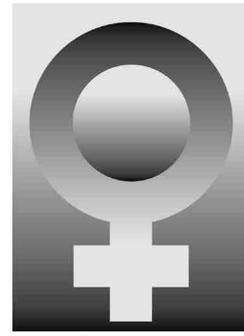


SHIRKAT GAH

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



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Shirkat Gah
Women's Resource Centre





LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2016 was a milestone year, marking the completion of the first cycle of Shirkat Gah's Strategic Plan 2014-2019. I am proud to state that not only were 2016 targets met, the cumulative three-year results far exceeded the **3 year projected outcomes** in the four thematic priorities of our overarching Women's Empowerment and Social Justice Programme - Phase III.

Under **Bodily Rights**, instead of a projected 15,000, we **built the capacity of 28,774 people** (mainly women) and **facilitated 51,606 women to claim rights & services** in the area of sexual and reproductive health, personal status law, and gender-based violence. We helped **96,555 women to obtain CNICs and 30,771 to register as voters**, against the projected 50,000.

Voices for women's empowerment and gender equality, not only of women but also male allies, multiplied and became amplified, strengthening **7,549 civil society actors**, more than triple the predicted 2,500 for three years. Stronger voices had visible impact: changing cultural practices and state responsiveness in their localities. Linked to the state-citizen bridges of multi-stakeholder forums bringing together community women, men, CSOs with duty-bearers, other service providers and media led to collective efforts that resulted in more effective service delivery and citizens' access.

Towards a better **Environment**, Shirkat Gah continued to provide expert inputs to numerous provincial and national advisory boards, oversight mechanisms and legislators to promote women's rights, such as drafting inputs for enabling legislation for the Sindh Domestic Violence Act and the Gender MIS instituted by the Punjab Commission on the Status of Women. In response to the new SDG framework Shirkat Gah co-hosted a national consultation with the National Commission on the Status of Women and UN Women to identify appropriate and do-able indicators for Pakistan.

Organisational Evolution flourished; a deepened understanding of gender issues enabled Shirkat Gah to contribute expert input at various regional and international agenda-setting forums, especially of the United Nations. An active learning culture was bolstered by an electronic data management system. Using mainstream media to complement our own documentaries and video-clips, our key messages reached more than 8.5 million people in 2016. An outstanding achievement was completing Phase 1 of a unique action research on growing conservatism-to-extremism. Our community research cohorts of women and men of more and less marginalised groups overcame entrenched prejudices to engage and support with each other despite the prevailing atmosphere.

None of this would have been possible without the dedicated commitment of my colleagues in Shirkat Gah whose tireless efforts I acknowledge with great pride. I would also like to recognise our field partners, CSO networks and alliances, as well as responsive duty-bearers from the grassroots to the national level for helping to make positive change happen.



FARIDA SHAHEED

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Farida Shaheed'.

FARIDA SHAHEED

**Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre was established in 1975
and registered as a Society in 1976.**

OUR VISION

A just, vibrant & democratic society in which:

- Women are fully empowered;
- Human rights & dignity are enjoyed by all without discrimination, and
- Where peace prevails and resources and opportunities are ensured on a sustainable and equitable basis

OUR MISSION

We strive to:

- Strengthen women as rights holders to claim their rights and redefine existing parameters of State and society;
- Advocate and mobilize for gender equality and social justice, promoting equitable policies and practices from the local to the global and back again;
- Hold the State accountable for equal rights, security and dignity of all and the sustainable and equitable use of resources;
- Promote a culture of peace, democracy and pluralism and resist the use of culture and religion by State and non-State actors to deny women’s rights, and
- Flourish as an inclusive, vibrant, pro-active feminist organization.

Our Interventions support a culture of peace, democracy & pluralism and promote environment-friendly practices and policies for the sustainable use of natural resources.

Our Actions enhance women’s capacity, mobilise allies, and strengthen good governance practices.

Our participatory democratic approach creates spaces for equality and opportunities for all.

We are committed to advancing gender equality in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, adhering to a feminist perspective and upholding religious freedom for everyone.

Our uniqueness lies in our cyclical processes to leverage sustainable change

- We think globally, act locally & bring local knowledge to global processes:
- Grounded work informs & enriches interventions in national, regional and international arenas;
- Challenges, concepts & thinking of transnational work are shared with and bolster grassroots work in Pakistan;
- Community work is anchored in empirical research and conceptual understanding, with grounded experiences providing new insights and dimensions to existing discourses and practices. Strong linkages with social movements, media and other actors ensure that our messages reach a wider audience, helping to promote an enabling environment for raising voices for women's rights.



40 YEARS OF STRUGGLE FOR CHANGE

40 years of persistent work has ensured that Shirkat Gah has made an impact beyond the life and objectives of each of its projects. Maintaining the highest ethical standards, Shirkat Gah effectively uses and builds upon existing knowledge and skills to strengthen its organizational ability to analyse and strategize for institutional responsiveness to changing circumstances.



