

The **United Nations** is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

The UN system, also known unofficially as the "UN family", is made up of the UN itself and many affiliated programmes, funds, and specialized agencies, all with their own membership, leadership, and budget. The programmes and funds are financed through voluntary rather than assessed contributions. The Specialized Agencies are independent international organizations funded by both voluntary and assessed contributions

UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund provides long-term humanitarian and development assistance to children and mothers.

UNHCR

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. UNHCR protects refugees worldwide and facilitates their return home or resettlement.

WFP

The World Food Programme aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. It is the world's largest humanitarian agency. Every year, the programme feeds almost 80 million people in around 75 countries.

UNFPA

The United Nations Population Fund – UNFPA is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UNEP

The United Nations Environment Programme established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.

UN Women

UN Women merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focus exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment.

UN-Habitat

The mission of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

IMF

The International Monetary Fund fosters economic growth and employment by providing temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment and technical assistance. The IMF currently has \$28 billion in outstanding loans to 74 nations.

WHO

The World Health Organization is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations system. The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health, as defined in the WHO Constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization focuses on everything from teacher training to helping improve education worldwide to protecting important historical and cultural sites around the world. UNESCO added 28 new World Heritage Sites this year to the list of irreplaceable treasures that will be protected for today's travelers and future generations.

ILO

The International Labor Organization promotes international labor rights by formulating international standards on the freedom to associate, collective bargaining, the abolition of forced labor, and equality of opportunity and treatment.

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization leads international efforts to fight hunger. It is both a forum for negotiating agreements between developing and developed countries and a source of technical knowledge and information to aid development.

IFAD

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, since it was created in 1977, has focused exclusively on rural poverty reduction, working with poor rural populations in developing countries to eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and incomes; and improve the quality of their lives.

UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

IOM

The International Organization for Migration works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

Edhi Foundation: Edhi Foundation is one of the best social welfare service providers across the world running on non-commercial, non-political, and non-communal basis, serving round-the-clock without any discrimination of color, class, and creed is enjoying exclusive credentials in the shape of awards and shields conferred upon Mr. Abdul Sattar Edhi and Mrs. Bilquis Edhi by governmental and non-governmental organizations on national and international level for rendering their exemplary services to humanity in multidimensional fields.

Shaukat Khanum Hospital

For more than two decades, SKMCH&RC has been committed to the highest standards of patient care, education, and research. The Hospital's commitment has been recognized at both, national and international levels.

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan: The Human Right Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) was established in 1987 as an independent non-government organization. Since then it has developed to become a powerful countrywide human rights body. The HRCP has created a leading role in providing a highly informed and objective voice on a national level in the struggle for the provision of human rights for all and democratic development in Pakistan. HRCP's role in highlighting human rights abuses has been recognized not only on a national level but also internationally.

Ansar Burney Trust: The Ansar Burney Trust headed by Mr. Ansar Burney is a network of human rights organizations working for the deliverance of justice, better treatment of people and for the rights and freedoms of civil liberties. Its work is to raise awareness, provide free legal advice and services and humanitarian assistance where needed.

Chhipa Welfare: Whether it is a scene of accidents, bomb blast, shootout, stampede, floods or any unfortunate situation, dedicated Chhipa Ambulances with highly motivated and trained volunteers leave no stone unturned to reaching the scene with a speedy rescue operation for evacuating the affected people, rushing to medical facilities. For this purpose, Chhipa Welfare Association has established ambulance booths in nook and cranny in Karachi city because of which the rescue operation gets initiated in seconds.

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) is a private, non-profit company, established by the Aga Khan Foundation in 1982 to improve the quality of life of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC). The overall goal of the organization is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people of northern Pakistan.

Aurat Publication And Information Service Foundation: Established in 1986, as a national, non-profit, non-governmental organization under the Societies' Registration Act 1860, Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation (Aurat Foundation/AF) is committed to create widespread awareness and commitment for a just, democratic and caring society in Pakistan, where women and men are recognised as equals, with the right to lead their lives with self-respect and dignity.

