LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2017 marked the beginning of the final phase in Shirkat Gah’s Strategic Plan 2014-2018. I am pleased to say that our interventions succeeded in changing ground realities for so many women and girls in Pakistan. Shirkat Gah teams brought awareness of the rights of women and girls to some 20,000 people, mostly women, directly impacting some 150,000 people. We registered close to 17,000 women as new voters and obtained CNICs for over 15,000 women, ensuring access to schemes and franchise. I am especially pleased that we have managed to bring about community-owned changes in the pernicious cycle of gender based violence by having 1,000 households pledge to becoming Violence Free Families, with pledges from male heads of households and teenage boys as well as women. Our reproductive health champions and CSO partners in the field worked to improve access to services and rights, including especially by using government complaint mechanisms and directly approaching elected representatives.

Shirkat Gah’s interventions helped to instill critical thinking, especially amongst youth, and change the narrative in communities on women but also other lines of discrimination, in particular regarding minorities through study circles and inclusion in all activities, as reflected in some of the stories highlighted in the report.

In parallel, our work with women councilors helped them to step into leadership roles: demanding better conditions for participation, engaging with their constituents to learn about and then take up women’s priority issues, improve facilities in their areas and directly intervened in cases of gender-based violence. Gender sensitisation of local media also helped to promote a more positive role of women representatives and women in general.

In terms of agenda setting and influencing, Shirkat Gah served on nine different government committees in its priority areas. A particular achievement was the completion of our 4-year intervention study on Health Systems Governance Strengthening despite the challenges faced. Of note is that results shared nationally led to the Federal Minister for Health, along with the Chair of the National Commission on Women who co-hosted the event, promising to take forward the key recommendation for revising the policy framework to reflect ground realities. We are proud that we made significant inputs into the high-level discussions at the Fifth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, and produced a series of policy-briefs, including peer-reviewed documents for the region.

We are grateful for the support and trust of our partners (AMPLIFY-CHANGE, EU, IDRC, OXFAM, SAAF, UNTF, WHRAP) to achieve our goals as given in our strategic Plan.

Shirkat Gah deepened its own understanding of gender issues through an active learning culture. We expanded outreach using mainstream media to complement our own documentaries and video-clips.

Finally, the dedicated commitment of colleagues in Shirkat Gah must be acknowledged with pride for it is their efforts and those of our field partners, CSO networks and alliances, and the brave women and girls, but also boys and men as well as responsive duty-bearers who are making possible the needed changes for gender equality and pluralism in the country.

Farida Shaheed
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**About Us**

Shirkat Gah - Women’s Resource Centre was established in 1975 and registered under the Societies Act in 1976. 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 Interventions support a culture of peace, democracy & pluralism and promote environment-friendly practices and policies for the sustainable use of natural resources.

**Our Vision**

A just, vibrant and democratic society in which:

- Women are fully empowered;
- Human rights and dignity are enjoyed by all equally 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 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.
Strategic Priorities

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

Bodily Rights:

To build and enhance women’s conceptual understanding of and ability to exercise their rights in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), violence against women (VAW) and Personal Status Law (PSL), and promote a conducive environment. Enable Women to recognize, understand and claim their bodily rights as well as resist all discriminatory practices.

We believe for a woman to secure her bodily rights, her immediate environment must be enabling. This requires reorienting her community, local duty bearers, service providers and society as a whole. Our interventions have increased the sensitization level and responsiveness of duty bearers and ensured effective linkages with community-based organizations and local government bodies.

At Shirkat Gah, we believe the state must ensure that women-supportive laws and policies are formulated and implemented effectively so that women can fearlessly claim their bodily rights. As part of a larger social reconciliatory effort, Shirkat Gah also engages with men including youth through various programmes and projects to create acceptance of women’s bodily rights.

Voice:

To strengthen women to raise their individual and collective voices against patriarchy and other obstructive factors, claim their democratic rights and demand social justice, locally, provincially, nationally and even globally. Shirkat Gah believes in developing capacity at the grassroots, and provide opportunities for women and male allies 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.
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. A culture of peace, democracy, pluralism and sustainable development premised on human rights promoted, and the values of women’s equality and empowerment upheld.

An enabling policy framework and social environment is necessary for women to fully exercise their rights. Upholding women’s rights and ensuring an enabling environment is the primary responsibility of the State. At Shirkat Gah, through our work with marginalized, underserved and underrepresented women, we help hold the State accountable for creating a stable political environment to work and thrive in. Furthermore, since research has proved that women are more vulnerable to the devastating and long-term impacts of climate change in terms of water scarcity and food insecurity, we work with women across communities to create awareness about their natural environmental rights as well, promoting sustainability and efficient use of natural resources.

