Welcome to the sixth and last issue of the quarterly newsletter “The Sisters’ Voice”.

Since this is the last issue we want to begin with expressing our gratitude to everyone who has been associated with the project. We are thankful to our network members, stakeholders and facilitators for being part of the project and extending their support and cooperation to the women-led network in Punjab and Balochistan.

We have tried to make this issue as informative and as interesting as the previous ones. Contents of the newsletter include a compilation of recent incidents of honour killings in Pakistan, relevant laws and the gaps in them. It was not very long ago that Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy accepted her Academy Award for best short subject documentary for “A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness” highlighting Pakistan’s honour killing epidemic. Yet there is no end to these killings. According to the recent statistics, 1100 women fell prey to honour killings in 2015. There is a need for continuous awareness and sensitisation on this issue. For our regular series “Knowledge Corner”, we have highlighted the situation of honour killings in Pakistan and how it can be improved. As always, an update on project activities is also made part of the newsletter.

There is no denial of the fact that the role of solid, pro-active legislation for improving with the situation regarding women rights in Pakistan is vital. Some may argue that change in social attitudes is the most important ingredient for improving the lives of Pakistani women. However, it is through consistent enactment of new laws and their proper implementation that social attitudes will eventually change.

Another important point to consider is that the ultimate focus of law should be to move from protection of women towards equal opportunities. This is a long and slow process; however, through strict compliance and adherence to rule of law, equal opportunities for women could be achieved. The same opinion was voiced by Ms. Masooma Hayat, Member Provincial Assembly, Balochistan, whom CAMP interviewed for the main feature of this issue. Ms.Hayat shared her views on the progress women in Balochistan are making, as well as the challenges and opportunities they have.

We look forward to your continued support! You can write to us at camp.sistersvoice@gmail.com

Have a blessed Ramzan and Happy Eid!

Fareeha Sultan
Project Manager
The Sisters’ Voice Project

To subscribe and to send your feedback, write to us at: camp.sistersvoice@gmail.com
For more information
www.camp.org.pk
In recent years, some important pro-women legislation has been done both at federal and provincial levels. Significant headway has also been made in Balochistan province in this regard.

In fact Balochistan Assembly was the first to pass a resolution on Honour Crimes in 2006. The Balochistan Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition Act and the Balochistan Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act were also passed in 2014. Most recently a bill titled “Harassment against Balochistan Women at Workplace Bill 2015” was passed by the Assembly and the Early Marriages and Anti Acid Throwing Acts are in the pipeline.

CAMP team met with Ms. Masooma Hayat, Member Provincial Assembly Balochistan in Quetta recently in an effort to know more about steps taken by Balochistan Assembly to improve pro-women legislation in the province. We are grateful to Ms. Masooma for her time and interest.

Excerpts from the interview are given below:

**CAMP:** Please tell us about some of the steps taken by the women parliamentarians of Provincial Assembly for the welfare of women?

**Ms. Masooma:** We are fortunate that in the current assembly there are 11 women and they all are highly qualified and educated. A lot of work is being done by these women parliamentarians.

We are emphasising on setting-up women vocational centres. We need to provide platforms to women who are skilled but cannot come out of their houses to earn. It is also a good sign that our focus is at grassroots level. For example, the development fund that is allocated to me is being used in 12 districts. Out of 500 million rupees, 100 million have been used for scholarships. I have given scholarships to more than 1000 school children. Moreover, approximately 1300 women were given funds in terms of health. With this money, I have focused on sports development too. We distributed sports kits to the young players. I myself went to far off places such as Sibi, Pishin to distribute these kits and make sure that deserving players get these.

Having said this, I would like to add that women parliamentarians are doing some really good work but there is a long way to go. However, we have to face a lot of problems. Like other women in Pakistan and Balochistan in particular, women parliamentarians also have to face numerous challenges. Getting our voices heard as women parliamentarians is not easy.

**CAMP:** Would you like to share with us some of these challenges?

**Ms. Masooma:** We are not given sufficient funds or enough representation. We are not given leadership roles and are sidelined in the assembly. Male members get more opportunities. They claim that they deserve more funds or leadership positions as they have come after contesting on general seats. I always believe and say that if given a chance, women can not only contest elections on general seats but win as well.

There is no women wing in our party. I have lobbied with every member of my party to form a women’s wing. If women leaders/politicians won’t be empowered, than how they can work for the development of common women?

**CAMP:** Speaking of challenges, has any change come with Ms. Rahela Durrani being elected as the first female speaker of Balochistan Assembly?