Darul Sukun: Dar ul Sukun originated as a home for the abandoned children with disabilities. It was founded on 17th February 1969 by a Dutch nun, Sr. Gertrude Lemmens who came to Pakistan as a visitor in her full youth. She was so much touched by the pathetic condition of children with disabilities, who were found on street corners and rescued from the garbage dump in the city. In Pakistan, she devoted her life to the care of such children, which were brought in by social workers, police, and relatives. Her selfless love and affection turned it into a glaring reality, and a philanthropic organization Dar ul Sukun came into being.

Health and Education Development Organization: HAEDO is an NGO providing services to health and education for the poor and needy people in Pakistan – especially in the Vehari District of Punjab, Pakistan. The primary activities of HAEDO include the provision of health care through hospitals and maternal and child health centers. Also, education for children is provided through formal and informal schools. Vocational centers provide computers and vocational training for youth.

TCF- The Citizens Foundation: The Citizens Foundation (TCF) is a professionally managed, non-profit organization set up in 1995 by a group of citizens who wanted to bring about positive social change through education. 20 years later, TCF is now one of Pakistan's leading organizations in the field of education for the less privileged.

Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan: Rural Development Foundation (RDF) of Pakistan mission is to act as a facilitator to make the people aware of their potentials as a force to undertake their development according to their aspiration and priorities. The approach is "Village-Based People-Centered Action Oriented Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development."

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund: Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) was born out of a realization that there existed a demonstrated need for a national level institution in the country that would serve poor, marginalized and disadvantaged households by facilitating their access to resources and opportunities. This considerable lack of opportunities necessitated the creation of an intermediary apex organization equipped with support backed capability to furnish financial and non-financial services to the impoverished and excluded, through a community-based framework.

Oxfam Pakistan: Oxfam has been working in Pakistan since 1973. It supports local partners and works with government authorities to improve the livelihoods of those living in poverty and provide humanitarian assistance to those affected by disasters and conflict. Its focuses on ensuring poor women have access to land and economic opportunity; ending violence against women; ensuring all girls have the right to a quality education; increasing resilience to disasters and climate change; and improving access to effective humanitarian assistance during emergencies.

PAWS- Pakistan Animal Welfare Society: Pakistan Animal Welfare Society coordinates help for animals in need through Facebook and Twitter by putting people in touch with each other. It also helps find homes for rescued animals that are up for adoption. It does not provide rescue services directly nor does it have an office, shelter, clinic or staff of its own.

Shahid Afridi Foundation: SAF-Shahid Afridi Foundation was founded in March 2014 by the famous Pakistani cricketer Shahid Afridi popularly known as Boom Boom. The charitable organization established with the purpose to effort for the prosperity and health of the neglected people in the society. In the past, the foundation has developed a hospital in Tangi Banda village of Kohat with a name of "Sahibzada Fazal Rehman Memorial and Charity Hospital."

Kashf Foundation: Kashf Foundation is Pakistan's first specialized microfinance institution which was created with the aim to alleviate poverty by providing a suite of high quality affordable financial and non-financial services to low-income households, especially women, to build their capacity and enhance their economic role.

Legal Aid Women Trust: Women Aid Trust (WAT) is an independent, not-for-profit non-government organization dedicated to alleviating the suffering of women in prison in Pakistan. The organization provide legal aid and rehabilitation services for imprisoned women, undertakes research and advocacy efforts to improve the country's legal and judicial system for the rights of women, and offers a range of community welfare, education, health and emergency relief services.

AGHS Legal Aid- Child Rights Unit: AGHS has been engaged in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and actively campaigned for Pakistan's ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. To give a central focus to the rights of the child, AGHS established the Child Rights Unit in 1994. The major focus of the organization has been the rights of women, children, and minorities in Pakistan.

MWO- Aghosh Orphan Care Home: The main purpose of establishing this organization is to promote feelings of sympathy among people, create an environment conducive to foster mutual love, brotherhood, and fraternity and strive for a real Islamic Welfare Society, taking all the sections of society along. To achieve this purpose, MWF has embarked on projects in the fields of education, Health, and public welfare. It is through these areas of welfare work that the sacred task of serving humanity is being accomplished.