Years

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

All SG actions are designed under the four thematic areas of its Strategic Plan 2014-18:

1. Bodily Rights: Research identifies underlying drivers and triggers of violence against women and girls, including under-age and forced marriages. Interventions seek to overcome cultural beliefs and precepts of patriarchal mindsets on the one hand, and improve the implementation of laws and policies safeguarding the rights of women and girls, quality services and usage of government accountability mechanisms. Actions transfer knowledge and skills to access rights and services around women's sexual and reproductive health and rights, personal status law and all forms of gender-based violence.



3. Environmental Context: Towards a conducive socio-cultural, political, economic and natural environment to achieve women's empowerment, peace and social justice, Shirkat Gah transfers knowledge and technical skills to community women and men and creates effective links with appropriate State and non-state actors and institutions. Actions seek to both change socio-cultural patterns on the ground and ensure appropriate laws, policies and processes.



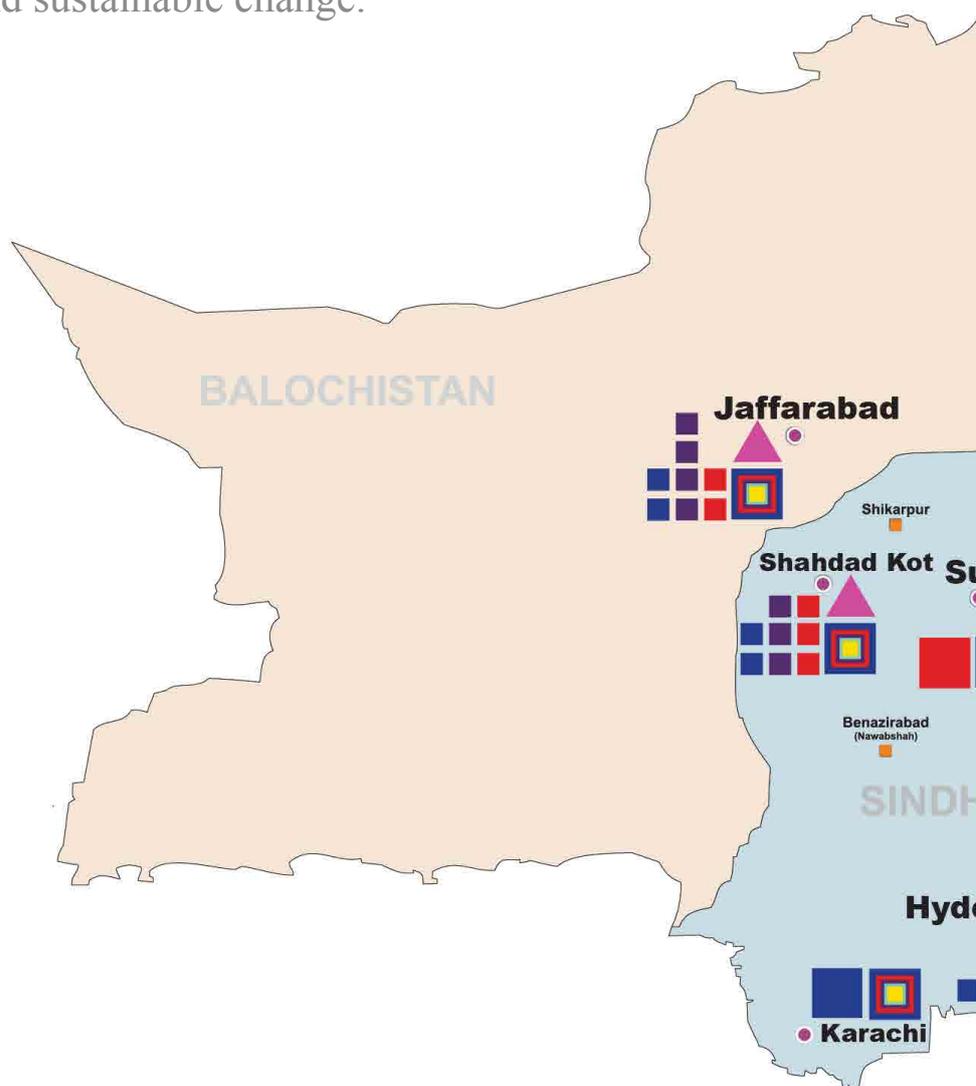
2. Voice: Builds capacity at the grassroots, and provides opportunities for women and male supporters to raise their voices and act collectively for gender equality, peace and pluralism throughout Pakistan, as well as regionally and internationally. Women and male allies – active citizens, champions and leaders – across the country in different communities are pivotal as effective agents of sustainable change.

