Welcome to the third issue of the quarterly newsletter “The Sisters’ Voice”.

In August this year, Pakistan celebrated its 68th independence day. In all these years, Pakistani women have come a long way in their struggle against injustices, and for equality. Through the collective resistance of many women against patriarchal and fundamental forces the situation for women in Pakistan is getting better. Yet, the struggle against abuse, harassment and safety threats continues. Despite successful actions over the decades either by individuals or organisations working on women’s rights, the scale and severity of discrimination and violence against women (VAW) is on the rise. According to reports, in the first six months of 2015, 2,296 cases of VAW have been reported in Pakistan. There is definitely a need to create an environment of zero tolerance for VAW. In our main article for this issue we have attempted to highlight the various forms of VAW and the importance of implementation of laws enacted for the protection of women.

In the knowledge corner section, we have included some tips for effective advocacy on children’s rights. Even though the focus of the Sisters’ Voice project is better knowledge and awareness regarding women protection laws, the Kasur child abuse scandal which made headlines in August 2015 demands this attention. At least 280 children were sexually abused and videotaped to blackmail them; some tapes were even sold in the international market.

A brief on the advocacy efforts made after the Kasur incident by civil society including CAMP’s partners in the Sisters Voice Project is also part of the knowledge corner.

The issue carries an update of the project activities, including a write up on key findings from the assessment of women-led CSOs in Punjab, and two capacity building workshops on women protection laws, advocacy and networking. These activities were held in July and August 2015 respectively.

The project team is thankful for it’s readers’ feedback on the first two issues of the newsletter and we look forward to your opinion on this issue too! Please write to us at: camp.sistersvoice@gmail.com

Fareeha Sultan
Project Manager
The Sisters’ Voice Project

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camp.sistersvoice@gmail.com
For more information
www.camp.org.pk
Update on project activities

Training workshops held in Lahore for women leaders on “Women protection laws, advocacy and networking”

In order to enhance knowledge of women’s protection laws, and improve advocacy and networking skills among women leaders under the Sisters’ Voice project, two training workshops were conducted in Lahore from 29-31 August 2015. The first training was held from 28-29 August in which 18 women participated, including executive heads such as Executive Chairman, Executive Director, and President or senior management from the women-led CSOs. The second training workshop was held from 30-31 August in which 20 women participated. This group included mid-level and technical staff engaged in advocacy and those working with communities.

The two-day training was based on a training manual comprising of three modules, designed to provide an in-depth understanding of the laws protecting women in Pakistan; concept of advocacy in general and specifically on improving implementation of women protection laws by using various advocacy tools; and networking and its benefits.

Both the trainings were well received and appreciated by the participants. In the first training, 67 per cent participants ‘agreed’ that the topics covered during the training were relevant to them and they would be in a position to sensitise their target communities more effectively. In the second training, 71 per cent participants were satisfied with the contents, duration, quantity and length of the training workshop. The participants hoped to share this information through trainings to their staff members and with other organisations.

Post training feedback also reflected the increase in knowledge in terms of the women protection laws. 84 percent participants at both the workshops said that although they are working on women’s rights and had an understanding of a few important laws, the explanation of these laws during the training provided an in-depth understanding of several women protection laws. They also planned to share this knowledge with women in the communities in a better way.

The training was conducted by Mr. Ali Imran, a human rights lawyer with over 12 years of experience in the area of human rights. The session on anti-sexual harassment law was conducted by Ms. Bushra Khaliq, Executive Director, Women Integrated Struggle for Women Empowerment (WISE).

One of my relatives was divorced by her husband. She did not have any written proof of the divorce. Her family got her married again after some time and she was happily settled with her second husband. When her ex-husband found out about her second marriage, he claimed that she was still his wife and he had never divorced her. He even filed a case against her. Since I had received training by CAMP on women protection laws, advocacy and networking, I was aware of the laws and mechanisms which exist for such situations. I took my relative to the relevant Union council office, got her divorce registered and also guided her on how to register a case against her ex-husband for harassment. He could not be punished as he asked for forgiveness, but I am happy that through the knowledge I gained, I was able to positively influence the life of a woman in need of help.

