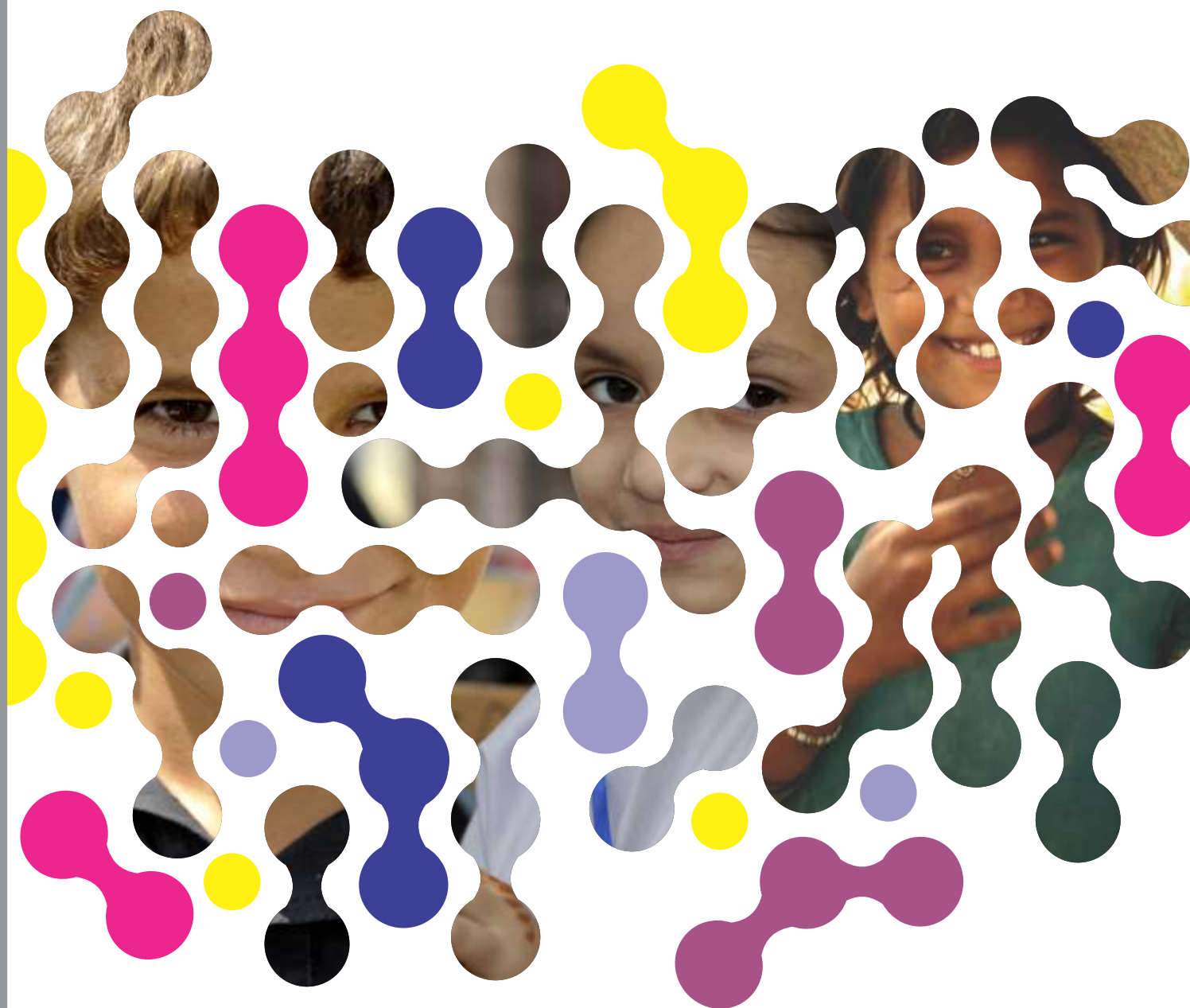


Annual Report 2010-2011



Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child

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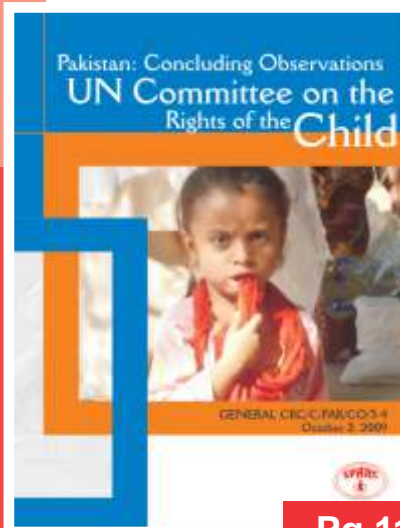
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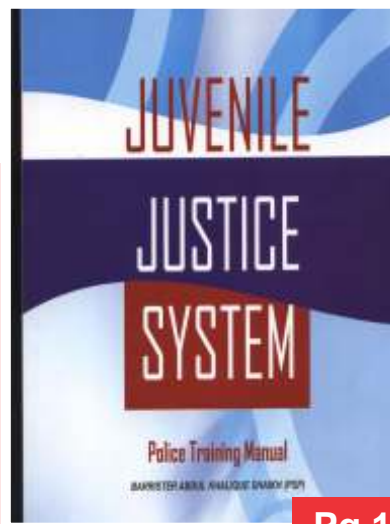
SPARC is an independent NGO with special consultative status with the Economic & Social Council of the United Nations & UNDP & is a partner of DCI, Child Workers in Asia, Global March, Anti-Slavery & IBFAN.

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About Us



Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC) was founded in December 1992 with an aim to promote and protect child rights. It works on a broad range of child rights issues, addressing the overall system and policy framework, with added focus on specific thematic areas of special importance to children.

SPARC's work is guided by international human rights principles and standards which are integrated at policy and program level. The main guiding documents include the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and relevant ILO Conventions.



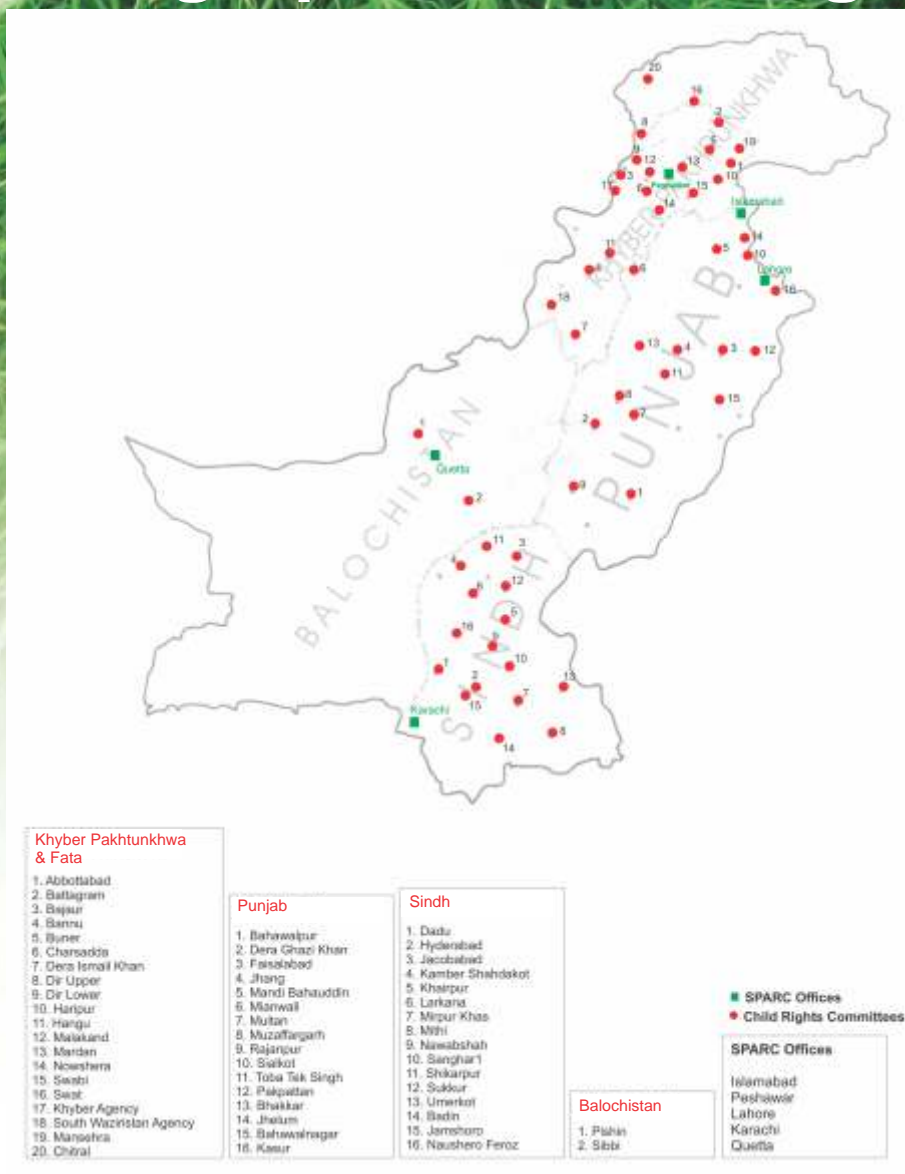
Vision

A world in which children are valued and empowered and their rights promoted and protected

Mission

SPARC acts to promote and protect the rights of the child to empower children within the framework of recognised standards through advocacy, research, awareness raising, outreach activities, human development and institutional capacity building.