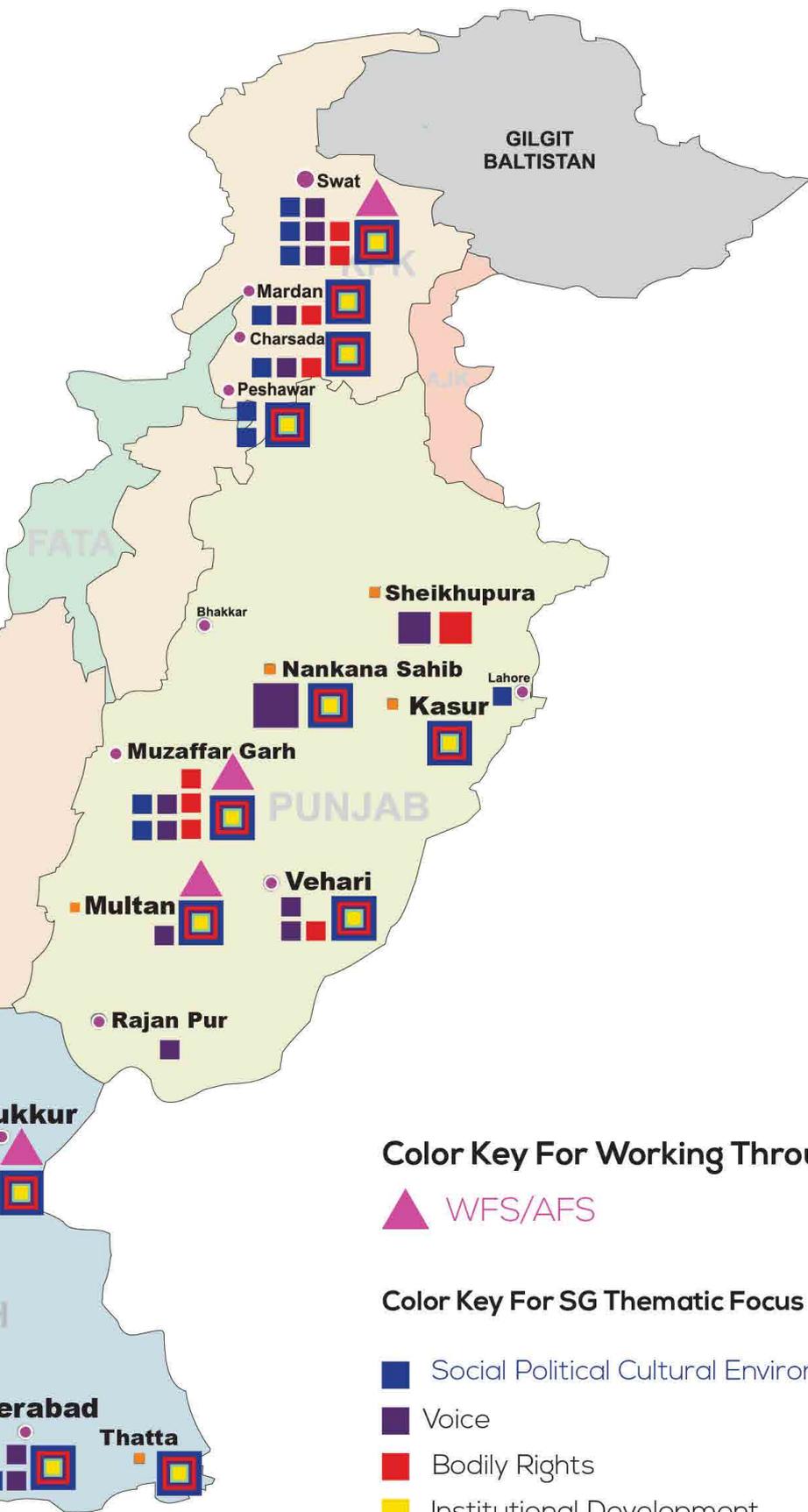


4. Organizational Evolution: A robust knowledge management system is reinforced by a vibrant learning culture keeping abreast of new developments in SG's priority areas, the general socio-political context as well as critical thinking.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2016

The thematic areas of voice and bodily rights conjoined to create a more conducive environment for justice for women and other marginalized segments of society. The approaches and activities were designed to bring about change both at the grass-root community level through capacity building on existing laws, policies and schemes as well as bringing people together through cultural engagement on the one hand and working with government departments and autonomous bodies to ensure better governance and responsiveness of measures. New capacity improved women's access to rights and services and helped to multiply the voices demanding change and using government-instituted mechanisms of participation. In parallel, district multi-stakeholder forums enhanced direct interaction with government duty-bearers, bringing about visible and sustainable change.