ORGANIZATIONAL EVOLUTION:

To mainstream a pro-active feminist, learning and listening culture within staff, supported by appropriate structures, systems and procedures. 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.
**Highlights of 2017**

In 2017, Shirkat Gah and project partners engaged with 19,921 women and men to better inform them of the rights of women and girls and improve their access to existing rights and services in 17 districts across Pakistan.

- **16,895 women** were registered as new voters in Hyderabad, Jaffarabad, Vehari and Mardan through voter registration drives which aimed at spreading awareness on the significance of franchise and importance of casting votes. Many community women spread the acquired knowledge and motivated their peers to register votes.

- **15,250 women** were facilitated to obtain CNICs in Hyderabad, Shahdad Kot, Jaffarabad, Vehari, Sheikhupura, Charsada, Mardan and Swat.

- **1,000 households** pledged to be violence-free (VFF) in Hyderabad, Jaffarabad, Vehari and Mardan. The houses have been marked with the purple VFF slogans. VFF caps were distributed to community members, who see themselves as community leaders and change makers. They see violence free families as an ideal to aspire towards.

- **16,550 women** and **3,401 men** were made aware of women’s rights and services through awareness sessions and trainings on their legal rights especially relating to marriage, divorce, marriage contract (Nikah Nama), dower (Haq Meher), basic document registrations (birth, death, CNIC, vote), Child Marriage and prevalent laws against child marriages as well as medical camps, story-telling sessions, open mics, theatre performances and study circles.

- **4,038 women** articulated their concerns and voiced their issues in Jaffarabad, Shahdad Kot, and Swat through open mics, study circles and networking meetings held at the local level by community women.

- **661 duty bearers** were sensitized on the issues and concerns of women. **200 women councillors** were trained in Hyderabad, Jaffarabad, Vehari and Mardan on leadership skills including on effective communication, negotiation and advocacy skills to be able to voice their concerns and the concerns of the local women in their districts. They were also briefed on how to make a press release and engage media through press conferences. **125 Local Health Workers/Local Health Visitors (LHW/LHV)** provided health
care services and referred 682 women to local Basic Health Units (BHU), Rural Health Centre (RHC) and hospitals in Swat, and Shahdad Kot. Furthermore, 510 women were facilitated to get their antenatal check-ups done in Sheikhupura and Charsada.

• **4 District Women Councilors Caucuses** established in Jaffarabad, Vehari, Mardan and Hyderabad.

• 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 for women) 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.

• **165 media personnel** were sensitized on gender sensitive reporting and the need to highlight women issues in their districts.

Women Champions Hold Duty Bearers Accountable In Their Communities

Across our intervention areas, empowered community women and men have demanded improvement in the quality of reproductive health (RH) services, and mobilized other people within their communities to demand the same.

• Women Champions in Charsada have taken the responsibility to regularly monitor the Basic Health Unit (BHU) in their area, and to be watchful, if there are any problems in accessing the BHU and quality of services provided. Whenever any RH related issue or case came to their notice, champions immediately contacted the doctor at the BHU or filed a complaint at the government’s district complaint cell.

• Women Champions in Sheikhupura also accompanied community women to Tehsil Head Quarters Hospital (THQH), Ferozewala. If they faced any inconvenience at the hospital, they directly informed the Medical Superintendent (MS) of the problems. Some champions also notified higher authorities about the services at the THQH Ferozewala by registering complaints on the Punjab health helpline and have received prompt and positive responses. Capacity–building sessions of community members and champions regarding the use of Punjab health helpline has also been conducted in order to empower them to register complaints by themselves. Five champions from district Sheikhupura using the health helpline succeeded in getting their issues resolved.
Shahnaz, a woman champion from district Charsada went on to become a social mobiliser for the local Basic Health Unit (BHU). Her work mostly revolves around polio vaccination campaign. During the vaccination campaign in April 2017, she noticed that the doctor of the BHU was absent. She asked the medical technician about the doctor’s absence, and was told that the doctor was on leave. With the passage of time, Shahnaz noticed that the doctor was habitually absent. This was unacceptable, as it resulted in the under-utilisation of the health care facility by the community. In order to resolve the matter, she met the district council member Fazal Amin, and informed him about the doctor’s irresponsible conduct at the work place. The district council member visited the BHU and inquired about the doctor’s absenteeism. The doctor did not like the fact that a complaint was lodged against him. When this doctor found out that Shahnaz lodged a complaint, he barred Shahnaz’s entry in the BHU.

