













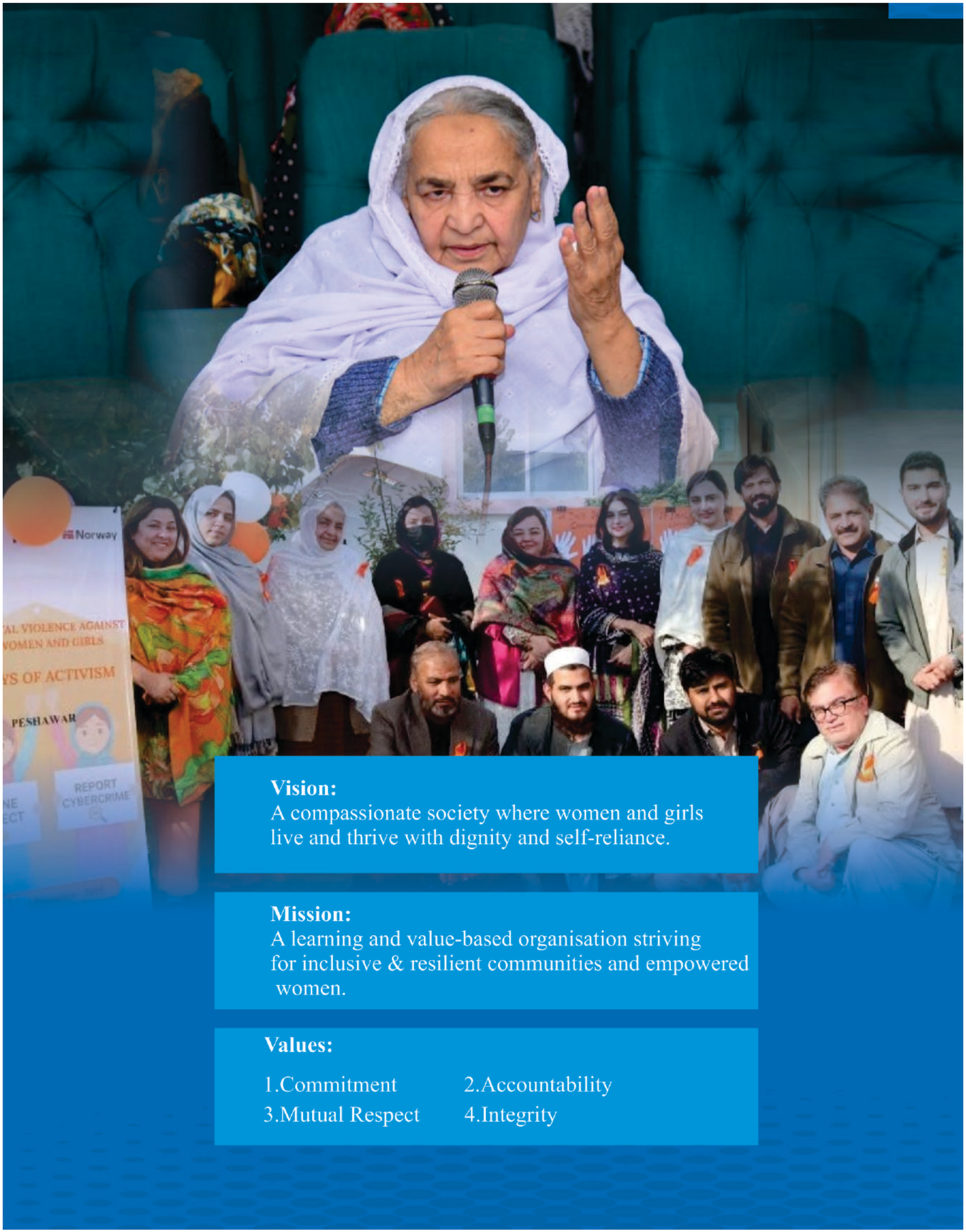
KHWENDO KOR

Two Years Report 2024-25

KHWENDO KOR

Reporting Theme

Keeping Girls In School - Building Futures For Women



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

Mission:
A learning and value-based organisation striving for inclusive & resilient communities and empowered women.

Values:

1.Commitment
2.Accountability
3.Mutual Respect
4.Integrity

Table of Contents

Table of Contents 1

Foreword: Message from the Chairperson 2

Board of Directors 3

1. Khwendo Kor at a glance 4

KK Implementation Approach- The Viable Village: 5

2. Executive summary 6-7

3. Programmatic Achievements and Impact 2024/5 8

3.1. Education Programme 8-10

3.2. Women's Economic Empowerment Programme 11-14

3.3. Health and WASH Programme 15-17

3.4. Civil Rights and Social Inclusion Programme 18-21

3.5. Climate Resilience and Justice 22-26

3.6. Humanitarian Response and Emergency Support 27-28

4. Institutional Strengthening and Organizational Development 29

Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement 30-31

About the Author:

Dr. Israr Ahmed served as consultant for this report. He is a development consultant, researcher, trainer, and translator with expertise in policy analysis, research, and capacity building across gender, human rights, climate resilience, DRR, WASH, education, and community development.

Contact: +92 300 5956035 | israrconsult@yahoo.com

Acronym/Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Full Form / Meaning
AAN	Awaz-e-Niswan
ALP	Accelerated Learning Pathway
AWSEE	Afghan Women Social and Economic Empowerment
BoD	Board of Directors
CBI	Cash-Based Incentives
CRA	Climate Resilience for All
DCCN	District Climate Change Network
DD	Deen Dunya
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAQE	Enhancing Access to Quality Education
EHD	Elma Bibi Handicraft Development
EHD-1	Elma Bibi Handicraft Development Centre – Mathra
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
UK-FROK	UK-Friends of Khwendo Kor
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HEWS	Heat Early Warning System
HERA	HEAT Environmental Resilience Action
IFL	Interest-Free Loan
KK	Khwendo Kor
KP-RAP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Rural Accessibility Project
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MHH	Menstrual Health and Hygiene
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NMDs	Newly Merged Districts
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NUST	National University of Sciences and Technology
OEP	Organizational Exploratory Program
PCCN	Provincial Climate Change Network
PCP	Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTC	Parent Teacher Council
RVs	Refugee Villages
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGRC	School Grievance Redressal Committee
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
UN	United Nation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VCCCR	Viable Communities for Climate Change Resilience
VCDP	Village Council Development Plan
VEC	Village Education Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WO/MO	Women's/Men's Organisation

Foreword: Message from the Chairperson



I congratulate Khwendo Kor (KK) for their successful completion of another two years. This was due to the strong overall leadership provided by Dr. Maryam Bibi as the Chief Executive. Her leadership is inspirational, respectful and friendly. And she has the strong, hardworking, loyal and long-lasting support of her Deputy, Mr. Khalid Usman, Director Operations

The duo mentioned above has for decades now steered the Organization through good and bad times towards stability and growth. Together they have kept the spirit and the vision of Khwendo Kor clear and alive. Resultantly, the community presence of Khwendo Kor has become strong and respected across the province and the newly merged districts. Its programmatic approach of the "Viable Village" has spread geographically to several districts, which is mobilizing and organizing community for its own development with focus on girl's education, women's economic empowerment, awareness and action towards their civil rights and improvement in their health and sanitation status. A recent programmatic addition has been climate resilience.

The governing bodies of KK (General Body and the Board of Directors) have exercised vigilant and positive oversight. Some members have provided consistent technical oversight over the financial and audit transactions that have given transparency and integrity.

It goes to the credit of the leadership again in providing a congenial and supportive environment for the professional staff to perform steadfastly and with enthusiasm.

Worthy of mention is the financial aid of some international donors that support KK's programmes; and in this connection, particularly worthy of mention is UK, FROK (Friend of Khwendo Kor).

In conclusion, my prayers and best wishes for the continued efforts of KK on behalf of the women and children of the province.