CPDI- Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives: The CPDI is the first initiative of its kind in Pakistan. It seeks to inform and influence public policies and civil society initiatives through research-based advocacy and capacity building to promote citizenship, build peace and achieve inclusive and sustainable development. Areas of special sectoral focus include promotion of peace and tolerance, the rule of law, transparency and access to information, budget watch and Legislative Watch and Development.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 22 July 1946 headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Its ancestor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.

The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by 61 countries on 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948. Its current priorities include communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; the mitigation of the effects of non-communicable diseases; sexual and reproductive health, development, and ageing; nutrition, food security and healthy eating; occupational health; substance abuse; and driving the development of reporting, publications, and networking. The WHO is responsible for the World Health Report, the worldwide World Health Survey, and World Health Day.

United Nations Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was born on 16 November 1945. UNESCO has 195 Members and 8 Associate Members and is governed by the General Conference and the Executive Board. The Secretariat, headed by the Director-General, implements the decisions of these two bodies. The Organization has more than 50 field offices around the world and its headquarters are located in Paris.

UNESCO's mission is to contribute to the building of a culture of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

UNESCO works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the world can achieve global visions of sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO's mission and activities.

UNESCO focuses on a set of objectives in the global priority areas "Africa" and "Gender Equality"

And on a number of objectives:

- Attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning
- Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development
- Addressing emerging social and ethical challenges
- Fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace
- Building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to

return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. It also has a mandate to help stateless people. In more than six decades, the agency has helped tens of millions of people restart their lives.

f. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Headquartered in New York City, UNDP advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. It promotes technical and investment cooperation among nations. The status of UNDP is that of an executive board within the United Nations General Assembly. The UNDP Administrator is the third highest-ranking official of the United Nations after the United Nations Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.

To accomplish the SDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP also encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programmes. The UNDP Human Development Report Office also publishes an annual Human Development Report (since 1990) to measure and analyse developmental progress. In addition to a global Report, UNDP publishes regional, national, and local Human Development Reports.

UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations. The organization operates in 177 countries, where it works with local governments to meet development challenges and develop local capacity. Additionally, the UNDP works internationally to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNDP works with nations on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners. However UNDP offers to help only if the different nations request it to do so.

Plan International

Founded in 1937, Plan International is a development and humanitarian organisation that advances children's rights and equality for girls. We strive for a just world, working together with children, young people, our supporters and partners.

Oxfam

Oxfam International was formed in 1995 by a group of independent non-governmental organizations. Their aim was to work together for greater impact on the international stage to reduce poverty and injustice.

The name "Oxfam" comes from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, founded in Britain in 1942. The group campaigned for food supplies to be sent through an allied naval blockade to starving women and children in enemy-occupied Greece during the Second World War.

As well as becoming a world leader in the delivery of emergency relief, Oxfam International implements long-term development programs in vulnerable communities.

Today, there are 20 member organizations of the Oxfam International confederation. They are based in: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Ireland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Quebec, South Africa, Spain and the United States

Types of NGOs: By orientation and level of Operation

NGO types can be understood by their orientation and level of operation.

NGO types by orientation:

- **Charitable Orientation** often involves a top-down paternalistic effort with little participation by the "beneficiaries". It includes NGOs with activities directed toward meeting the needs of the poor -distribution of food, clothing or medicine; provision of housing, transport, schools etc. Such NGOs may also undertake relief activities during a natural or man-made disaster.
- **Service Orientation** includes NGOs with activities such as the provision of health, family planning or education services in which the programme is designed by the NGO and people are expected to participate in its implementation and in receiving the service.
- **Participatory Orientation** is characterized by self-help projects where local people are involved particularly in the implementation of a project by contributing cash, tools, land, materials, labour etc. In the classical community development project, participation begins with the need definition and continues into the planning and implementation stages. Cooperatives often have a participatory orientation.
- **Empowering Orientation** is where the aim is to help poor people develop a clearer understanding of the social, political and economic factors affecting their lives, and to strengthen their awareness of their own potential power to control their lives. Sometimes, these groups develop spontaneously around a problem or an issue, at other times outside workers from NGOs play a facilitating role in their development. In any case, there is maximum involvement of the people with NGOs acting as facilitators.