Champions and male allies subsequently submitted a written complaint to the Deputy Commissioner Charsada against the doctor’s absence and misuse of authority. The DC directed the district Health Officer to verify the complaint. After an investigation was conducted, Shahnaz’s complaint was verified and the doctor received suspension orders from service. The people of the area appreciated Shahnaz’s efforts in taking up this matter and resolving the issue of the doctor’s absenteeism. A new doctor has not been posted at BHU yet, and Shahnaz is making consistent efforts for placement of a new doctor by meeting with the district council members, members of complaint cell, and the District Health Officer (DHO).
Women Councilors Become A Force Of Change In Their Districts

Four Women Councilors Caucuses established in Hyderabad, Vehari, Mardan and Jaffarabad

• In Hyderabad, a group of women councilors successfully tabled a resolution for fixing an honorarium for women councilors that was passed unanimously by the council and was forwarded to the finance department for approval.

• Numerous women councilors demanded funds and budgets from the Union Council Chairman in order to undertake development projects in their respective UCs including to improve the quality of education for girls in government schools. In Vehari, a woman councilor succeeded in securing a grant of one million rupees for development work in her area.

• Some women councilors directly contacted the administrative departments in order to complain about and resolve the issues of missing facilities in their communities. For example, in Hyderabad and Mardan the Women Councilors Caucus met with the district level election commissioner to facilitate women to register as voters. In Hyderabad, they also contacted the NADRA office to arrange for mobile vans to facilitate women in obtaining CNICs in three UCs. In Jaffarabad, a woman councilor took up the issue of unsafe drinking water and was able to get a clean water pond installed in her area.

• Women Councilors also took direct actions for women’s rights: they played an active role in reporting cases of domestic violence and harassment of school and college going girls to the concerned authorities. In Mardan, they engaged the community and organized a medical camp in their village, which facilitated more than 700 women.
**Bridging Gap Between Duty Bearers and Community Women and Youth—Khuli Kacheri and Charter of Demands**

*Khuli kacheris* provided an avenue for reducing the gap between the constituents and their representatives. Community women shared their concerns about missing facilities in their areas and identified needs so that the councilors can take up their issues with UC chairmen and district level relevant departments.

The community highlighted the following issues:

Lack of maintenance of sewerage, construction/maintenance of water supply, missing facilities including streetlights, basic health facilities, lack of local transportation and insufficient number of teachers at government schools. The community women also stressed on the need for skill development centres, upgradation of existing schools in the area, proper waste management. They also shared instances of misconduct by duty bearers such as police.
A national youth assembly held in Islamabad brought together 120 young women and men from across Pakistan, where they deliberated, debated, formulated and presented their Charter of Demands on key topics including education, early age marriage, violence against women before legislators and policy-makers to advocate for positive change in Pakistan.
شیرکت گاه – زنانہ مصنفہ گاہ

نتیجہ پرنسپل

کی معاشرت کی خواتین کی لیے اضافی درجه واقعی جوہریں دیکھیں?

1. ایک عالمی معاشرت کے لئے خواتین کی لازمیں کی اضافی درجه
2. معاشرت کے لئے خواتین کی اسطورہ جوہریں
3. خواتین کی ایک اضافی درجه
4. خواتین کی اضافی درجه
5. ایک واقعی جوہریں
6. ایک اضافی درجه
7. ایک اضافی درجه
8. ایک اضافی درجه
9. ایک اضافی درجه

نوازشہ خواتین کے لئے کی معاشرت

آئی ہوئی تحقیق

1. خواتین کی لازمیں
2. خواتین کی لازمیں
3. خواتین کی لازمیں

نظام کے لئے خواتین کی لازمیں

1. خواتین کی لازمیں
2. خواتین کی لازمیں
3. خواتین کی لازمیں

مزید معلومات

1. خواتین کی لازمیں
2. خواتین کی لازمیں
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10. خواتین کی لازمیں
**Changing family and community attitudes towards women’s rights**

Bakhtawar, a seventeen-year-old girl from a low-income family, hails from village Muhammad Yousaf Hulio. She thinks availing the opportunity of Shirkat Gah’s training is not less than getting a Haroon’s Treasure (folk story of richest treasure owner). “I got the training of Shirkat Gah along with my parents. The training on personal status laws has released me from the shackles of traditions and I have compelled my parents to think that early-age marriages are snatching the childhood of a girl.”