Zubeida Khatoon
Chairperson

Board of Directors

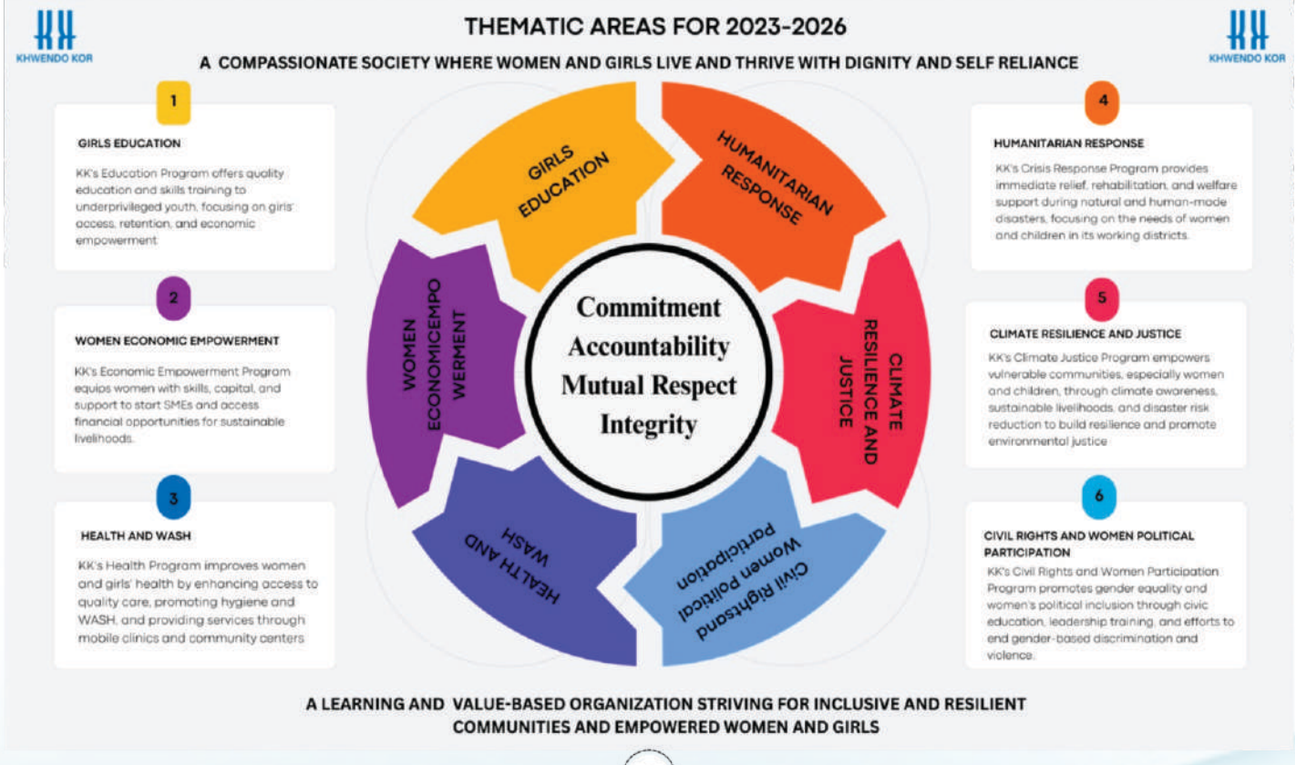
S.no	Board of Directors	Designation
1.	Ms. Zubeida Khatoon	Chairperson
2.	Dr. Tufail Muhammad	Vice Chairperson
3.	Dr. Salma Masood Khan	Member
4.	Dr. Rubina Wazir	Member
5.	Ms.Laila Shah Nawaz	Member
6.	Ms. Rubina Khilji	Member
7.	Mr. Ihsan Ullah Ihsan	Member

1. Khwendo Kor at a glance

Khwendo Kor (KK), meaning "Sisters' Home," is a non-profit, non-governmental, and non-partisan organization established in 1993 in response to women's demand for a dedicated platform to address social, economic, and human rights issues. Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and recognized by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Charitable Commission, over the last more than 03 decades, KK has evolved into a community-driven development organization with a strong presence across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Newly Merged Districts.

Khwendo Kor undertakes a three-year strategic planning cycle to ensure responsiveness to the existing and emerging needs of communities, particularly women in the region. This periodic process enables the organization to remain aligned with the priorities of donors and government stakeholders while ensuring that its programs continue to be relevant, effective, and impactful.

Vision	Mission	Core Values
A compassionate society where women and girls live and thrive with dignity and self-reliance.	*A learning- and value-based organization striving for inclusive and resilient communities and empowered women and girls.*	*Commitment | Accountability | Mutual respect | Integrity*



KK Implementation Approach- The Viable Village



Khwendo Kor's Viable Village Model is a women-led and community-owned approach designed to achieve sustainable outcomes across all program interventions Through this approach, Viable Village women's and men's organizations and sectoral groups are formed, strengthened, and connected with relevant stakeholders to address existing and emerging community needs and issues in a sustainable manner. Grassroots communities—particularly women and girls—are actively engaged and included in all stages of program implementation, ensuring the inclusion of all segments of society.

Built on trust and community engagement, the model strengthens local confidence, communication, leadership, and linkages with public institutions and service delivery systems. Once established and functional, these community structures are able to support integrated, multi-sectoral interventions across Khwendo Kor's program areas.

For donors and development partners, the model provides a practical, scalable, and sustainable approach to enhancing Programme ownership, accountability, women's participation, and long-term women-led development.

Governance Structure, Board Oversight & Geographical Presence

Governance and management	
Governance base	15 General Body members and an elected Board of Directors of 7 members
Board committees	Board-level oversight through Executive, Finance & Audit, Programme and Resource Mobilization committees
Management structure	Chief Executive, Director Operations, Deputy Directors, MEAL, Finance, HR & Admin, internal audit, reporting, and capacity development functions.
Head office and field presence	Decentralized structure with head office and regional operational presence.
Management functions	Core management functions include programmes, finance, audit, reporting, MEAL, and capacity development.
Board of directors	Board oversight remained central to KK's governance, providing strategic guidance, reviewing policies and systems, approving budgets, and strengthening compliance, financial stewardship, and control over Programme and financial risk.

Khwendo Kor Geographical outreach

KK's head office is based in Peshawar, with decentralized regional offices including Peshawar, Bannu, Karak, Mardan, Haripur and Lower Dir, with Programme outreach across 27 districts and more than 300 villages.




BRITISH
COUNCIL


UN
WOMEN


UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency


NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance


FROK
The UK Friends of Khwendo Kor
FROK is registered with the Charity Commission
Registration No: 1095857


P P A F
پی پی اے ایف


The
Wellbeing
Project


KPRAP
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Rural Accessibility Project


FBR
PAKISTAN
Federal Board of Revenue
Revenue Division – Government of Pakistan


THE WORLD BANK


HRD
network




K.P.C.S.W
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA




Economic
Affairs
Division,
Government
of Pakistan




KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA CHARITABLE COMMISSION
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa




GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
Ministry of
States and Frontier Regions
(SAFRON)


HOME & TRIBAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

2. Executive summary

During 2024–25, Khwendo Kor (KK) continued to provide community-based support across education, women's economic empowerment, health & WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene), civil rights, climate resilience, and humanitarian response, despite ongoing economic challenges and unequal access to services for women and girls.

Working across 27 districts and more than 300 villages, KK implemented its Viable Village Model, integrating service delivery, social mobilization, women-led local institutions, and strengthened organizational systems.

During the reporting period, 1,954 new enrolments were recorded, 20,297 students appeared in annual examinations, and 17,737 were promoted. Additionally, 365 teachers were trained, 60 mini-libraries established, and 573 girls supported through PKR 72 million in cash incentives for secondary education transition. 843 women benefited from skills, enterprise, and financial inclusion support. A total of 230 women received PKR 11.5 million in interest-free loans, while 57 were provided with business assets. Market exposure was strengthened through product exhibitions, reinforcing the link between skills, market access, and sustainable livelihoods. The organization also strengthened safeguarding, rights awareness, justice systems, women-centered health and WASH services, and community-based emergency response mechanisms.

