RECOGNITIONS

1. KK’s Chief Executive appointed as member of National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW)
2. KK ranked one of the 300 top NGOs worldwide by NGO Advisor - 2016.
3. KK’s Chief Executive awarded a recognition certificate and medal under the category of "Social Activism" at "Hunar-E-Hawwa" festival organized by Tourism Corporation, Government of KP April 2016.
4. 'I am the change' Award by Engro Foundation -2013
5. Named one of ‘One Hundred (Unseen) Powerful Women’ by One World Action (UK) -2011
6. Human Rights Award from President of Pakistan - 2011
8. National Fatima Jinnah Presidential Medal - 2010
9. Synergos Fellowship - 2009
11. Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize among one of the '1000 Women' - 2005
12. Fatima Jinnah Award - 2003
13. Human Rights Award from International Labor Organization (ILO) - 2001
14. The PNC Sitara-e-Imtiaz 2001, a National Presidential Award
15. UN Recognition Awards 2000 for its services in developing and promoting women's and children's rights.
Vision:
A compassionate society where women and girls live with dignity and self-reliance.

Mission:
A learning and value based organization striving for resilient communities and empowered women and girls.

Values:
- Commitment
- Accountability
- Mutual Respect
- Integrity

KK is registered with
- Government of Pakistan under the Societies Act XXI of 1860.
- Government of Pakistan under the FATA Secretariat Directorate of Social Welfare.
- Government of Pakistan Economic Affairs Division (EAD) through a memorandum of understanding (MOU).
Dedication

To the communities especially women of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan who are still leading their lives under a century-old draconian law, Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR)

Acknowledgments

All Program Managers, Sections Heads and Directors have provided their inputs to the document and Gullalai (Director Programmes) assisted by Laila Shahnawaz (Program Manager KK) summarized and articulated their inputs and developed it into a logical report. Final editing is being done by Elspeth Crawford (Member of UK FROK), who made it readable for a general reader.
It is my good fortune to have been associated with Khwendo Kor (KK) for a long period extending over two decades; initially while in UNICEF when the organization was selected to promote the concept of community schools and their establishment in Dir, and subsequently as a member of the Board of Directors of Khwendo Kor. The personal closeness with Maryam Bibi, the amazing Chief Executive and Founder of KK, and the interactions with the loyal and committed team of KK has added richness to my life. Maryam Bibi is a symbol of steadfastness, patience, tolerance and humility with the ability to create and have a loyal following. This is to my thinking a key in the successes of KK.

The satisfaction has been immense to witness the growth of KK from a modest yet worthy beginning to a well established and credible organization of KP. It now has a wide reach in the province across several regions of Peshawar, Nowshera, Bannu, Dir, Mansehra, Karachi and FATA. The focus is on the vulnerable and the unreach of its projects that range from promotion of girls education to health interventions for women, care and support for people living with HIV and AIDS, promotion of civil and political rights of women, initiatives for economic empowerment and much more. The strategy of mobilization of religious leaders and community elders on behalf of women’s rights has been effective and praise worthy. KK has not shied away from any opportunity coming its way in the service of women and children thus its involvement in humanitarian crises in KP and its commendable work with the displaced women and children.

Khwendo Kor could easily rest on their oars having come thus far. However, the team has set some very high goals and aspirations for the future. Not daunted by the highly unfavourable environment facing civil society at large, the challenges of working in conflict areas, the shrinking donor funds, the difficulties in obtaining NOCs to implement projects, it aims at national and international presence. KK, in its last strategic planning exercise, developed a ten year framework setting the goals of financial self reliance and acquiring a national footprint and strong international networking and linkages with like minded partners. It has progressed already in having an office set up in Karachi to provide assistance to the economically depressed large Pukhtun population in the metropolis. KK has also taken a concrete step towards the objective of sustainability by setting up a profit making subsidiary company, viz. BEE Services Pvt Ltd., a noteworthy development. The governance has become strengthened with a GB and BoD with strong credentials in social development, and systems are in place that may be amongst the strongest among civil society organizations.

I cannot but express my gratitude to a valuable friend of KK, UKFROK, for their financial, technical and moral support to KK which has been critical at certain junctures. It is my fervent wish that the time and effort that Maryam Bibi has put in getting FOCUS in place proves fruitful in strengthening KK further and creating bridges between the people of the two nations. I wish KK a brighter and stronger future with an indelible impact on the situation of women and children in the country.

Zubaida Khatoon
Chairperson
Board of Directors Khwendo Kor
July 2018
Acronyms / Abbreviation

CFC Community Facilitation Centre
CHBC Community Home Based Care
CNIC Computerized National Identity Card
CRP Community Resource Person
CSO Civil Society Organization
DAAD Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (German Academic Exchange Service)
DHID Director Human and Institutional Development
DP Director Programs
ECG Elderly Care Giver
EVAW/G End Violence against Women/ Girls
FROK Friends of KK
FOKUS Friends of Khwendo Kor, United States
GBV Gender Based Violence
KK Khwendo Kor
KP Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MF Micro Finance
MO Men Organizations
MoU Memorandum of Understanding
MRV Mobile Registration Van
NACP National Aids Control Program
NADRA National Database and Registration Authority
NOC No Objection Certificate
OPD Out Patient Department
PM Program Manager
PMER Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
PPAF Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PLHIV People Living with HIV
PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal
RTI Rights to Information
SP Strategic Planning
SRHR Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
VAW/G Violence against Women/ Girls
VDP Village Development Plan
WO Women Organizations
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1. ABOUT KHWENDO KOR

Khwendo Kor (KK) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization set up in response to an urgent need expressed by women for a forum to address their issues. Rightly so, Khwendo Kor means “Sisters' Home” in Pashto. It is a participatory development initiative which emphasizes the active involvement of communities, especially women and children. KK works in villages of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). KK is also registered as a charity in the UK as UK Friends of Khwendo Kor (FROK). FROK members and volunteers assist KK in various activities including consultancy, fundraising and helping to establish strategic contacts. Recently KK initiated the establishment of a non-profit organization in USA, Friends of KK, (FOKUS).