NGO Types by level of operation:

- **Community-based Organizations (CBOs)** arise out of people's own initiatives. These can include sports clubs, women's organizations, neighbourhood organizations, religious or educational organizations. There are a large variety of these, some supported by NGOs, national or international NGOs, or bilateral or international agencies, and others independent of outside help. Some are devoted to rising the consciousness of the urban poor or helping them to understand their rights in gaining access to needed services while others are involved in providing such services.
- **Citywide Organizations** include organizations such as the Rotary or lion's Club, chambers of commerce and industry, coalitions of business, ethnic or educational groups and associations of community organizations. Some exist for other purposes, and become involved in helping the poor as one of many activities, while others are created for the specific purpose of helping the poor.

- **National NGOs** include organizations such as the Red Cross, YMCAs/YWCAs, professional organizations etc. Some of these have state and city branches and assist local NGOs.
- **International NGOs** range from secular agencies such as Save the Children organizations, OXFAM, CARE, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations to religiously motivated groups. Their activities vary from mainly funding local NGOs, institutions and projects, to implementing the projects themselves.

Classifying NGOs

SIZE: some (e.g. Greenpeace, Oxfam, International Committee of the Red Cross, Medecins sans Frontieres) are large, multinational bodies, with offices in many countries (and often multiple branches within a single country), and large full-time and salaried staffs. At the other extreme, there are number of "NGOs" that are in practice one- or two-person operations, dependent on and run by entirely voluntary (perhaps even part-time) effort.

"THEMATIC" SCOPE: in other words the types of events or activities they are primarily concerned with - is it environment/human rights/ social issues/other? Are they campaigning groups? Are they primarily concerned with education? Emergency relief and Reactive priorities, or emergency prevention and Proactive priorities? Are they concerned with single and very focused issues, or do they have a broader, multi-issue portfolio?

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Compare large bodies such as Greenpeace, who take on issues from global to local (but anywhere in the world) scale, with, for example, a European NGO whose work focuses only on a specific country or region or issue overseas (e.g. there is an Irish NGO which focuses on development issues and human rights in East Timor); and then there are purely local NGOs, concerned with purely local "on our own doorstep" issues (e.g. protesting against a specific waste dump or factory).

Some types of NGOs:

- Relief and welfare agencies
- Technical innovation organizations
- Public service contractors
- Popular development agencies
- Grassroots development organizations
- Advocacy groups and networks

- **CATEGORIES OF NGOS** • The term NGO is very broad and encompasses many different types of organizations • The main Categories of NGOs include; •
- **Service-delivery** – organizations that develop, monitor and implement projects/programmes or services; these organizations often based at the grassroots level or work closely with community-based organizations (CBOs).
- **Operational NGOs** • whose primary purpose is the design and implementation of development-related projects (Centre for Development & Population Activities) •
- **Representation** – organizations that aggregate citizen voices; these include umbrella and network organizations and indigenous peoples' groups.

Advocacy and policy inputs – organizations that provide expertise and lobby on particular issues; these include think-tanks, research-oriented institutions and “watchdog” institutions. advocacy NGOs • whose primary purpose is to defend or promote a specific cause and who seek to influence the policies and practices of countries

Capacity building – organizations that provide support to other CSOs, including funding, training and raising awareness; these institutions include foundations and major NGOs.

Social functions – organizations that foster collective social activities, including religious groups Humanitarian NGOs • whose primary purpose is to provide aid in disaster areas, and alleviate suffering from poverty and disease (e.g. red cross)

Roles of NGOs

Among the wide variety of roles that NGOs play, the following six can be identified as important, at the risk of generalization:

1. Development and Operation of Infrastructure:

Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They can also develop building material supply centres and other community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs.

2. Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects:

NGOs have the advantage of selecting particular places for innovative projects and specify in advance the length of time which they will be supporting the project - overcoming some of the shortcomings that governments face in this respect. NGOs can also be pilots for larger government projects by virtue of their ability to act more quickly than the government bureaucracy.

3. Facilitating Communication:

NGOs use interpersonal methods of communication, and study the right entry points whereby they gain the trust of the community they seek to benefit. They would also have a good idea of the feasibility of the projects they take up. The significance of this role to the government is that NGOs can communicate to the policy-making levels of government, information about the lives, capabilities, attitudes and cultural characteristics of people at the local level.