Color Key For Working Through

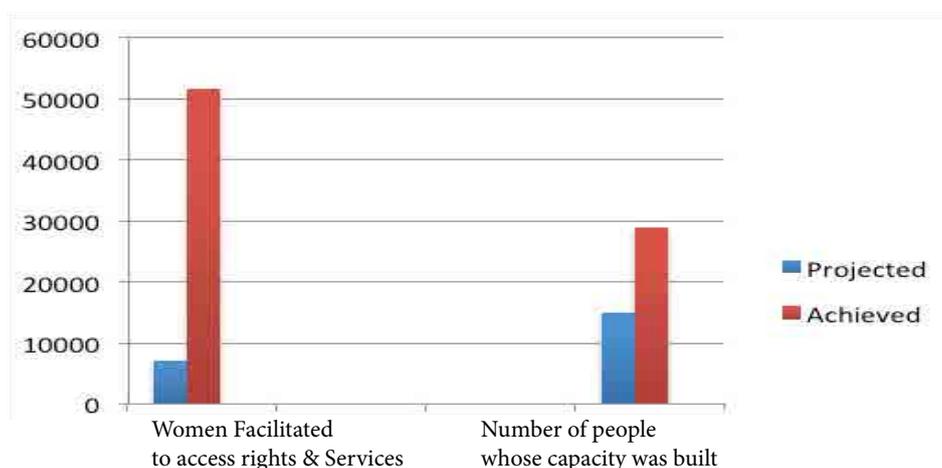
▲ WFS/AFS

Color Key For SG Thematic Focus

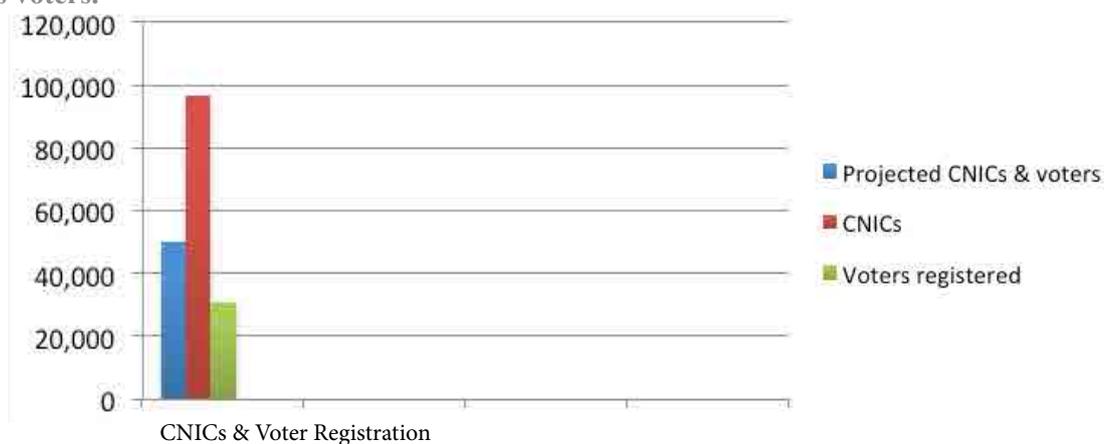
- Social Political Cultural Environment
- Voice
- Bodily Rights
- Institutional Development
- Physical Environment

HIGHLIGHTS OF 3 YEARS: 2014-2016

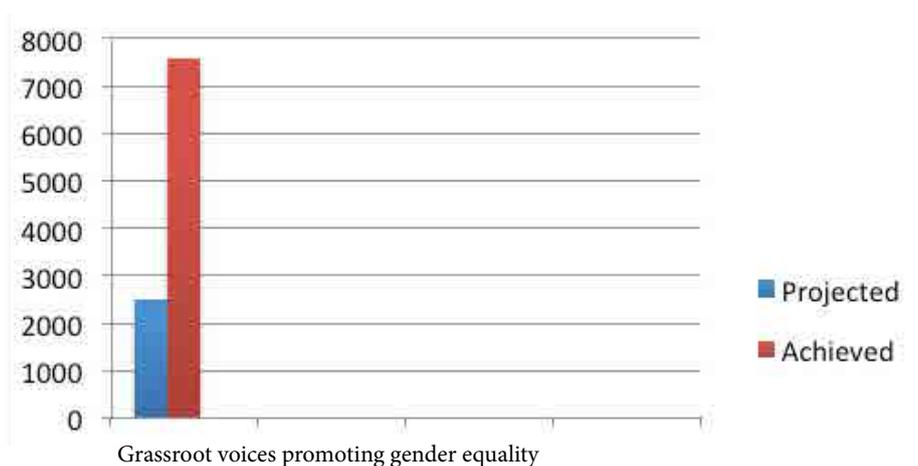
In the first 3-year phase of its Strategic Plan 2014-18, Shirkat Gah met all targets, and in many instances far exceeded the projected numbers. Five times as many women were facilitated to access their rights and services in the area of bodily rights, i.e. family law matters, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights. Almost twice the projected number of people gained new knowledge and skills in these areas.



Hoping to enable 50,000 women to obtain CNICs (computer-readable national identity cards) or become registered as voters; 96,555 women were facilitated to obtain CNICs and 30,771 were enrolled as voters.



More than triple the predicted 2,500 civil society voices promoted women's empowerment and gender equality, civil society actors, activated by Shirkat Gah.



Changing lives: Shirkat Gah and project partners facilitated 17,504 women to claim bodily rights and access services.

