (Police officials, Superintendents of jails and *Dar-ul-aman*, lawyers, journalists, psychiatrists, representatives of like-minded NGOs and women survivors) and formation of women protection forums and survivors support units at police station level. Women Protection Forum is a main structure of the project. The members



are from different walks of life so it is important to bring them all on an equal wavelength on the issue of human rights and ending torture.

This year, SAP-PK continued to implement orientation sessions with police officials, lawyers, in-charge of *Dar-ul-aman*, Women protection Forum, jail authorities and CSOs on human rights. The topics included were Universal Declaration of (UDHR), Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Committee Against Torture (CAT); gender, torture, domestic violence, behavioral change communication, facilitation skills, vulnerable in prisons and convention against torture.

SAP-PK also established Survivor Support Units at *Dar-ul-aman* and Police stations at district level with the financial assistance of police department, local philanthropists and their board members. Officials of *Dar-ul-aman* and jails were trained on handling women survivors, women related legislation, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and guidelines to ensure that women in their custody live with dignity. The Social Welfare Department was also engaged in this process.

Aside from the establishment of Support Units, trainings on stress management counseling were also given to improve the mental, psychological and overall condition of the target women and strengthen their capacity for action. Life skills trainings were given to the women in jails and *Dar-ul-Aman* to enable them to become financially self-supporting and self-reliant and help them as how they can assist themselves for income generation activities after releasing from jails.

On top of all, SAP-PK organized a number of activities during the “16 Days of Activism” in jails and *Dar-ul-Aman*. These activities were musical program, theatre performances, seminars in women jails, seminar in police lines and setting up medical camps. The idea was to enhance awareness of the audience through entertainment.



6-2 Engendering Change

“Engendering Change” is a two year project aiming at strengthening civil society organizations on gender equality, gender sensitive organizational policies and systems and implementation of the “Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010”.

SAP-PK is implementing this project in Punjab covering 42 UCs, 405 groups and thus reaching out to nearly 10,080 ‘Change Makers’ (volunteer activists). We are implementing this project in i) Bahawalpur, ii) Rahim Yar Khan, iii) Layyah, iv) Mianwali, v) Multan, vi) Dera Ghazi Khan and vii) Lodhran. We engage change makers at 35 schools i.e. five schools at each district. Major objectives of the project are:

1. Awareness raising and effective implementation and compliance with code of conduct under the “Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010” within their own and other institutes, organizations, networks and Change Makers’ groups.
2. Provision of safe and conducive environment for female students without any fear of harassment
3. Organizing awareness raising sessions, study circles, seminars and events in 35 selected model schools

During 2013, SAP-PK formed Watch Groups for imparting awareness on the “Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010”. We conducted a series of orientations sessions at schools on violence against women and “Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010”. Subsequently, we formed Anti-Harassment Committees at each school. These Committees are now functional.

6-3 Enhancing Access and Quality for Girls Education in Pakistan

Article 25-A (Right to Education) has been added in the chapter of the fundamental rights of the Constitution of Pakistan as part of the 18th Constitutional Amendment. The Article says “The State shall provide free and compulsory



education to all children of the age of five to 16 years in such manner as may be determined by law.” This amendment is the first step towards right to education. It is now imperative that efforts be made for making a law for the provision of this right and simultaneously work towards its implementation.

“Enhancing Access and Quality for Girls Education in Pakistan” is a two year project with following major objectives:

- By 2014, more than 10,000 parents, teachers, school council and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) members along with 100,000 children mobilized and capacitated to lead a national level campaign claiming for constitutional rights to education (Article 25-A)
- Mobilizing and engaging parents, teachers, children and wider communities and civil society for petitioning through street theatres, puppet shows, walks, rallies, seminars at UC, Tehsil and district levels.

SAP-PK formed 44 Children Clubs at Model Schools and carried out awareness related activities to demand the right to education. We conducted essay writing competitions, quiz competitions, poster making competitions and theatre performances in order to drive the message home.