Geographical Coverage



Child Rights Programme

Message from the Chairman, Board of Directors

2010 was undeniably a challenging year for the children of Pakistan. Volatile security situation combined with floods, unsatisfactory state of health and education sectors as well as disturbing news and evidence of involvement of children in militancy are only a few to mention.

In Balochistan, human rights situation in general and child rights in particular call for immediate attention of the government and stakeholders without any delay or lethargy. I hope that SPARC's representative office in Balochistan, established in 2010 will boost efforts of civil society organisations towards the cause of child rights.

I would like to thank child rights partners with their generous support especially the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Kindernothilfe, Trocaire, Plan Pakistan, Terre des Hommes, Solidarity Center and Friedrich Naumann Stiftung. I am indebted by the consistent support of my fellow members on the Board of Directors.

I would also like to thank SPARC's staff for their dedication in promoting child rights in Pakistan. Last but not the least, Child Rights Committees deserve special mention for their vigilance and active monitoring of child rights at the grass roots level.

Rashid Rehman



Message from the Executive Director

This annual report reviews the 2010-2011 highlights which outline the challenges, initiatives and activities that marked the past years.

The floods 2010 displaced huge number of families and left children vulnerable to disease, hunger and protection issues. Violence against children was widespread; at homes, in the streets and institutions and in the criminal justice system.

To respond to the situation, SPARC set up Child Friendly Spaces in Sindh, Jamshoro and Hyderabad, and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Swat, Charsadda and Nowshera districts and distributed ration packages, non food items, health hygiene kits and organized free medical camps with a focus on children and women headed households. Keeping in view importance of the issue, a national conference was also organized on “Flood impacts and implications for children: the way forward” on November 10, 2010. In late 2011, SPARC initiated an Early Recovery Project in Nowshera and Charsadda districts to renovate schools and health facilities affected by the flood.



There were setbacks at the institutional level as well. There was no follow up with concrete steps by the government for the implementation of the concluding observations and recommendations of the UNCRC. And whatever progress was made towards bringing new laws for protecting children was set back with the 18th Constitutional Amendment which resulted in stalling major legislative initiatives of the past few years.

In 2010, the Concluding Observations and Recommendations (CO&R) of UNCRC were published and launched with nationwide distribution of copies (English, Urdu) targeting parliamentarians, judiciary, government officials, journalists, teachers and civil society organizations. A child friendly version of CO&R was printed and distributed amongst children, members of child rights clubs and Children's Parliament of Pakistan (CPP) at regional and national level. The CPP continued to raise child rights issues on various forums and had interaction with members of the national and provincial assemblies. In 2011, extensive follow up activities including a national level consultation was organized to monitor progress made by the government, UN agencies and civil society. Furthermore, in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the outcome document was also published and widely circulated among the parliamentarians, government officials and relevant

embassies for their information and follow up. A process was also initiated for civil society's Alternative Report for the UPR from CRM's platform.

To look into the impact and implications of the 18th constitutional amendment, in collaboration with Save the Children, a national level consultation was convened with legal experts. The consultation report was disseminated among the key stakeholders and the impact of 18th amendment on child rights was also highlighted in media. SPARC continued with its law reforms work in 2010 and launched a number of campaigns for the adoption of various laws. Besides, also prepared a number of bills such as the Balochistan Child Protection and Welfare Bill 2011 and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Borstal Institutions Bill 2011, through a consultative process. These bills are at various levels and hopefully in next two to three years there will be rich legislation in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all provinces.

Juvenile justice remained a key area of intervention for SPARC in 2010-11. The main focus was on trainings of the duty bearers such as police, prison officials, judges, probation officers and child rights defenders. However, institutionalization of the trainings was the main strategy. Instead of one off trainings, master trainers were trained and training academies/institutes were targeted. In 2010, trainings sessions were held in Sindh and Punjab Judicial Academies for trainee judges and other actors of the criminal justice system. In 2011, SPARC also engaged with Judicial Academies in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and sessions were organized for judges in Swat and Quetta on child rights, juvenile justice and probation etc.

Training of police officials remained a major component of SPARC's program. In this regard a Juvenile Justice Training Manual was developed through collaboration of SPARC and the Sindh Police Department in 2010. In 2011, the author of this manual Barrister Abdul Khalique Shaikh, Deputy Inspector General of Sindh Police, was invited as an expert to the Human Rights Council where he spoke about initiatives by Sindh Police and SPARC for improving the juvenile justice system in the province of Sindh. He also presented copies of the manual to the president of the HRC and Secretary General's Special Representative on Violence against Children.

The high number of cases of the torture to death of the child domestic workers by their employers in 2010-11 resulted in SPARC focusing on child domestic labor with extensive awareness raising and advocacy activities. SPARC emphasised on the inclusion of Child Domestic Labor under the schedule of Banned of the Employment of Children Act 1991. In June 2011, SPARC launched a postcard campaign in Punjab with a focus to include Child Domestic Labor in the schedule of banned occupations of the Employment of Children (Amendment) Act 2011. Similarly, a documentary was produced together with prominent Anthropologist and documentary maker Ms. Samar Minallah, "I have a dream" and was widely disseminated to create awareness about the plight of child domestic workers in Pakistan. A research was also carried out on child domestic labor, published and widely circulated.

SPARC continued its work on Bonded Labor in Sindh with focus on agriculture and brick kilns sector that proved fruitful and as a result brick kilns were declared an industry and workers were entitled to enjoy labor rights. Another achievement was setting up of Police Anti Bonded Labor Cell in Mirpurkhas. Besides, in 2011 SPARC initiated a new project with the support of Action Aid and European Union on Bonded Labor in Brick Kilns sector with a focus on Hyderabad District in Sindh and Multan District in Punjab.

In 2010 and 2011, SPARC's Violence against Children programme imparted trainings to 4,319 teachers after signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the concerned department. Close links were managed with media resulting in 202 articles published in different dailies by columnists aiming to sensitise general public on various aspects of violence as well as harmful traditional practices and child marriages.

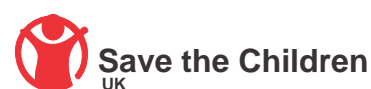
SPARC was actively involved in various national and international networks and played a leading role in CRM, CACL and NCABL. The National Juvenile Justice Network (NJJN) was formed and an active role was played in the Juvenile Justice Working Group set up under the chairmanship of the Registrar of the Supreme Court. At the Global level, SPARC was actively engaged with CRIN, DCI, Global March and IJJO. In late 2011, SPARC's membership of Forum Asia was approved by Forum Asia's executive committee and now the General Body is going to approve it for SPARC to become a full member of Forum Asia.

On the administrative side, Advocate Rashid Rehman was elected Chairman SPARC Board of Directors for 2010-11. In 2010, SPARC also inaugurated its Quetta office to increase its outreach to Balochistan for the first time. Two CRCs were also formed in Balochistan. Besides, in 2011 SPARC established project offices in Nowshera and Multan.

In 2011 SPARC successfully completed its Child Rights Programme (2009-2011) and completed planning for 2012-2014. One of SPARC's long term donor Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) completed its programme cycle for Pakistan and will be starting its new Hindukush Programme in mid 2012. SPARC however, managed to secure funding for its 2012-2014 programme with the continued long term support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy. Furthermore, the donor base was enhanced in 2011 and Australian Aid and Action Aid were added to the list of donors. Besides, Kindernothilfe (KNH) also extended its generous support both for regular and emergency programs.

Arshad Mahmood
Executive Director
February 29, 2012

SPARC Partners



Acronyms

CDL	Child Domestic Labor
CJCC	Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
CRC	Child Rights Committee
CDL	Child Domestic Labor
EDO	Executive District Officers (Education)
FIR	First Information Report
IAVE	International Association for Volunteer Effort
IG	Inspector General
NCABL	National Coalition against Bonded Labor
SAIEVAC	South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children
SPARC	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

1. Child Rights

SPARC uses advocacy as a tool supported by research and publications, lobbying, awareness-raising through various forums including media, social mobilisation and to some degree humanitarian aid, as a means to contribute to an environment that is conducive to the attainment of child rights.

Advocacy and Publications

Advocacy is at the core of our efforts towards creating a child friendly environment. Through its publications, produced and distributed widely within and outside Pakistan, SPARC monitors and documents the situation of children and highlights areas that need attention.