Institutionally, KK managed a budget of PKR 787.35 million, invested across program areas, and received an unqualified external audit opinion, reflecting strong financial management and compliance. Overall, the year reflects strengthened impact, credibility, and institutional maturity.

Key Highlights and achievements 2024/-25

Partnerships, donor support and significant developments

Partnerships remained central to Programme delivery and institutional strengthening during the reporting period. KK benefited from the support and collaboration of a diverse range of partners, including **UNHCR, UN Women, PPAF,KP-RAP, UK-FROK, NCA, AAN, OEP, the British Council, SRSP, relevant government departments, statutory bodies, sectoral commissions, chambers of commerce, and universities**. These partnerships contributed not only to resource mobilization and Programme implementation, but also to stronger institutional legitimacy, technical support, referral pathways, policy engagement, and wider outreach across education, rights, livelihoods, health, resilience, and community development.

1,954	**new enrolments** across education drives	**843**	**women benefited** through skills, enterprise and financial inclusion support
20,297	**students** enrolled and got opportunity for primary education in **60 RV schools**	**230**	new **IFL** clients received **PKR 11.5** million
365	**teachers trained**; and able to provide quality education in 60 RV schools and 15 ALPs.	**57**	**women** received business assets
75	schools/ALP centers supported with internet packages	**8**	**exhibitions** expanded market exposure
573	**girls supported** through cash-based incentives of PKR 72 million	**6,591**	Women, men and drug addicts were provided with humanitarian aid and food.
37	**GBV survivors** supported with legal aid and psychosocial support	**21,282**	Trained Govt Officials, youth, girls, women, and students on **GBV**, Sexual exploitation and abuse (**SEA**), Sexual Harassment and protection against physical and cyber harassment.
15	**Women** are taking lead in addressing and managing extreme heat and engaged in local actions	**194**	Govt Schools are strengthen on referral pathways and **Grievance Redressal Mechanism**



KHWENDO KOR

BOOK DISTRIBUTION



KHWENDO KOR

SHAWL DISTRIBUTION



KHWENDO KOR

BAGS DISTRIBUTION



KHWENDO KOR

CASH BASED INCENTIVE DISTRIBUTION



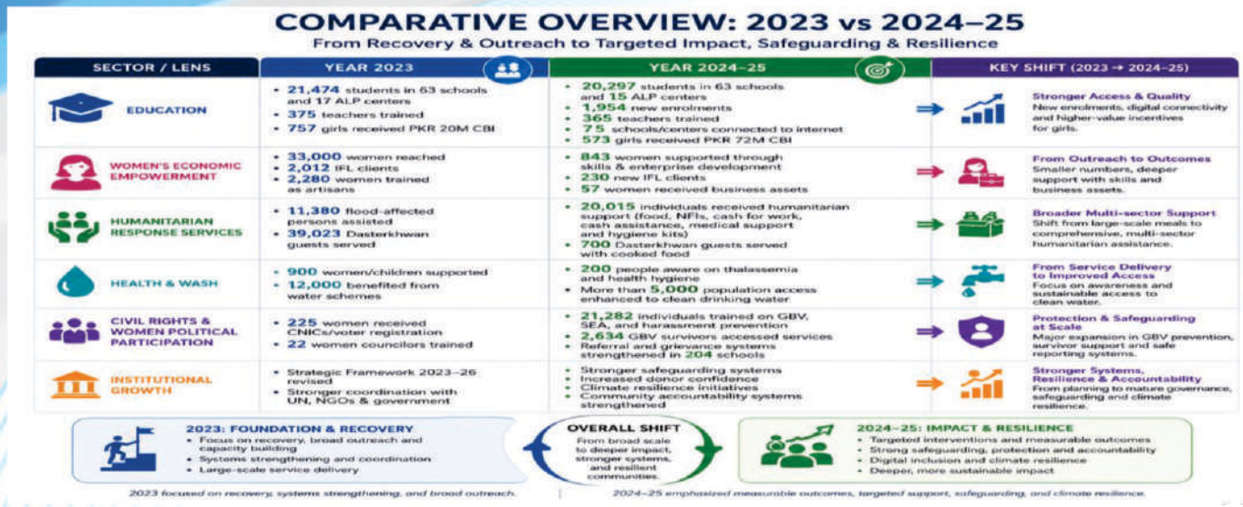






KHWENDO KOR

ZOIE BIBI GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL DEEN DUNYA



3. Programmatic Achievements and Impact 2024/5

The 2024/5 reporting period reflects two years of steady institutional performance, targeted program delivery, and continued adaptation in a complex operating environment. KK advanced its work across education, women's economic empowerment, civil rights, climate resilience, health and WASH, through a viable village approach, with sustained compliance, donor confidence, and local partnerships narrated here:

3.1. Education Program

Programme overview and strategic focus

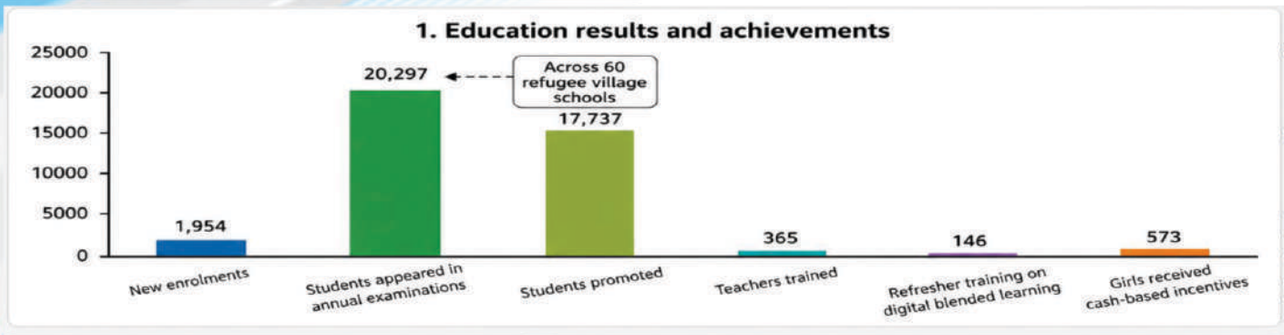
KK's education Programme focuses on equitable access to quality education for underserved communities, with a strong emphasis on girls, primary progression, and community-supported retention.

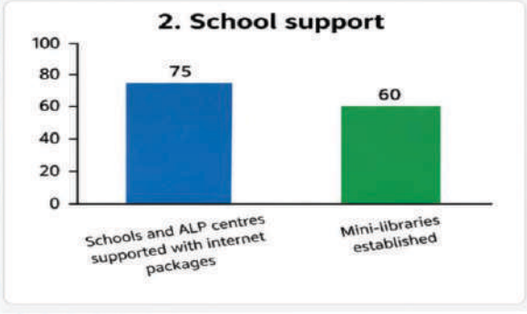
Geographic coverage in the current Programme records includes 10 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

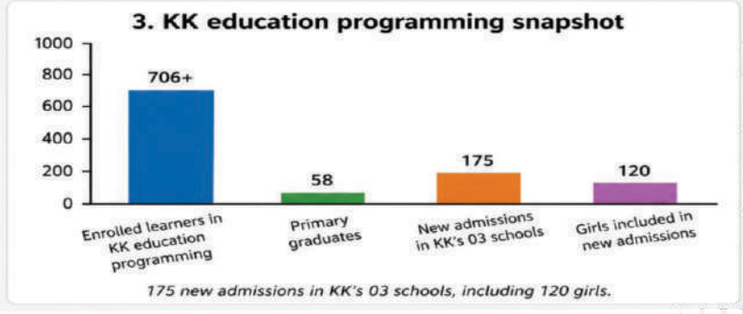
Key interventions included enrolment drives, teacher capacity-building, school improvement support, mini-libraries, internet support, cash-based incentives for girls, and stronger community structures such as PTCs, VECs, MOs, and mother committees.