Nazia Latif,
Al-Nisa Welfare Organisation,
Participant of the first training

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Assessment of women-led CSOs in Punjab

There is a significant number of organisations and human rights groups in Pakistan working on issues that affect women, particularly constitutional and legal rights, violence, and political representation. Some of them have a long history in Pakistan, while many of them are nascent, particularly those that are led by women.

While civil society organisations (CSOs) are fighting against primitive customs and discrimination, their limited capacity to take on work, lack of collaboration and collective action and fragmentation of opinion has led to intermittent and unsuccessful advocacy campaigns for women’s rights. Such CSOs require continued support in their work regarding spreading awareness on women’s legal rights in general and violence against women (VAW) in particular.

In order to engage women-led CSOs in Punjab in meaningful dialogue with decision makers through The Sisters’ Voice Project, CAMP mapped about 54 women-led CSOs in Punjab. Of these CSOs, CAMP conducted a comprehensive assessment with 42 of the CSOs. This assessment took place between July and August 2015 and was carried out in six districts of Punjab: Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Nankana and Sargodha. After the assessment 20 organisations were selected as partners. These include: Oriental Women Organisation, Irada Welfare Organisation, Rehai, Commission for Research and Human Development, Social Development Initiatives, Capital Women Organisation and Ecumenical Commission for Human Development from Lahore, Youth Advocacy Council, Ittehad Foundation, Serve the Nation from Kasur, Al-Nisa Welfare Society and Umeed Welfare Society from Sheikhupura, Koshish Welfare Organisation and Sawani Saanjh from Nankana, All Worker Women of Pakistan, Social Welfare Society for Women, New Hope Foundation, Women Development Organisation from Gujranwala, Kiran Women Welfare Society and Aezaz-e-Niswan Development Organisation from Sargodha.

The assessment was designed to obtain maximum information about the organisation which would help CAMP select the most relevant CSOs. The assessment questionnaire was based on CAMP’s past experience of conducting assessments with CSOs and included the following information: registration status, year of registration, capacity of the CSO to advocate, networking skills, number of projects, focus area and target groups; number of staff members, number of female staff members, members of the governing body, regularity of meetings and financial systems; CSOs external relations that included linkages with other stakeholder and with networks; ability to influence stakeholders and sources to promote their work. Face to face meetings were conducted mostly with the heads of the organisations or senior management. CSOs’ registration documents, reporting system, financial systems and physical assets were also verified and observed during the assessment.

CAMP team assessing a CSO in Nankana
Assessing and selecting women-led CSOs in Punjab
Compiled by: Abdul Manan

A large number of women-led organisations in Punjab are welfare and charity oriented. These organisations are mainly supported by communities, donations from philanthropists or board members, and even government resources from the Zakat\(^1\) Fund/Bait ul Maal\(^2\)/Social welfare department. The heads of such organisations are either politically well-connected or have credibility in the community, therefore, they manage to raise funds for community welfare project.

This was one of the main findings from the assessment study done in July and August 2015 to select 20 women-led CSOs from Punjab under the Sisters’ Voice project. Some other findings from the assessment are given below.\(^3\)

**Thematic focus and target groups**

It was encouraging to see that the main target groups of the CSOs assessed by CAMP are women (95 per cent), followed by children (60 per cent), youth (28 per cent), local communities (23 per cent) and local government authorities (9 per cent). Some of the main thematic areas in which the CSOs deliver assistance include: women’s rights (95 per cent), human rights protection (51 per cent); poverty reduction (48 per cent); and children’s issues (71 per cent). 48 percent and 19 per cent CSOs in Punjab respectively focus on public awareness and facilitating dialogue.

**Effective linkages**

For any civil society organisation, it is very important to establish linkages with the communities they serve or with the stakeholders they need to advocate with. The assessment results revealed that although most of the organisations are newly established, they have developed strong linkages with their respective communities or relevant stakeholders.