Since it began, KK has evolved into an internationally-recognized NGO devoted to development and advocacy. Today, KK is one of the oldest and biggest women-led and women-managed NGOs in this region, of high repute, working in poor villages where health, education and income generation resources are either non-existent or dysfunctional and the poor are marginalized. KK’s vision is to create a compassionate society where women and girls live with dignity and self-reliance, therefore it does not see local people as simply beneficiaries of change but rather as partners who help define both the changes that are needed and the means for bringing them about. KK’s vision is implemented through an approach defined by the values of Commitment, Accountability, Mutual Respect and Integrity. These values are held by KK team members and are inherently reflected in the work done with communities. They form the solid foundation for the “Viable Village” process by which interventions and programs take place in complementarity with local culture and community development.

A “viable village” is a community where all are considered equal partners in planning, decision making and implementation. To create participatory community involvement KK intervenes so that villages have access to rudimentary services but also form local groups to identify needs and evaluate actions, so that the groups become able to develop services on their own and promote sustainable change. Men and women are encouraged to form Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and are given the skills that enable them to gain increased access to essential basic services like education and health and the capacity to take part in the implementation of these services in their areas. They can also own and take the lead in identifying, prioritizing and developing potential partnerships that address local issues and needs. They bring influential community members, sister organizations and the relevant government line departments together in a co-operative way. Long-term partnerships and donor commitment are sought. Also, in order to execute projects in these geographic areas, a necessary element of KK’s work is to restore peace, therefore the conflict resolution skills of negotiation and dialogue are imparted to individuals, local peace movements begun and links with national movements enabled.

At present KK has around 250 staff members. Projects are implemented under the thematic areas of Civil Rights, Health, Education, and Economic Empowerment, and also Humanitarian Response, as this is considered a social responsibility.

Based in Peshawar, KK currently works in over 250 villages through eight regional offices (Peshawar, Dir Lower & Upper, Kohat, Karak, Bannu, D I Khan, Mansehra and Karachi) and a liaison office in Islamabad. Each office is a fully-fledged administrative unit, well equipped and managed by competent and experienced teams. These strategic office locations enable KK to cover the various geographic areas of KP (Dir upper and lower, Mansehra, Batagram, Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Swabi, Kohat, Karak, Bannu, DI Khan, Tank) and FATA (Khyber Agency, Bajaur Agency, Kurram Agency, FR Peshawar, FR Bannu, South Waziristan and North Waziristan).
Detailed Geographic Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Offices</th>
<th>Areas managed from each regional office</th>
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<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
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<td>Mohmand Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khyber Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FR Peshawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>Karachi city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR Bannu</td>
<td>District Bannu (KP)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FR Bannu (FATA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Waziristan Agency (FATA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District D.I.Khan (KP)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Dir</td>
<td>District Lower Dir (KP)</td>
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<td>Karak</td>
<td>District Karak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Dir</td>
<td>District Upper Dir (KP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohat</td>
<td>District Kohat (KP) / Kurram Agency /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orakzai Agency / FR Kohat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansehra</td>
<td>District Mansehra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D I Khan</td>
<td>District D I Khan / SWA / Tank.</td>
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</table>

Population Statistics 2017

<table>
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Population (Million)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkha</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2017 KK reached out to around 31,000 individuals directly and 217,000 indirectly through its various interventions.
2. HIGHLIGHTS OF KK IN 2017

2.1 Strategic Planning 2017-26

Since its inception Khwendo Kor has engaged in strategic planning every three to five years. The planning process outlines objectives, methodology, themes and geographic areas for the work. At the end of 2016 it was decided that the upcoming strategic plan would “review KK’s organizational and institutional positioning against contextual realities and set clear directions for the next ten years in line with available opportunities to strengthen the organization in achieving its vision”. In previous strategic planning exercises, KK obtained support from a development consulting firm, but for the strategic planning exercise (2017-26) KK used the experience of staff and supporters. Consultancy was volunteered by Ms. Shahnaz Kapadia Rahat (CEO, Mera Maan) and Dr. Andrea Fleschenberg (German Academic Exchange Service, DAAD, Long Term Guest Professor, Qaid-e-Azam University, and Islamabad, Pakistan) who provided technical input and facilitation services in review workshops. They and two members of UK Friends of KK (FROK, who traveled from UK) made valuable contributions to the success of the planning process. The plan also benefited from the initiative, hard work and consistent support of KK’s General Body, the Board of Directors and KK staff. The KK Executive Committee and the Strategic Planning Team carried out the planning, assisted by all staff who actively contributed as participants, voluntarily conducted reviews and developed different reports. The following framework was agreed:

Khwendo Kor Strategic Framework 2017-26

**Vision:**
A compassionate society where women & girls live with dignity and self-reliance.

**Mission:**
A learning and value based organization striving for resilient communities and empowered women and girls.

**VALUES**
- COMMITMENT
- ACCOUNTABILITY
- MUTUAL RESPECT
- INTEGRITY

**Outcome 1:** National / Internationally recognized for its influence.

**Outcome 2:** Viable model/s with demonstrated impact (VV, SE, Edu, etc).

**Outcome 3:** Steady diversified resources.

**Outcome 4:** Improved organizational development and strategic planning.

**Outcome 5:** Improved institutional & individual capacity building.

**Outcome 6:** Strengthening for resilient communities, with a focus on marginalized women and girls.

**Values Commitment Partnership**
2.2 KK expanding to Karachi: Interventions outside Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA

Having significant experience of working in Pathan communities in the North West part of Pakistan, KK’s Strategic Plan (2017-26) proposed that as well as carrying on the existing interventions in those regions they would replicate them in other provinces across Pakistan, especially in areas where Pathan communities have migrated and settled down. Development work is always challenging in such communities because gaining access to local people (particularly women) and establishing the trust which allows the work to begin takes a lot of time and energy. Over time KK has developed ways of gaining such access, reducing distrust and building on local people’s deep desire for a better life. The concept of Viable Village, described in “About KK” describes these ways, developed from its experience of working with grass root communities. KK believed that the Viable Village approach could be introduced in Karachi, enabling the sustainable development of communities there. KK also believed that after their two decades of successful experience, the organization was positioned to become a national organization that could impact other communities across Pakistan.

