

# **All Pakistan Women's Association: APWA...**

APWA is a voluntary, non-profit and non-political organization of Pakistan. Whose fundamental aim is the promotion of moral, social and economic welfare of the women of Pakistan? APWA was founded in 1949 by [Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan](#), a famous activist for Women's Rights, who had said that the role of women is no less important than that of men. Initially APWA was formed to handle the refugee crisis in newly independent Pakistan after the 1947 partition of [British India](#). Zubeda Habib was also the dedicated member of this association.

APWA has been a very active organization since its founding, with branches in 56 districts across Pakistan, and even in rural and urban areas. It celebrates major events such as [International Women's Day](#), [UN Day](#) and [UNICEF Day](#) annually, and is a charity organization which relies on donations to fund its work. APWA received the [UNESCO](#) Adult Literacy Prize in 1974 and later the *Peace Messenger Certificate* in 1987. After [Bangladesh](#) independence in 1971, the organization in that country was renamed [Bangladesh Mahila Samiti](#). In 2016, at the 68<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of APWA's founding, an annual dinner at the [High Commission of Pakistan, London](#) was held to pay tribute to the APWA founder, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan. A speaker at the event said that Begum's vision motivated the Pakistani women to contribute positively to the Pakistani society.

The aims and objectives of the All Pakistan Women's Association are briefly stated as follows:

1. The informed and intelligent participation of the women of Pakistan in the growth and development of their country.
2. The advancement of the welfare of Pakistani Women through the Improvement of their Legal, Political, Social and Economic status.
3. The promotion of educational and cultural programmed and policies all over the country.
4. The Health and Wellbeing of the people of Pakistan in the home and in the community.
5. The promotion of international goodwill and the brotherhood of mankind.

## **Affiliations and Associations:**

1. Government of Pakistan

2. ECOSOC . the Economic and Social Council

3. The APWA also keeps close touch with U.N. and its specialized agencies at home and abroad.

Is internationally affiliated with many organizations, such as:

[General Federation of Women's Clubs - International Alliance of Women](#)

On a national level, APWA is associated with:

- **Ra'ana Craftman Colony**
- **APWA Cottage Industries**
- **Gul-e-Ra'ana Community Center**
- **Gul-e-Ra'ana Nusrat Industrial Home**
- **Women's International Art Club**
- **General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC)**

## **APWA offers programs:**

- Mother and child health services
- Nutrition Programmes at healthcare clinics
- Montessori/Primary Education schools
- Adult education/Literacy
- Social Education and Social Work among the needy
- Population and Family Planning Programs
- Legal Aid clinics
- Skill Training and Handicrafts Retail Shops
- R H Education
- Adolescents Programs
- Pharmacies and Dispensaries

# **Aurat Foundation.**

It was established in 1986, as a 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 Centers (AF-RCs) and Information Network Centers (INCs).

The Foundation has also emerged as a major support institution for civil society organizations 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-centered issues;
- ❖ To facilitate citizens' active participation in the process of social change and governance at all level.

## **Kashf Foundation:**

**Kashf Foundation** is a [Non-Profit Microfinance](#) Organization; it was founded by [Roshan Zafar](#) in 1996. Kashf is the first [microfinance institution](#) (MFI) of Pakistan that uses [village banking](#) methodology in [microcredit](#) to alleviate [poverty](#) by providing affordable [financial](#) and [non-financial services](#) to [low income households](#) - particularly for women, to build their [capacity and enhance their economic role](#). With headquarters in Lahore, Punjab, Kashf has regional offices in five major cities and over 200 branches across the Pakistan.

Recipient of many accolades, particularly in microfinance sector, it was awarded Microfinance Excellence Award by the [Grameen Foundation](#) and won the AGFUND Second International Prize for Microcredit, competing against 95 countries. In 2008, Kashf was ranked no. 34 among the Top 50 MFIs of the World by [Forbes](#). In 2016, Kashf became the first MFI of Pakistan to win a European Microfinance Award for Microfinance and Access to Education.

## **Background**

In 1993, Zafar, a [Ashoka Fellow](#), was a [Development economics](#) student at [Yale](#), where she came to know about the pioneer of [microcredit](#) and [microfinance](#) sector, [Muhammad Yunus](#) of [Grameen Bank](#) and abandoned her plans to become a [investment banker](#). Despite this she joined [World Bank](#) in Islamabad in the [Water supply and sanitation](#) department, where she attended a meeting about women and children in Islamabad sponsored by [UNICEF](#) and met Dr. Yunus and the two briefly talked about this work. During her fieldwork trip to [Tharparkar](#), she noticed the desire of women's who wanted to work and generate income for their families. She decided to work for their sustainability and quit her job at World Bank and wrote to Dr. Yunus about her intentions, who flew her to Bangladesh where she spent ten-weeks at Grameen Foundation, attending workshops, sessions, trainings, visiting branches of Grameen Bank and studying their business model, and researching from the clients of foundation. Zafar traveled for a year touring Nepal and India understanding the structure of low-income households and was given \$10,000 loan from Dr. Yunus to start her own organization. There with the help of [Institute European Administration des Affaires](#) (INSEAD) summer interns, she developed feasibility and business plan for women's businesses and female entrepreneurship in Pakistan.