**Ms. Masooma:** It is definitely a positive sign, however Ms. Durrani faces the same kind of challenges which I mentioned. She is working very hard to overcome the challenges and make things easy for us and for future women parliamentarians. Here, I would like to mention that former speaker; Jan Mohammad Jamali was also very supportive towards us. He always encouraged us to speak in the Assembly. He also arranged exposure visits for us.

**CAMP Project Manager interviewing Ms. Masooma Hayat**

*Equal Opportunities and Gradual Change*
In the same way, Ms. Rahela is also very supportive.

CAMP: Can you please tell us about the various pro-women legislation done thus far by current government?

Ms. Masooma: Work is being done on various laws and bills. The most recent accomplishment is passing of Protection of Balochistan Women against Sexual Harassment at work place. This Bill was pending since 2007. We worked on this for a whole year and held consultative meetings with all the relevant stakeholders including members from civil society. Male parliamentarians also supported this Bill and now we are trying to facilitate the process of its implementation and setting up of inquiry committee’s at all public and private institutes. We are also trying to set-up a help line to facilitate women on complaints regarding sexual harassment at work places.

CAMP: In your conversation, you mentioned that you are part of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare; please tell us more about this committee and its mandate?

Ms. Masooma: Standing Committee on social welfare was set-up last year. It has six (06) members and five (05) of them are women. One member has been taken from minorities. Over the past one year, the committee has worked extensively on the consultative process on the Protection of Balochistan Women against Sexual Harassment at Work Place 2015 Bill. Along with that we have worked a lot to improve health and education conditions in Balochistan.

We have put forward many suggestions, however, as I mentioned earlier, we can’t do as much work as we want to, because we have limited powers. During my exposure visits abroad, I came to know that such standing committees in other countries have a lot more power. Hence, I feel that we should also be given more authority so that we can work more effectively.

CAMP: What is your opinion on the situation of women in Balochistan in general?

Ms. Masooma: Women in Balochistan are making progress gradually. With the increase in education a lot more awareness has come and women have become more confident. To give you an example, now we have a lady traffic warden in Quetta city. It gives me immense pleasure to see her controlling traffic and imposing fines on violators. Crimes against women such as honour killings are also not as high as in other areas.

CAMP: Is the number of crimes against women less or is it that such crimes are not reported as much?

Ms. Masooma: It is both. Crimes are not reported much, and the number of crimes is also not very high, especially in Pashtun districts. It also varies from region to region. For example, honour killings are more rampant in the districts where the traditions and tribal culture is still strong.

CAMP: Is Balochistan Assembly taking any steps to increase women in leadership roles especially at grassroots level?

Ms. Masooma: We will take any steps to increase leadership roles when we ourselves will be empowered. As I earlier mentioned we have to struggle hard for our rights. Despite this we are doing our bit. I go to the grassroots level so that people know that I am one of them. They can approach me in case of any difficulty. At the same time one must not forget that in Balochistan especially at grassroots level, the tribal system is still very strong. Change is coming gradually and hopefully with the passage of time, things will improve and women role in leadership positions at grassroots level will increase.

CAMP: In the end, would you like to give a message to the members of the Sisters’ Voice network?

Ms. Masooma: These all are very courageous ladies since they are working for the uplift of women and women’s rights despite all the challenges. I am sure one day their services will be widely acknowledged. I invite them to share their visions and ideas with me. I will support them in whatever capacity I can. Sisters’ Voice network is a great platform for these women to showcase their skills and share their views and all my best wishes are with them and the Sisters’ Voice network.
Network meetings with the women-led CSOs from Punjab and Balochistan constituted an important element of the project. These not only provided a chance for both network members and CAMP team to meet, share updates and discuss the way forward, but also provided a chance to introduce the Sisters’ Voice network to relevant stakeholders and establish linkages with them.

The opportunity to do this in Balochistan came when the second Network Meeting for women-led CSOs in Balochistan was held in Quetta on 03 May, 2016. 12 women from civil society organisations that are part of the network participated in this meeting.

To establish linkages between the network members and relevant stakeholders, a panel of guest speakers was invited to speak on “Need for Collaborative Efforts to improve Pro-Women Legislation in Pakistan”. These included; Ms. Masooma Hayat, Member Provincial Assembly, Balochistan, Ms. Salma Qureshi, Deputy Director, Women Development Department; Mr. Sajjad Haider Tareen, Senior Superintendent Police (SSP) (Crime & Legal), Balochistan; and Ms. Farzana Khilji, General Secretary, Balochistan Bar Association. Ms. Saima Haroon, Deputy Programme Manager, Aurat Foundation was also invited to speak on “Sustaining Networks: Opportunities and Challenges.”