Hence, in 2017, with the support of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED, a trusted KK partner since 2010), KK initiated Viable Village interventions in three areas of Karachi, focusing on citizen participation in the democratic process and improving grassroots governance. Six community men's and women's organizations were formed and assisted with the planning and execution of developments in their area. The initiatives were very well received and currently ten community groups are active in KK working areas in Karachi (Chanassar Goth, 100 Quarters, Pathan Colony, Hijrat colony and Sultanabad).

2.3 Registration with Economic Affairs Division

On November 28, 2017, KK was among the very few organizations who successfully signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Economic Affairs Division Pakistan.

2.4 KK moved to its new building

KK has finally constructed its own purpose-built office in Peshawar. Construction began in 2016 and was completed in 2017. KK moved to the new office in February 2017. All staff, the Board of Directors, the General Body members and friends of Khwendo Kor in Pakistan and abroad are very pleased and look forward to visiting. The project was led by Ms. Zubaida Khatoon, Chairperson, and KK Senior Management Committee members Maryam Bibi, Khalid Usman and Gullalai. It was a participatory initiative and all the KK family, staff, the General Body and the Board of Directors were involved, from land purchase to design, construction and completion.
2.5 Registration of FOKUS

Being aware of the success and contribution of UK Friends of Khwendo Kor (FROK, a UK based charity organization to support KK), KK registered a US-based organization with the name of Friends of Khwendo Kor US (FOKUS) which is a 501(c) (3) nonprofit organization registered in the United States of America (USA) with the vision of “Empowering Women and Youth and Promoting a Peaceful and Compassionate Society” FOKUS will support KK in;

- Providing technical support and advice to enhance KK staff capacity in proposal and report writing, and developing strategies and plans.
- Helping KK raise funds to improve and expand its work.
- Networking and making links at the international level

2.6 KK Elected Board of Directors

KK elected its Board of Directors for the next three years. This was the first formal election in which the existing Board members stepped down. Through polling, the 25 members of the KK General Body elected 11 Directors, and these directors then elected Ms Zubeida Khatoon as chairperson and Dr. Tufail Muhammed as vice-chairperson.
3 DETAILS OF INTERVENTION

In 2017, through its interventions and Viable Village programs, KK reached out to around 31,000 individuals directly in Education, Health, Combating Gender Based Violence (GBV), Civil and Political Rights, Economic Empowerment, and Humanitarian Response.

3.1 Service Delivery:

3.1.1 Education

In 2017, KK continued to provide education directly to around 2600 children, more than 80% girls, through its 36 community based schools at Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Charsadda, Mardan, Peshawar and Bannu. 360 children (280 primary and 80 secondary) graduated from KK community based schools.

Two new Community Based Girls Schools (one primary and one middle) were established in Dir Upper with the support of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and the community who contributed centre rent. A middle school was a priority demand of community members, especially women, because although there were two primary schools (one for boys and one for girls) there was no Middle School. After completing primary education boys could continue their education by attending a middle school in another village, but girls are unable to do this as cultural constraints and poverty prevent them from traveling too far.

Besides providing education to children who don’t have access to quality education otherwise, KK is promoting the cause of education through a number of interventions.

- 15 Government schools in Dir Upper were repaired and renovated. Libraries were set up, sports items provided and teachers trained. This has improved the quality of education for at least 1801 girl students and 1657 boy students.
- KK signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Brien Holden Institute (BHI is an Australian organization working in 57 countries to provide solutions for vision care, who work to eliminate vision impairment and avoidable blindness, thereby improving quality of life for people in need and helping to reduce disability and poverty. Impairments can cause poor grades and low performance of children in schools. BHI organized training for 27 KK staff, which included female class teachers, principals, school officers and a project manager on “Eyes Health and Vision Screening”. The trained staff are now able to screen children once a year and know how to help if visionay problems are found. 120 children/students were thus identified in KK schools and referred to hospital for treatment.
To streamline students in government setups/schools, 402 children appeared in government scheduled board examinations from grade 5th, 8th & 10th and earned 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions.

In Dir Upper, as a result of Awareness Sessions and Enrolment Campaigns through Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Community Institutions (CIs), and Parent Teacher Councils (PTCs) school enrolment has increased from 1414 boys and 1393 girls in 2015 to 1657 boys and 1801 girls in 2017. Education awareness in the community has risen and led to links with the education department and other important stakeholders being developed for future collaboration and resolution of issues that may arise.

In order to improve the teaching capacity of KK community based schools teachers, KK organized pedagogy trainings for teachers. These included training in Math, Pakistan studies, History, Social studies, English, Urdu and General Knowledge.

Due to funding constraints, shrinking civil society role and change in donors’ policies, unfortunately KK could not support 12 schools in Dir Lower, Mardan, Bannu and Charsadda. In order to continue and sustain these schools coordination was initiated with the Education Department, the Bonded Labour Liberation Front-Pakistan (BLLF) and Elementary Education Foundation (EEF). KK advocated for the value of sustaining KK’s schools successfully. EEF adopted six schools and continued them. Five schools are reopened and continue with partial support from Development in Literacy (DIL) and partial support from the community. One school closed completely.