Women were helped to secure their inheritance rights. Marriages of girls younger than the legal minimum age of marriage were stopped, as were forced marriages; direct actions were taken to address cases of violence against women; advice and legal support was provided to women to end abusive marriages.

SG's **multi-stakeholder district groups and referral partners/pathways strengthened access to services** of e.g. the Health Departments, Dar-ul-Amans (government shelters) and other services of the Social Welfare Departments, the Police, Education Department, and schemes such as the Benazir Income Support Program. A major part of facilitation was spreading awareness about health services and working to change attitudes that obstruct the access of women and, especially adolescent girls, to facilities. For example, using her new knowledge, skills and self-confidence, a woman councilor filed a court case against a headmaster for mishandling student documentation impacting admissions.

- **Capacity built of 7,222 people (84% women)** on reproductive health and rights, gender-based violence, early age marriages and family law;
- **714 dutybearers sensitized for more effective services to women;**
- **35,059 women assisted to obtain CNICs and 19,052 women registered as voters,** opening the path to franchise, services and schemes

Unplanned bonus:

WESJP mobilised 520 women to contest local government elections



Shirkat Gah also helped to change lives beyond Pakistan, e.g. Fully participating in the campaign to free Dr. Homa Hoodfar.



Thanks to your effort and initiatives and the work of civil society and feminists across the globe I am now free with a much firmer belief in humanity despite my senseless ordeal. Your care and support will be warming my heart for the rest of my life.



Homa Hoodfar



WOMEN AND ALLIES FINDING THEIR VOICE

- Leadership capacity enhanced of 657 women and 93 men
- 4,438 civil society actors – women & male allies – promoting women’s rights, peace and pluralism across 13 districts
- Six Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) Open Mics and Women’s Melas gave thousands of women an opportunity to exercise voice and participate in public spaces; over 5,000 women & children attended the mela in Hyderabad.

“ I learnt how it empowers a woman to stand up for herself ”

“ All of us women can be a unified power if we come together ”

“ Usually whatever is in our hearts and mind stays locked inside, today we got a chance to let it all out– I feel like all my sorrows are gone ”



New self-confidence unlocked women's agency, enabling them to articulate their demands and concerns before various audiences, including policy makers. Armed with better knowledge and skills, community people presented Charters of Demands on various issues before the local councilors, district committees and even the police.



In district Charsadda for example, 60 women (and 30 male allies) trained as community champions for reproductive health engaged in District-level public policy dialogue, presented the community's Charter of Demands before dutybearers for uptake. Champions also activated the government complaint cells leading to:

- Improved delivery of medicines; the deployment of doctors & LHWs; a reversal of OPD overcharging; action against absenteeism of doctors etc.
- Stopping forced marriages,
- Government responsiveness: Direct interaction and trust building between citizens and duty-bearers led to civil works being started Sheikhupura district.



Shirkat Gah staff & champions with MPA Pir Ashraf Rasool in Sheikhupura.



Civil works: Sewerage work started in Union Council 23, Tehsil Ferozwala, Sheikhupura Following the Champions Demand

350 women leaders associated with the WFS raised their voice to demand improved service delivery in terms of schools, loadshedding and health facilities. Clad in their signature purple chadors, the Purple Women mobilised 2,990 people in campaigns on girls' education, early age marriage, family planning, local elections, female and child healthcare as well as domestic violence,.

“*There is no stopping this movement, when we wear our purple chadars, we can go anywhere, and do anything. We have this passion and confidence to claim our rights!***”**

Community Woman, Swat

200 Women Councillors were strengthened leading to councillors regularly attending sessions, more effectively participating in councils and delivering to constituents who approach them more frequently. Results include:

- Securing a separate common room for women councillors in one district.
- Accessing development funds for roads, a transformer and a technical training centre for women and government schemes for their constituents, e.g. scholarships for girls,
- Reviving four closed schools, improving sanitation, health and educational facility.
- A councillor obtaining 1,000 CNICs for her constituents with the help of the local government minister.
- **Councillors spreading awareness:**
 - o A councillor in Mardan is using Radio and TV shows to advocate women's issues
 - o Another in Hyderabad replicated SG's training on Local Government with 60 political workers



Encouraging critical thinking amongst youth, **six study circles were initiated in six districts across Pakistan engaging 140 female and male youth** to nurture their intellectual growth and help them overcome prejudices and discriminatory perspectives. These and other **groups raised their voice to resist extremist narratives**. 2016 saw community activism protesting terrorism, as well as honor killings, and promoting the rights of women and minorities with media coverage of the same.