NGOs can facilitate communication upward from people to the government and downward from the government to the people. Communication upward involves informing government about what local people are thinking, doing and feeling while communication downward involves informing local people about what the government is planning and doing. NGOs are also in a unique position to share information horizontally, networking between other organizations doing similar work.

4. Technical Assistance and Training:

Training institutions and NGOs can develop a technical assistance and training capacity and use this to assist both CBOs and governments.

5. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation:

Innovative activities need to be carefully documented and shared - effective participatory monitoring would permit the sharing of results with the people themselves as well as with the project staff.

6. Advocacy for and with the Poor:

In some cases, NGOs become spokespersons or ombudsmen for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programmes on their behalf. This may be done through a variety of means ranging from demonstration and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans, to publicizing research results and case studies of the poor. Thus NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programmes; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.

7. Protection

Providing relief to Victims of disaster And assisting The poor

8. Prevention

Reducing people Vulnerability, through income diversification and savings

9. Promotion

Increasing people's chances and opportunities

10. Transformation

Redressing social, political and economic exclusion or oppression

11. Public Awareness

NGOs have a vital role to play in creating environmental awareness at all levels. NGOs are voluntary groups, often set up by committed individuals, who want to make positive change in society. Normally, an NGO focuses on a particular field that is often a concern to founder — women's development, eradication of child labour, home of street children and orphans, education of the poor and underprivileged, welfare of the handicapped, etc. India has a large network of NGOs, which are involved in spreading the message of sustainable development to the people.

12. Humanitarian Work

(a) Action against Hunger.

Works to save lives of malnourished children while providing communities with access to safe water and solutions to hunger, food security and livelihoods.

(b). CARE.

Dedicated to ending poverty saving lives & achieving social justice.

(c). International Medical Corps.

Assists those in urgent need providing first response health care and health care-related emergency services.

(d). Islamic Relief Worldwide.

Independent humanitarian and development organization with a presence in over 40 countries across the globe.

(e). International Rescue Committee (IRC).

Humanitarian relief and development organization founded at the request of Albert Einstein. Offers emergency aid and assistance to persons displaced by war, persecution or natural disaster.

(f). International Committee of the Red Cross.

Helps people affected by conflict and armed violence and promoting the laws that protect victims of war. Mandate stems from the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

(g). International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Carries out relief operations to assist victims of disasters combined with development work.

THE ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN ASSOCIATION (APWA)

All Pakistan Women Association is a non-profit and non political welfare organization was established in Feb 1949 by Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan the wife of Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. She pioneered the first women's movement in Pakistan. APWA is the country's oldest N.G.O and the largest organization, of voluntary women workers.

APWA developed from emergency relief work during the refugee crises at the partition of India and Pakistan. It served as a catalyst for volunteerism for the N.G.O movement in Pakistan. APWA has always raised social and economic issues, gender injustices and discrimination, inadequate participation of women in national and decision making position. APWA emerged as an organization committed to the furtherance of the general economic welfare of the women and children of Pakistan and set up multi project centers, throughout Pakistan with schools, mother and child health centers, maternity homes, family planning services, orphanage, craft centers, industrial homes, income generation project in urban and rural areas in all the Provinces of Pakistan. APWA also established public private partnership under the official umbrella of the government of Pakistan which has consultative status and also internationally. It also works closely with the U.N and other international affiliates. They are all related to education, health and womens empowerment which is APWA's core philosophy.

Affiliation

APWA has always believed in strong partnership with organisations, with similar goals. APWA has long standing affiliations nationally and internationally:

International Affiliation

- International and United Nations
- ICW : International Community for Women

- ACW : Associated Country women
- IAW : International Alliance of Women
- GFWC : General Federation of Women's Club, US
- PPSEAWA: Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association
- NCW : National Council of Women

National Affiliation

- APWA Ra'aana Liaquat Craftsmen Colony, Karachi
- APWA Gul-e-Raana Community Center, Karachi
- APWA Gul-e-Raana Industrial Home, Karachi
- APWA International Women's Club, Karachi

APWA has also overseas Branches in North America, UK and Toronto.