Case Study

KK Turned Threat into an Opportunity

Due to funding constraints, shrinking civil society role and change in donors’ policies, unfortunately KK could not support 12 schools in Dir Lower, Mardan, Bannu and Charsadda. In order to continue and sustain these schools coordination was initiated with the Education Department, the Bonded Labour Liberation Front-Pakistan (BLLF) and Elementary Education Foundation (EEF). KK advocated for the value of sustaining KK’s schools successfully. EEF adopted six schools and continued them. Five schools are reopened and continue with partial support from Development in Literacy (DIL) and partial support from the community. One school closed completely.
3.1.2 Combating Gender Based Violence

One of KK’s most important interventions is combating Gender Based Violence (GBV) through prevention strategies and responses to its occurrence in both development and emergency settings. In order to prevent GBV, KK has engaged religious leaders, community elders and other opinion makers to conduct community awareness raising sessions, deliver Friday sermons, appear in radio programs and run campaigns in schools, colleges and universities. This work spreads communication of good practices, of the harmful effects of GBV on society at large and also informs people of available services and related laws through which the survivor can get remedy and perpetrators can be punished. KK has reached 1522 individuals (990 women and 532 men) through school campaigns, Legal Aid Camps, and community sessions. There are more than 25000 listeners to radio awareness programs.

In order to respond to GBV, KK has established three Community Facilitation Centres with the support of its Women’s and Men’s Organizations in District Mansehra. CFC staff are trained to give advice to GBV survivors and refer them to the relevant service providers such as lawyers, police, and the social welfare or revenue departments. KK has worked hard to strengthen the public sector institutions that are responsible for GBV response across the area in general and Mansehra in particular. KK established Women Complaint Cells in three police stations following the signing of an MoU with the police department KP. KK coordinates closely with the social welfare department KP and women’s crisis centres. A women’s help desk has been set up in the revenue department KP. A lawyers’ forum in District Mansehra provides legal aid to GBV survivors.

This forum and a journalists’ forum were established and trained by KK. Around 5000 women have visited these services. The following GBV survivors’ cases were taken up for resolution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Type of service</th>
<th>Number of GBV survivors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Psycho-Social Support</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Legal Support</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KK CENTER FOR LEGAL AID

KK is providing the following support to GBV survivors in District Mansehra:

1. Legal Aid

   1. Domestic violence (family matters)
   2. Domestic violence (family members)
   3. Right of maintenance
   4. Cases other than those mentioned above
   5. KK’s legal aid facilitation includes:
      1. Legal consultations
      2. Mediation
      3. Case ‘ring’ and proceeding in court
      4. Case resolution through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) which is free
      5. Referrals to concerned departments including District Revenue
      6. Referrals to concerned departments including District Health
      7. Referrals to concerned departments including District Education
      8. Referrals to concerned departments including District Administration
      9. Referrals to concerned departments including District Revenue
      10. Referrals to concerned departments including District Health
      11. Referrals to concerned departments including District Education
      12. Referrals to concerned departments including District Administration

2. Women Complaint Cells (WCC)

   KK is helping GBV survivors through WCCs established in Police Station Khosar, Ghazi and Shinkiari. WCCs staff support women survivors:
   1. Support women survivors in launching of complaints within the jurisdiction of concerned police stations
   2. Referrals of cases for further proceedings
   3. Referrals of legal matters/cases for proceeding

### KK CENTER FOR LEGAL AID

Khwendo Kor 360 is a Pushto language word meaning ‘Start, Begin’. It is a non-profit, non-partisan organization registered in 1993 under the societies Act 1860. It was set up in response to an urgent need expressed by women to be a forum to address their needs. It first came into being as a result of the commitment of its members and their desire to work in the field of women’s rights and gender equality. It is a predominantly development-oriented, focusing on the active involvement of the communities in the area in the development of the women’s rights and gender equality movement. It is committed to the vision of equal participation of women in all aspects of life, including education, employment, and political participation. KK’s work is shaped around the principles of equality, dignity, and empowerment through implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Gender Equality, and Women’s Empowerment. Programs, where KK has been involved in these issues are conducted to address gender inequality, women’s rights, and gender-based violence.
Another important aspect of KK's interventions to combat GBV is awareness of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR). During the reporting period, under the banner of the Ujala program, KK organized a basic level and then an advanced level training for 20 Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives. The trainings addressed Human Rights, Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, Gender, GBV and its link with SRHR, Life Skills based Education, Youth Friendly Health Services, Stigma and Communicating SRHR.

Six KK members formed a Provincial Advisory Panel to advise grass roots CSOs on the implementation of SRHR related interventions and to advocate with government to include such education and awareness in curricula. A steering committee has been formed with representatives from the Marie Stopes Society, Green Star Social Marketing, International Medical Corps, Association for Women’s Awareness and Rural Development (AWARD) Organization, Academia (Professor from Gender Studies and Professor from Philosophy department), Aware Girls, Blue Veins, Da Hawwa Lur, Integrated Community Development Initiative (ICDI), Pakistan CSOs Coalition for Health and Immunization (PCCHI), Rapid Fund, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Sabawon.

3.1.3 Health

In 2017, KK's health program continued supporting the treatment of women and children through community health centres and medical camps. Three community health centres were established in the far flung and remote villages of Dir Upper while the Zonash & Farhan-Z&F women and children community health centre (established 2014) continued its services. In these centres 4668 individuals (3852 women and children and 816 men) were assisted through free outpatient department (OPD) checkups, consultations, blood tests, ultrasound, health awareness and free medication.

To reach remote areas where health facilities were non-existent or dysfunctional, KK organized six free medical camps in Dir Upper that benefited 1674 individuals (1279 women and children while 395 men) through free treatment and medication. The status of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C had been identified as an issue in the village development plan. At the medical camps KK, with the help of laboratory technicians, screened the blood of 1000 people & 14 Hepatitis B positive cases were identified. They were referred to the District Head Quarter Hospital and treatment was begun before 14 hepatitis.