In the training session on child/early age marriage (EAM), the Shirkat Gah team not only shared issues related to EAM, they also shared information about the laws and expected fines and penalties on underage marriages.

“Returning from the session, my parents were talking and discussing something. I tried to understand why they seem so worried and what exactly is making them worried, but I failed as they were not ready to share it with me.” [It turned out] My marriage was already planned and only one week was left so they were busy in arrangements and preparation of marriage. I was worried and was thinking about my life and education as this marriage means the end of all my dreams....

“One day my parents entered out home with smiling faces and my father hugged me and said ‘My daughter is just a kid and she is not ready to be married now.’ This decision has not only reconnected my trust on my parents, but also with my parents as it was the first time they have decided something together. So this project and specifically trainings in this project has changed my life.”

Bal Jee is a thirty year old man from the Hindu Community, a farmer by profession who earns his living by cultivation. Bal Jee and his whole family has been victimized for being Hindu. They are target of extreme biased and inequality. Bal Jee met the Shirkat Gah Team in its village Molla Dano Mir Behr, where they were working to develop Community Action Groups (CAGs). He became part of a CAG and attended number of sessions on eliminating violence. He became part of different trainings including on personal status laws and took part in the Theater performance arranged under the UNTF supported Drivers of Change project. Bal Jee says that he was an unaware person who used to torture his family, wife and daughter on very small matters, he would abuse them verbally and physically and they would even work with him in field to help him out in the farming but he always exploited and harassed them. He was senseless and was not feeling the pain of his family and his family would always be depressed and scared.

“After becoming part of Shirkat Gah’s UNTF project I feel a very positive change in myself, I believe and consider my wife and daughter not as a burden now but equal human beings. Violence was a part of my routine but now I even don’t think about it and our life peaceful and full of love. Now I encourage my wife and daughter, I support them and ask them for their say in every decision. It has made my life easier.

The biggest change is that I have started sending my daughter to school, she is studying now and we are very happy. I give all the credit to Shirkat Gah team for letting us know this side of life.”
Farhana is a 9th grade student from Shahdadkot (Sindh). In her community, girls are married at the age of 14-15. Farhana’s engagement was arranged with her maternal uncle’s son through pait-likhi (child betrothal), when she was became 16. Both mother and daughter attended sessions at the AFS, and therefore knew about the harmful impact of early marriages, and also were aware that the legal age of marriage in Sindh is now 18 for girls as well as boys. Farhana told her mother that she didn’t want to get married before 18 and her mother promised she would not let this happen. Farhana’s father was displeased, but her mother threatened him with legal recourse. Since Farhana’s prospective mother-in-law, her maternal aunt-in-law, also attends AFS sessions, she and her husband agreed to delay the marriage.

**Contributing to Improved Policy Frameworks:**

*In 2017, Shirkat Gah served on the following Government and International committees:*

1. National Commission on the Status of Women,
2. Sindh Human Rights Commission,
3. FP 2020 Task Force and Tech Lead;
4. Punjab Commission on the Status of Women- Gender Management Information System;
5. Commission on the Status of Women Research Committee VAW;
6. Peshawar District Commission on the Status of Women;
7. Pakistan Alliance for Post-Abortion Care
8. Helpline Greenstar FP and
9. Reproductive Health Services Tech Working Group;

Shirkat Gah also co-hosted with the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) a national dissemination of a four-year interventional study titled, “*Strengthening Governance in Health Systems for Reproductive Health and Rights (RHR) in Pakistan: An Intervention Case Study*”, carried out by Shirkat Gah in six districts across four provinces of Pakistan (2014-17), with the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The meeting brought together high-level decision makers with implementers and district officers. The project revealed the limitations imposed by the single-use of any of the frameworks employed to improve health systems for Reproductive Health and Rights (RHR). Many health systems frameworks do not account sufficiently for issues rooted in the community, which calls upon the need to benefit from the multiple frameworks that complement one another, proposed under this research. The event was attended by the Federal Minister for health, Dr. Saira Afzal Tarar, the Chair of the NCSW, Ms. Khawar Mumtaz, and the KP Commission on the Status of Women, various distinguished officials from the Population Welfare Department, members of the provincial assemblies including Ms. Shameela Aslam, experts from the civil society including Ms. Kamyla Marvi Tapal as well as delegates of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. **At the end of the meeting, the federal minister of health and NCSW announced they would take forward the idea of a revised framework for Pakistan.**
COMPLIANCE UNDER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS & AGENDA SETTING

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. Shirkat Gah in collaboration with FreeMuse submitted a very first report on Artistic Freedoms in Pakistan to the UN’s Universal Periodic Review process.