“Our thinking has changed. Now we are braver knowing that we have someone on our side”

Community Woman, Muzaffargarh



PROMOTING PEACE & HARMONY IN COMMUNITIES:

To better understand the drivers and triggers of intolerance so as to bring about change, Shirkat Gah completed Phase 1 of an intervention participatory research Towards Better Governance, Pluralism and Peace: understanding growing religious extremism. This built 525 community researchers in 7 districts (female/male, main/marginalised) and changed thinking as well as individual and collective behaviour. Transformation was evident in the participants' own words, one of whom said: "Now we understand...we are all Pakistanis"

- Women gained the resolve, self-confidence and determination to act for change.
- Communities joined together to undertake collective actions; several groups were established, one formally registered.
- One group of women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa engaged with authorities and managed to resolve their water issue; another activated group saved a graveyard from encroachment by drug dealers.



A COUNTER-NARRATIVE TO THE CORROSIVE INFLUENCE OF EXTREMISTS:

Innovative Mandlis (minstrels) disseminated the philosophy of peace, harmony and brotherhood of Sufi poetry in street performances, reaching over 8,000 community people in four locations. The Mandlis have generally been well received, and Mandali performers took part in and were well received at the popular Bulleh Shah Urs. Local communities have expressed a desire for such activities to be regularly held within their villages/towns because this “spreads messages of peace so forgotten today”



“With extremism and rising intolerance in the society, Mandli performers are upholding beliefs that encourage people to act otherwise.”

Community Man, Vehari

“It is good to see this tradition of Sufi music being revived in our land as opportunities for an alternate discourse to extremist narratives.”

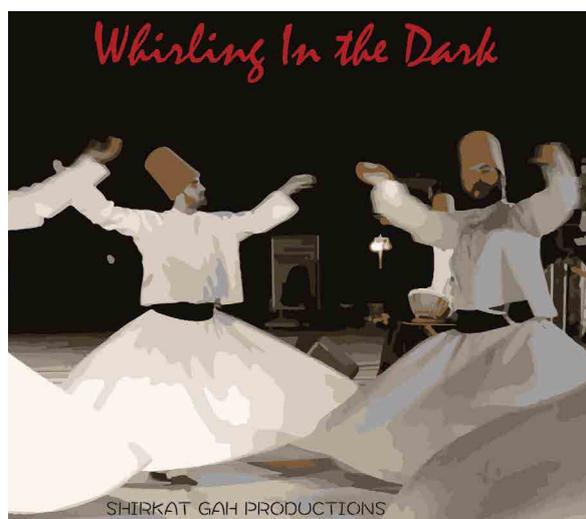
Community Man, Hyderabad



Shirkat Gah’s documentary films, too, contributed to the counter-narrative.

- In 2016, the SG documentary *Purple: The Color of Change* reached a total of 25,000 people. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C-LKB_-5hKM
- A new documentary was produced on the mandalis: ‘Whirling in the Dark’ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tfOmemuue4w>

Five key messages aired on Pakhtunkhwa FM 92,2 for two months – first at peak hours and then in the evenings, **reached 8,429,509 listenership.**



CONTRIBUTING TO IMPROVED POLICY FRAMEWORKS:

Shirkat Gah provided inputs for the Sindh and National Human Rights Strategy, Draft Right to Information Bill Sindh, the SDG Technical working group on indicators with the NCSW, and **served on 10 government committees:**

<p>Sindh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sindh Human Rights Commission ➤ CEDAW- Committee (WDD); ➤ DUA provincial advisory committee ➤ Three SWD notified District Advisory Committees; ➤ Anti-Harassment Committee 	<p>Punjab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social Welfare Department: MFLO Amendment Committee; ➤ PCSW: GMIS Committee; ➤ Women Development Department: Women Empowerment initiatives <p>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Committee on policy follow-up in Culture department; ➤ Anti Harassment committee
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In addition, the SG Executive Director serves on the National Commission on the Status of Women; the Director SRHR on the Sindh Human Rights Commission.

Compliance under International Instruments & Agenda Setting

Shirkat Gah

- Prepared a report on Artistic Freedoms to submit to the UN's Universal Periodic Review (for submission in 2017)
- Co-hosted a National Consultation on SDGs' indicators for Pakistan in collaboration with the NCSW and UN Women
- Provided inputs for the **Zero Draft Post-2015 Asia-Pacific Summit Outcome Document**, "Transforming our World by 2030: A New Agenda for Global Action" (via ARROW)

CONTRIBUTING TO AGENDA SETTING & INTERNAL GROWTH:

In 2016, Shirkat Gah co-hosted a regional review and Advocacy Strategy Development Meeting on "Extreme Interpretations of Religion, Religious Fundamentalisms and Extremisms and Inter-linkages with Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights-a 10 country Research Project" (with ARROW) and held a Regional advocacy meeting around health issues with the WHO-UN independent accountability panel.

Shirkat Gah continued to work with civil society groups, networks and initiatives to strengthen the regional and international agenda for women's empowerment and gender equality. For example, it contributed to the the Asia-Pacific Women Law and Development's regional Development Justice Framework, and ARROW's SRHR related initiatives.

Shirkat Gah continued to further develop staff capacity and undertake key research to deepen understanding around its priority areas of work. A new electronic MIS completed in 2016 will help to strengthen internal learning and communication.