In 2017, care and support was made available and continued for people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIVs) through Community Home Based Care (CHBC) in Peshawar (established in 2015) and Kohat (established in 2012). Identification of PLHIVs/infected individuals with HIV continued. KK's outreach workers have paid numerous visits to homes for pretest counseling so that individuals could be persuaded of the need to attend Voluntary Counseling and Tests (VCTs). More than 900 VCTs were conducted with injecting drug users, sex workers (male, female and transgender) and migrants.

In the reporting period 850 Persons Living with HIV/ Aids (PLHIVs) were registered with KK and received emergency support, then they were referred to health facilities for specialized treatment. Counseling and support provided to 2256 family members included 24 behavioral change counseling sessions, advocacy and post-test individual and family counseling. Nutrition packages were given to 912 individuals and 426 to schools for infected and affected children.

Business establishment support was also given to 24 PLHIVs so that they could earn a living. To promote health education and create awareness among the community regarding HIV-AIDs, KK health team observed “World Aids Day” on 1st December 2017 in Dir Upper and at Press club in Peshawar. In the same year, the funding strategy of the National Aids Control Program (NACP) changed, KK no longer received funding for the CHBCs, the CHBCs were handed over to the government hospitals, and KK's involvement ended.
KK has also conducted a mental health camp in Peshawar in which 133 individuals (108 women and children and 25 men) were helped. KK’s Community Mental Health Centre could not be sustained beyond 2017 as mental health was not any longer the priority of the donor, Norwegian Church Aid, and the project had to close.

KK’s health program also includes health education through awareness raising sessions, campaigns and dialogues that benefit the community at large. In 2017, KK arranged 173 awareness sessions on disease prevention and health seeking behavior, such as nutrition, “Water, Sanitation and Hygiene” (WASH) and “Maternal Neonatal and Child Health” (MNCH). The sessions were conducted by trained health Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and over 4000 individuals participated.

3.1.4 Civil and Political Rights
In 200 communities of Dera Ismail Khan (DIK), KK identified and mobilized 1,585 women who did not have their Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC). As a step forward in Civil and Political Rights, KK enabled 1200 women to obtain their CNICs from the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) who supported KK by sending their Mobile Registration Van (MRV) to KK’s working area. The remaining data was given to NADRA so that they can identify and facilitate as many women as possible.

3.1.5 Viable Village
Using the viable village approach, there are 227 women’s and men’s organizations across Pakistan with 3,757 members (1,925 women and 1,832 men) that enable the achievements above.

KK decided to launch the Viable Village program in Karachi. After a thorough assessment, five areas with dominantly Pathan and minority populations were selected. First, women’s and men’s organizations were formed and KK conducted a Participatory Rural Appraisal where community members identified and prioritized issues to create village development plans (VDPs) that would address the concerns. The issues included health, education, employment, women’s political participation and governance.

To build and strengthen WOs and MOs networks, KK held 19 introductory and relationship building meetings with Government officials, NGOs, INGOs and individual philanthropists. As a result referral mechanisms were strengthened. 124 people (114 women and 10 men) were introduced to skills provider institutes as follows: 44 women from the community obtained free of cost “Elderly Care Giver” training, provided by the Council for Participatory Development (CPD); eight young men attended a free technical course given by the Aman Foundation; and 70 women were linked with The Abbasi Family Foundation, Huner and CPD for trainings in cooking, receptionist, elder care and other technical courses.

One issue was ‘out of school’ children. KK with the help of WOs and MOs, enrolled 44 children in a government school in Chanesar Goth and KK established a library in the school. KK also signed an MoU with The Asia Foundation, who supported the school by providing books to the library (168 general knowledge, subject related and teachers’ guides).

Mos and WOs capability was built through awareness sessions, formal trainings and seminars that included Social organization, Health & Hygiene, Elderly Care Giver, and peace, harmony, pluralism and women’s political participation.
One of the women from Chanassar Goth, Karachi trained as an “Elderly Care Giver” and, after a simple interview, was hired by a family for the care of their elderly mother. This woman now earns 20,000/-PKR per month which enables her to support her family.

In eight Union Councils of District Peshawar, the project “Bridging Gaps between Citizens and State” continued similar linking to enable community groups (Effective Citizen Groups-ECGs) to build relationships and take up governance issues using the Right to Information Act (RTI). The project benefited the community more than expected as the initial aim was to resolve at least four grassroots governance issues, but the effective participation of the community led to eight concerns being resolved during the project period. These were about clean drinking water, Sui Southern Gas Company gas pressure, the drainage system, seasonal vaccines, the induction of teachers in school, the provision of medicines in Barrett Hodgson University, Karachi, (BHU) and school building. KK believes that this project has contributed much to bridging the gap between citizens and states in Peshawar. Unfortunately, the project itself could not be continued and it ended in October 2017, but hopefully the knowledge now available in the community enables them to take up their ongoing concerns on a sustainable basis.

3.2 Advocacy Initiatives

3.2.1 Contribution to Domestic Violence Bill and Amendment to the Child Marriage Restraint Act

KK remains one of the important stakeholders regarding new legislation and amendments to existing legislation that affect women and children. KK organized a provincial level seminar on “Challenges in policy environment for the empowerment of Youth, and Girls in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa” (KP). The main focus of the seminar was pending legislation in KP especially the Domestic Violence Bill and the Child Marriages Act (Amendment). As a result of this seminar and efforts from other CSOs, gaps in the Domestic Violence bill were identified, and it was not moved to pass. Besides this in order to raise awareness among the general population and to mobilize the government authorities to take practical steps that would curb gender based violence, KK organized two TV programs (Khyber News Channel) and two Radio programs (Radio Pakistan).