Achievements

1. A consultative status (category 11) with the United Nations and ECOSOC.
2. Drafting of the Muslim Family Law Ordinance (1961) laws which promote women's rights within the family.
3. Establishing some of Pakistan's foremost higher education institutions for women including the Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan College of Home Economics, Karachi and the APWA College for Women in Lahore.
4. APWA members have associated in the establishment of some of Pakistan's premier women's organisations such as Pakistan Women Lawyers Association (PWLA) and Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association (PAVHNA) and Nursing Association of Pakistan.
5. Advocacy by APWA members and their partners which lead to the establishment of women's division by the government in 1989 which later evolved into a Ministry for Women's Affairs.

Minor ailments were treated at the clinic and patients with major ailments are referred to Qatar Hospital, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Jinnah Hospital, Civil Hospital. Family planning services were given to 640 women. Along with this 700 women were vaccinated for tetanus, Hepatitis B, and an Influenza vaccination was provided to 900 children according to EPI.

Health awareness Sessions are held monthly.

2. **Monthly Health awareness sessions**
3. **Sadiqabad Mother and Child Health Care Centre**
4. **North Nazimabad APWA Medical Centre**
5. **Gulbahar**

This center of APWA was closed down in 2010 due to some unavoidable circumstances. It was reopened in November 2014 with the help of ROTARIANS. Since its re-establishment primary health care and immunization is carried out at this center to the residents of the surrounding communities.

Malir MCH Centre

Craft Project

The Entrepreneur Women Association have shown interest and have come up in training the under privileged ladies with designs in handicrafts. Trainees from different Industrial homes and organizations are invited to give their output what they have gained from the training so that the women can be empowered by their experience and will provide them outlet for marketing by APWA.

Jail Project

The aim of the APWA Jail Project is to provide assistance to the female inmates. Towards this purpose we have started an industrial home to train the women and rehabilitate them to become useful citizens. This Project was started by APWA Youth Club in 1989. APWA is also helping women to gain self-confidence and overcome low self esteem and earn their livelihood. Last year the Industrial Home was renovated, painted and new furniture and fixtures were purchased.

Education Services in Karachi

Yousuf Goth School

Yousuf Goth School is for under privileged children in this village. At present there are 100 students. The low fees and high quality education are the major elements that change the thought process of children living in Yousuf Goth.

APWA School Orangi

This school has a large new building. They are taught till 8th standard. The total number of students are 185.

APWA School Sadiqabad, Karachi

This is a small primary school in a very underprivileged area. The total number of students are 125.

Ayesha Siddiqa School (Liaqatabad) Karachi

The school is built in the lines of a modern school. The school is registered with the Board of Secondary Education since the last 29 years. Four Hundred Students benefit from the school.

The school also has a Montessori section. The school provides children with a play ground for sports, canteen, library, science laboratory and a computer laboratory. It also has a arts and crafts section.

Health Services in Karachi

Since its inception in 1949 APWA's a major concentration is in the field of Education and Health. Health is a major issue in Pakistan, especially of women and children. Most of our health facilities are located in the semi urban areas of Karachi, where basic health facilities are hardly available. Our goal is to provide basic health facilities care in low income group areas at their door step, Through establishment of MCH centers and mobile health services. APWA Health Care Projects at KARACHI.

1. Mother and Child Health Care Centre in Orangi-10

In 2014 a total of 7467 women and children came to OPD with different ailments.

Aurat Foundation

Established in 1986, as a national, non-profit, non-governmental organization under the Societies' Registration Act 1860, Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation (Aurat Foundation/AF) is committed to create widespread awareness and commitment for a just, democratic and caring society in Pakistan, where women and men are recognised as equals, with the right to lead their lives with self-respect and dignity. Over the last 28 years, Aurat Foundation has come to be recognised nationally and internationally as one of the leading institutions creating, facilitating and strengthening civil society groups and networks for promoting trust and collaboration among citizens to mobilize public pressure for women's empowerment in the country.

Aurat Foundation has its Head Office in Islamabad, and five regional offices in the provincial capitals in Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta and Gilgit, and 37 Field Offices. Further, it has a countrywide network of voluntary citizens' groups and individual activists in 128 districts in the country. These groups include Citizens Action Committees (CACs), Resource Groups and Aurat Foundation Resource Centres (AF-RCs) and Information Network Centres (INCs).