Program profile and beneficiary coverage

Area	Highlights
School & ALP	63 schools and 15 ALP centers in 10 districts of KP
Learners	19501+ (Girls and Boys) getting primary and secondary education in schools and ALP centers
Direct Support	Uniforms, books, bags, stationery, teacher training
System Support	PTCs/VECs, school monitoring, textbook linkages







Program Impact

Case Study: Chashmai Girls' Primary School	*Case Study:* Anfaal from Musa Khel
Opening the door to girls' education	A girl's progress, wider household chan ge
Established where no girls' school existed within 8-10 km, Chashmai Girls Primary School opened the door to safe, local access for girls in an underserved area. What began with 87 enrolled girls and externally recruited female teachers has evolved into a trusted education space supported by solar power, learning furniture, and strong community ownership.	Anfaal's story shows how timely support can create wider household change. With a local girls' school, free educational inputs, and a supportive environment, she became a high-performing student. Her success encouraged other family members to send their daughters to school, reinforcing community confidence in girls' education.

Lessons learned and way forward

Evidence from 2024/5 indicates that girls' education is most sustainable where school access, learning materials, teacher support, and community mobilization are combined. Priorities for the next period include post-primary pathways for girls, stronger digital and climate education components, and continued resource mobilization for underserved areas.

3.2. Women's Economic Empowerment Programme

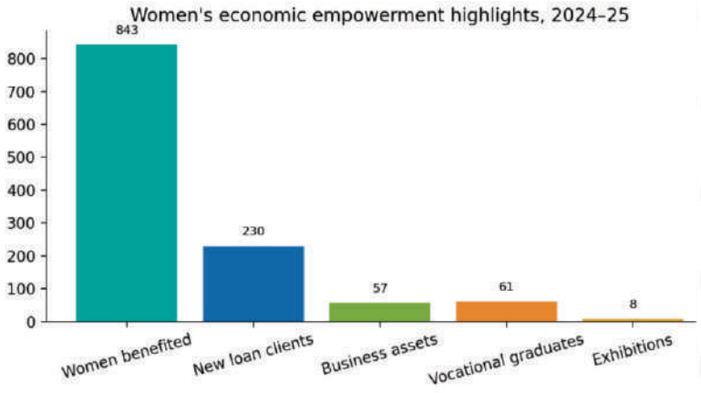
Programme overview

The Women's Economic Empowerment programme aims to increase women's access to viable economic resources and opportunities through vocational skills, enterprise development, business assets, micro-enterprise support, and market linkages.

Key programme vehicles included Elma Bibi Handicraft Development centres in Mathra and Shabara, interest-free loan support, Afghan Women Socio-Economic Empowerment initiatives, and enterprise development in collaboration with external partners.

Interventions covered tailoring, embroidery, crochet, beautician skills, entrepreneurship, product development, exhibitions, financial literacy, and linkage-building with chambers, shops, universities, and training providers.

Programme profile and beneficiary coverage



Key Highlights and achievements 2024/5

In 2024/5, KK's Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) portfolio advanced an integrated pathway from skills to enterprise, finance, market access and agency. The Programme combined AWSEE, EHD centers, the Interest-Free Loan Scheme and linked enterprise initiatives to support women's livelihoods, confidence and local economic participation.

WEE Dimension	Position
Core projects	**EHD-1** (Mathra), **EHD-2** (Shabara), the Interest-Free Loan Scheme (**IFL**), **AWSEE**, and linked enterprise development initiatives.
Beneficiary reach	**33,000** beneficiaries supported under AWSEE; **2,280** reached through EHD centers; **2,241** supported under IFL; and **843** women directly benefited through 2024/5 skills, enterprise and financial inclusion support.



SKILLS TRAINING



EHD-1

WOMEN AT DEEN DUNYA WOMEN SKILLS CENTER



EHD-2

KHADDAR FACTORY AT CHARSADDA



CULTURAL CELEBRATION OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT









ZOIE BIBI GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL DEEN DUNYA

Headline outputs	**230** new IFL clients enrolled; **61** vocational training graduates; **57** women received productive business assets; and 8 exhibitions/product showcases promoted women-led products and improved market visibility.

KK strengthened the full empowerment continuum for women - moving beyond stand-alone training to a practical model that links skills, assets, finance, repayment mobilization and market exposure.

Area of Focus/achievements	Beneficiaries covered
Skills, enterprise and financial inclusion support	**843** women.
6 months Vocational skill development training courses completed	**61** girls.
Beautician trainings conducted	**28** women.
Kitchen gardening and household resilience skills developed	**22** women
PKR 11.5 million Interest-free loan provided and supported women who established home-based businesses.	**230** women
Business asset support	**57** women
Supported women in marketing of their product in exhibition at provincial level	**8** exhibitions.

Program Impact

Case Study: **Akhtara**	*Case Study:* **Sania**
From Learner to Earner Akhtara moved from a hesitant EHD learner facing poverty, health challenges, and low confidence to becoming a vocational teacher and family supporter. Her story demonstrates the value of counselling, inclusive training spaces, literacy support, and fair access to employment.	**Women's Empowerment through Beautician Skills** After completing a three-month beautician course at DD Beauty Parlour, Sania secured salaried employment in a well-known beauty parlour in Peshawar Cantt. Her story highlights how market-oriented training can convert short-cycle vocational learning into dignified employment and confidence for women from low-income households.

Pathways from Skills to Sustainable Livelihoods

EHD's experience shows that skills training is strongest when combined with social mobilization, production support, exhibitions, buyer linkages, and visible role models. This learner-to-livelihood pathway remains one of KK's most practical community enterprise models.

Lesson Learnt and way forward.

EHD's experience has shown that vocational skills training becomes more effective and sustainable when it is integrated with social mobilization, production support, exhibitions, market and buyer linkages, and the promotion of successful role models from the community. Practical exposure and continuous encouragement increase learners' confidence, participation, and motivation to continue skill development and income generation activities. The experience also highlights that linking trainees with real market opportunities helps transform learning into sustainable livelihoods and strengthens community ownership and women's economic empowerment.

Moving forward, KK will continue strengthening the learner-to-livelihood pathway by enhancing market-oriented vocational training, improving product quality and value addition, and expanding access to exhibitions and buyer networks. Greater focus will be given to mentorship, showcasing successful graduates as role models, and supporting trainees in establishing home-based and small-scale enterprises. Continued collaboration with communities, donors, and local markets will further strengthen EHD as a practical and sustainable community enterprise model for women and girls.

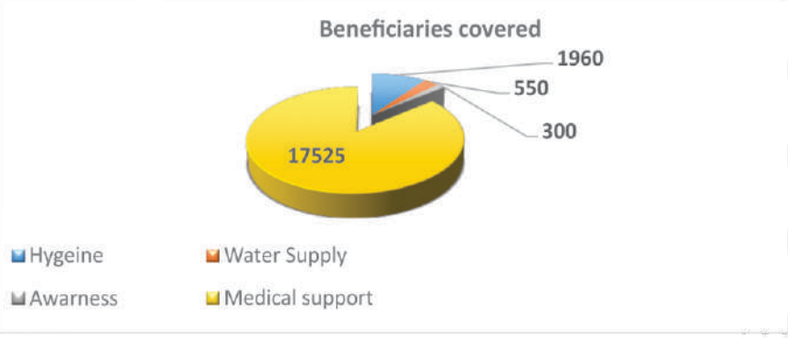
3.3. Health and WASH Program

Programme overview and objectives

The overall objective of the program is to improve the health & hygiene conditions of women and girls and to enhance access to quality health services, protect against mental health and blood-related disorders, and improve hygiene and WASH practices. The focus of the KK's hygiene and WASH initiative is on infrastructure development, behavior change, and hygiene promotion in KK's working areas. Under this objective provision of clean drinking water, safe sanitation facilities, and hygiene education will contribute to prevent waterborne diseases, reduce child mortality, and improve overall community health and well- being.