3.2.2 Successful Approval of the Free and Compulsory Education Act from the Provincial Parliament and KK’s Contribution

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly passed the much awaited law binding the government to provide free and compulsory primary and secondary education to children up to 16 years of age. KK was among the very few organizations who started advocating for this law in 2013 initially in partnership with UNICEF and continued this advocacy from and through various forums. Women Parliamentary Caucus was involved and a civil society working group was formed who assisted the education department in drafting the bill to be presented in the provincial assembly.

This is in accordance with 25-A of the Constitution, which says that “Government shall provide free compulsory primary and secondary education to all the children from the age of five to sixteen years”. The provincial Governments of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan have already promulgated such a law in their respective provinces.
3.2.3 Advocacy on establishment of Women Complaint cells in the Police stations of KP

Women remain under represented in both decision making forums and also in the jobs sector in government and non-government organizations. The Police department was an important but highly under-represented department for women, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As already reported, KK has established three women complaint cells in Mansehra as a result of an MOU between the Police Department of Khyber Pkhtunkhwa, KK and Norwegian Church Aid. KK is one of the chief advocates for opening and making functional “women complaint cells” in all police stations. It is hoped that government will sustain these complaint cells in 2018 and beyond.

3.2.4 Takra Qabailee Khwendy

Takra Qabailee Khwendy (TQK, means brave tribal sisters) is a tribal women's forum initiated by KK in 2012. It has become an influential and recognized body for the women of FATA. It has strengthened itself as an institution and carried out advocacy for peace and women's political participation in conflict ridden FATA. In 2017 TQK conducted a research study “FATA Reforms Inclusion of the Marginalised” supported by Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS). The study highlighted the political, social, economic and legal aspects of the FATA reforms and recommended that the voices of marginalised groups should be included in the FATA reforms process. The study was published and formally launched.

To raise the tribal women's voice on various issues: the FATA-KP merger, FATA reforms, the inclusion of women in the reforms process, and the delays in reforms taking place, TQK organized four press conferences in the Press Club Peshawar where tribal women from FATA shared their viewpoint and demanded that the Government include women in the KP-FATA merger process. TQK also joined Mr. Kasrat Rai (an International peace walker) during his foot march to support FATA reforms. TQK took part in various protests and rallies in Peshawar and Islamabad to share the plight of tribal women and their perspective. These actions included the Qabailee Haqooq Rally and the all parties protest in Islamabad. During the rally, the Islamabad police pushed back the leading Tribal and Pashtun women, ill-treated them and threatened them with a baton charge. Later, TQK highlighted this concern in a press conference.

In 2017, the TQK ad-hoc steering committee was stepped down and the general body (52 members) elected a new steering committee of six members through a formal and transparent process. In a ceremony in the Peshawar Press club, the elected members were formally sworn in by Mrs. Miraj Hamayun Khan, chairperson of the Women Parliamentary Caucus.

From membership fees, TQK generated PKR 13,500 which was used for the various advocacy initiatives.
3.2.5 **KK contribution to different networks and alliances**

KK is an active member of the following International and National networks. Such memberships add value to KK’s work and also strengthen and enhance civil society space in the country.

**International networks and alliances to which KK contributes:**

a. **Core Humanitarian Standard Alliance**

KK is the founding member of this alliance and follows its standard in letter and spirit through incorporating them in its program guidelines and standard operating procedures. The principles are displayed in all KK offices and facilities.

b. **The Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE)**

KK has been an active member of the ASPBAE. Ms. Nuzhat Ameen (KK Program Manager) participated in its Basic Leadership Development Course (BLDC) in 2017 in Magnolia. The course was designed to build the capacities of emerging leadership in ASPBAE’s member organizations and in national education coalitions in the Asia Pacific region. It is hoped that this will advance the new education and development agenda, as articulated in the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the Education 2030 Framework for Action, and will further inform public policy and provisioning on inclusive, equitable, and quality education and lifelong learning over the next 15 years.

c. **The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**

In 2017, the Chief Executive of KK, Maryam Bibi, was elected to membership of the IUCN Pakistan National Committee. Mr. Khalid Usman, an active member of IUCN represented Khwendo Kor at the IUCN world congress held in Hawaii, USA. At this event at USA the president and congress of the IUCN were elected. It was a very good opportunity for networking with the organization around the world, for learning and understanding developments regarding environmental challenges, and for identifying important focusses for future actions. KK has developed two proposals on the environment and submitted them for funding to deal with environmental concerns in its working areas.

d. **KK is also a member of the Beijing +10 Violence against Women (VAW)**

**National networks and alliances in which KK is an active member:**

a. **INSAF Network (operating throughout the country and focused on right based programs and civic education)**

b. **Pakistan Parwan Alliance (working on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights across Pakistan)**

c. **Pakistan Coalition of CSOs for Health and Immunization (PCCHI)**

d. **Rehnuma- Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP)**

e. **Women Chamber of Commerce KP**

f. **Women Business Development Centre (WBDC) KP**

g. **TOK( Takra Qabailee Khwendy)**

h. **NHN (National Humanitarian Network)**

i. **EVAW/G Alliance KP & FATA**

j. **Aman Ittehad (a peace movement).**

k. **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Civil Society Network (PCSN)**

l. **Child Rights Movement**

m. **Pakistan Forum for Democratic Policing (PFDP)**

n. **CSO committee in the KP Commission on the Status of Women (KPCSW)**
4. INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Governance

The first formal election of the Khwendo Kor Board of Directors has been held. Eleven BoD members were elected by 25 General Body members. One General Body meeting and two Board of Director meetings have been held to decide upon important organizational matters.