95 per cent organisations responded that they have effective linkages with community groups and organisations; 93 per cent with district/local government; 57 per cent have effective linkages with policy/decision makers; 31 per cent with UN/INGOs/donors; 71 per cent with the state institutions that include police and judiciary; and 86 per cent have effective linkages with the media.

**Networking, influence and tools of influence**

60 per cent of the organisations reported that they are part of a national or provincial network. Moreover, the assessment findings revealed that less than one third of the CSOs are able to influence parliamentarians, while around one third can exert their influence on local government authorities, public institutions and donors. Their influence is relatively stronger when it comes to communities, particularly women and youth. Some of the tools used by these CSOs to influence their target groups include usage of media including social media, advocacy, and one on one meetings, seminars and personal linkages.

**Knowledge and skills**

Although 95 per cent organisation indicated that they are working on women’s rights, only 12 per cent CSOs felt confident that their knowledge and understanding of women laws is very strong. Only 18 per cent believed that their advocacy skills were very strong. The table below presents the responses given by CSOs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge and understanding of</th>
<th>Very strong</th>
<th>Some what strong</th>
<th>Very weak</th>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>Some what weak</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women Laws (e.g. Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Act (2011))</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy Skills</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking Skills</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Zakat is one of the Five Pillars of Islam, mandatory for all Muslims. It is not a charitable contribution, and is considered as a tax.
2. Bait-ul-mal is an Arabic term. Historically, it was a financial institution responsible for the administration of taxes in Islamic states
3. For the detailed assessment report please write to us at camp.sistersvoice@gmail.com

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**Key challenges**

Pakistan’s civil society is facing several challenges including restrictions on where they work and the kind of work that they do. Assessment findings revealed that the women-led CSOs in Punjab are no exception and are facing multitudes of internal and external problems. Majority of these CSOs face the challenge of fund raising. 67 per cent in Punjab indicated fund raising as the top most challenge.

Almost half of the organisations assessed indicated security issues as a major challenge. Outreach in communities or acceptance by communities was also highlighted as a challenge by 42 per cent of the organisations.

In terms of challenges in the field, women said that working in rural communities means they have to face the patriarchal mind-set of communities. Some indicated that acceptance by their own families (because of working in this sector) was also a problem.

Interestingly, 14 per cent organisations said that they do not face any challenges, and being women they get a lot of respect and support.

**Staff members and gender balance**

During interviews many heads of the organisations emphasised that being women-led organisations, special attention is being paid to recruit as many women as possible. In some organisations, all staff consisted of women. Since these organisations are small and have limited staff members, quite a few rely on volunteers. Despite the fact that it is challenging to recruit women due to cultural restrictions, it is encouraging to note that women are an integral part of these organisations and almost 24 per cent of these organisations have at least five females staff members.

**Conclusion:**

Findings from the assessment clearly reflect on the need for engaging women-led organisations in dialogue and advocacy on women related issues, so that they are able to influence policy and better implementation of laws. Before that there is need for building knowledge on women’s legislation – the assessment reflects that staff members in the CSOs are not conversant with the pro-women laws in Pakistan.

The assessment also revealed that organisations have a limited approach to addressing social and political issues; instead they focus on welfare work or implementing the activities of larger/urban development organisations. This may be because they do not require donor funding for charity work. Since many of the women are socially and politically well-connected in Punjab province, they get generous funding from members of the provincial parliament.

It is reassuring to know that when the Sisters’ Voice project was introduced to the leadership of the CSOs during the assessment meetings, all of the organisations expressed their wish to work with CAMP. This is despite the fact that the project offers limited activities and no financial incentives. The women-led CSOs were clearly interested in learning more about women protection laws, advocacy and networking.
Still a long way to go

By Fareeha Sultan

Positive images of women are coming out in the Pakistani media every day. We are encouraged to see young women making a difference in the lives of their families, their communities and the country.