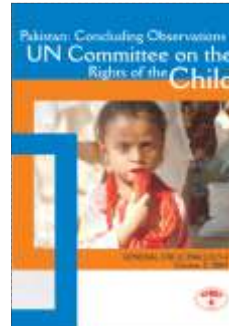
The State of Pakistan's Children 2009 & 2010

Fifteen years in the running, SPARC's annual publication 'The State of Pakistan's Children' (SOPC) portrays a broad picture of the plight of Pakistani children and makes recommendations to authorities and stakeholders. The issues covered in the report include child rights, health, education, juvenile justice, violence against children, child labor, minorities and humanitarian crises such as floods or earthquakes.



Concluding Observations and Recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

The Concluding Observations and Recommendations of UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CO&R) were published and launched with nationwide distribution of copies (English, Urdu). A child friendly version of CO&R was printed for wider readability and understanding amongst children, members of child rights clubs and Children's Parliament at regional and national level.



Research

Study on Effects of Post Flood Migration on Children

The primary purpose of this study was to assess the magnitude and prevalence of children living and /or working on the streets in the aftermath of 2010 floods in seven major cities of the country including Islamabad, Multan, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar and Quetta.

Findings

Education

Sukkur and Quetta had the highest number of children who had not undergone any form of schooling; approximately 74.6% and 77.4%. In all cities, less than 50% of the children had attended a school in the past, save for in Islamabad where 63.2% of the children had attended school.

More than 60% of the children interviewed in various cities did not express their desire to re-enroll in school. Upon inquiry, they stated that neither did they want to enroll in school nor would their families ever let them;

The average weekly income for both children working and living on the streets is more than 800 rupees which roughly estimates to around 3000-4000 rupees a month.

The study also focused on income generated by the father and mother of the children working and living on the streets. It was noted that the mean monthly income of parents of children in both set of groups was between Rs. 3000- 6000.

Health

During individual interviews, it was learnt that children spend less than 20% of their income on health except for those in Islamabad and Quetta who spend more than 30% on hygienic products. At most a child would buy an aspirin or a band aid but never proper medicines for the various illnesses they suffered from.

Violence

In all the cities surveyed, it was discovered that among all types of violence, the highest recorded was physical violence i.e. beatings, abuse etc at the hands of police officials. Children in both sets of groups narrated that they were frequently harassed by the police especially in Islamabad, more than 50% of the children reported physical violence at the hands of the police. These figures are also high in all other cities with bullying and beating being the most common form of abuse used by the police.

Calendars

SPARC produces calendars that carry messages on specific child rights themes with a wide dissemination among government departments, teachers and other segments of civil society. Calendar 2010 carried various messages on child rights including child domestic labor, harmful traditional practices, juvenile courts for speedy trials, minimum age of criminal responsibility and ending corporal punishment. The theme for 2011 focused on 'Educate the girls: it's the right thing to do'.

Quarterly Newsletters



Quarterly newsletters in English, Urdu and Sindhi highlight child rights issues, role of civil society and government combined with SPARC activities. Newsletters enjoy readership in far flung areas and demand for subscription is received throughout the year.

The 18th Constitutional Amendment and Child Rights



The introduction of 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010 was significant in that whatever progress had been made at the federal level with regard to child protection laws and policy was stalled as child rights became a provincial matter. This called for stronger advocacy, awareness and capacity building efforts at the provincial level.

In response to the situation, SPARC held deliberations with stakeholders and highlighted need of provincial ownership in child rights laws. This especially held true for Balochistan where no such law existed. SPARC worked on the draft of the Free and Compulsory Education Bill in light of the 18th Constitutional Amendment. Article 25 A was inserted in the Constitution making right to education a fundamental right of every child of the age between five to 16 years. Prior to this amendment, there were laws for the provision of compulsory

primary education in all areas of Pakistan except Balochistan. However, except Sindh, no other province notified rules under these laws. Also, these compulsory education laws covered primary education for children from age of five to ten only.

A consultative report on the impact of 18th constitutional amendment on child rights was also prepared and widely disseminated by SPARC.

NCCWD Notified as Part of Ministry of Human Rights

The National Commission for Child Welfare and Development (NCCWD) has been placed with the Ministry of Human Rights following the approval of the Prime Minister. This placement of the advisory body has also been notified with the acknowledgement of SPARC's efforts in the process.

With the devolution of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education after the passing of the 18th Amendment, there was a great deal of ambiguity as to what role the federal government will have with regard to the child rights legislation; and the NCCWD's role with regard to implementation of the UNCRC.

The notification of the NCCWD placement under the Ministry of Human Rights was consequential of the lobbying by SPARC and the Child Rights Movement following the 18th Amendment.

Coalitions

Child Rights Movement

The Child Rights Movement (CRM) acts as a civil society pressure group on issues faced by children. In 2010, SPARC was chosen to serve as its Secretariat. CRM remained active in

lobbying for ratification of Optional Protocols (I) on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (II) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Moreover, it acted as a watch dog for child rights violation across the country. It strongly condemned the brutal lynching of two young brothers at Sialkot and demanded the setting up of an integrated Human Rights Centre within Punjab Police Department.



Trafficking

Trafficking in persons is a crime with little legal protection. SPARC advocated for introduction of laws in order to check this rapidly increasing trade in which children and women are at high risk. The US Trafficking in Persons (TIP report) mentioned SPARC's efforts for advocating laws for addressing internal trafficking.

National Conferences

National conference highlight emerging child rights issues. SPARC organised its national conference on "Flood impacts and implications for children: the way forward" in 2010. Representatives of international and national organizations participated and showed commitment to do their share in disaster stricken areas. They also urged the government to allocate more resources for the rehabilitation of flood affected population especially children.

In 2011, SPARC held its annual national conference on "Contemporary Forms of Slavery: Child Domestic Labor in Pakistan". The event was also a platform for the launching of the research study, Hidden Servitude: a Study on Child Domestic Labor in Pakistan along with a documentary I Have a Dream. The aggrieved families of missing/ deceased child domestic laborers expressed their viewpoint through this forum.

From Relief to Recovery

SPARC responded immediately to the massive flood tragedy that took place in 2010. Relief started with the provision of cooked food to the flood hit families; distribution of food and non-food items, health and hygiene kits and free medical camps where more than 6,000 women and children were treated.

S. NO.	District	No. of families	Male	Female	Children	Beneficiaries
1	Swat	932	2,703	3,528	16,534	22,765
2	Dera Ismail Khan	2,400	5,130	5,951	39,038	50,119
3	Muzaffargarh	1,064	2,664	2,801	46,231	51,696
4	Hyderabad	366	863	1,412	15,218	1,7493
5	Jamshoro	34	67	103	1,190	1,360
6	Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) Swat				1,446	1,446
7	CFS Nowshera, Charsadda		1,379	1,364	2,732	2,732
8	CFS Jamshoro and Hyderabad				2,017	2,017

In addition, 28 Child Friendly Spaces were established in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and eight in Sindh to help children overcome the trauma through a safe, cheerful and friendly atmosphere with healthy recreational activities, nutrition and informal education.

Success Story

As a result of the painting activities in the SPARC CFSs, in Nowshera (Zara mina) a boy Haider Ali Shah from a CFS was invited for a painting competition organized by Islamic Relief Trust (IRT) in Islamabad. Islamic Relief Trust invited children from all the flood affected areas of Pakistan. He was the only child who participated from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and got first prize in this National Painting Competition.

SPARC also highlighted the need for child protection systems in emergencies in various forums as well as in a bilateral meeting with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and in child protection cluster meetings.

With the end of relief phase, SPARC has moved to early recovery through improving school enrolment in two flood affected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Infrastructure support as well as making schools functional is an essential component of this process.

Children's Parliament of Pakistan



The Children's Parliament of Pakistan (CPP) continued its efforts to give a new dimension to child participation in Pakistan. The CPP members have raised child rights issues in various forums. They expressed solidarity with the flood victims and carried out fund-raising campaign for flood stricken people in Sindh. Moreover CPP visited and attended Sindh Provincial Assembly session and posed questions to the parliamentarians. A delegation from Regional Assembly, Abbottabad, visited Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly and met the speaker to highlight the plight of vulnerable children.

2. Juvenile Justice

SPARC is working to create awareness about the plight and needs of children in conflict with the law, about Pakistan's juvenile justice system and about the international guidelines and agreements concerning juvenile justice. We train relevant authorities about their responsibilities under the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000 and about child rights. We also work to improve conditions in the juvenile sections of jails and to secure the release of as many children as possible.