Program profile and beneficiary coverage

Under the KK Health and WASH Programme, various activities and events were carried out during 2024–2025 across five districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including Charsadda, Peshawar, Swabi, Mansehra, and Buner.



Key Highlights and Achievement-2024/5

Health and Hygiene Awareness	Conducted 18 hygiene awareness sessions and distributed 910 hygiene kits to women, benefiting 1,960 women and children.
Clean drinking water provision	Completed two water supply schemes across the districts of Peshawar and Charsadda, benefiting 550 women and children.
Awareness on thalassemia and genetic disorders	02 seminars on Thalassemia and about 300 people including women, men, and other stake holder participated and got the basic knowledge on the prevention of blood related disorders.
Medical support	Arranged 8 medical camps across 4 districts including Swabi, Peshawar, Mansehra and Bunair, benefiting 17,525 individuals, including 6190 women, 6335 men and 5000 children



KHWENDO KOR

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME



KHWENDO KOR

FREE MEDICAL CAMP , BUNER



KHWENDO KOR

AWARENESS SESSION



KHWENDO KOR

Z & F HEALTH INAUGURATION



KHWENDO KOR

FREE MEDICAL CAMP

Program Impact

Case Study: Water Supply Scheme at EHD-II, Shahbara, District Charsadda

Khwendo Kor (KK), in partnership with People for Humanity (PFH), established the Elma Bibi Handicraft Skill Development Center-II (EHD-II) in Shahbara, District Charsadda, to empower flood-affected women through vocational skills development. However, the lack of a water supply created serious challenges for learners, who had to carry water daily from distant areas.

With the support of the National University of Science and Technology (NUST), KK implemented a sustainable water supply scheme by installing a bore well and water storage tank at the center. This initiative ensured access to clean drinking water and improved sanitation facilities for learners and staff.

The project significantly improved the learning environment, reduced the physical burden on women, and enhanced hygiene and operational efficiency at the center. Overall, 146 learners and staff members benefited from the intervention.

The initiative also transformed the life of Tanzeela, a survivor of gender-based violence, by reducing her daily burden of fetching water and easing household stress. Access to clean water improved her well-being and contributed to a more peaceful and positive family environment. This project highlights how access to clean water can empower women, improve dignity and well-being, and create stronger, healthier communities.

Bottom of Form

Lesson Learnt and way forward

Health and WASH interventions are most effective where awareness, practical



GBV SPECIAL INITIATIVE



TRAINING ON GBV



TRAINING ON CASE MANAGEMENT



16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE













3.4. Civil Rights and Social Inclusion Programme

Programme overview

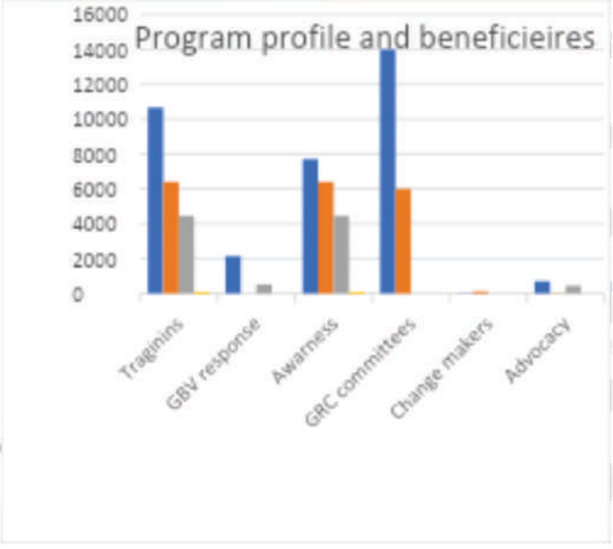
The Civil Rights and Social Inclusion Programme works through women's leadership, rights awareness, documentation support, grievance and safeguarding systems, and institutional engagement to expand women's voice and lawful access to services and justice.

In 2024/5, key themes included women's political awareness, GBV-related response structures, SGRC strengthening under Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and KP-RAP, legal identity and documentation support, and rights-based case facilitation in partnership with public institutions.

Key Highlights and Achievements-2024/5

244	Training and orientation on GBV, SEA/SH, cyber harassment and PFA conducted
322	Sessions in schools on child protection, GBV, SEA/SH delivered.
21	Government departments and organizations engaged in ensuring access of women and girls to case management, medico-legal and legal aid services and signed an MoU with the relevant government departments.
02	MoU with provincial ombudsperson and KP Child Protection Commission.
2634	GBV-survivors are supported and facilitated through referral services.
15,552	Women and girls had been trained cumulatively across 23 districts by December 2024.
206	School-level GRC formed and enabled to oversee and handle

Program Profile and beneficiary coverage



Success story: **SGRCs**

From notification to institutional ownership:

Strengthening SGRC under KP-RAP

KK's work with SGRCs transformed school grievance bodies from notified but inactive structures into functional and independent safeguarding platforms. Between September 2024 and December 2025, five serious complaints involving school transport drivers

Restoring Women's Rights through Institutional Justice

In District Swabi, women landowners who were legally recorded as heirs remained deprived of actual possession of inherited land. Through coordinated engagement with the Ombudsperson's Office, revenue verification, and the establishment of a Local Commission, Khwendo Kor supported lawful transfer of possession. A total of **69** Kanals and **8** Marla's in Mouza Minai Gharbi, together with an additional **4** Kanals and **15** Marla's at Shalizaar, were restored to the rightful women

	safeguarding and GBV SEA/SH complaints	landowners. The case shows how institutional enforcement can turn formal entitlement into tangible justice
04	An advocacy campaign organized on women's rights, GBV and empowerment, including 16 days of activism	
145	Change makers formed, strengthened and engaged in raising awareness on women's rights, GBV, PSEA/SH and PFA.	

Transformed Drivers' Attitudes for Girls' Safe Access to Education Breaking Barriers:

In remote districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, girls' access to education has long been hindered by multiple barriers, including the lack of safe transportation, cultural norms and poverty. Beyond the unavailability of transport, many girls faced an even more pressing challenge—an environment where gender insensitivity and harassment discouraged them from attending school.

Recognizing this critical issue, Under the KP-RAP project launched a transformative initiative across six districts ensuring a gender-sensitive secure transport system that promotes girls' education. At the heart of this initiative was a simple yet powerful intervention: empowering drivers to become champions of safe mobility. As part of this effort, Gender-Based Violence Support Facilitators (GBVSF) were deployed who conducted awareness sessions for 135 drivers, 165 teachers, and 1368 students in quarter 1 (October-December 2024). These sessions focused on sensitizing drivers on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention, legal protection of GBV survivors, GRC role in GBV prevention and reporting, the importance of safe transportation, and their role in fostering a respectful and secure environment for girls.

Drivers were given a Code of Conduct, outlining the guidelines, clear expectations and responsibilities to ensure safe and dignified transportation for school girls. Through these sessions, many drivers, previously unaware of the challenges faced by girls, acknowledged their role in preventing GBV and promoting a safe secure environment. One driver particularly, deeply moved by the session, expressed a newfound commitment to change.

"Before this project, I never paid attention to these issues. But now, I understand that my behavior and attitude matter in making girls feel safe secure while commuting to school. I will follow the Code of Conduct to the best of my ability and play my part in ensuring their security and dignified life. (A driver at district Hangu)

His newfound commitment didn't stop there. Inspired by the training, he took an extraordinary step—voluntarily displaying a poster on his vehicle promoting girls' education during the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign. His act of advocacy became a beacon of change, inspiring other drivers in the community to follow suit.