6-4 We Can Campaign

We Can is now a global campaign, which is being carried out in 13 countries of the world including Pakistan. “WE CAN End all Forms of Violence against Women” is supported by We Can Organization and Oxfam GB. It aims at bringing attitudinal change in men and women for ending violence against women and building their opinion so that they don’t accept violence in society as norm. SAP-Pakistan is carrying out this campaign in the following districts of Punjab province:

Bahawalpur	Multan	Der Ghazi Khan	Sargodha
Rahim Yar Khan	Muzaffargarh	Layyah	Sialkot
Mianwali	Lodhran	Lahore	

The major interventions of the campaign included this year are:



Capacity Development: Training of trainers, refresher training courses and exposure visits.

Public Awareness on Violence against Women (VAW): Mobilization forums/seminars and motivation and thematic material development and dissemination.

Advocacy and networking: Networking among human rights groups, coalition building and activist mobilization and action weeks, rallies and seminars.

Material development: Promotional material like posters, brochures, leaflet, T-shirts, caps, badges, case studies and documentaries etc.

During the reported period, we mobilized 300,000 change makers, 500 trained connectors and 750 volunteers. Similarly, we trained 480 teachers on the issue of women rights and ending violence against women. We established 55 Students' Clubs and 40 Tehsil Allies. The campaign also formed 792 community groups and 66 UC Alliances at the campaign districts. A total of 11 watch groups and groups of lawyers and journalists were also formed. In total, we targeted 99 schools of the districts where 45 'Children Clubs' have now been formed.



7 Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor

South Asia Partnership-Pakistan strives to address problems of poverty, socio-economic insecurity and extremism and their impact on marginalized sections especially women and religious minorities. Since there is very poor record of the state institutions working directly with the people to address their developmental needs, there is distrust among people towards these institutions. SAP-PK not only works with people to empower them to take up their issues, but also links them with service providers so that government becomes accountable and responsive.

This project is funded by a German organization - Brot Fur Die Welt (Bread for the World Protestant Development Service). However, the funder has given the responsibility of financial reporting of this project to Financial Management Service Foundation of India. The basic premise of the project "Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor (PLRP)" is that greater citizens' voices and actions through promoting cultural and political sensitive dispute resolutions and citizen-state engagement are essential in promoting peace and democratic governance.

PLRP is a three year project. Through this, we are present in 42 villages of eight union councils (UCs) of Rajanpur, Ghotki, Dera Ismail Khan and Gawadar with the support of "Bread for the World". Conflicts, extremism and floods affected severely to the people especially women, religious minorities and other vulnerable groups in rural areas of these districts. The project focuses these results:

- Improved food security and gender-sensitive livelihood of 2,500 families
- Conflict resolution and peace committees actively engage communities in negotiating their peace and livelihood issues with Govt.

SAP-PK adopted three strategies under the project. These are organizing ultra-poor and vulnerable; promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and provision of asset building and alternative livelihood options. Major interventions of the project are:

1. Identification of livelihood security and economic development needs



2. Development of capacities of selected groups of men and women
3. Financial and technical assistance for application of the livelihood security
4. Involvement of communities in peace related activities
5. Collective negotiation for livelihood rights
6. Creating sustainable models of livelihood
7. Assisting communities in identifying, demanding and monitoring public utilities/services
8. Demonstrate models of alternative dispute resolution

The programme is making headways in mobilizing women, non-Muslims especially poorest of the poor. By strengthening the existing and creating new and innovative local structures for joint planning, dispute resolution and livelihood support, PLRP is creating a new equation. The focus is to set up and strengthen institutions of the poor. Peace committees and village organizations are raising voice to educate and negotiate rights; they are being approached by villagers to resolve conflicts, from domestic violence to land related disputes.

Building on indigenous traditions and technology for sustainable resource mobilization, the programme has developed a new learning model. Men are participating in village *chopals* (public space of interaction) in Gawadar and Rajanpur districts, whereas in D.I.Khan separate (gender-segregated) *chopals* are producing resulting for common good.



Braving the Floods, Allah Wasai!