The meeting started with a brief round-up of project activities by Ms. Fareeha Sultan, Project Manager. Proceedings started with a presentation by Ms. Mahwish Zeeshan, President of the Sisters’ Voice network. The objective of this presentation was to apprise the guest speakers of the idea behind forming a network of women-led CSOs working in Balochistan.

Ms. Farzana Khilji reflected on the role of lawyers in improving pro-women legislation and highlighted a few women protection laws that were enacted at federal and provincial level recently. She stressed on increasing the level of awareness among women especially rural women, on women related laws.

Mr. Sajjad Haider Tareen supported Ms. Khilji’s views on increasing awareness among women on women protections laws and talked about the steps taken by police to improve the situation. He informed that there is a women police reporting centre in Quetta that works round the clock. Although it may not be able to cover an urban centre like Quetta, he said all other police stations in the city assisted this reporting centre. He proudly shared that the number of women police officers in Quetta city has also increased to 150.

According to Mr. Tareen, new rules have been introduced according to which if a woman is to be investigated, an officer of no less than the rank of Deputy Superintendent will do the investigation and the presence of a woman police officer during the investigation has been made compulsory. If the nature of crime demands that a woman needs to be kept in a police station or lock-up, a female relative of the accused must accompany her.

Ms. Salma Qureshi, Deputy Director, Women Development Department, Balochistan, discussed the role of relevant government departments in proper enforcement of pro-women laws and told the participants that since its formation in 2009 Women Development Department has enacted many laws. The most recent example is the Balochistan Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment Law that was passed in January 2016.
significant developments have been made in recent years in pakistan with regard to pro-women legislation; however, failure to enforce these laws is one of the major reasons that the number of crimes against women is still on the rise. to improve the situation, the sisters' voice project aimed to increase collaboration among the women-led csos and relevant stakeholders. one of the key activities of the project is to meet with representatives from parliament, local government, judiciary and police to advocate better implementation of pro-women laws.

in this connection network members from balochistan held four (04) coordination meetings in may 2016. a description of these meetings is given below:

linkages with parliamentarians

the first coordination meeting was held on 12 may 2016. this meeting was arranged by ms. masooma hayat, member provincial assembly (mpa) balochistan and was attended by 10 female members of the provincial assembly.

establishing linkages for advocacy

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the session on “sustaining networks: opportunities and challenges” was facilitated by ms. saima haroon, deputy director, aurat foundation quetta. while sharing her thoughts on sustaining networks she said that networking is the name of connecting synergies, energies and finding solutions. through networks, members communicate with each other and share views and resources for the solution of the problems. she further said that networking is a very strong advocacy strategy. therefore, members of the sisters’ voice network must focus on putting together their synergies and look at things from a positive mind-set. challenges are part of the process, therefore, they should not be discouraged, rather devise strategies to overcome these.

in the end network members discussed and planned coordination meetings with the relevant stakeholders. the meeting ended on a positive note - camp and network members would make all efforts to sustain the network and also to continue advocating for effective implementation of pro-women laws.
and devise a robust communication and advocacy strategy to promote gender equality were also presented by the network members.

Women MPAs briefed the members about the status of pro-women legislation currently in process in the provincial assembly. All the parliamentarians present at the meeting ensured their maximum support for the network to continue advocacy and lobbying for better implementation of pro-women laws.

Network members also attended the first half of the Assembly session as representatives of a network comprising of women-led organisations.

Linkages with the Police

The second coordination meeting was held with Mr. Sajjad Tareen, Senior Superintendent Police (Crimes & Legal) on 23 May 2016. Network members who participated in the meeting were Ms. Mahwish Zeeshan, Ms. Kaneez Fatima, Ms. Natasha Ujager and Ms. Naila.

Mr. Sajjad had already been introduced to the Sisters Voice Network and its objectives at the network’s second meeting. Therefore, the meeting started with Mr. Sajjad giving an introduction of police procedures and steps to provide relief to women victims.

Network members suggested that there should be enhanced coordination and communication among the network members and police department to strengthen partnerships. Network members also offered to deliver free of cost Gender Mainstreaming Trainings to police officers, including women police officers.

It was agreed that network members will visit women complaint center and also meet with women Deputy Superintendent of Police to discuss issues and challenges faced by the women victims and discuss possible solutions. Coordination in this regard will be done by Mr. Sajjad Tareen.