A Ripple Effect of Change

This success story is more than just about safe transportation—it's about shifting mindsets and dismantling long-standing barriers. The KP-RAP project's gender-sensitive interventions are not only ensuring safer journeys for schoolgirls but are also fostering a culture where respect, dignity, and empowerment drive the future of education.

Today, these efforts are enabling hundreds of girls to travel to school with confidence, knowing that their community stands behind them. One small intervention has sparked a movement—one where every driver, every teacher, and every student plays a role in making education accessible and safe for all.

With each passing day, the roads of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are becoming more than just pathways to education; they are becoming symbols of hope, resilience, and progress.

The intervention strengthened enforcement of women's inheritance rights by ensuring that legally entitled women gained actual possession of their inherited land, reducing long-standing gender-based deprivation and discriminatory practices. Access to productive land enhanced the women landowners' economic security and resilience. The case reinforced institutional accountability and public confidence in formal dispute resolution mechanisms, while also establishing an important precedent for other women pursuing inheritance claims. In addition, it contributed to increased community awareness of women's legal rights and highlighted the important role of Khwendo Kor in supporting vulnerable women to access justice through coordinated institutional engagement.

Lesson Learnt and way forward

Legal recognition of women's inheritance rights must be backed by effective institutional enforcement and actual transfer of possession to ensure justice. Coordinated action among oversight institutions, revenue authorities, and civil society organizations such as Khwendo Kor is essential to support the resolution of inheritance disputes and strengthen women's access to justice. Strengthening coordination among institutions, expanding legal awareness, and institutionalizing transparent verification and dispute resolution mechanisms can further improve the enforcement of women's inheritance rights.



TRAINING FOR YOUNG CLIMATE LEADES



CLIMATE RELATED ACTIVITY



ORIENTATION SESSION



CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION













3.5. Climate Resilience and Justice Program

During 2024/5, KK moved climate resilience from strategic intent to field-tested action by documenting the gendered impacts of extreme heat, mobilizing community structures, and creating practical pathways for local adaptation across 15 villages in KP.

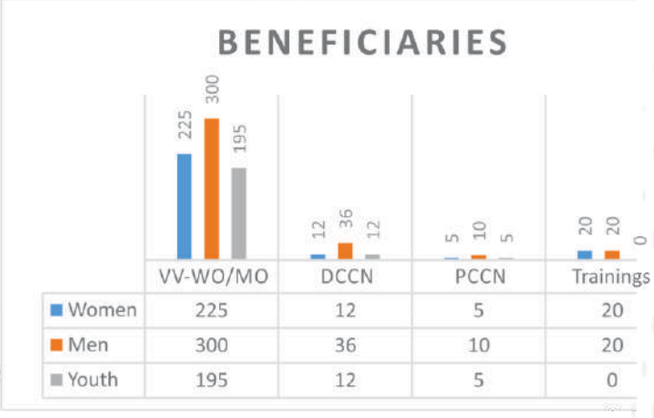
Programme overview

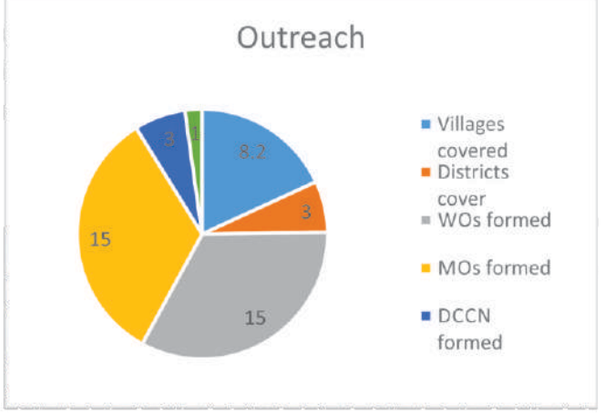
Climate Resilience and Justice:

KK's Climate Justice program addresses the adverse impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities, with a particular focus on women and children. The program advocates for sustainable livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, and environmental conservation to empower communities in adapting to climate change. By raising awareness about climate change and its implications, KK seeks to inspire collective action and promote climate resilience.

Purpose: Effective mitigation of the adverse impact of climate change with enhanced response to its effects on the lives of communities especially women.

Program Profile and Beneficiaries





Key Highlights and Achievement

Solar cooling	Water conservation	Kitchen gardening
Panels, fans and backup batteries for vulnerable households	Protection walls, rainwater harvesting and safer water points	Food security and household cooling through greenery

Shade and plantation	MHH products	Climate-smart livelihoods
Trees, bamboo shading and safer outdoor spaces	Reusable cotton pads and heat-health awareness	Mazri products, food processing and home-based enterprises

These Women Led solution to extreme heat been taken care and generated funds of PKR 21.65 million to facilitate and execute these women led solutions through Viable Village approach

Facilitated Women led solution to extreme heat and way forward

Program Impact

Case Study: **Nosheen**	*Case Study:* **Shakeela**	*Case Study:* **Shaheena Bibi**
protecting home-based enterprise	**heat and informal labour**	**compounded household shocks**
An embroidery worker in Peshawar loses productivity when heat, sweat, poor ventilation and power outages damage fabric and reduce customer visits.	A domestic worker and mother of two faces exhausting travel, lack of shade, water stress and unreliable electricity while managing paid and unpaid work.	In Bannu, heavy rain damaged the roof and heat stress contributed to livestock loss, affecting milk, income and household wellbeing.
Message: solar cooling and safer workspaces protect women's income, health and dignity of work.	Message: climate change deepens poverty for women with the least protection.	Message: heat, rain, housing damage and livelihood loss must be addressed together.



From

Awareness to Action
Ms. Aysha Mashood's Journey as a Youth Climate Leader in District Karak

Ms. Aysha Mashood, a BS student from District Karak, once viewed issues like water scarcity, deforestation, extreme heat, and flash floods as normal community problems rather than the impacts of climate change. Her perspective changed after participating in a youth leadership training organized by Khwendo Kor under the PYLI project. Through sessions on climate change, youth

participation, and community challenges, she learned how climate change directly affects local livelihoods, health, water resources, and natural systems, particularly impacting women and children. During the training, Aysha realized that students and young people had very limited awareness of climate-related challenges because schools and colleges were not teaching about local environmental realities such as mineral exploration, deforestation for fuel, drying water sources, rising temperatures, and environmental degradation caused by practices like tree cutting, water wastage, and improper waste disposal.

Motivated to create change, Aysha joined the Youth-Led Action (YLA) group and started climate education initiatives in Danish Public Schools. She coordinated with school administrations, teachers, and youth volunteers to conduct awareness sessions linking climate change to students' daily lives by discussing water scarcity, increasing heat, and the effects of deforestation on floods. She also promoted local solutions including tree plantation, water conservation, waste management, and responsible use of natural resources, encouraging students to become active contributors rather than passive victims. Her efforts created visible impact as students began engaging in discussions, organizing cleanliness drives, and participating in tree-planting activities. Aysha's journey reflects how youth empowerment and climate education can transform young people into community leaders, bridging the gap between awareness and action while preparing communities to better face the impacts of climate change.

A Step Toward Menstrual Dignity -Saba case study

Saba, a 22-year-old woman from Mathra, belongs to a low-income family where even basic needs are difficult to manage. Like many women in her village, she relied on old cloth during menstruation because disposable sanitary pads were expensive and not easily available in local shops. This often-caused discomfort, infections, and embarrassment, limiting her participation in social and community activities. Through the Heat-to-Cool Project's Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) initiative, Saba attended an awareness session on safe menstrual practices where she learned about reusable sanitary pads and received practical training on their use, washing, drying, and storage. After receiving a starter kit and hands-on training, Saba learned to–_make reusable sanitary pads herself, which significantly improved her comfort, confidence, and mobility during menstruation. The reusable pads also reduced her monthly hygiene expenses, making menstrual care more affordable and sustainable. Today, Saba actively encourages other women in her community to adopt reusable pads and openly discuss menstrual hygiene, helping to reduce stigma and silence around menstruation. The initiative not only promotes women's health and dignity but also creates opportunities for economic empowerment, as women like Saba can produce and sell reusable sanitary pads within their communities while promoting safe and sustainable menstrual practices.