July 1, 2010 marked the 10th year of the JJSO. On this occasion, SPARC, in a press conference shared that the number of juvenile prisoners had declined significantly since the promulgation of the JJSO in 2000, from more than 5,000 to about 1,300 juvenile inmates in jails all over Pakistan. There are, additionally, an estimated 9,000 to 10,000 children facing criminal litigation and appearing in courts. However, inadequate implementation of this law remains a matter of concern. Many spent longer periods behind bars because they were unable to pay the bail money. Furthermore, they were kept with other adult inmates that made them more vulnerable to the influence of hardened criminals as well as sexual abuse. The Chief Justice of Pakistan took suo moto notice on this report and ordered for compilation of details of languishing juvenile inmates, stages of their cases and the nature of crime provided to the Supreme Court.

Legislative Input for Borstal Bills

Advocacy for the enactment of borstal law and making the borstal institutions functional in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was persistently carried out. Following its engagement with the concerned departments of government, SPARC got an opportunity to review the proposed draft borstal bill and to provide technical assistance in aligning the draft bill with the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance. Extensive lobbying and advocacy was carried out for the approval of the bill including meetings with the Minister for Law, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Similarly, SPARC drafted and shared the bill with the Home Department in Balochistan and held meetings with the Provincial Minister of Prisons.

Legal Aid

SPARC works to improve conditions in the juvenile sections of jails and to secure the release of children through provision of free legal aid.

Province wise legal aid provided to children by SPARC		
Province	2010	2011
Punjab	229	259
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	202	124
Sindh	59	104
Balochistan	6	34
Total	496	521

The constant persuasion to secure rights of juvenile inmates bore result when the Inspector General Prisons Sindh instructed his department to insert a separate column for juveniles (both male and female) in the prison population statement sheet.

Cross Border Justice

A petition was filed in the Sindh High Court for release of Indian fisher boys who had completed their sentences but were still under detention due to official complexities and lack of consular access. On directives of Sindh High Court, Indian juveniles were released and repatriated to their country.

In addition, efforts were made for release of Pakistani boys from Indian jails by writing letters to authorities and liaison with NGOs. This included writing letters to the Prime Minister and other authorities for release of a 13-year-old boy from Lahore who slipped into the Samjhota Express to escape punishment by his father for flying kites. With the concerted efforts of human rights activists, the child was later released and sent home.

Success Story

SPARC provides training to relevant authorities about their responsibilities under the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000 and about child rights.

Islamabad Police Training on Democracy and Human Rights

Police training and capacity building for democracy and human rights is one of the prominent projects of SPARC's training unit. About 100 police officials from Islamabad police were trained as master trainers during 2011. A total of 580 police officials attended the training and were awarded with certificates of completion.

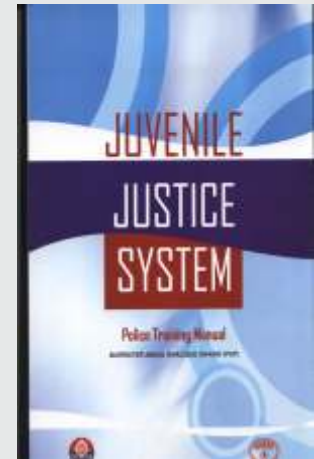
Child Rights Desks

Child Rights Desks (CRDs) work on the concept of community policing and deal with children who come in contact and conflict with the law. A total of five Child Rights Desks are functioning in Sindh and are gradually making a place in the police system.

1. Child Rights Desk New Town Women Police Station East Karachi.
2. Child Rights Desk Shahra-e-Faisal Women Police Station South Karachi.
3. Child Rights Desks Hyderabad
4. Child Rights Desk Sukkur
5. Child Rights Desk Khairpur

Juvenile Justice System: Police Training Manual

SPARC, from the very beginning, has undertaken work with key State institutions such as police. Training of police officials is a major component of SPARC's program. In this regard, a Juvenile Justice Training Manual was developed through collaboration of SPARC and the Police Department. The author of the manual is Barrister Abdul Khaliq Shaikh.



Since the setting up of SPARC's Quetta office, efforts have been made to draw the Balochistan government's attention to specific needs of juvenile prisoners in the province. This included lobbying for establishment of borstal institute in Balochistan.

Probation

Department of Reclamation and Probation is an alternative to sending children to jails in clear violation of the JJSO. SPARC continuously lobbied for appointment of Probation Officers (including female officers). Eventually, the Government of Sindh through Home Department sent a requisition to Sindh Public Service Commission for recruitment of 16 POs, both in urban and rural areas. In another major development, the Government of Punjab appointed a Permanent Director for the Reclamation and Probation Department. The same was not appointed from last ten years and additional charge was given to the Additional Secretary Prisons.

Liaison with Judiciary

Liaison with judiciary in all provinces further strengthened. Juveniles and probation is on the agenda of the meeting of the Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CJCC) in many districts where the police order applies and judges are regularly visiting juvenile sections/wards. Juveniles are being released during the fortnightly visits of jails by the session judges. In 2010 only one female juvenile was released on probation whereas in 2011, 11 children were released on probation.

SPARC has been nominated as member of the CJCC in Karachi West, Dadu, Peshawar and Larkana. Judges in the given districts are releasing children on personal bonds and prioritizing to release the children on probation. On SPARC's appeal, the Balochistan High Court took serious notice of children who were awarded death sentences.

Improving Prison Conditions

Efforts were made to improve prison conditions for juvenile inmates through provision of basic facilities such as clean drinking water and dispensers, ceiling fans, indoor and outdoor games etc. Children living with mothers in jails were also the recipients of various items such as clothing, foot wear and toys. On occasion of Eid, gifts were distributed to juveniles.

Towards a better future: Computer course for juvenile inmates

With the cooperation of Home & Tribal Affairs and IG Prisons, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, technical education through a computer center is being provided to juvenile prisoners in Haripur Central jail, since June 6, 2006, for the rehabilitation of juveniles after their release. Till date 105 juveniles have been awarded course completion certificates from SPARC's Haripur jail computer center, including 45 juveniles who completed courses in 2011.

Children of Incarcerated Parents

SPARC representative attended the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child 2011- Day of General Discussion: Children of Incarcerated Parents. Conditions faced by children with mothers in prisons and the absence of a system for children who do not stay with imprisoned mothers was highlighted.

SPARC also published a report and advocacy toolkit on 'Ending Inhuman Sentences of Children in Pakistan' prepared by CRIN.

Frontier Crimes Regulation

The amendment of the Frontier Crimes Regulations gave people in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) the right to appeal and bail. Children below 16 years and women and men aged above 65 cannot be arrested or detained under the collective responsibility clause. SPARC persistently followed upon Frontier Crimes Regulation and related issues to bring some lasting changes in the lives of children living in FATA.

Coalitions

National Juvenile Justice Network (NJJN)

National Juvenile Justice Network (www.sparcpk.org/njjn.org/index.php) comprises of 12 national and some international NGOs. It envisions fair and equitable treatment of all children who come into conflict with law. During its inaugural meeting, NJJN members called for thorough screening of Anti Terrorism Act that treats children and adults alike.

In collaboration with National Juvenile Justice Network (NJJN), Child Rights Information Network (CRIN) and Defence for Children International (DCI), SPARC initiated a joint campaign against inhuman and degrading sentences for child offenders. The campaign is specifically mentioned on CRIN's website. SPARC is also member of Working Group on Police Reforms made by civil society organisations.

Juvenile Justice Working Group (JJWG)

SPARC is a part of the Juvenile Justice Working Group which was set up under the chairmanship of the Registrar of the Supreme Court. It falls under the reform project being implemented by the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP) and UNICEF. One of its aims is to harmonise Pakistan's legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.



3. Child Labour



The recent years saw an increase in killing and abuse of child domestic laborers at the hands of their employers. SPARC aided victim families in registration of police reports and kept a constant follow up of the cases. It also raised its concern about child domestic labor in national and international forums and in the media. As a result of letters and constant follow-up with Ministry of Social Welfare, the issue was discussed in a high level meeting of government's coalition partners.

SPARC specifically put emphasis on the inclusion of child domestic labor in the Schedule of Banned Occupations provided in the Employment of Children Act 1991 and on enactment and enforcement of the National Child Protection Policy, the Protection of Children (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill 2009, the National Commission on the Rights of Children Bill 2009 and other related legislations and their enforcement on a priority basis.

Hidden Servitude: a Study on Child Domestic Labor in Pakistan

In lieu of the increasing trend of Child Domestic Labor (CDL) in the country, SPARC conducted this nation-wide exploratory research to provide a snapshot of the present conditions, preoccupation and needs of the child domestic laborers. It determines the main causes leading to the social acceptability of this phenomenon.

The study was carried out in Islamabad and four provincial capitals; Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi. Due to difficulty in accessing the required number of CDWs in Lahore and Peshawar, the cities of Sargodha and Mardan were included in the study. Field data was collected from May to August 2011.