Linkages with the Judiciary

The network members met judicial magistrate Mr. Inayat Barech for the third coordination meeting. After a brief introduction of the network members, Ms. Mahwish Zeeshan introduced the network and its objectives. Advocacy briefs highlighting the hurdles faced by the women while seeking justice were shared with Mr. Barech.

Mr. Barech welcomed all the network members and shared views on advocacy briefs. He agreed to

The fourth meeting was conducted with Mr. Jam Saaka, Special Judge Women Shelter Home (Dar Ul Aman). Besides introducing the Sisters’ Voice Network and sharing advocacy briefs with Mr. Saaka, network members also discussed the issues faced by the women residing in shelter homes.

Mr. Saaka was informed that civil society organisations after a lengthy consultative process had devised rules of business for the shelter home in order to improve the environment for women who seek protection. A notification was also issued by Secretary Social Welfare for the implementation of these rules, but they could not be implemented.

Mr. Jam Saaka ensured that he will look into the matter and issue the necessary orders for the implementation of those rules.

Both the meetings were held on 23 May and were arranged by network member Ms. Binish Sikandar.
According to a recent report “State of Human Rights in 2015” released by Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), 1100 women were murdered in the name of honour in 2015 while FIR was filed in only 400 cases.

Irony of the fact is that they honour crimes are common throughout the country and not confined to a specific region or area. The high number of incidents in the past months has made honour killings the focal point of national discourse in Pakistan. The following has been compiled from news reports.

**Faisalabad (March 2016):**
A man stabbed two persons to death, including his sister-in-law, in the name of honour. The accused killed his elder brother’s wife and another person with a sharp-edged weapon over suspicion of illicit relationship and escaped after committing the crime.

**Sialkot (March 2016):**
Unknown armed men gunned down a husband and wife, and fled the scene after committing the crime. Police suspected it to be a case of honour killing as the deceased had entered into a love marriage with a woman from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) about five years ago. The couple had three young daughters.

**Lahore (March 2016):**
A father shot dead his 18 years old daughter after she failed to tell him where she had been for about five hours.

**Sahiwal (March 2016):**
A young man shot his two sisters because he doubted their characters and was against their lifestyle.

**Abbotabad (April 2016):**
A 16 years old girl was burnt alive for helping her friend out in managing a marriage of her own choice on the orders of the a jirga. The teenager was dragged out of her home at midnight, drugged and then tied up to the seat of a car before being set ablaze.

**Jhelum (April 2016):**
A man shot his daughter and her husband along with two members of the husband’s family for marrying a man of her choice.

**Karachi (April 2016):**
A 20 years old boy stabbed his sister multiple times after beating her severely. He had a quarrel with his sister over standing at the doorstep of their house.

**Peshawar (May 2016):**
A 40 years old woman and mother of three was strangled to death in a suspected case of honour killing.

**Peshawar (May 2016):**
A man killed his 16-year-old daughter and her alleged lover in a suspected case of honour killing.

Sources
http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/tag/honour-killing
http://www.pakistangendernews.org/benchmarks-of-honour/

Using an illegal weapon, a young man killed his two sisters as he was against their lifestyle. Four years ago he had killed his mother on the same allegation. However he was pardoned by his family and continued to kill in the name of honour.

In another incident a young girl was stabbed by her brother because she was seen talking to a young boy at the door step of their home. The father told the local media “what is done is done, I forgive my son.”

The murder of these young girls could have been averted had there been no ‘forgiveness’ clause in the law made to prevent honour killings in Pakistan.

One of the hurdles in preventing honour killings in Pakistan is that it is very difficult to prosecute the perpetrator. This is mainly due to the Qisas and Diya amendments that were introduced to the Pakistan Penal Code in 1990. With regard to honour killings legislation, a major breakthrough came when the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2004, otherwise known as the “Honour Killings Act”, was promulgated. The basic objective of this law was to make illegal and criminalise all murders committed in the name of honour and to punish the perpetrators, aiders, abettors and supporters of these crimes. The 2004 Act made many amendments in the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) and the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) to define honour killings as murder with penal punishments.

The law was termed by the then government as a sign of its commitment to curb the menace of honour killings, however a major lacuna was left in this law by making honour killings compoundable offence in which the parties – accused and victim’s family - can reach a compromise and settle the issue. Since the murderers in most cases are a woman’s father, husband, brother, or son, the family pressures the victim to pardon the accused family member(s). Additionally, in cases where a husband murdered his wife and had children from that wife, he is automatically excluded from Qisas punishment. Hence this law fell short of affording protection to victims and ensuring punishment for the perpetrators and supporters.