Flood in 2010 badly effected village Kech. Allah Wasai's family was among the worst affected. With completely damaged crops and houses and hopeless conditions of the area, Allah Wasai, her four daughters and three sons did not lose courage and started life all over again. Although her children did not have any education but they have skills. So, her sons started working as labourers and daughters started applying sequins on shoes (beads and other ornamental work) also. Despite the fact that they worked hard day and night, it seemed their fate was not in their favor. They could not manage to feed all of the family and in case of illness could not afford treatment. Allah Wasai was one of ultra-poor who got soft loan under the programme. She got Rs. 20,000 and with that amount she purchased two sewing machines. One of her daughter started stitching cloths, while the other started applying sequins on shoes. Allah Wasai herself started weaving traditional colorful mats and rugs. Now the girls are earning Rs. 200 and Allah Wasai Rs. 400 per day through their stitching work and mat making. Female members of this family are now collectively earning around Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 per month which helps their family to breath. Through the support of the programme, Allah Wasi has turned this individual loan into a small family enterprise by means of hard labour and desire to change her circumstances.



8 Policy Activism and Networking

Unwavering commitment and continuous struggle for the rights of the people especially marginalized sections, women and religious minorities is the fundamental thrust of SAP-PK's policy activism and networking. We continued our struggle to strengthen civil society movement to further the agenda of peace, accountability, women empowerment and people's involvement in their own development at national level. We are one of the leading organizations, which are working to advance people's agenda of peace-building, social justice, demilitarization and cooperation at South Asian level.

8-1 Pakistan Civil Society Forum

The Pakistan Civil Society Forum is a recent initiative aimed at mobilizing civil society and concerned citizens for strengthening a representative democracy, citizenship, and social and economic justice through coordinated and focused lobbying and actions. The Forum was announced in a consultation with leading

civil society organizations convened by SAP-PK in Islamabad. The Forum is a joint platform of action, coordination and engagement with government and national and international institutions. It is expected to be instrumental in promoting joint actions for citizens' rights, bridging the gap between government and people, advocating issues of fundamental importance to people and re-emphasizing important issues in the national agenda. The Forum is a platform for coordination, collective actions, lobbying and engagement with diverse actors including political parties, federal and provincial governments and media.

During 2013, a national level core committee has been formed, comprising of representatives of all federating units and rights-based organizations. The task of this committee is to engage other CSOs, public representatives, state institutions and concerned citizens for further diversifying its support base. SAP-PK is currently the national secretariat of this forum.

8-2 Strengthening Peace Movement

South Asia Partnership- Pakistan organized a national level **"Peace-building for Social Change"** workshop with the collaboration of Quaker Peace and Social Witness (QPSW), UK, to initiate a grassroots movement for nonviolent social change in Pakistan. This training delivered an advanced training course to the colleagues from civil society groups across Pakistan. It improved knowledge, skills and confidence of participants as change agents. They have taken up the role of facilitators of change, who empower others to be change agents themselves. The training was delivered by David Mowat of QPSW in the UK.

8-3 Strengthening People-Centered Governance

South Asia Partnership-Pakistan is also part of a network **"The Local Governance Initiative and Network (LOGIN)"**. It is a multi-stakeholder network striving to advance decentralization and local governance reforms in East and South Asian countries. The aim of LOGIN is to enable peer-exchange and learning to contribute to decentralization and local governance reform efforts across East and South Asia.





LOGIN is a dynamic and inspiring multi stakeholder platform and space for reflection, experience sharing and learning across East and South Asian actors working on decentralization and local governance to realize and contribute to a state of affairs in which:

- Local governments (LGs) are capable, legitimate, trustworthy deliverers of services, promoters of development and ensure social justice and inclusion
- LGs are recognized and accepted as central actors of local governance by politicians, administrators, citizens, non-governmental and private sector
- Citizens are actors shaping the decision making process in local governance

The network is supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and coordinated by a Secretariat located in the Embassy of Switzerland in Delhi, India.

SAP Pakistan participated in the first Constituent Assembly (CA) of the Network held in 2013 with the following objectives:

- Review and draw lessons learnt from the learning events in 2013-2014 in order to strengthen understanding of peer learning methodologies.
- Approve the LOGIN Governance Document, in order to strengthen the network to serve the needs of its members and develop good network governance on the long-term.

8-4 Peace Exchange

South Asia Partnership-Pakistan organized the visit of a 14 member delegation of Indian journalists, Members of Mumbai Press Club, India, led by Mr. Jatin Desai of India Pakistan People's Forum for Peace and Democracy, to Lahore, during 2013. The visit was an opportunity for discussion with civil society and media organizations, meetings with Lahore Press Club and journalists bodies, parliamentarians, students and the Leader of Opposition in Punjab Assembly.