Research findings indicate an overall higher prevalence of girls in CDL as compared to boys; 68% of the total domestic laborers were girls while 32% were boys. The highest number of girls was found in Islamabad (18.3%) followed by Punjab (16.7%), Sindh (15%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (11.7%) and Balochistan (6.7%). A considerably higher number of boys were found in domestic labor in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 13.3 % and 8.3% respectively. In Sindh, out of all respondents, 5% were boys, while in Punjab 3.3% and in Islamabad 1.7% were boys. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, most resident domestic workers were boys because of the nature of the work they are expected to perform.

The highest percentage (30%) of resident domestic workers received salaries ranging from 1,600- 2,000 rupees while 20% received a remuneration of 2,100- 2,500 rupees. A significant proportion (16.6%) was receiving salaries between 2,600- 3,000 rupees followed by 10% of children with salary range of Rs 1,100- Rs 1,500. Another 10% received salaries between 3,000- 3,500 rupee while 6.7% of children, mostly from Mardan, reported receiving a salary below 1,000 rupees per month. In Karachi, there were three cases of resident domestic workers who had not received their salary even after working for over six months.

CAMPAIGNS

Education for All

Each year, the Global Campaign for Education organises a Global Action Week (April 19- 25) to draw attention to provision of quality education. SPARC carried out a countrywide campaign to mobilise public opinion on the state of education at the grass roots level. The theme followed was 'Financing Quality Public Education'. To disseminate accurate information, Child Rights Committees and regional offices collected primary data on the state of education and shared it with print and electronic media.



Case Study

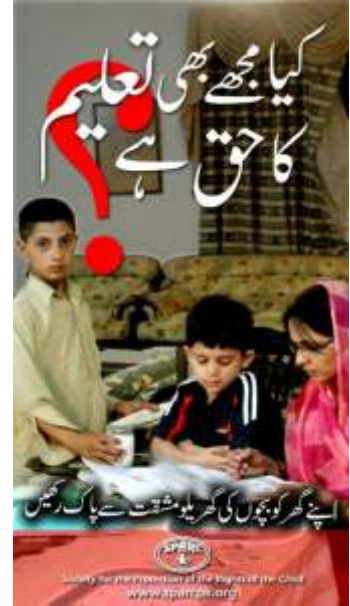
Bajaur Child Rights Committee is in close contact with the community for the welfare of people of the area in general and children of Bajaur Agency in specific. In this regard, CRC Bajaur succeeded in re-opening Government Girls Primary School, Khar.

CRC members visited the area on April 23 during GCE Week to find out reasons behind the closure of a girls' school. People of the area complained about teacher absenteeism and lack of interest of the education department. CRC team reported this issue to Army Monitoring Cell and local administration who took action and formed a committee to handle the case. As a result, the school reopened within a week time. People of the area appreciated the contribution of the CRC team.

Worst Forms of Child Labor

SPARC observed Child Labour Free Week nationwide in June 7-12 to bring to the forefront the trials and tribulations of child labourers with special emphasis on child domestic labour (CDL). The campaign was supported by banners, seminars, consultations, walks, wall chalking and theatre to educate masses that children should be in schools and not working away their childhood and lives. The government was asked to implement laws on child labour and to include child domestic labour in the list of banned occupations under the Employment of Children Act.

SPARC also launched an international campaign together with a US based NGO, Equality Now, on CDL where its members sent letters to the Prime Minister, Labour Minister and Chief Minister of Punjab, requesting to ban CDL.



CRC Intervention for Tortured Child Domestic Worker

Child Rights Committee, Abbottabad, took up the case of Faisal, a child domestic worker who was tortured by his employer on charges of stealing. The boy, who was burnt with cigarettes and an iron rod, escaped from the employer's house and managed to get in touch with the CRC. The CRC provided the child with free legal aid and sent letters to District Coordination Officer and concerned police officials requesting them to take action against the employer.

Bonded Labor

SPARC's bonded labor program focuses on freedom and rehabilitation of bonded laborers. During the year, SPARC and the Child Rights Committees in target districts highlighted the issue of bonded labor in agriculture and brick kiln sectors and the brick kiln workers with social safety nets.

Brick Kilns Declared Industry

As a result of SPARC's campaign and lobbying, brick kilns are declared an industry by the Sindh government and workers are now entitled to labor rights. The Sindh Government issued a notification for the registration of brick kilns and SPARC has been made a member of the monitoring committee. The Labor Department issued a notification under the order of the Supreme Court of Pakistan to register all brick kilns and workers. It also admonished brick kiln owners to pay minimum wages to its employees and provide social security. The Labor Department's registration of brick kilns is in process.

Services in Bonded Labour Free Camps

SPARC facilitated the school registration of children living in bonded labor free camps. A total of 390 children, 70 from Azad Nagar, 120 from Sikandarabad Hari Camp and 200 children of freed laborers from Tharparkar (Mithi) were enrolled in schools. Also, as a result of lobbying with the Sindh Irrigation Department and Government of Sindh, SPARC succeeded in getting a water pipeline to the Azad Nagar Hari Camp. In addition, special attention was paid to the dilapidating health of women in Hari camps as a result of absence of medical care and health department was successfully convinced to appoint a lady doctor.

Legal Aid

During 2010, due to SPARC's efforts, 848 bonded laborers along with families and children were freed from the brick kilns owners and landlords through 46 legal aid cases. SPARC also facilitated 687 women bonded laborers in registration with Benazir Income Support Program. SPARC also facilitated the linking of bonded laborers with NADRA and as a result 1,677 children got their free birth registration and 3,480 laborers obtained their Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs). Following the floods in Sindh, bonded laborers in Badin district were facilitated for issuance of the Watan Cards from NADRA.

Success Story

SPARC provided 70 latrines and 40 hand pumps at selected model brick kilns in Multan and Hyderabad. A total of four trade unions were registered in Hyderabad and Multan

Furthermore in connection with the International Day against Slavery and Universal Human Rights Day, a national conference against Slavery was organized with the support of ActionAid and European Union at Hyderabad on December 10.

Police Anti Bonded Labor Cell

A positive development was setting up of Police Anti Bonded Labor Cell in Hyderabad, Badin and Mithi during the two consecutive years. Sindh is the first province to have taken this initiative. Due to special interest taken by the DCO and the Regional Police Officer, the Anti Bonded Labor Cells are on their way to success.

Coalitions

Coalition Against Child Labor (CACL)

CACL, since 1997, is a coalition of civil society organisations all over Pakistan which envisions child labor free Pakistan. It remained engaged in advocating for laws, awareness raising and active participation during the Child Labor Free Week.

National Coalition against Bonded Labor (NCABL)

NCABL (www.ncabl.pk) is a platform of civil society organisations and jointly struggles for the uplift of bonded labor community. During 2010, SPARC served as its Secretariat while in mid 2011, the secretariat was rotated to Bonded Labor Liberation Front (BLLF).

4. Violence Against Children



Realizing the need of a law towards the protection of the rights of vulnerable children, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly adopted the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2010. While SPARC welcomes this step, it remains concerned about some of the shortcomings related to the issues of corporal punishment and child marriages in the bill.

Baseline Survey on Corporal Punishment

SPARC carried out a baseline survey on the prevalence of corporal punishment in five districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e Peshawar, Swabi, Nowshera, Charsadda and Multan. It was found that corporal punishment prevailed in 100% of the sample schools. 76% parents favored it to discipline

the child and 87% teachers believed upon effectiveness of moderate punishment. This baseline was shared with widely provincial government and other stakeholders.

To address the issue of corporal punishment and reduce drop- out rates at the primary level in particular, SPARC imparted trainings to teachers in five pilot districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, reaching out to 75 government schools. During the consecutive years, a total of 4,319 teachers were trained and a school based complaint mechanism for corporal punishment cases was made functional. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Secretary Education Elementary and Secondary Education for government's ownership of the issue.

As a result of continued efforts in other provinces, EDOs in Punjab responded to SPARC's call and directed their departments to monitor and take up cases of corporal punishment in schools. EDOs in Balochistan have requested SPARC for teachers' trainings too. In district Zhob, a primary school student was punished by the teacher. In this case EDO took action against the accused teacher.

Media consultation on violence against children was held in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. As a result of these consultations, 202 articles were published in different newspapers by columnists aiming to sensitize general public on various aspects of violence as well as harmful traditional practices and child marriages.

During 2011, SPARC Peshawar followed 121 cases of violence against children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Child Rights Committees. The CRCs wrote letters to the officials, highlighted the cases on electronic and print media and facilitated the victims in registration of FIR, access to medical facilities and legal aid. This included 60 cases of corporal punishment, seven of early marriages while the remaining cases were of sexual abuse, murder and kidnapping etc.