Lesson Learnt and way forward: The project implementation faced several key challenges, particularly related to the law-and-order situation in the working districts, especially in Bannu,

which could potentially delay project activities. To address this, Khwendo Kor (KK) management and the project team developed various coping strategies, including maintaining a low profile and carefully selecting venues for community meetings, allowing field staff to work from home during fragile situations, and considering the merger of Bannu and Karak offices into a more secure central location in Karak. The organization also focused on strengthening relationships with village elders, local power structures, and government departments while encouraging communities, particularly women, to take leadership roles in project activities at village and district levels. Another challenge was the high expectations of communities, Village Women Welfare Organizations (VVWOs), and Village Volunteer Management Organizations (VVMOs). To manage these expectations, KK planned to share project budgets and intervention plans transparently with communities from the beginning, hold regular meetings with VVWOs and VVMOs, and engage District Climate Change Networks (DCCN) with government departments and stakeholders for advocacy, fundraising, and inclusion of community-led climate solutions in Annual Development Plans (ADPs).

Cultural and religious perceptions regarding NGO work, women's mobility, and service charges under microfinance programs also created implementation barriers. To mitigate these challenges, KK ensured that the microfinance model would remain Sharia-compliant and communities would be oriented on Islamic approaches to microfinance rather than conventional systems. Local religious leaders and Muftis would review and endorse the model, while mosque Khateebs would promote awareness through Friday sermons. KK also emphasized transparency, women's leadership, recruitment of local staff to build trust, and inclusion of relatives of VVWO members in VVMOs to address mobility concerns. Financial constraints were another major challenge, prompting consideration of cost-reduction measures such as merging Karak and Bannu offices, mobilizing additional funds jointly with CRA, KK, and UK FROK, and reviewing project budgets for possible adjustments. Additionally, women faced difficulties opening bank accounts, which are mandatory for accessing Sharia-compliant microfinance support for small home-based businesses and solar systems. To address this, KK planned to coordinate with local banks and organize awareness sessions to help women understand documentation requirements and facilitate the account-opening process.

3.6. Humanitarian Response and Emergency Support

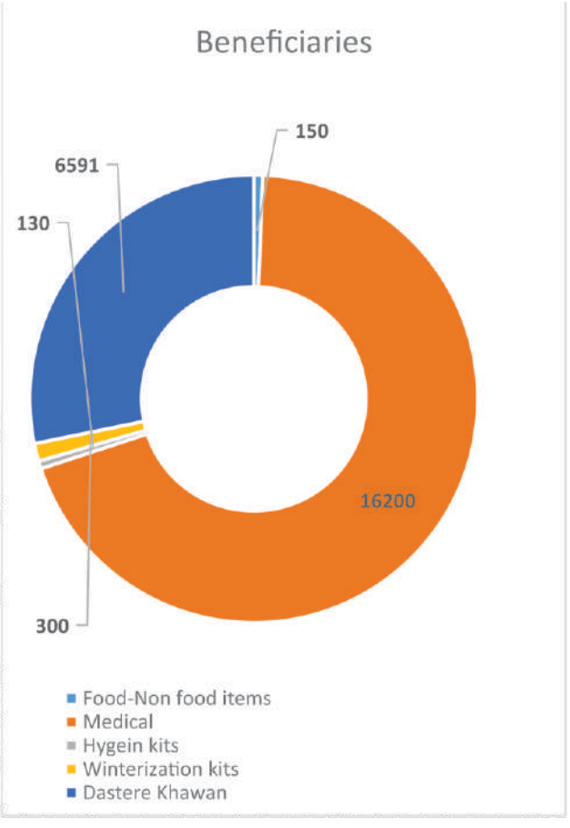
Programme overview and objectives

KK's humanitarian work combines emergency-linked community support, basic relief responses, school and community feeding initiatives, and locally grounded recovery action. While the 2024/5 period contained fewer large-scale emergency datasets in the available evidence than some previous years, the organization's current website and Programme files confirm continued commitment to vulnerable populations through medical camps, community response, and crisis-sensitive support

Key Highlights and Achievement-2024/5

735	Persons provided Cash for work and cash assistance of PKR 03 million
6591	Persons served with cooked food under KK Dasterkhwan
16200	OPD cases managed affected by devastating flood in 4 districts of KP
130	Hygiene kits Provided to flood affectees
300	Winterization kits provided to flood affectees
150	Food and non-food items provided

Program profile and beneficiary coverage



Field story: **Hasina Bibi - from crises to recovery**
Hasina Bibi's story illustrates the human value of KK's humanitarian support: after the floods, her family lost livelihood security, their home collapsed, and rebuilding became almost impossible. Timely support helped restore confidence and created a practical bridge from crisis to recovery.

Lessons learned and preparedness priorities

Experience from the reporting period reaffirmed that rapid, locally coordinated response is essential in contexts where poverty, vulnerability, and limited-service access intersect. Community trust, together with visible and accessible support mechanisms, strengthens the uptake, relevance, and continuity of assistance. Going forward, preparedness efforts should continue to integrate health, dignity, basic relief, and clear community communication in order to reduce secondary harm and support more effective emergency response.



DIGNITY KITS & NON FOODS ITEMS



DIGNITY KITS & NON FOODS ITEMS



CASH ASSISTANCE & CASH FOR WORK FLOOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE



DASTERKHUWAN SERVING FOOD













4. Institutional Strengthening and Organizational Development

During the reporting period, KK demonstrated a clear transition from isolated project implementation toward more structured and institutionalized management systems. This included strengthened financial oversight, enhanced organizational learning processes, and a stronger emphasis on evidence-based reporting and documentation.

The organization-maintained continuity of operations through established written policies and committee-based governance mechanisms, supported by an annual budget review process. KK also ensured full compliance with key regulatory and legal requirements during the period, including registration, NPO status, Permission to Work, No Objection Certificates (NOCs), and PCP-related obligations. This strengthened compliance framework contributed to improved accountability and operational stability as well as the funders/donors agreed frame work and expectations.

The KK governance system remained a robust mechanism for accountability and organizational support, contributing to the continued strengthening and streamlining of internal systems. It played a key role in the refinement of organizational policies and in ensuring structured review and approval of budgets, thereby reinforcing transparency, consistency, and effective oversight across operations.

10	**82**	**27**	**10**	**PKR 0.35bn**	**25**
BOD / COMMITTEE MEETINGS	**PROFESSIONAL STAFF**	**DISTRICTS REACHED**	**APPROVED PROJECTS**	**APPROVED VALUE**	**FUNDING PROPOSALS**
O2	**365**	**30**	**90%**	**10%**	**40**
UN QUALIFIED EXTERNAL AUDIT REPORTS	TEACHERS ENGAGED IN KK SCHOOLS AND CENTERS	TRAININGS	RESTRICTED FUNDS	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	INTERNAL AUDIT AND MONITORING VISITS

External engagement and networks

Strategic relationships expanded KK's visibility, referral systems, policy voice, technical learning and market linkages.

ENGAGEMENT AREA	SUMMARY
Academic and technical linkages	NUST, University of Peshawar and Khyber Medical College contributed to innovation, training, production support and knowledge exchange.

Government coordination	Departments and statutory bodies supported approvals, referrals, grievance systems, safeguarding mechanisms, textbook linkages, community linkages and program continuity.
International platforms	KK remained linked with platforms related to humanitarian standards, women's rights, adult education, microfinance, protection and education coordination, including CHS Alliance, Beijing +10 VAW, The Asia Foundation, ASPBAE, Islamic Microfinance Network, UN protection and education clusters, and INAFI.
National and provincial networks	KK continued engagement with networks and institutions working on democratic governance, health, education, humanitarian response, women's rights, child rights, philanthropy, climate and conservation, civil society coordination and women's economic empowerment.

Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement

KK's Programme reach and credibility continue to depend on strong partnerships with donors, government counterparts, civil society, academia, and local community institutions. Evidence shows engagement beyond implementation, including referrals, legitimacy-building, local mobilization, visibility, and technical support.

These partnerships have strengthened implementation scale, institutional legitimacy, and access to services, while also supporting innovation and referral pathways. Overall, they have expanded Programme reach, improved coordination, and enabled more responsive support for women, girls, and vulnerable communities.

Category	Examples	Engagement value
Funders	UNHCR, UN Women, PPAF, KPRAP, UK-FROK, AAN, OEP and individual philanthropists.	Funding, thematic support, accountability and scale
Government	E&SED, SWD, KPCPC, Law & HR, PDMA, Textbook Board, Home & Tribal Affairs, R&R, Provincial Ombudsperson for protection of women against harassment, Agriculture Dept, Forest department, C&W Department, PCSW, NCSW, EAD, SAFRON, CCAR, CAR, Law and Human rights etc.	Approvals, referrals, textbooks, community support etc
Academic & technical	NUST, University of Peshawar, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar, Benazir Women University, PDMA/ Relief department, District administration Bannu, World bank, CSD Peshawar	Innovation, training, production support, market access

Community	PTCs, VECs, MOs, WOs, Dasterkhwan andschool committees	Ownership, mobilization, monitoring, continuity and local trust
Networks	National and international alliances and memberships.	Credibility, learning exchange, external engagement

Future Directions/Outlook

KK's future institutional priorities will focus on strengthening digital, climate, and post-primary education pathways, alongside scaling women's enterprise and improving market access. The organization will also deepen partnerships with public, private, academic, and government stakeholders. These priorities reflect a strategic shift toward more resilient, inclusive, and efficient Programme delivery, grounded in local contexts and long-term institutional sustainability.







5. Financial Management and Internal Control

Financial accountability was supported through board oversight, an Audit and Finance Committee, budget-linked approval systems, segregation of duties, competitive procurement, joint signatories, routine reconciliations, internal audit, and annual external audit. These mechanisms helped ensure that funds remained traceable, justified, and aligned with programme purpose.

RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman
Chartered Accountants
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Khwendo Kor (KK) (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, statement of income and expenditure and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the annexed financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and 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.

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

Other Offices at
Lahore [illegible]
Karachi [illegible]
Faisalabad [illegible]
Islamabad [illegible]
Rawalpindi [illegible]
Quetta [illegible]
Multan [illegible]

RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman is member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's 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.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Organization's 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 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's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

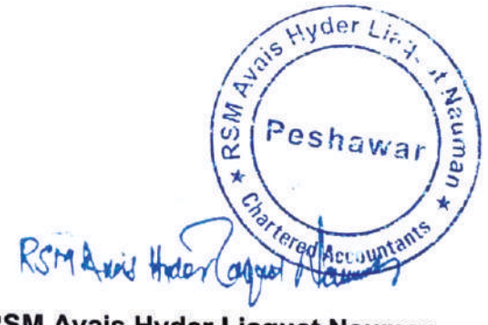
CamScanner

- 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's 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Muhammad Arif Saeed.



Place: Peshawar
Date: June 3, 2026
UDIN: AR202510513OZqz0A1tC

RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman
Chartered Accountants

KHWENDO KOR (KK)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
a) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	3,345,286	15,398,510
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	5,287,904	3,160,361
Amortization	569,220	-
Adjustment of general fund	-	(620,826)
Loss on disposal of assets	81,160	
Finance cost	487,198	-
Cash flow before working capital changes	9,770,768	17,938,044
Working capital changes		
Decrease/(increase) in current assets:		
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	6,970,509	(2,645,276)
	6,970,509	(2,645,276)
Increase/ (decrease) in current liabilities		
Restricted grant received in advance	20,973,023	8,702,685
Accrued and other payables	(494,347)	(6,564,037)
	20,478,676	2,138,648
Cash generated/(used in) operating activities	37,219,953	17,431,416
Finance cost paid	(487,198)	-
Net cash generated/(used in) operating activities	36,732,755	17,431,416
b) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Additions in property and equipment	(13,458,241)	(3,574,147)
Additions in Intengible Asset	(1,897,400)	-
Investment in Fixed term Deposit	(34,900,000)	24,219,000
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	115,232	620,831
Net cash generated/(used in) investing activities	(50,140,409)	21,265,684
c) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in revolving fund	-	(3,135,747)
Lease liability	3,227,290	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	3,227,290	(3,135,747)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (a+b+c)	(10,180,365)	35,561,353
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	77,762,598	42,201,244
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**67,582,233**	**77,762,598**

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **CHAIRPERSON** **DEPUTY DIRECTOR FINANCE**

KHWENDO KOR (KK)
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
INCOME			
Grant			
Restricted	15	376,867,329	334,601,618
Unrestricted	16	14,542,279	11,893,111
		391,409,608	346,494,729
Profit on Investments and bank Deposits	17	5,153,282	7,786,623
Other Income	18	17,145,699	19,362,665
		22,298,981	27,149,288
		413,708,589	373,644,017
EXPENDITURE			
Restricted program and support cost	19	376,867,329	334,601,618
Un-restricted program and support cost	20	27,151,652	20,483,529
Finance cost	21	487,198	-
Depreciation	4	5,287,904	3,160,361
Amortization	5	569,220	-
		410,363,302	358,245,508
Surplus for the year		**3,345,286**	**15,398,510**

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **CHAIRPERSON** **DEPUTY DIRECTOR FINANCE**

KHWENDO KOR (KK)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
a) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	3,345,286	15,398,510
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	5,287,904	3,160,361
Amortization	569,220	-
Adjustment of general fund	-	(620,826)
Loss on disposal of assets	81,160	
Finance cost	487,198	-
Cash flow before working capital changes	9,770,768	17,938,044
Working capital changes		
Decrease/(increase) in current assets:		
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	6,970,509	(2,645,276)
	6,970,509	(2,645,276)
Increase/ (decrease) in current liabilities		
Restricted grant received in advance	20,973,023	8,702,685
Accrued and other payables	(494,347)	(6,564,037)
	20,478,676	2,138,648
Cash generated/(used in) operating activities	37,219,953	17,431,416
Finance cost paid	(487,198)	-
Net cash generated/(used in) operating activities	36,732,755	17,431,416
b) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Additions in property and equipment	(13,458,241)	(3,574,147)
Additions in Intengible Asset	(1,897,400)	-
Investment in Fixed term Deposit	(34,900,000)	24,219,000
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	115,232	620,831
Net cash generated/(used in) investing activities	(50,140,409)	21,265,684
c) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in revolving fund	-	(3,135,747)
Lease liability	3,227,290	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	3,227,290	(3,135,747)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (a+b+c)	(10,180,365)	35,561,353
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	77,762,598	42,201,244
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**67,582,233**	**77,762,598**

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **CHAIRPERSON** **DEPUTY DIRECTOR FINANCE**

CamScanner



KHWENDO KOR









Khwendo Kor

Commitment | Accountability | Mutual Respect | Integrity

A community-rooted organization advancing dignity, rights, resilience, and opportunity for women, girls, and underserved communities across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Newly Merged Districts.

Head Office: Peshawar | Operational Reach: 27 districts | Community Footprint: 300+ villages

TWO YEAR REPORT 2024-25



Office Address: Khwendo Kor, Faisal Town, Opposite Police Colony, Nasir Bagh Road, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhuwa, Pakistan. Phone: +92-91-5710351 - 2
Email: kkwcdp@khwendokor.org www.khwendokor.org

Designing & Printing by : Advoice Printer
Mob: 0333:91759634 Email: Advoiceprinter.official@gmail.com