The discussions focused around the issues of Pak-India peace process, role of media persons for lasting peace and friendship between both the countries, people

to people interaction, the rise of right wing forces in India and how 26/11 attacks on Mumbai have played major role in derailing the peace process.

The discussions expressed concern that non-state actors play a very important role in the India-Pakistan relationship, therefore, peace loving forces across the border need to keep such forces under vigilance. The discussions also stressed the need for a flexible visa regime, people to people contact, demilitarization of the region, cutting the defense budget, spending on people's development and provision of essential social services like education and health.

The delegation also visited *Chowk Shadman* of Lahore, the site where Shaheed Bhagat Singh was hanged. The delegation paid homage to the great revolutionary and freedom fighter of colonial India.

8-5 Aman Ittehad

Aman Ittehad is a vibrant alliance of CSOs to expand and make peace efforts more visible and effective. SAP Pakistan mobilized CSOs and large cross-section of society under the alliance to promote peace and social harmony. We organised public rallies in 40 districts across the country in 2013-2014 to promote peace, condemn Talibanisation and militarisation, and increase women's participation in the political process.



9 Protecting Basic Human Rights for Vulnerable Religious Minorities

It is a two year project funded by Norwegian Church Aid. It aims to protect the basic human rights of vulnerable religious minorities in six districts of Punjab and Sindh provinces. SAP-Pakistan is responsible to work in six Union Councils of Faisalabad (Punjab) and Omerkot and Jaccobabad in Sindh. The basic purpose of this project is: Addressing religious minorities' issues by strengthening community structures that facilitate religious communities in claiming their just rights and improved access.

The Goal of this project is that Pakistani men and women, irrespective of their faith, contribute to bring socio-political change for a just and tolerant society. Following its goal, this project focused on the following categories of the target group:

- Community activist from majority and religious minority groups with special focus on women and youth
- Representatives of provincial text book boards to address the issue of hate material in the text books
- Key duty bearers with tendency of being potential violators of rights and these duty bearers include:
 - Representatives (male/female) of local print and electronic media
 - Representatives (male/female) of judicial system, i.e., lawyers, judicial staff of session/district courts
 - Local religious leaders including *Imams* and *Madrassa* teachers
 - Representatives of the local police department

Achievements

In 2014, SAP-Pakistan under this project succeeded to:

- Form 60 village peace groups, six Union Council peace groups and three district watch groups. Capacity building training workshops on Human



rights, minority rights, gender, and behavior change communication were organized for these groups.

- Bring people belonging to minority and majority groups at one page in the identified areas and enabled them to openly discuss their problems.
- Realization to religious leaders and police officials to protect the rights of minorities regarding hate speech and forced conversion.
- Involvement of 12 school children in three identified districts and their teaching regarding equality among Muslims and non-Muslims and arrangement of debate competition among them on peace process in Pakistan
- Engagement of 45 teachers in 12 schools for transforming the knowledge regarding minority issues in schools
- Successful formation of three networks at district level in three districts.
- Engagement of media persons for highlighting the issues of minorities
- Engagement of 30 lawyers in three districts to take up the legal issues of the survivors.
- Meeting with the representatives of education department for removing hate material from syllabus; although it is not their domain but they can talk in meetings with higher ups.



10 Effective Citizenship and Responsive Governance

It is a two year (2014-2015) project funded by Oxfam GB in two districts of South Punjab- Multan and Muzaffargarh. SAP-Pakistan implemented scale up phase of this project from August, 2013 to March, 2014 in the said two districts. It was implemented with the objective of enabling women and men acquire strong economic, social and political leadership as individual and as groups. During this phase Effective Citizen Groups (ECG) worked at village to district level and learned that governance mechanism is deeply flawed.

So far achieved overall results of this project are:

1. ECG members have built strong networking with women protection institutions and have become part of the management committee of Darul-Aman. District government Muzafargarh notified three ECG members as part of District Peace Committee.
2. District governments directed heads of all public institutions for the nomination of public information officers. It is on record that 6 institutions submitted the names of Public Information Officers.
3. ECRG members are performing pro-actively to raise the current issues like IDPs, Flood disaster and BISP and they have been engaged in the activities of other government institutions also.