Key research work/publications in 2016:

Towards Better Governance, Pluralism and Peace: Understanding Increasing Religious Intolerance and Religious Extremism; 115 page research report.

Sheltering Women from Harm: Darul Amans of Punjab, Achievements & Challenges; Research Report for & published by PCSW

Four Thematic Regional Briefs: Child Marriage; Contraception; Social Media & Hate Messaging; Comprehensive Sexuality Education and RF influences on laws & policies

Regional Advocacy Strategy Paper on RF & SRHR (ARROW)

Six district case study reports generated on health system governance.

Literature Review "Drivers of Early Age Marriage"

Publications by Shirkat Gah Staff:

F.Shaheed, "Women's movement in Pakistan: Achievements And Challenges", 2nd edition Women's Movements in the Global Era, ed A. Basu, Westview Press 2016

T. Sarosh "Country Profile on Universal Access to Sexual Reproductive Rights"

S. Zaman & M.Z.Lari, "How much Rape is Rape, understanding Normative Assumption within Rape victimology in Pakistan" Forthcoming Zubaan 2016

INFOGRAPHICS : EARLY AGE MARRIAGE

EARLY AGE MARRIAGE 1

IN PAKISTAN, THE LEGAL AGE FOR MARRIAGE IS

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD DECLARES:

THAT ANY PERSON BELOW THE AGE OF **18** IS A CHILD

18 FOR BOYS
16 FOR GIRLS

MARRIAGES CARRIED OUT UNDER TRADITIONAL NORMS AND/OR CUSTOMS LIKE WATTA-SATTA, PAIT LIKHI, VANI, SWARA, ETC. OR CONFLICTING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LAWS MAKE CHILD MARRIAGE SOCIALLY OR LEGALLY PERMISSIBLE

EARLY AGE MARRIAGE 2

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- POVERTY
- "PROTECTING" GIRLS & THEIR "HONOUR"
- GENDER DISCRIMINATION
- LACK OF IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO FEMALE EDUCATION
- LIMITED LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGE
- SOCIO-RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS

EARLY AGE MARRIAGE 3

THE IMPACT

CHILD MARRIAGE IMPACTS PHYSICAL HEALTH OF GIRLS

- EARLY PREGNANCIES
- RESTRICTED MOBILITY
- HIGH INFANT & MATERNAL MORTALITY
- LIMITED ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
- POOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
- VULNERABILITY TO SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE

CAUSES

- EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
- DEPRESSION
- PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS
- HOPELESSNESS
- ANXIETY
- LACK OF DECISION MAKING ABILITY
- ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY
- VULNERABILITY TO EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, & VERBAL ABUSE

INFOGRAPHICS : GENDER BASE VIOLENCE

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE 1

THE DEFINITION

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE MEANS ANY ACT OF VIOLENCE, BASED ON GENDER, AND IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN, PHYSICAL, SEXUAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM OR SUFFERING, INCLUDING THREATS OF SUCH ACTS, COERCION OR ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY, WHETHER OCCURRING IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LIFE.

TYPES

- RAPE
- SEXUAL VIOLENCE
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- SON PREFERENCE
- PHYSICAL ABUSE
- HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- HARMFUL OR TRADITIONAL PRACTICES
- PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL ABUSE
- HONOUR KILLING
- ACID ATTACKS
- DOWRY VIOLENCE
- FORCED PROSTITUTION OR PORNOGRAPHY
- ABSENCE OF LAWS CRIMINALIZING ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE
- SEX SELECTIVE ABORTION/FEMALE INFANTICIDE
- DENIAL OR UNEQUAL ACCESS TO RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES OR SERVICES
- INHERITANCE DEPRIVATION
- FORCED MARRIAGE
- POLYGAMY

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE 2

THE CAUSES

- LOW LEVELS OF EDUCATION
- LOW ECONOMIC STATUS PAST EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE BY ABUSERS
- LOW STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY
- NORMALISATION OF VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY

THE CAUSES

- SYSTEM OF HIERARCHY OR IDEOLOGY WHICH GIVES DISPROPORTIONATE ADVANTAGE OR POWER OF ONE GROUP OVER ANOTHER
- YOUNG AGE (EARLY MARRIAGE)
- CULTURAL BELIEFS, CUSTOMS, OR ATTITUDES
- LACK OF AUTONOMOUS DECISION-MAKING
- DIFFERENT FORMS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION ON THE BASIS OF GENDER IDENTITIES OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE 3