An attempt to bridge gaps in this law was made in 2015 when the Senate passed the Anti-Honour Killing (Criminal Laws Amendment) Bill 2014, which made murders in the name of honour non-compoundable i.e. inexcusable in spite of a compromise. However, this bill could not become a law as it did not get approved by the National Assembly within the constitutional timeline of 90 days.

Eminent lawyer and Human Rights Activists, Ali Imran while sharing his opinion on the lacunas in the legislation regarding honour killings said, “It is matter of grave concern to witness recent increase in reported honour killing cases. It was hoped that Criminal Amendment Act 2004 will deter this crime, however analysis of last ten year reflects differently. Another common practice to defeat prosecution is withdrawal of witness testimony. Unfortunately, state has failed, both in prevention and prosecution of honour killing crimes. There exists no accountability mechanism, where state can question those responsible and this failure leads to low prosecution success”.

He suggested that “the law should be reviewed and honour related crimes should be made non-compoundable. Better forensic evidence and investigation skills should be introduced to police and State prosecutors. And above all, State should take lead as the prosecutor and make all efforts to get the culprits sentenced”.

Honour killings must be stopped, and proper legislation along with effective implementation is the first step in this direction.

پاکستان میں مفت وقائیہ کا سپردہ ہے۔

اگر واقعات کی تبدیلی کا کوئی مہم ہے تو ہمیں پہلے استعمال کیے جانے والے وقائیہ کی مہم کا انتظام کیے جائے گا۔


Sources
http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/tag/honour-killing
http://www.pakistangendernews.org/benchmarks-of-honour/
خواں نمیبیاں نے رسم وصیعت کی جانب سے اپنی شرکت کی کوشش کے سلسلے میں، دوبارہ معاہدے کے معاہدے کے تحت، اوگانڈا کے لیے پاکستان کے سفارتی والدین کو ملاس کرنا مقرر کرلے ہیں۔

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सम्मानिताएं: दोनों के प्रबंधन द्वारा दिया गया था। नहीं, तो अपने उपर लिखने के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं। ये रूपमा समान नहीं। चेहरे का चित्रण सामान्य नहीं। ये दोनों के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।

मामला 1: दो नए प्रबंधन द्वारा दिया गया था। नहीं, तो अपने उपर लिखने के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं। ये रूपमा समान नहीं। चेहरे का चित्रण सामान्य नहीं। ये दोनों के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।

मामला 2: दो नए प्रबंधन द्वारा दिया गया था। नहीं, तो अपने उपर लिखने के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं। ये रूपमा समान नहीं। चेहरे का चित्रण सामान्य नहीं। ये दोनों के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।

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CAMP दो नए प्रबंधन द्वारा दिया गया था। नहीं, तो अपने उपर लिखने के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।

सम्मानिताएं: दोनों के प्रबंधन द्वारा दिया गया था। नहीं, तो अपने उपर लिखने के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं। ये रूपमा समान नहीं। चेहरे का चित्रण सामान्य नहीं। ये दोनों के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।

मामला 1: दो नए प्रबंधन द्वारा दिया गया था। नहीं, तो अपने उपर लिखने के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं। ये रूपमा समान नहीं। चेहरे का चित्रण सामान्य नहीं। ये दोनों के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।

मामला 2: दो नए प्रबंधन द्वारा दिया गया था। नहीं, तो अपने उपर लिखने के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं। ये रूपमा समान नहीं। चेहरे का चित्रण सामान्य नहीं। ये दोनों के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।

का। आप एक अन्य पहल के लिए आपके लिए आपके मामले में नहीं।
The Sisters’ Voice: Commonwealth Foundation-UK

Commonwealth Foundation-UK has partnered with The Sisters’ Voice to promote the empowerment of women and children in Pakistan through various projects and programs. One such project is "The Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness," which highlights the cases of two Pakistani women who were killed for leaving their husbands and seeking an education. The project aims to raise awareness about the challenges faced by women in Pakistan and promote equal rights and opportunities.

The project is supported by the Commonwealth Foundation-UK, which has a long history of promoting education and empowerment for women and children in the region.

For more information, please visit the Commonwealth Foundation-UK website at www.commonwealth.org.uk.


Camp, Sisters’ Voice

For more information, please visit: camp.sistersvoice@gmail.com

www.camp.org.pk