Child Marriages

SPARC carried out a national campaign on early child marriage during the two consecutive years. The Child Rights Committees involved local media and conducted several press conferences and consultations and highlighted the need for effective legislation to protect children from early child marriages. As a result of sensitization, police intervened at a number of places where they have stopped cases of early child marriages and sometimes even made arrests of the elders involved in arranging these marriages. Similarly, community level meetings were arranged in all provinces to raise the profile of harmful traditional practices. TV commercials were aired to generate debate and draw attention towards early marriages and its consequences on the lives of children.

SPARC also participated in the South Asia Technical Consultation on Care Standards and Child Friendly Services organised by the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC). SPARC's Work on promoting alternatives to corporal punishment and advocacy at legislative level was shared with the participants.

Conference on Increasing Tendency of Violence against Children in Punjab

Following the escalating number of child rights abuses in Punjab, SPARC held a provincial conference in Lahore. The Director, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Secretary Education (Schools) Punjab and Director National Commission for Justice and Peace expressed concern over intolerant attitudes in the society combined with vulnerability of the girl child. The issues raised included the higher school dropout rates among girls, child trafficking including the sale of children as camel jockeys, the school curriculum that discriminates against children of minority groups and child marriages, vani, swara and other harmful traditional practices that are legitimised by jirgas and panchaiyats.



Involvement with Youth

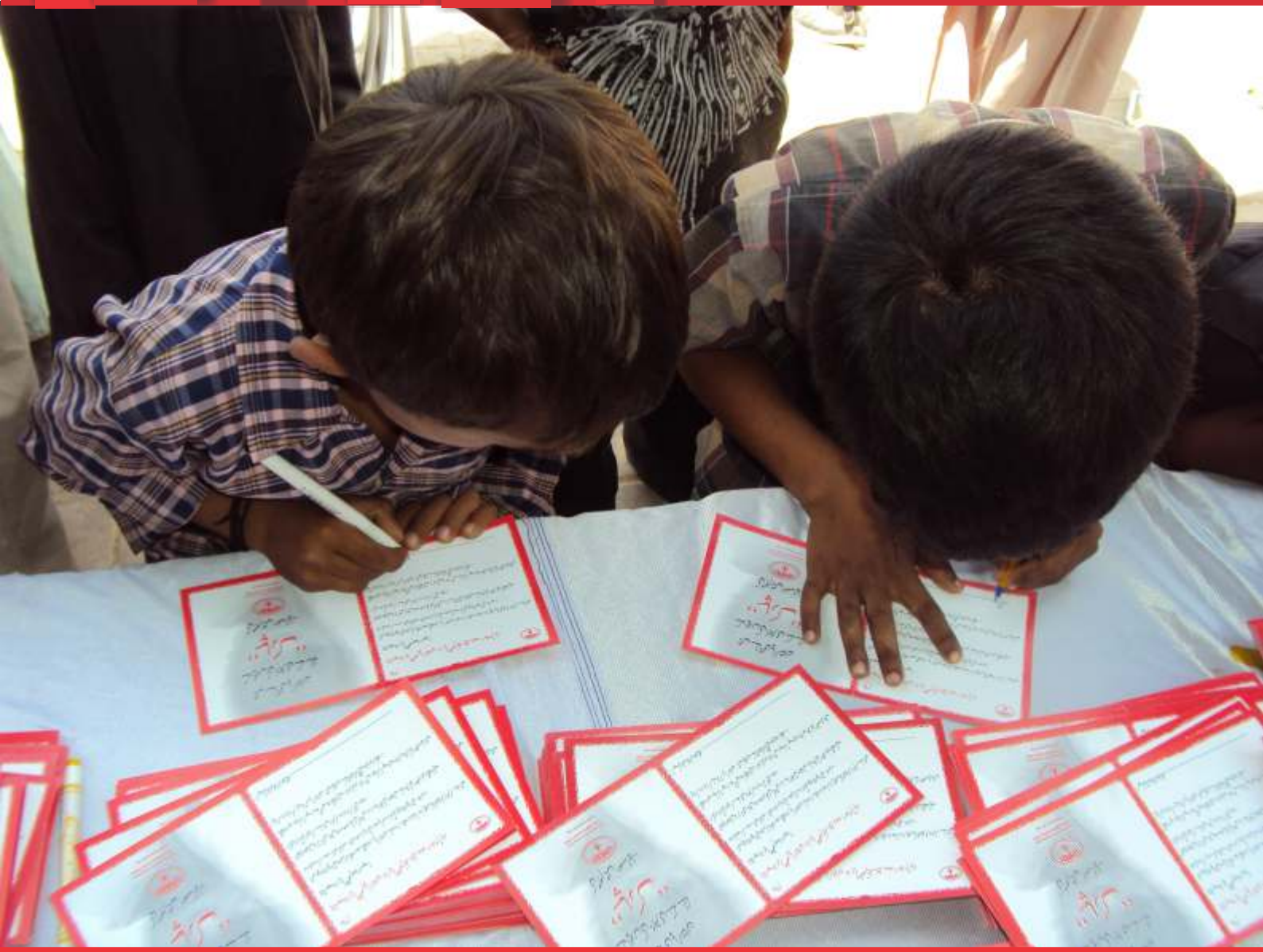
Training sessions on violence against children with Volunteer Services Organization (VSO), Children's Parliament, university and school students were held. Harmony groups were created among these students in order to increase their knowledge and understanding about violence including harmful traditional practices and to enable them to monitor and report cases of abuse and violence. In this regard, training on the issue of corporal punishment was organised in Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan.

Street Children

The Drop-in-Centers in Peshawar, Hyderabad and Rawalpindi are functioning in areas where high number of street children is present during the day. Psychosocial support, meals and informal education are regular services provided in these centers. Reunification of runaway children is a major strength of these centers especially in DIC Peshawar where 114 children including 12 females were reunified with their families. This included children from internally displaced families as well as refugees.

During the year 2011, scope of services was extended to Multan where a DIC now caters to the high number of street children present near shrines and bus stands etc.

5. Civil Society Strengthening



One of SPARC's main strengths has been its outreach. Child Rights Committees (CRCs) in 54 districts of Pakistan are the outreach partners responsible for pursuing child rights at district level. Since their inception, CRCs have been creating awareness about the UNCRC and promoting child rights in Pakistan. Other partners include civil society organizations, local and international, working in the same field. Child Rights Movement, a working group promoting child rights through a common platform, is another key forum.

There are 20 CRCs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA, 15 in Sindh, 16 in Punjab and two in FATA. During the year, two CRCs were established at Pishin and Sibi in Balochistan.

Some Achievements at a Glance

The CRCs actively participated in campaigns on child labor, education, corporal punishment and child marriages and were able to create visibility about various issues with activities such as wall chalking, seminars, media, press releases, walks etc. As a result of the efforts of CRC Abbottabad and Dadu, notifications were sent to all government schools from the EDO about the ban on corporal punishment. CRC Bajaur played an important role in raising awareness among parents and community leaders on administration of polio drops as well as in reopening of girls' school and bringing teachers' absenteeism to the notice of authorities. CRC Sialkot initiated a campaign in 15 Union Councils in the wake of serial child rape cases in Daska in 2010. As part of the campaign news paper clippings of the incidents were sent frequently to the Punjab Chief Minister, who took notice of these incidents by visiting the family of one of the victims.

Award Winning CRCs at a Glance

Each year, the best performing CRCs are chosen on basis of their contribution to child rights. In 2010, CRC Abbotabad was awarded the best national CRC. Provincially, CRC Bajaur was chosen as best CRC for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA for its work in calamity ridden area. Award for Punjab was given to CRC Sialkot for its in-depth fact findings and campaign on violence/ torture against children. In Sindh, CRC Sukkur received the award on account of free legal aid and work for misplaced/unaccompanied children during floods.

In 2011, CRC Jhelum won the award for best CRC nationally. CRC Faisalabad bagged away award for Punjab; CRC Dadu won award for best services in Sindh while CRC Swabi won award for polio awareness work in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

CRC Evaluation

An evaluation of CRCs was commissioned by SPARC to gauge the performance, strengths, gaps and weakness of CRCs to make them more efficient, vibrant and vigilant. In addition, SPARC also wanted to gain an insight into ways of making CRCs sustainable and autonomous. The evaluation was conducted during July-August by an external consultant.

CRC Newsletter

Child Rights Committees newsletter published quarterly provides news on various initiatives and campaigns by CRCs. It aims at creating ownership as well as competition and among CRCs. Moreover it also serves as a source of information to individuals/organizations interested in working of CRCs.

Linkages with Academic Institutions

SPARC networks with academic institutions to promote interest and activism among students and supports them in dissertation writing. Students from Karachi University, Peshawar University, Mardan University, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and Balochistan University were assisted in dissertation on child rights related topics. Moreover students were encouraged to avail literature on child rights. SPARC staff was invited by different universities to deliver lectures on child rights.

A MoU was signed with Institute of Social Work, Sociology and Gender Studies University of Peshawar. The purpose of this MoU was to promote interest and activism among students for the promotion and protection of child rights.