The Foundation has also emerged as a major support institution for civil society organisations working for social change at the community level.

The goals of the Foundation are to:

- To enable women to acquire great access to knowledge, resources and institutions;
- To influence attitudes and behavior for a social environment responsive to women's concerns and people-centred issues;
- To facilitate citizens' active participation in the process of social change and governance at all level.

Aurat Foundation has identified three strategic areas of intervention to define the operational parameters for these Programmes:

- **information** for women to build their capacity for decision-making and action, and information about women's issues and concerns to decision makers,

- **capacity building** of citizens groups, public authorities and public representatives to support women's participation in decision-making and their activism, as well as to enhance their access to opportunities and facilities at the local and district levels,
- **advocacy** for developing an enabling environment for women's empowerment and participatory democracy in Pakistan.

Organisational structure:

Aurat Foundation has a democratic, transparent and participatory governance structure, which best assures an independent organisation that is efficiently and effectively managed on scientific lines. The Memorandum of Association recommends a three-tier governance structure, comprising a 15 member General Body, a Board of Governors comprising of 9 members and an Executive Council headed by the Executive Director. Significant features of the governance structure are its system of checks and balances and the leading role given to Partners' Networks and Staff of the Foundation.

General Body: It is a 15-member body which reviews the performance of the AF, elects the members of the Board of Governors, approves the Annual Reports and appoints the auditors.

Board of Governors: The 9-member Board controls and manages the affairs of the organisation and is elected every year from among the members of the General Body.

Executive Council: The 9-members Executive Council comprises senior management of AF and; it prepares policy suggestion for BoG, implements decisions of the BoG and ensures implementation of AF's Strategic Plans and its operational programmes.

Edhi Foundation

Edhi Foundation is well known foundation across Pakistan and one of the best social welfare service providers across the world running on non-commercial, non-political, and non-communal basis, serving round-the-clock without any discrimination of colour, class, and creed. Mr. Abdul Sattar Edhi and Mrs. Bilquis Edhi received number of awards from governmental and non-governmental organizations on national and international level for rendering their exemplary services to humanity in multidimensional fields.

The diversified fields in which Abdul Sattar Edhi played his greatest role for; saving the lives of thousands of newborn babies by placing the cradles outside the Edhi centres, fostering the abandoned babies and children, free nurturing disabled and handicapped people, free caring and feeding women and elderly people who were subjected to torture or neglected by their families, free supporting to ailing patients by providing free medication and medicines through his mobile dispensaries, hospitals, and the diabetic centre at Karachi.

In addition to above, he offered his services in many other areas like providing ambulance services during accidents to shift patients to hospitals, national and international relief and aid assistance to the affectees of natural disasters, providing relief aid to refugees in various countries, providing emergency services to the sufferers of drought, fire, and flood, saving the lives of drowned people added with recovering dead bodies from the seas and floods, free rehabilitating the drug addicts, free tracing the missing people, free arranging marriages for the helpless girls and boys, providing free food, clothing, and blankets to needy people.

Besides above, he also served the humanity by offering his services by, providing free technical education to needy people to make them self sufficient through the technical knowledge and skills, providing religious education to the children to make them the best human beings, providing consultancy on family planning and maternity services, providing

free blood and plasma to the disadvantaged people, providing free shelter, food, and caring to mentally retarded people, caring by giving shelter and food to orphan and helpless children.

Services to humanity rendered by Abdul Sattar Edhi and his spouse Mrs. Bilquis Edhi never end here, he played his role in some more areas—such as; provided free legal aid to bail out or the prisoners from the prisons, financial and medical support to the prisoners and gave exclusive free bathing and shrouding services to unclaimed dead bodies. All these services are so much outstanding and exceptional that Edhi Foundation's role can truly be credited to an unprecedented example of services to the nation and country of Pakistan as well as humanity, across the globe.

A. Sattar Edhi has spent over 45 years of his life in the service of humanity. He as established, more or less single handedly, a national welfare network, the Edhi Foundation (EF), which operates from a small headquarter, in a poor locality of Karachi.