Shirkat Gah’s Director Bodily Rights participated in the Fifth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD): Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies Of the UN ESCAP in the following panels:

• Roundtable on SGD 5 (presenting CSO perspective on SDG 5- Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls- implementation in the AP region), Discussant on behalf of Women Major Group.

• Side-event: SRHR and Gender Equality: Crucial to Eradicating Poverty in Asia Pacific (Panellist).

• CSO Forum: Session 1: Exploring Regional Trends in Asia Pacific: Identifying Systemic Barriers (Panellist).

Shirkat Gah also participated in the Asia Pacific Feminist Forum in September 2017.


In 2017, Shirkat Gah published 9 peer-reviewed thematic briefs focusing on Impact of Religious Fundamentalism on SRHR including;

1. Strengthening governance in health systems for Reproductive Health and Rights (RHR) in Pakistan: An intervention case study

2. Health Systems Frameworks for advancing Reproductive Health and Rights in Pakistan


4. Progress & Challenges Health Systems Building Blocks In Six Districts Of Pakistan WHO Building Block 1: Service Delivery

5. Progress & Challenges Health Systems Building Blocks In Six Districts Of Pakistan WHO Building Block 2: Health Workforce

6. Progress & Challenges Health Systems Building Blocks In Six Districts Of Pakistan WHO Building Block 3: Health Information

7. Progress & Challenges Health Systems Building Blocks In Six Districts Of Pakistan WHO Building Block 4: Medical Products Vaccines and Technologies

8. Progress & Challenges Health Systems Building Blocks In Six Districts Of Pakistan WHO Building Block 5: Health Financing

9. Progress & Challenges Health Systems Building Blocks In Six Districts Of Pakistan WHO Building Block 6: Leadership & Governance
Shirkat Gah also developed a National Report on the Impact of Fundamentalist Discourses on Family Planning in Pakistan (in English and in Urdu)

Monitoring and Review of the Sustainable Development Goals & Development Justice


We made an IAP Submission in 2017, published on IAP Website on Status and Policies related to Adolescents Health in Pakistan:

Knowledge Production For Change

Shirkat Gah developed and published a specially designed curriculum to be introduced in an activity titled Study Circles under its Oxfam-GB supported project I am One, I am Many aiming to address discrimination based on religious identities. It consisted of a series of modules on subjects that confer upon the youth, knowledge regarding socio-economic conditions of their society. The modules included:

1. **Tankeedi Soch** (Critical Thinking)

2. **Insaan aur Samaj- Jungle se Shehar tak ki Kahani** (Individual and Society- The story of a journey from Forest to the City)

3. **Insaani Haqooq** (Human Rights)

4. **Aman, Tanaziaat o Wajoohaat aur Hal** (Peace, Conflict, Reasons and Solutions)

5. **Intiha Pasandi- Asbaab aur Asaraat** (Extremism- Causes and its Impact)
Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre

**Shirkat Gah Produced User Friendly Infographics On Early Age Marriage**

**EARLY AGE MARRIAGE**

1. **In Pakistan, the legal age for marriage is:***
   - **18** for boys
   - **16** for girls

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD DECLARES: *
   - THAT ANY PERSON BELOW THE AGE OF 18 IS A CHILD

MARRIAGES CARRIED OUT UNDER TRADITIONAL, NORMS AND/OR CUSTOMS LIKE WATTA-SATTA, PHAT LIKH, VAR, SWARA, ETC. OR CONFLICTING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LAWS MAKE CHILD MARRIAGE LEGALLY OR LEGALLY PERMISSIBLE.