Internship for Students

Internships were offered to students which gave them a chance to avail child rights literature and indulge in healthy discussion and interaction with staff working under different thematic areas. Liaison with faculty of more academic institutions is ongoing to encourage their students to pick child rights as focus area for field work/thesis.

Capacity Building of SPARC Staff

Following a training need assessment, selected staff from all offices was given the opportunity to attend relevant trainings. Staff from Islamabad office attended trainings conducted by Church World Service, Gallup, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and Friedrich Naumann Stiftung.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh staff attended trainings on a variety of themes/topics. These included Preventing Violence against Children: Child Centred Classroom, UN Mechanism of Human Rights, Effective Communication Skills, Leadership and Communication Skills, Survey Research Methodology, Media Advocacy, Event Management, Training of Moderators, training on logical framework and resource mobilisation. SPARC Training Unit conducted annual retreat for staff in Murree. It focused on importance of effective team building and acceptance to 'change' and innovative ideas.

Monitoring and Evaluation

SPARC monitoring and evaluation department provided technical support to all programs, reviewed progress, developed grant seeking proposals and drew up future Plan of Action. During the phase of emergency (floods), mobilisation of funds and field activities were closely monitored. Biannual steering committee meetings with donors were also managed by the department.

Financial Overview of Year 2010



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Company
Chartered Accounts

Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)
Consolidated Financial Statements
Child Rights Programme
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2010

	Note	2010 Rupees	2009 Rupees
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	10,041,776	8,581,563
Investment Properties	5	<u>2,387,187</u>	<u>2,442,000</u>
		12,428,963	11,023,563
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	6	<u>6,218,050</u>	<u>5,825,103</u>
Short term investment	7	<u>12,774,150</u>	<u>11,163,675</u>
Cash and bank balances	8	<u>26,488,554</u>	<u>24,355,458</u>
		45,480,754	41,344,236
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	<u>(11,159,581)</u>	<u>(9,301,536)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>34,321,173</u>	<u>32,042,700</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Restricted grants	10	<u>(12,690,988)</u>	<u>(14,044,919)</u>
Deferred capital grant	11	<u>(8,701,255)</u>	<u>(7,219,615)</u>
Deferred liability for gratuity	12	<u>(5,161,488)</u>	<u>(3,422,812)</u>
		(26,553,731)	(24,687,346)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u>20,196,405</u>	<u>18,378,917</u>

REPRESENTED BY:

Fund balance	13	<u>20,196,405</u>	<u>18,378,917</u>
		<u>20,196,405</u>	<u>18,378,917</u>

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The annexed notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements


Chairman - SPARC


Executive Director




KPMG Taseer Hadi & Company
Chartered Accounts

Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)
Consolidated Financial Statements
Child Rights Programme
Income and Expenditure Account
As at 31 December 2010

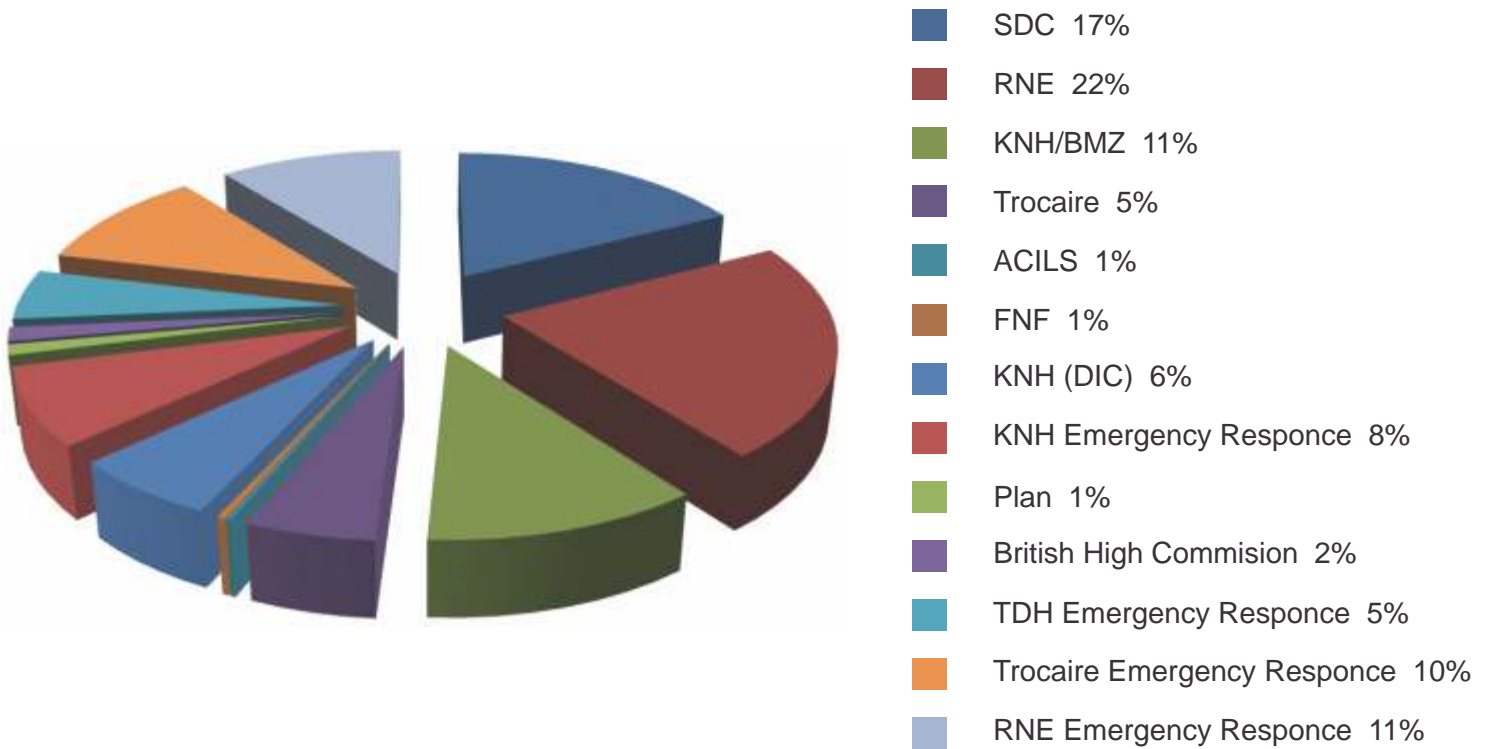
	Note	2010 Rupees	2009 Rupees
INCOME			
Restricted grants	10	125,639,350	89,828,740
Unrestricted grants		420,058	510,937
Authorization of deferred capital grant	11	2,146,883	921,035
Other operating income	15	<u>2,490,405</u>	<u>3,004,691</u>
		130,696,696	94,265,403
EXPENDITURE			
Programme expenses	16	<u>(106,223,567)</u>	<u>(75,546,539)</u>
Administrative expenses	17	<u>(20,432,518)</u>	<u>(15,365,647)</u>
Depreciation on items property, plant and equipment		<u>(2,223,123)</u>	<u>(981,588)</u>
		(128,879,208)	(91,893,774)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>1,817,488</u>	<u>2,371,629</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements

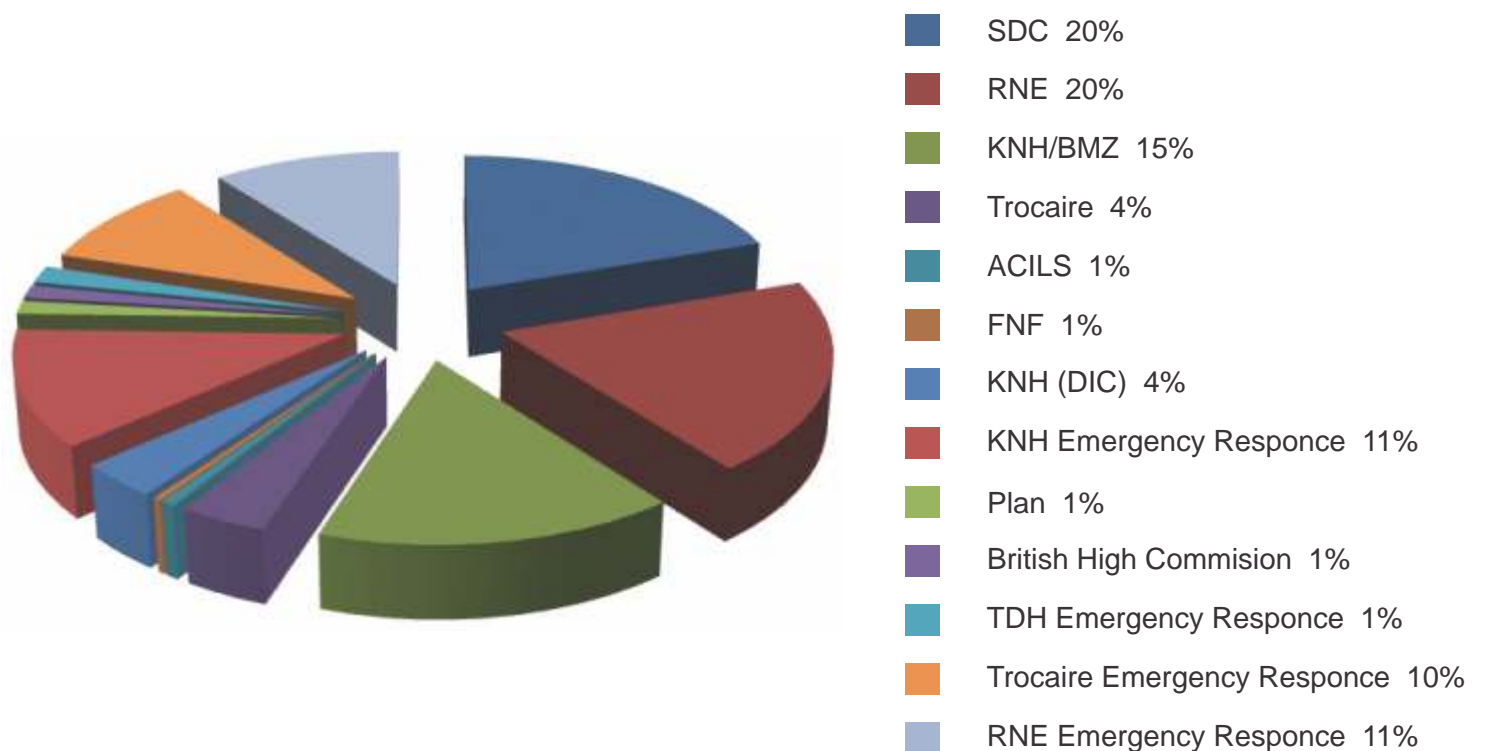

Chairman - SPARC


Executive Director

Income for the Year 2010



Expenditures for the Year 2010



Financial Overview of Year 2011



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Company
Chartered Accountants

**Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2011**

	Note	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	15,866,787	10,041,776
Investment Properties	5	2,387,187	2,387,187
Advances of purchase of motor vehicles	6	1,218,531	-
		<u>19,472,505</u>	<u>12,428,963</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	7	8,485,427	6,218,050
Short term investment	8	604,454	12,774,150
Cash and bank balances	9	121,000,548	26,488,554
		<u>130,090,429</u>	<u>45,480,754</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	(3,404,253)	(11,159,581)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>126,686,176</u>	<u>34,321,173</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Restricted grants	11	(100,376,759)	(12,690,988)
Deferred capital grant	12	(14,599,756)	(8,701,255)
Deferred liability for gratuity	13	(7,581,756)	(5,161,488)
		<u>(122,558,271)</u>	<u>(26,553,731)</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u>23,600,410</u>	<u>20,196,405</u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
Fund balance	14	23,600,410	20,196,405
		<u>23,600,410</u>	<u>20,196,405</u>

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The annexed notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements

Chairman - SPARC

Executive Director



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Company
Chartered Accountants

**Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)
Income and Expenditure Account
For the Year Ended As 31 December 2010**

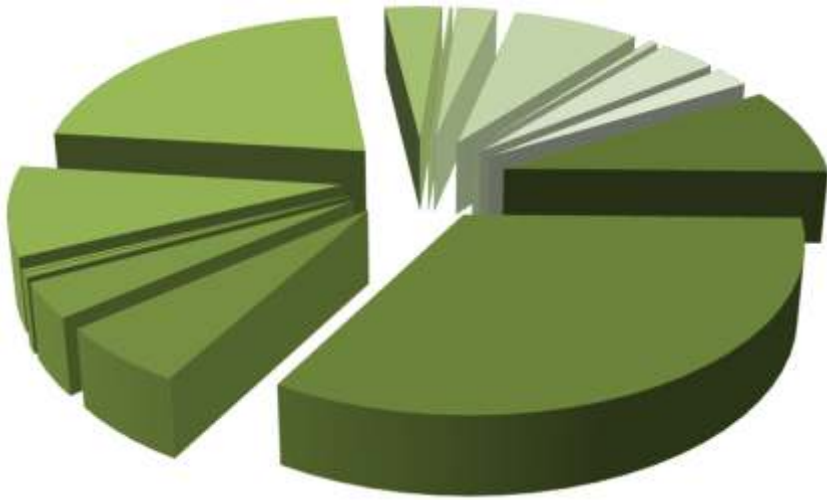
	Note	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
INCOME			
Restricted grants	11	160,679,327	125,639,350
Unrestricted grants			420,058
Authorization of deferred capital grant	12	2,209,355	2,146,883
Other operating income	16	3,620,475	2,490,405
		<u>166,509,157</u>	<u>130,2696,696</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Programme expenses	17	(134,150,085)	(106,223,567)
Administrative expenses	18	(26,672,222)	(20,432,518)
Depreciation on items property, plant and equipment	4	(2,282,845)	(2,223,123)
		<u>(163,105,152)</u>	<u>(128,879,208)</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>3,404,005</u>	<u>1,817,488</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements

Chairman - SPARC

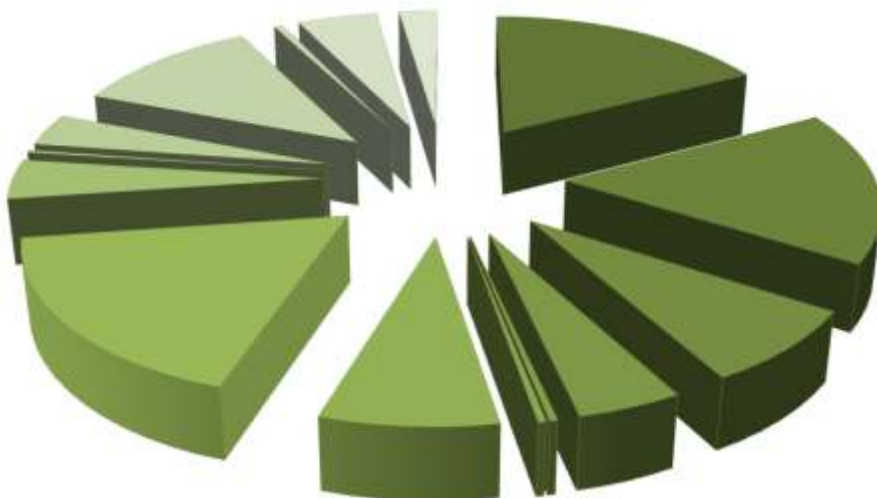
Executive Director

Income for the Year 2011



SDC	8.6%
RNE	33%
KNH/BMZ	5.7%
Trocaire	3.4%
ACILS	0.4%
FNF	0.2%
KNH -DIC	8.7%
KNH Emergency Response	21.3%
Plan	3.3%
British High Commission	0.2%
TDH Emergency Response	2.2%
Trocaire Emergency Response	7.2%
SCF	0.5%
Action Aid	3.3%
Ausaid	2%

Expenditures for the Year 2011



SDC	17.3%
RNE	16.7%
KNH/BMZ	8%
Trocaire	4.5%
ACILS	0.3%
FNF	0.3%
KNH -DIC	7.7%
KNH Emergency Response	17.9%
Plan	4.3%
British High Commission	0.2%
TDH Emergency Response	3.5%
Trocaire Emergency Response	7.3%
SCF	0.5%
Action Aid	4.9%
Ausaid	2.3%



Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child

www.sparcpk.org

Islamabad

#151-B, Street 37, F-10/1,
Islamabad, Pakistan.

P.O. Box 301,

Tel: +92 (51) 229 1553, 229 1559

Fax: +92 (51) 229 1680

E-mail: info@sparcpk.org

Karachi

304, 3rd Floor, Kashif Centre,
Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi

Tel: +92 (21) 3566 1731

Fax: +92 (21) 3566 1732

E-mail: karachi@sparcpk.org

Lahore

6-A, Jail Road, Mazang Chungi,
Lahore

Tel: +92 (42) 375 69426

Fax: +92 (42) 375 69427

E-mail: lahore@sparcpk.org

Peshawar

62, Khyber Colony-II, Tehkal Payan,
University Road, Peshawar

Tel: +92 (91) 584 5010

Fax: +92 (91) 571 1843

E-mail: peshawar@sparcpk.org

Quetta

3/9 C, Burginza Vills/Colony,
New Steward Road, Quetta

Tel: +92 (81) 282 9874

Fax: +92 (81) 282 9874

E-mail: quetta@sparcpk.org

Hyderabad

Bungalow F-180, Citizen Colony,
Qasimabad, Hyderabad

Tel: +92 (22) 266 0180

Fax: +92 (22) 266 0180

E-mail: hyderabad@sparcpk.org