AUDIT REPORT 2016

SHIRKAT GAH - WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Note	(Unrestricted fund)	Restricted funds			Consolidated
		General fund	Projects fund	Donated assets fund	Medical fund	
		PKR	PKR	PKR	PKR	
Fund balance as at January 1, 2015		39,305,640	21,899,533	21,477,432	2,042,688	84,725,293
Additions during the year		-	-	303,550	-	303,550
Disposals during the year		-	-	(316,852)	-	(316,852)
Amortization of deferred income		-	-	(1,535,728)	-	(1,535,728)
Grants received during the year		-	126,786,439	-	2,043,011	128,829,450
Disbursement of expenses		-	(145,030,044)	-	(1,689,802)	(146,719,846)
Excess of income over expenditure		(1,335,787)	-	-	-	(1,335,787)
Fund balance as at December 31, 2015		37,969,853	3,655,928	19,928,402	2,395,897	63,950,080
Fund balance as at January 1, 2016		37,969,853	3,655,928	19,928,402	2,395,897	63,950,080
Additions during the year		-	-	1,565,479	-	1,565,479
Disposals during the year		-	-	(732,943)	-	(732,943)
Amortization of deferred income		-	-	(1,530,708)	-	(1,530,708)
Grants received during the year		-	130,832,135	-	3,865,573	134,697,708
Disbursement of expenses		-	(121,218,809)	-	(3,113,692)	(124,332,501)
Excess of expenditure over income		(485,923)	-	-	-	(485,923)
Fund balance as at December 31, 2016		37,483,930	13,269,254	19,230,230	3,147,778	73,131,192

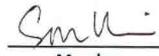
Note



 Executive Director



 Member



 Member

SHIRKAT GAH - WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	2016	2015
	PKR	PKR
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net deficit for the year	(485,923)	(1,335,787)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation	670,506	811,725
(Gain) / Loss on disposal of own fixed assets	30,924	11,169
	701,430	822,894
Operating income before working capital changes	215,507	(512,893)
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(1,209,192)	1,860,060
(Decrease) / Increase in current Liabilities:		
Creditors, accrued & other liabilities	(3,915,936)	3,213,063
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(4,909,621)	4,560,230
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investments made during the year	188,047	(188,169)
Fixed capital expenditure	(72,000)	(22,850)
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
	116,047	(211,019)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received against restricted funds	134,697,708	128,829,450
Expenditure paid against restricted funds	(124,332,501)	(146,719,846)
	10,365,207	(17,890,396)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,571,632	(13,541,185)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	37,553,458	51,094,643
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	43,125,090	37,553,458

The annexed notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.

		
_____ Executive Director	_____ Member	_____ Member

SHIRKAT GAH - WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		PKR	PKR
INCOME			
Membership fee		14,000	12,500
Management and administrative fee		640,470	1,248,257
Proceeds from disposal of donated assets		17,500	204,100
Gain on exchange		-	1,331,348
Profit on investment and bank accounts		732,533	862,857
Miscellaneous income		658,169	247,107
		2,062,672	3,906,169
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and other benefits		1,157,696	415,777
Telephone, faxes and postage		9,519	26,305
Depreciation	4.3	670,506	811,725
Professional fee - legal		70,000	100,000
Irrecoverable project expenses		65,952	2,628,619
Loss on disposal of fixed assets - owned		30,924	11,169
Audit fee expenses		119,125	112,000
Exchange Loss		194,871	-
Membership fee expenses		94,677	101,858
Donations/contribution/awards		65,930	-
Government taxes		63,570	56,275
Office Shifting Expenses		-	937,549
Miscellaneous expenses		5,825	40,679
		2,548,595	5,241,956
Excess of income over expenditure		(485,923)	(1,335,787)

The annexed notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Executive Director


Member


Member

SHIRKAT GAH - WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016**

	Note	(Unrestricted fund)	Restricted funds			Consolidated	Consolidated
		General fund	Projects fund	Donated assets fund	Medical fund	2016	2015
		2016	2016	2016	2016	PKR	PKR
		PKR	PKR	PKR	PKR	PKR	
FUNDS		37,483,930	13,269,254	19,230,230	3,147,778	73,131,192	63,950,080
REPRESENTED BY:							
NON CURRENT ASSETS							
Property, plant and equipment							
(At cost less accumulated depreciation)	4	3,677,249	-	19,230,230	-	22,907,479	24,235,081
		3,677,249	-	19,230,230	-	22,907,479	24,235,081
CURRENT ASSETS							
Short-term investments	5	9,995,903	-	-	-	9,995,903	10,183,950
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	6	4,969,805	-	-	-	4,969,805	3,760,612
Cash and bank balances	7	26,708,058	13,269,254	-	3,147,778	43,125,090	37,553,458
		41,673,766	13,269,254	-	3,147,778	58,090,798	51,498,020
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	8	7,867,085	-	-	-	7,867,085	11,783,021
NET CURRENT ASSETS		33,806,681	13,269,254	-	3,147,778	50,223,713	39,714,999
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET ASSETS		37,483,930	13,269,254	19,230,230	3,147,778	73,131,192	63,950,080

The annexed notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Executive Director


Member


Member

Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre
House No.68-Tipu Block,New Garden Town,
Lahore, Pakistan

Telephone: (92) 42-35838815

Website: shirkatgah.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/shirkatgahdotorg/

Twitter: [@Shirkat_Gah](https://twitter.com/Shirkat_Gah)

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