## **Foundation:**

After an extensive preliminary work in 1995, Zafar registered, Kashf as a research based program in [Lahore](#), in June 1996, with a total staff of five women, with Zafar working as a loan officer. It took six-month for the Foundation, before anyone would borrow the money and by November 1996 it had distributed 15 loans, all of whom were women, who also became associated with the Kashf. According to Roshaneh, it was a Trust building period. After the initial rounding Kashf, started training women through [numeracy](#) training and made the process of loan easier. The first amounts of loans given were 4,000 PKR (roughly \$80).

The initial two years were spent in understanding the market and the needs of clients in peri-urban and urban settings. The importance of standardized products, systems and policies, the simplification of procedures and reporting requirements, along with the significance of focusing on client satisfaction and developing clear cut financial performance indicators was highlighted. The action research phase was followed by a more focused approach to manage growth in the years 1999 – 2001. The following years were focused on growth of organization, with the main aspect of this phase was to make the branch structure more lean and efficient; an aspect which was critical for ensuring the long term viability of the programme, along with setting up a cash flow model which would ensure the sustainability of a branch within a set time period. By early 2001, Kashf had a network of five branches in Lahore and a client base of 5,088 customers located in 214 centers. [Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund](#), [Department for International Development](#), and the [Agha Khan Foundation](#) provided core funding.

Years, 2001-2004 saw the enhance outreach and deepen product offerings through cost effective and sustainable Kashf branches. Growing with quality was emphasized, adequate controls were established and the collection system was revamped. Kashf followed a lateral growth path by entering new markets and managing dispersed units. Kashf managed growth by widening outreach and deepening access by pioneering new products like micro-insurance. By end 2004, Kashf was providing financial services to over 68,000 clients through a network of 30 branches. As of April 2007, Kashf have 94 branches, 182,000 clients and operate in 12 different districts in two provinces of Pakistan.

**Depilex Smile Again Foundation:**

**DSF...**

**is committed to provide the acid survivors**

## **Mission & Values**

*Depilex Smile again Foundation is committed to provide the acid survivors not only with medical care and assistance but also an adequate chance to become productive, self-reliant members of the society that has ostracized them. Our vision extends beyond the immediate.*

## **Aims and Objectives;**

- ❖ To educate the public about violence against women with an emphasis on acid & kerosene burn victims.
- ❖ To voice concern collectively in order to try to put an end to this felony.
- ❖ To provide an impetus to the government to implement and enforce legislation.
- ❖ To set up a legal representation cell.
- ❖ To provide medical treatment and reconstructive surgery for the survivors.
- ❖ To ensure medical, financial, psychological, moral and vocational support
- ❖ To create a volunteer workers support group to interact with the survivors and help their re-absorption in mainstream society.
- ❖ To help with job placement for the survivors.

# Domestic Violence in Pakistan

## What is Domestic Violence- D V?

D.V is an abuse or pattern of bad behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over the target people. Target people which are generally women, children and intimate person. Domestic Violence can happen to anyone due to;

**Race, Age, Gender, Marriage, Friendship, Religion, Status, Socioeconomically Reason, Self-Realization.**

The history of Domestic Violence is traced back to 753 B.C during the reign of Romulus in Rome. Wife beating was accepted and condoned under the laws of chastisement. These laws permitted the man to beat his wife with rod or switch. This was the origin of the phrase Rule of thumb. This study looked at several types of domestic violence such as forced sexual initiation, sexual assault of children, human trafficking, and forced prostitution. This movements also invoking battered wives who pressured policy makers and the criminal justice system till to our age.

## Kinds of Domestic Violence:

**Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse & Financial Abuse.**

### Physical Abuse:

Physical violence is the threat of harmful and any forceful physical behavior. That causes bodily harm or destruction. Examples of physical abuse; hitting, beating, choking. Punching walls or doors. Also we can say preventing the partner leaving from home. • A Statistic: %95 of batterers are men in the world.

### Sexual Abuse:

Sexual abuse is any forced to sexual act or behavior motivated to acquire power and control over the partner. It is not only sexual contact but also contact that humiliates the partner. Example of sexual abuse; unwanted touching, rape etc. Every two minutes,

someone in the U.S sexually assaulted.

**Emotional Abuse:**

Emotional abuse is any use of words, voice, and action, hurt or humiliate to another person. Behavioral indicators; verbal threats, name calling and use of abusive language. Manipulating the partner with words, ideas, lies etc. Aggressiveness, destructive and anti-social behavior, lack of self-confidence.

**Financial Abuse:** Financial abuse is the use or misuse of monetary and financial resources without partner's freely consent in the partnership. It can be forbidding to partner to work. Controlling shared resources including bank accounts and common property. Jeopardizing the partner's employment such as tactics as excessive call to work, generating conflict with co-workers etc.

Sample of Bad Behavior Patterns This behaviors cause a conflict with people; your partner can try to isolate you from family or friends. Your partner can follow you, where you go, who you spend time with, who you call. Partner does not trust you and acts jealous or possessive. Accuse the partner of being racist. Use your spiritual beliefs to manipulate you. Trying to prevent you from practicing your religious belief.