As a result of strategic planning, the KK governance structure has been reviewed as follows. All committees are advisory to the Board of Directors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Year 2016</th>
<th>Year 2017</th>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Year 2016</th>
<th>Year 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
<td>Year 2017</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
<td>Year 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets (WDV)</td>
<td>63.77</td>
<td>60.15</td>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>23.76</td>
<td>12.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>63.72</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>69.92</td>
<td>111.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>93.68</strong></td>
<td><strong>123.87</strong></td>
<td><strong>93.68</strong></td>
<td><strong>123.87</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Income vs Expenditure

![Income vs Expenditure Graph](image)

4.3 Human Resources

By the end of 2017, there were 52 employees in KK offices and around 200 teachers and trainers were serving in KK schools and skills training centres. The following are human resource updates:

- As a result of Strategic Planning for 2017-21, KK defined core and project staff, and differentiated between them.
- A total of 89 staff members left the organization while 29 joined as new employees. Following is the analysis of staff turnover during the year 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff leaving/ turnover in the organization</th>
<th>New staff joining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core turnover</td>
<td>Project staff turnover due to project ended or suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In 2017, all staff appraisals have been completed. In comparison with the previous record, this is the first time that completion was timely.
- The Dr. Hazel Bines Training and Resource Centre moved from Deen Dunya to the Head Office.
5. CHALLENGES

KK faced the following challenges during the reporting period

a) Regulations regarding NGOs have increased as have the non-issuance of no-objection certificates (NOCs), registration certificates and MoUs without any information for the reasons of non-issuance being given.

b) The non-issuance of NOCs leads to funding constraints which then causes staff turnover.

c) There is a lack of funds for staff training on a regular basis

d) Civil Society (The Pakistan Civil Society Forum and other civil society organizations) have expressed concerns about the shrinking spaces for civil action in Pakistan. This shrinking space limits KK in pursuing its women's rights agenda

6. ASPIRATION

The successes and challenges encourage KK to build upon existing interventions, aiming for the following outcomes and continuing to apply successful strategies.

6.1 Outcomes

Outcome 1: KK’s influence is recognized at national and international level by 2021.

Outcome 2: KK will have steady and diversified resources by 2021.

Outcome 3: KK’s implementation models will be shown to be viable and their impact demonstrated.

Outcome 4: Improved conditions and status for empowered women and girls in more resilient communities with focus on marginalized.

6.2 Strategies and indicators

Following strategies are adopted to achieve the outcomes

a. Viable Village

This approach of community mobilization and organization has been evolved on the basis of a recommendation from the KK strategic planning of 2013-2017. It is based on working experience since 1993. Under this model, communities - especially women - are empowered to own and take the lead in the development process. The three components of the approach are: a) baseline education and health provision; b) social organization and mobilisation; c) advocacy for human and institutional development. Women's and men's organizations, (WOs and MOs) consisting of 15-20 members at village level are formed and their capabilities developed so that they can take the lead to voice their rights at all levels.

b. Strategic Partnerships

Strategic partnering leads to addressing the entire development needs of grass roots communities, particularly women, in ways that will be sustainable. Efforts will be made to develop strategic partnerships with donor agencies, corporate, public and private sectors to tap resources, and develop synergy and leverage for KK’s vision.

c. Social Enterprise

To sustain its interventions in the field, KK will initiate ventures as social enterprises which become community led. Social enterprise engages communities, corporate, public and private sectors.
d. **Business Development**

KK already generates income from current connections and assets. In order that KK's vision of women's empowerment will progress on a more sustainable basis a separate entity, a resource generating body, will be established. It is envisioned that this body will be registered under the relevant laws of the country. It would carry out: 1) training and consultancies 2) asset management and business development 3) manage micro-finance to enable particular projects.

The final two strategies provide success indicators for the realization of the above:

e. **Learning and Research**

Regular research and reflection, both internal and external, is the key indicator to keep the organization on the right track. Regular features of KK will be a) reviews of plans, and the capabilities and competence of staff and communities; and b) research on generic and specific issues that will require further advocacy with government and stakeholders. Workable strategies and plans will be developed flexibly, adapted to contribute positively to the changing and fragile situation in this part of the world where KK operates.

f. **Institutional Development and Organizational Strengthening**

To ensure effective and efficient service delivery while coping with the changing and fragile situation, there is a need to focus on improving the capabilities of staff and of the institution, particularly as the themes of the work will encounter challenge in KK's geographic context. Regular reviews of organizational policies, systems and capabilities will be carried out and adjusted with the help of new technologies, systems and approaches emerging around the globe. It is envisaged that institutional development will be a constant feature of the future.
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of “Khwendo Kor”, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the income and expenditure account, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of “Khwendo Kor”, as at December 31, 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the organization ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the organization financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.
Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

DATE: 05 MAY 2018
PESHAWAR

PKF F.R.A.N.T.S.
Chartered Accountants

Zeeshan Ali, FCA
Engagement Partner
## Statement of Financial Position

**As at December 31, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017 Rupees</th>
<th>2016 Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment's</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60,157,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(At cost less accumulated depreciation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan receivable (Micro Finance)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>903,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances, deposits and other receivables</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,361,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables against sale of Hayatabad land &amp; building</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>15,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42,656,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63,721,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>123,879,291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Funds and Liabilities** | | |
| Funds and reserves | 7.1 | 80,178,251 | 61,813,418 |
| Unrestricted funds | 7.1 | 27,964,612 | 8,108,378 |
| Restricted funds | | 108,142,863 | 69,921,796 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | |
| Revolving fund | | 2,000,000 | - |
| Gratuity fund payable | | 5,255,404 | 8,224,684 |
| | | 7,255,404 | 8,224,684 |
| **Current liabilities** | | |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 8 | 6,886,823 | 15,540,452 |
| Provision for taxation | 13 | 1,594,201 | 15,540,452 |
| | | 8,481,024 | 15,540,452 |
| **Total Liabilities** | | 123,879,291 | 93,686,932 |

The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.
## Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended December 31, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Un Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount in PKR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income