Take the example of teenage activist from Sindh Aansoo Kohli who was invited by the Malala Fund to acknowledge her efforts to set up schools in one of the poorest areas of Sindh. Then there is the Labour rights activist Syeda Ghulam Fatima, general secretary of the Bonded Labour Liberation Front Pakistan (BLLF) who was been fighting for the rights of brick kiln workers in Punjab province and was recently awarded the Global Citizen Award 2015 for leadership in civil society. Teenager Hadiqa Basir won the third Muhammad Ali Humanitarian Award for dedicating her life to ending the practice of child marriages in Pakistan.

We came to know about Shamim Akhtar and Shazia Parveen, who are not only breaking stereotypes but also inspiring Pakistani women to reach new heights. The former is the first Pakistani woman truck driver and the latter is the first woman fire fighter.

Also making headlines in the media are the three teenage girls who were killed by their cousin in the name of honour in Pakpattan, in Punjab. In another piece of horrifying news, a father along with his son murdered his 12 year old daughter for not being able to make round rotis in Lahore. And then the man who threw acid on his wife for demanding money for medicine in Rajanpur, also in Punjab.

These terrible incidents of violence against women in Pakistan took place in a span of a few weeks and indicate the extent of violence that is prevalent in our homes and society. More than 7,000 cases of VAW were reported in 2014 while in the first six months of 2015, the reported incidents of VAW are 2,296. The irony of it is that these figures are only the tip of the iceberg. There are thousands of cases of abduction/ kidnapping, murder, domestic violence, suicide, honour killings, rape/gang rape, sexual assault, acid throwing and burning that go unreported.

Seeking justice for such crimes is hard due to structural and cultural factors such as the lack of independence of women, a weak criminal justice system, patriarchal mindsets and a lack of social support for women. In an environment that does not encourage women to report crimes against her, laws for protection of women and their rights alone cannot help. Neither can initiatives by civil society organisations and others wipe out the scale and severity of discrimination and violence against women (VAW) in Pakistan.

As far as legislation for the protection of women is concerned, it appears to be considerably progressive. All the acts of violence mentioned above have been criminalised. “The Pakistan Penal Code 1860 addresses a number of forms of violence against women including assault (section 354 and 354A), rape (section 375), criminally detaining or intimidating women (section 496A and 506), and insulting a women’s modesty (section 509). The Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Act 2011 criminalises the use of acid to deface or hurt women. The Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act 2006 ended many of the discriminatory punishments introduced by the infamous Hudood ordinances relating to adultery. The Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) addresses the issue of child marriages. The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Act 2011 criminalises forced marriages. In addition, forcing a woman to marry in order to settle a dispute and forcing a

4. Roti is sub-continent flat bread, made from wheat flour
6. http://ohrh.law.ox.ac.uk/violence-against-women-in-pakistan-between-law-and-reality/ assessed on 22 September at 4:00 pm pst
woman to “marry” the Holy Quran, a practice which occurs frequently in rural areas in order to safeguard family property, has been criminalised."

Several legislative initiatives also took place in the provinces to strengthen the rights of women. Punjab Commission on the Status of Women Act 2014 was passed in Punjab on February 12, 2014 with the objective of establishing a commission that works for the empowerment and socio-economic development of women and elimination of all forms of discrimination against them. The commission became operative in March 2014. Some changes were also made in Child Marriage Act 1929, Dowry and Gift to Bride Act, Marriage Function Act, Guardian and Ward Act, Marriage Certificate, Punjab Land Revenue Act and Law Regarding Distribution of Assets. Some of the pro-women laws submitted and passed by Sindh Assembly included the Domestic Violence Bill and Child Marriage Restraint Act. Balochistan also criminalised domestic violence by passing the Balochistan Domestic Violence Law in June 2014. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly is also gearing up to table a bill on domestic violence.7

The most recent legislation that is being eagerly awaited in Punjab is the Women Protection Bill 2015 that has been approved by the Punjab cabinet and Standing Committee and is currently pending in the Punjab Assembly.

Muhammad Suleman, Director Planning and Monitoring, Social Welfare Department, Punjab while talking to a group of women-led CSOs during a meeting arranged by CAMP shared that “The Punjab Women Protection Bill is different from other legislation that it focuses more on implementation and encompasses all violence against women crimes including abetment of an offence, domestic abuse, emotional, psychological and verbal abuse, economic abuse, stalking, cyber-crime and all others laid out in other acts and laws.”