11 Women First: Ending Violence against Women at Doorstep

SAP-Pakistan started implementing Women First: Ending Violence against Women at Doorstep project in two Union Councils (Jagatpur and UC 35) of district Muzaffargarh from July, 2014 and it was to be ended in March, 2015. The core purpose of this project was a vibrant and effective women's leadership and a culture of women human rights respect and protection in district Muzaffargarh. Some important achievements of this project are: Setting up Tramit Mahfooz Center (Women Safety Centers) in the target Union Councils. These centers are working for

1. Community education and awareness activities on pro-women laws
2. Para legal education to respond to victims'/survivors' needs
3. Developing referral, reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
4. Plan to meet the psycho-social needs of victims/survivors



12 Early Marriage Prevention: “*Bachpan Bachao*”

South Asia Partnership-Pakistan in coordination with WE CAN and Oxfam and local partners (Sanjh and FDO) implemented Early Marriage Prevention Campaign - *Bachpan Bachao* - in four union councils and 20 villages of Muzaffargarh and Lodhran districts from October 2014. It was to be ended in August, 2015. It aims to contribute for reduction of child marriage amongst vulnerable girls and boys in specific targeted regions. Community and religious leaders, law enforcement personnel, teachers, marriage registrars, district government officials and young aging between 11 to 21 years in Larkana, Shikarpur, Muzaffargarh and Lodhran were apprised about the detrimental effects of child marriage. Some of its results are:

- Four hundred people got membership of village level task force and 40 members (20 females and 20 males) were selected focal persons of the groups.
- 817 male and 195 female students were sensitized on basic human rights, gender equity and equality. They took oath to prevent early marriage and deliver the message within their families, peers and other people.
- UC office and District Officer Coordination officially directed all registers- *Nikah khanwan*- to register all marriages with the evidence of CNIC and that they will not cross any clause in the *Nikah Nama*.
- As per advocacy plan of district task force council, Rescue 1122 organized awareness raising sessions in 120 government schools and educated more than 1860 children about the issues of early child marriage. This project also helped addressing 56 filed cases against underage marriage.



13 Human Rights Fund III

SAP-Pakistan started implementing Human Rights Fund III (HRF-III) at provincial and federal capital levels from September 2013 and it is to be ended by October 2015. The Asia Foundation funded this project. It is an advocacy based project which SAP-Pakistan implemented in Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi and Lahore. The goal of this project is the protection and promotion of the rights of religious minorities and it aimed for the establishment of minority rights commissions at federal and provincial levels and explore areas that require enactment for the protection and promotion of the rights of religious minorities. Implementation of this project involved parliamentarians, members of Provincial Assemblies, government officials from key departments and ministries, journalists, civil society organizations, community members from religious minorities and law enforcing authorities and politicians. Some major achievements, which SAP-Pakistan through this project has made include:

- Preparation of draft bills for the establishment of minority rights commissions at three provincial and federal levels
- Submission of draft bills on minority rights commissions in National Assembly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh Assemblies. This draft bill was also submitted to Punjab Minority Advisory Council which is further bringing it in Punjab Assembly
- Legislation on forced conversion
- Legislation on child marriages
- Legislation for communal properties of religious minorities
- Legislation on hate speech
- KP government's initiative for the availability of ethics books as an alternative subject to Islamiyat for students belonging to religious minorities
- A number of publications concerning the performance of Assemblies regarding religious minorities, religious freedom of minorities, hate speech, forced conversion, education policy, analyses of manifestoes of political parties ethics books and teachers
- Formation of civil society alliances



- Advocacy of relevant stakeholders such as the above said concerning the rights of religious minorities
- Government notifications concerning five percent job quota for religious minorities and etc.