- **Grants and funds**
  - 9 150,230,348 - 150,230,248 196,285,268
- **Other revenue**
  - Donor’s institutional support
  - Rental income
  - Bank profit 361,266 429,211 790,477 1,859,059
  - Conveyance facility deduction
  - Income from training resource
  - Disposal gain
  - Exchange rate fluctuation 348,986 - 348,986 (63,123)
  - Miscellaneous income 655 813,311 814,266 525,484
  - Income from membership fees
  - Service charges from PPAF

**Total**: 150,968,833 31,171,827 182,140,460 212,494,664

### Expenditure

- **Program management salaries** 35,726,078 3,954,205 39,680,282 64,761,093
- **Program activities** 85,694,558 678,556 86,373,115 132,789,605
- **Program support cost** 9,325,360 1,383,660 10,709,020 14,940,837
- **Plot restoration cost**
  - 2,090,000 2,090,000

**Total**: 131,112,398 11,212,794 142,325,193 219,385,322

**Surplus/(deficit) before tax**

19,856,234 19,959,034 39,815,268 (6,890,659)

**Provision for taxation**

13

1,594,201 1,594,201

**Surplus/(deficit) after tax**

19,856,234 18,364,832 38,221,067 (6,890,659)

**Grant refunded**

- - - (1,982,052)

**Bank profit recognized**

- - - (544,972)

**Net surplus/(deficit) for the year**

19,856,234 18,364,832 38,221,067 (9,417,682)

The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Manager Finance

Chief Executive

Chair Person
Khwendo Kor
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash flows from operating activities</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017 Rupees</th>
<th>2016 Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus / (Deficit) for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>39,815,268</td>
<td>(6,890,658)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment for non-cash items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,196,373</td>
<td>4,144,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on sale of fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>(22,720,316)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank profit recognized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(544,972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow before working capital changes</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>20,291,325</strong></td>
<td><strong>(3,291,191)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Working Capital Changes
(Increase)/decrease in current assets:

- Loan receivable (Micro Finance)                                   |      | 30,833      | 6,790,945   |
- Advances, deposits and other receivables                          |      | (1,715,196) | 155,516     |
- Receivables against sale of Hayatabad land & building             |      | (15,800,000)|             |

Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities:

- Accrued expenses and other liabilities                            |      | (8,653,629) | 10,135,553  |
- Gratuity fund payable                                             |      | (2,969,280) | 2,564,030   |
- Revolving fund                                                    |      | 2,000,000   |             |
- Micro credit loan-PPAF                                            |      |             | (10,616,667)|

Net working capital change                                          |      | (27,107,273)| 9,029,377   |

Net cash flow after working capital change                          |      | (6,815,948) | 5,738,186   |

Net cash flow from operating activities                            |      | (6,815,948) | 5,738,186   |

Cash flow from investment activities                               |      |             |             |

- Fixed assets purchased                                            |      | (5,575,625) | (25,976,832) |
- Proceeds from sale of assets                                      |      | 28,715,000  |             |

Cash flow from investment activities                              |      | **23,139,375** | **(25,976,832)** |

Cash flow from financing activities                                |      |             |             |

- Grant refunded                                                    |      |             | (1,982,052) |

Net cash flow for the year                                          |      | 16,323,427  | (22,220,698) |

Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year              |      | 26,333,448  | 48,554,144   |

Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year                    |      | **42,656,875** | **26,333,448** |

The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.
### INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.#</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Donor/ organization</th>
<th>Budget for 2017 (appx)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dir Lower</td>
<td>20 girls schools with around 3000 enrollment</td>
<td>Girls Education</td>
<td>Jan-Dec 2017</td>
<td>Development in Literacy</td>
<td>23,216,892 (PKR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Since 2001 KK is an implementing partner of DIL.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mansehra</td>
<td>Prevention and response of GBV through legal aid and managing women complaint cells in 3 police stations</td>
<td>Gender Justice</td>
<td>Jan-Dec 2017</td>
<td>Norwegian Church Aid-NCA/Norad</td>
<td>950,000 (NOK)</td>
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<td>Since 2011 KK is an implementing partner of NCA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manshera</td>
<td>Mass Communication Campaign on Curb GBV/G, Promoting Social Cohesion, Pluralism in district Manshera (KP)</td>
<td>Gender Justice</td>
<td>Jan-Dec 2017</td>
<td>Norwegian Church Aid-NCA/Norad</td>
<td>250,000 (NOK)</td>
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<td>Since 2011 KK is an implementing partner of NCA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dir Upper</td>
<td>Direct support to Education, health, livelihood and community infrastructure through social organization</td>
<td>Programme for Poverty Reduction - Community Infrastructure</td>
<td>2015 till September 2018</td>
<td>Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund-PPAF</td>
<td>Extension phase: 2,045,000 (PKR)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>April 2017 – September 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>Current phase: 29,500,400 (PKR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>FATA (having Network for FATA women</td>
<td>Takra Qabailee</td>
<td>Khwandy</td>
<td>Jan-Dec 2017</td>
<td>Henrich Boll Stiftung</td>
<td>2,110,100 (PKR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>secretariat in Peshawar)</td>
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<td>Since 2015 KK is an implementing partner of HBS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>Awareness and capacity enhancement around SRHR</td>
<td>SRHR</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Ujala - Awaz</td>
<td>2,145,998 (PKR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Peshawar and Bannu</td>
<td>Schools as social enterprises</td>
<td>N/W-14</td>
<td>2012 till date</td>
<td>Philanthropists</td>
<td>1,000,000 (PKR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>Viable Village implementation in Karachi</td>
<td>Awaz I Haq</td>
<td>Feb 2017 - Jan 2018</td>
<td>National Endowment for Democracy</td>
<td>100,000 (USD)</td>
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<td>Since 2010 KK is an implementing partner of NED</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>Annual Contribution</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>Jan – Dec 2017</td>
<td>FROK-UK</td>
<td>12,000 (GBP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Khwendo Kor

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