**EARLY AGE MARRIAGE**

2. **Contributing Factors***
   - Poverty
   - "Protecting" girls and their "Honour"
   - Gender Discrimination
   - Limited legal protections against child marriage
   - Lack of importance given to female education
   - 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
Gender Based Violence

**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
- Human Trafficking
- Honour Killing
- Honour Preference
- Sondr Aggression
- Physical Abuse
- Psychological / Emotional Abuse
- Acid Attacks
- Dowry Violence
- Inheritance Deprivation
- Forced Marriage
- Polygamy
- Absence of Law Criminalizing all Forms of Violence
- Involuntary Medical Practices
- Gender Discrimination / Bias in Access to Resources

**Impact**

- Physical Impact: death by violence
- Social Impact: inability to be functional members of society / social stigma / victim blaming
- Psychological Impact: development of mental disorders such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder / Depression / Anxiety
- Economic Impact: denial or control over finances and/or resources / restrictions on earning potential / loss of productivity

**Causes**

- Low Economic Status / Experience of Violence by Women
- Low Status of Women in Society
- Lack of Autonomous Decision Making
- Different Forms of Social Exclusion on the Basis of Gender Identities or Sexual Orientation
- System of Heirarchy or Ideology Which Bases Disproportionate Advantage or Power for One Group Over Another
- Young Age / Early Marriage
- Low Levels of Education
Shirkat Gah developed and published Three Modules on Breast Cancer, Hepatitis B and C & Tuberculosis.
### Annual Audit Report 2017

**Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre**

#### Income and Expenditure Account
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<td>Proceeds from disposal of donated assets</td>
<td>14,030</td>
<td>14,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on exchange</td>
<td>66,448</td>
<td>66,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on investment and bank accounts</td>
<td>947,052</td>
<td>732,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous income</td>
<td>45,746</td>
<td>65,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td>6,613,438</td>
<td>2,062,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and other benefits</td>
<td>2,500,551</td>
<td>1,157,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone, faxes and postage</td>
<td>15,476</td>
<td>9,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, stationery and photocopy</td>
<td>562,344</td>
<td>670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>217,000</td>
<td>76,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fee - legal</td>
<td>3,311,816</td>
<td>65,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrecoverable project expenses</td>
<td>36,524</td>
<td>36,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets - owned</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>116,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fee expenses</td>
<td>194,571</td>
<td>194,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Loss</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>56,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fee expenses</td>
<td>62,530</td>
<td>62,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations/contribution/awards</td>
<td>63,070</td>
<td>63,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government taxes</td>
<td>1,716,916</td>
<td>1,716,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Centres</td>
<td>472,496</td>
<td>472,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision against doubtful balances</td>
<td>9,071,414</td>
<td>2,548,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>(3,397,926)</td>
<td>(485,523)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Deficit) before provision for taxation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision for taxation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Deficit) for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

---

Executive Director

Member

Member
| SHIKAT GAH - WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE |
| CASH FLOW STATEMENT |
| FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pkr</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pkr</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

- **Net deficit for the year**
  - (3,397,928) / (485,923)

- **Adjustment for non-cash items:**
  - Profit on Investment: (171,931) / -
  - Depreciation: 552,344 / 670,505
  - Provision against doubtful balances: 472,450 / 30,924

- **Operating income before working capital changes**
  - (2,545,053) / 215,507

- **(Increase) in current assets:**
  - Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables: 2,074,029 / (1,206,192)
  - Long term security deposits: 110,000 / -

- **(Decrease) / increase in current Liabilities:**
  - Creditors, accrued & other liabilities: 4,946,684 / (3,915,926)

- **Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities**
  - a: (10,267,779) / (4,906,621)

### CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

- **Investments made during the year**
  - (9,006,003) / 186,047

- **Proceed received from sale of investment**
  - 10,235,642 / -

- **Fixed capital expenditure**
  - - / (72,000)

- **Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities**
  - b: 239,739 / 116,047

### CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

- **Cash received against restricted funds**
  - 149,720,408 / 134,697,708

- **Expenditure paid for restricted funds**
  - (86,872,282) / (124,332,501)

- **Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities**
  - c: 52,848,116 / 10,356,207

### Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

- **Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**
  - a + b + c: 52,820,079 / 5,571,632

### Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year

- **Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year**
  - 43,125,090 / 37,553,458

- **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year**
  - 96,945,169 / 43,126,090

---

*The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.*
**Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre**

**Balance Sheet**

**As at December 31, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>(Unrestricted funds)</th>
<th>(Restricted funds)</th>
<th>Consolidated</th>
<th>Consolidated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUND</td>
<td>PKR</td>
<td>PKR</td>
<td>PKR</td>
<td>PKR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term investments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors, accrued and other liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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**Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre**

**Statement of Changes in Funds**

**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>Consolidated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PKR</td>
<td>PKR</td>
<td>PKR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.
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