National Council Members

CHAIRPERSON

MR. IBN ABDR REHMAN

Development Professional

Executive Director

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)

TREASURER

DR. NAIMAT ULLAH GICHKI

Medical Practitioner

MEMBERS

Mr. ROCHI RAM

Advocate Supreme Court

PROF. DR. SARFRAZ KHAN

Area Study Centre University of Peshawar

Faculty Member

DIRECTOR

Ms. MARYAM BIBI

Development Professional

Chief Executive

KHWENDO KOR

DR. QURATULAIN BAKHTEARI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IDSP (Institute of Development Studies Pakistan)

MS. PARVEEN SIKANDAR

House Wife

Ms. NEELAM HUSSAIN

Researcher

Executive Director

SIMORGH

Mr. BONFIS MENDES

Bishop

General Body Members

Mr. SALMAN AKRAM RAJA

Advocate Supreme Court

DR. ESSA KHAN JOGEZAI

Doctor

Director Health Balochistan

Mr. MUHAMMAD SULEMAN

Development Professional

Chief Executive Officer

SAFWCO

Ms. MOSSARAT QADEEM

Development Professional

Executive Director

Paiman Alumni Trust

Ms. NIGAR AHMED

Development Professional

Director

Aurat Foundation

Ms. SHAZIA KHAN

Development Professional

Chief Executive Officer

Youth Commission for Human Rights (YCHR)

Ms. BUSHRA GOHAR

Development Professional



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor,
Servis House
2-Main Gulberg Jail Road,
Lahore Pakistan

Telephone + 92 (42) 3579 0901-6
Fax + 92 (42) 3579 0907
Internet www.kpmg.com.pk

Auditors' Report to the Board of Directors

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **South Asia Partnership Pakistan ("the Society")** which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in accumulated fund balances and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management of the Society is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management of the Society determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the approved auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management of the Society, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co., a Partnership firm registered in Pakistan
and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member
firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative
("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at 31 December 2014 and of its financial performance, the statement of changes in accumulated fund balances and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Lahore

Date: 07 September 2015

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Kamran I. Yousafi)

South Asia Partnership Pakistan Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Property and equipment	4	22,023,299	27,329,012
Intangible assets	5	1,049,658	914,036
Long term security deposits	6	1,387,974	1,274,004
		24,460,931	29,517,052
<u>Current assets</u>			
Stores consumable		250,009	273,976
Receivables	7	2,183,701	340,120
Advances, deposits and prepayments	8	75,040,100	30,029,425
Short term investment	9	40,500,000	-
Cash and bank balances	10	126,249,826	99,090,055
		244,223,636	129,733,576
Total assets		268,684,567	159,250,628
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Accumulated funds</u>			
General fund		48,610,895	37,414,136
Restricted funds:			
- against projects		177,338,422	60,727,635
- against capital expenditure		23,042,957	28,213,048
		200,381,379	88,940,683
- Hospitalization reserve fund		3,684,014	1,730,311
		252,676,288	128,085,130
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	11	15,954,971	31,165,498
Deferred income	12	53,308	-
Total funds and liabilities		268,684,567	159,250,628

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairperson

Lahore


Chairperson


Executive Director

South Asia Partnership Pakistan
Income and Expenditure Account
For the year ended 31 December 2014

		South Asia Partnership	Projects	Consolidated	
				2014	2013
	Note	Rupees			
<u>Income</u>					
Grants - restricted	13.2	-	439,174,296	439,174,296	372,350,101
Other donations		100,000	-	100,000	2,336,466
Amortization of deferred income	12	2,891	-	2,891	-
Miscellaneous income	14	3,683,518	-	3,683,518	1,353,115
Amortization of capital grants		-	2,724,382	2,724,382	-
		3,786,409	441,898,678	445,685,087	376,039,682
<u>Expenditure</u>					
Project expenses	13.2	-	439,174,296	439,174,296	372,350,101
Project expenses (SAP)		-	-	-	239,533
Administrative expenses	15	13,486,820	-	13,486,820	5,904,601
Depreciation	4	2,874,100	2,724,382	5,598,482	6,067,491
Amortization	5	271,640	-	271,640	304,772
		16,632,560	441,898,678	458,531,238	384,866,498
Deficit for the year		(12,846,151)	-	(12,846,151)	(8,826,816)