Organizational Chart

Abdul Sattar Edhi

Chairman
Head Office

Mrs. Bilquis Edhi

Fasial Edhi

Kubra Edhi

Director
Head Office

Director
Head Office

Director
Head Office

Bilquis Maternity Home	Zonal Office Karachi	Zonal Office Lahore	Zonal Office Islamabad	Zonal Office Faisalabad	Zonal Office Multan	International Offices in	Edhi home Karachi	Zonal Office Quetta
IO USA	IO UK	IO Canada	IO Australia	IO Nepal	IO UAE	IO Japan	IO Bangladesh	

BACKGROUND OF NGOS IN DEVELOPMENT

Although NGOs have recently emerged into the development limelight but they are not a recent phenomenon. They were the earliest form of human organizations. Long before the governments, people organized themselves into group for mutual protection and self help. First, there were farmer's organizations as in Japan in 1868; such organizations played a vital role in agricultural movement. Traditional self-help associations have also a long history in Africa and Asia.

During the 18th and 17th centuries in particular there has been an explosion in the number of NGOs and an rise for the realistic answers to problem over a king of neglected issues related to natural degradation, rights of people and other common property resources appropriate technologies, health, safety, gender and equity. The institutional forms to such organizations can be traced back in late 19th and early 20th centuries particularly in west world where the history of social organizations seems to have been largely influenced by "laissez fair" movement based on a more planned way. ("Let (people) do (as they choose).")

From the late 1980s, NGOs assumed a far greater role in development than previously. NGOs were first discovered and then celebrated by the international donor community as bringing fresh solutions to longstanding development problems characterized by inefficient government to government aid and ineffective development projects.

Within the subsequent effort to liberalize economies and "roll back" the state as part of structural adjustment policies, NGOs came also to be seen as a cost-effective alternative to public sector service delivery. the international donor community began to advocate a new policy agenda of "good governance" which saw development outcomes as emerging from a balanced relationship between government, market, and third sector. Within this paradigm, NGOs also came to be seen as part of an emerging "civil society."

In fact, NGOs had been active at the international level since the eighteenth century in Western countries, when national level issue-based organizations focused on the abolition of the slave trade and movements for peace. By the start of the twentieth century, there were NGOs associations promoting their identities and agendas at national and international levels. For example, at the World Congress of International Associations in 1910, there were 132 international associations represented, dealing with issues as varied as transportation, intellectual property rights, narcotics control, public health issues, agriculture and the protection of nature, and NGOs became prominent during the League of Nations after the First World War, active on issues such as labor rights.

In 1945, Article 71 of the UN Charter formalized NGO involvement in UN processes and activities, and some NGOs even contributed to the drafting of the Charter itself. UNESCO and WHO both openly provided for NGO involvement in their charters.

An NGO is . . .

an independent, flexible, democratic, secular, non-profit people's organization working for and/or assisting in the empowerment of economically and socially, marginalized groups.

Many of the terms listed below represent a soul-searching on the part of NGOs to define themselves in terms of their organizational and operational frameworks:

- BINGO: Business and Industry NGO
- BONGO: Business Organized NGO
- CBO: Community Based Organization
- CONGO: Community Organized Non-governmental Organization
- DONGO: Donor Organized Non-governmental Organization
- ENGO: Environmental NGO

- QANGO: Quasi Non-governmental Organization
- VALG: Voluntary Agency/Organization
- VO: Voluntary Organization

Organizational Structures and Nomenclatures

Some of the terms used to define NGOs based on its organizational format

- non-governmental organization
- non-profit organization
- private voluntary organization
- non-governmental development organization
- government-organized NGO [GONGO]
- donor-organized NGO [DONGO]
- social movements
- civil society
- community-based organization
- people's organization
- grassroots organization

Catch-phrases

Catch-phrases and cliches used in NGO literature, with tongue firmly placed in the cheek:

- bottom-up
- disadvantaged
- charity
- civil society
- empowerment
- grassroots
- independence
- morality
- social capital
- sustainability
- top-down

Tools and Strategies

Intervening tools and strategies adopted by NGOs in their projects:

- community organizing
- decision support
- information dissemination
- leadership development
- participation
- training and development
- workshops