The most important aspect of this bill according to Mr. Suleman is that violence against women centers (VAWC) and shelter homes will be established in all 36 of Punjab’s districts in a phased approach. These centres will be a “converging point for all essential services to ensure justice delivery including provision of first aid, police reporting, registration of criminal cases, medical examination, collection of forensic evidence, and provision of legal aid to “aggrieved person.” Most of the staff employed in these centres will be women. The first centre will be piloted in Multan which is expected to be completed in eight months.

While CAMP lauds the Punjab government for the VAWC initiative, we strongly advocate the implementation of laws and will continue to contribute towards this to end violence against women in Pakistan.

Knowledge corner

Regrettably, sexual abuse against children is rife in Pakistan. According to estimates, around 3,002 child sexual abuse cases were reported in 2013 and 3,508 in 2014 from across the country.8

The Kasur incident which made it to the news in August 2015 is being termed as the biggest child abuse scandal in Pakistan’s history.

Although efforts have been made in the past by the government and civil society for protection of children, these efforts are somewhat fragmented and short term. Awareness on the issue of child abuse, and advocacy on strengthening implementation of the law can play an important role in the long term.

Advocacy for children is about systems and individuals acknowledging the rights and needs of all children and taking actions to ensure and protect those rights and needs. It also means allowing children to have a say in decisions that are likely to affect them or are made for them. Advocacy for children also means taking a proactive approach to ensure that all children have the opportunity and resources to utilise their full potential as human beings. To be successful in child rights advocacy, below are a few tips

Be prepared!

It’s always good to be prepared for advocacy efforts. Therefore, keep record of events and gather all the information needed to fully understand the situation; discuss with other team members about the role you can play as an advocate, and also chalk out your limits. Identify other advocates who can help you advance your cause or stance.

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Be knowledgeable!

It is equally important that you not only understand your role as an advocate but also be knowledgeable about the rights of children. You can find a lot of resources online or contact local organisations working on children’s rights who are likely to have a library.

Focus on child-centred approach!

When you are advocating on children’s rights, it is very important that you set aside personal views and focus on a child-centred advocacy strategy. Ensure that children’s’ views are heard and considered and encourage children to advocate on their own behalf by assisting them to use their voices to express concerns, needs and desires.

Effective communication!

For effective advocacy on children’s rights, like any other advocacy, good communication skills are required. Therefore, communicate clearly, listen to and understand the perspective of everyone involved, and be aware of your feelings. Emotions can be high while advocating on a sensitive matter such as child rights and it is important to know if they are getting in the way of treating the matter objectively.

Responding to the Kasur incident: Efforts by local organisations

To express solidarity with victims of the Kasur incident, civil society organisations from all over Pakistan highlighted the issue and offered support where possible. Organisations from Kasur that are part of the Sisters’ Voice network in Punjab are also part of these advocacy campaigns and are taking steps to strengthen the campaign by civil society.

While taking to the CAMP team, Uzma Idrees, Chairperson of Youth Advocacy Council said “Initially, we collaborated with other organisations in protest and pressurised police to take action against the accused. Currently, we are lobbying with the Punjab government to pass the child protection bill and are providing psycho-social counselling to the abused children and their parents …so that they could come out of the trauma and resume their normal lives.”

Mrs. Irshad Safdar, Chairperson Ittehad Foundation Kasur, added “We are trying to convince parents to register their first information reports (FIRs) so that the case could be made stronger; additionally we are urging parents to start sending their children to schools. Unfortunately, we have not been able to achieve much breakthrough on both fronts. However, parents have requested to open some school in the nearby area, so we are now mobilising resources to open some home schools for these children.”

According to Ms. Valerie Khan, Chair at National Action Coordination Group to Eradicate Violence against Children (NACG), “In my opinion the response of the civil society in the Kasur case has been ethical and timely: protests were immediately organised to pressurise government to do the needful and oppose the shocking denial of some of the government response.”