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairperson

Lahore


Chairperson


Executive Director

South Asia Partnership Pakistan
Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund Balances
For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Un-restricted funds	Restricted funds			Total
	General fund	Hospitalization fund	Projects fund	Capital expenditure fund	
	Rupees				
Accumulated fund balances as at 31 December 2012	9,325,681	-	145,237,995	24,284,470	178,848,146
Fund received during the year	-	-	328,578,488	-	328,578,488
Fund transfer during the year:					
- Capital expenditure	(2,160,048)	-	(9,174,448)	11,334,496	-
- Program activities	-	-	(369,453,109)	-	(369,453,109)
- Hospitalization reserve fund	-	2,896,992	(2,896,992)	-	-
- Written down value of asset disposed off	1,033,655	-	-	(1,033,655)	-
	(1,126,393)	2,896,992	(381,524,549)	10,300,841	(369,453,109)
Funds transfer to SAP-PK during the year	31,564,299	-	(31,564,299)	-	-
Markup earned on fee reserve account	105,102	36,950	-	-	142,052
Reversal /adjustment of depreciation of fixed assets	6,067,491	-	-	(6,067,491)	-
Refunds made during the year	-	(1,203,631)	-	-	(1,203,631)
Reversal /adjustment of amortization of intangible assets	304,772	-	-	(304,772)	-
Deficit for the year	(8,826,816)	-	-	-	(8,826,816)
Accumulated fund balances as at 31 December 2013	37,414,136	1,730,311	60,727,635	28,213,048	128,085,130
Fund received during the year	-	-	579,310,418	-	579,310,418
Fund transfer during the year:					
- Capital expenditure	(2,233,405)	-	(394,760)	2,628,165	-
- Program activities	-	-	(433,660,296)	-	(433,660,296)
- Hospitalization reserve fund	-	5,514,000	(5,514,000)	-	-
- Written down value of assets disposed off	-	-	-	(1,871,935)	(1,871,935)
- Written down value of assets transferred	-	-	-	(56,199)	(56,199)
	(2,233,405)	5,514,000	(439,569,056)	700,031	(435,588,430)
Funds transfer to SAP-PK during the year	23,130,575	-	(23,130,575)	-	-
Markup earned on hospitalization fund	-	287,219	-	-	287,219
Reversal /adjustment of depreciation of owned fixed assets	2,874,100	-	-	(2,874,100)	-
Reversal /adjustment of depreciation of funded fixed assets	-	-	-	(2,724,382)	(2,724,382)
Refunds made during the year	-	(3,847,516)	-	-	(3,847,516)
Reversal /adjustment of amortization of intangible assets	271,640	-	-	(271,640)	-
Deficit for the year	(12,846,151)	-	-	-	(12,846,151)
Accumulated fund balances as at 31 December 2014	48,610,895	3,684,014	177,338,422	23,042,957	252,676,288

* Please refer to note 13 for details

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

KPMG

Lahore


Chairperson


Executive Director

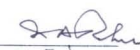
South Asia Partnership Pakistan
Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2014

Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>		
Deficit for the year	(12,846,151)	(8,826,816)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	2,874,100	6,067,491
Amortization	268,749	304,772
Expenses incurred by donor	820,596	2,714,676
Interest income	(2,329,601)	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	(646,345)
Cash flows before working capital changes	(11,212,307)	(386,222)
<u>Working capital changes</u>		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:		
Advances, deposits and prepayments	(45,010,675)	23,404,584
Stores consumable	23,967	(141,158)
Long term security deposits	(113,970)	(538,138)
Receivables	(817,626)	2,112,518
	(45,918,304)	24,837,806
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities:		
Creditors, accrued and other payables	(15,210,527)	4,218,276
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	(72,341,138)	28,669,860
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>		
Purchase of operating fixed assets	(2,164,704)	(11,084,496)
Purchase of intangible assets	(407,262)	(250,000)
Short term investments made	(40,500,000)	-
Interest received	1,590,865	142,052
Sale proceeds of fixed assets	-	1,680,000
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(41,481,101)	(9,512,444)
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>		
Funds received from donors	573,806,816	320,800,061
Markup earned on project fund balances	4,683,006	5,063,751
Funds utilized in program activities	(437,507,812)	(370,656,740)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	140,982,010	(44,792,928)
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	27,159,771	(25,635,512)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	99,090,055	124,725,567
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	126,249,826	99,090,055

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairperson

Lahore:


Chairperson


Executive Director