She further added: “However, it is also worth noticing that the impact of the civil society response was limited because the civil society was ill-prepared and ill-equipped to respond to such cases. Firstly, there was a strong confusion that tends to persist and which is critical: those cases were identified as child sexual abuse cases whereas those children actually were victims of commercial sex exploitation of children (CSEC). The fact that no law currently exists to adequately address and punish CSEC was another obstacle that the civil society is still not able to overcome.”

The civil society talks too quickly about counseling (clinical psychological services) while our first priority should be to ensure that relevant para-counseling (non clinical services) is provided to community members so that a trust is established before going ahead with any other step.

Last but not the least, coordination between various civil societies networks is still insufficient so it affects the efficiency of the action to prevent and respond better to the Kasur case.
نادر ساقدانی

Chair at National Action Coordination

Group to Eradicate Violence Against Children (NACG)

3. http://ohrh.law.ox.ac.uk/violence-against-women-in-pakistan-between-law-and-reality/ accessed on 22 September at 4:00 pm pst
نگاتی کے مطالعہ کا باعث میں معاونین کی سربراہ نما میں ممکنہ کم کرنے والے چھوٹے چھوٹے تغییرات کے حوالے سے۔

یہ تحقیق سے (67 فیصد) کوئلیز رکھنے کا مسلسل روشنیہ پہچائی جاتی ہے اور میں سب

کوئلیز کو انتظامی اور گفتگو میں سبق ہے۔ اجلاسی کو 42 الفنڈس نے اپنے باشندیہ اور مہار

کے ترجمہ میں معاونین کا دل اور دوہرین کا سامنا ہے۔ کم کر اگر چہ کچھ معاونین کے

کم اگر نہ ہو گا اور معاونین کی ایک اور ہمتی مہارت کے ساتھ معاونین کا

مارچ 14 شام ہوں گے۔

نگاتی کے دوران کہا جاتا ہے کہ کل کوئلیز معاونین کے نتیجے سے پاکستانی قدرتی دوہرین کے

کام کے کاروائی پر پہاڑی ہے۔ وہاں کے گفتگو کی لیے سامنا ہے۔

کام کے کاروائی پر پہاڑی ہے۔ وہاں کے گفتگو کی لیے سامنا ہے۔

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کام کے کاروائی پر پہاڑی ہے۔ وہاں کے گفتگو کی لیے سامنا ہے۔

ان نگاتی کے دوہرین (67 فیصد) کوئلیز رکھنے کا مسلسل روشنیہ پہچائی جاتی ہے اور میں سب

کوئلیز کو انتظامی اور گفتگو میں سبق ہے۔ اجلاسی کو 42 الفنڈس نے اپنے باشندیہ اور مہار

کے ترجمہ میں معاونین کا دل اور دوہرین کا سامنا ہے۔ کم کر اگر چہ کچھ معاونین کے

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مارچ 14 شام ہوں گے۔

نگاتی کے دوران کہا جاتا ہے کہ کل کوئلیز معاونین کے نتیجے سے پاکستانی قدرتی دوہرین کے

کام کے کاروائی پر پہاڑی ہے۔ وہاں کے گفتگو کی لیے سامنا ہے۔

کام کے کاروائی پر پہاڑی ہے۔ وہاں کے گفتگو کی لیے سامنا ہے۔

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For the detailed assessment, report please write to us at camp.sistersvoice@gmail.com.
بیاپ مہمو offending کی سربراہی میں کا مکے نے دوسرے اہتمام، جس کا اشتیاق کی جدید اور ویاں آپ کی موجودہ رہنماؤں کی جو فن لمحات کے ساتھ خوبصورتی کی مانگ کر ہیں۔

کھلاوی کو اگر بہانو نہیں ہونے پر، اس کمیشنا کو میں کا مکے نے دوسرے اہتمام، کی موجودہ رہنماؤں کی جو فن لمحات کے ساتھ خوبصورتی کی مانگ کر ہیں۔

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COMMISSIONER, MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, ISLAMABAD

F. R. S. I. S. A. T. A. S.

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