



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

2011 IS THE NATIONAL YEAR FOR LITERACY



# PACADE - UNESCO NEWSLETTER

NO. **7** 2011

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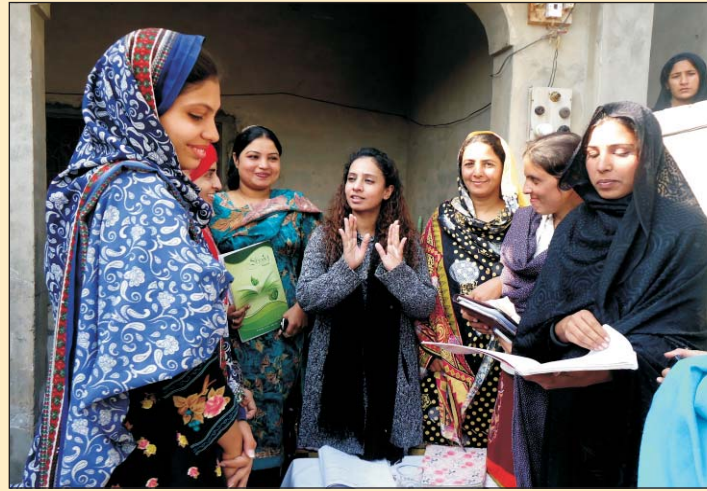
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A little girl walks to school barefoot from a flood relief camp. (Pakistan Today)



Lahore Association  
of NGOS



Asia Pacific Bureau of  
Adult Education



International Council of  
Adult Education

## PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION FOR CONTINUING & ADULT EDUCATION

101-J, Model Town, Lahore-Pakistan. Ph: 092-42-35830148, 35845402

Fax: 092-42- 35830148, E-mail: pacade@brain.net.pk

## A Word about PACADE

PACADE is the national NGO for Literacy and Continuing Education in Pakistan. It was established in 1984. It is a registered society and has its head office at Lahore with representation in Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta and Islamabad. It is affiliated with ASPBAE (Asia and Pacific Bureau of Adult Education) and ICAE (International Council of Adult Education). It is a member of LANGOS (Lahore Association of NGOs) and has been linked to CIVICUS (The World Alliance for Citizens).

PACADE has held a number of conferences, seminars and workshops for the promotion of adult and continuing education in Pakistan. Mention may in particular be made of the South Asian Conference held in 1987 on the subject of Continuing Education – Key to Effective Living. It has held meetings on law and the citizen, health, education, environment issues and networking. Seminars and workshops on literacy methodologies, functional literacy, community involvement, monitoring, post-literacy and joy of learning have also been held in Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi and Islamabad. PACADE has made about 6000 village women literate. It has run Female Literacy Centres in villages near Lahore primarily to test literacy methodologies. PACADE has been particularly keen to highlight and propagate the cause of Female Literacy. It also has had a programme for research on literacy and continuing education including a Journal published for a number of years, a magazine of and for newly literate women as also a number of books. PACADE has of late been working in the field of Gender and has organized a number of workshops to sensitise elementary teachers in 36 districts of the Punjab. More such workshops are on the cards.

One of PACADE's major roles has been to lobby with the government, international organizations and NGOS for the promotion of literacy programmes. In this connection it remains in touch with the central and provincial governments in Pakistan, National commission for Human Development, education foundations, universities and international agencies including UNESCO, UNDP, Asian Development Bank, UNICEF and NGOs active in Pakistan as well as other international organizations related to EFA.

As a partner organisation with UNESCO, it has besides other tasks, helped prepare the national strategy for the Implementation of EFA National Plan of Action in Pakistan. Some of PACADE's significant contributions include helping organize Media Forums for EFA as well as the start of a Parliamentary Forum for Literacy. Mention may be made of The Literacy Forum consisting of leading literacy NGOs – an idea pioneered by PACADE and organising the first ever National Literacy Review Roundtables organised in collaboration with UNESCO and NCHD.

PACADE President was the first Chairman of the National Commission for Literacy and Mass Education. He also held the offices of Federal Secretary and Ambassador. He has been involved with environment education and was invited by the World Bank (EDI) to participate in a number of environment related workshops in India and Nepal. He has been actively participating in the UNESCO, ICAE, ASPBAE and CIVICUS conferences held in Beijing, Hamburg, Melbourne, Dacca, Buenos Aries, Cairo, Beirut, Delhi, Colombo and Bangkok. He was invited to the UN World Conference of NGOs in New York where the proposals for the following UN Millennium Summit were formulated in the year 2000. In his capacity as a newspaper columnist, he has been writing for the promotion of literacy and education helping UNESCO Islamabad to involve the media and the parliamentarians in literacy. He has contributed more than two dozen articles on the state of literacy in Pakistan. He was chosen to write the Research paper on Adult Literacy in Asia and Pacific for the prestigious

International Handbook (A publication of the Asia-Pacific Educational Research Association). He has also edited the first ever publication on Continuing Education in Pakistan.

PACADE has its own websites ([www.pacade.org](http://www.pacade.org) & [www.pacadelrc.org](http://www.pacadelrc.org))

## FROM PACADE PRESIDENT'S DESK

### Culture, Gender & Development

The pervasive feudal mind-set in Pakistan along with a narrow interpretation of religion has spawned a culture of male domination resulting in imbalance and injustice in human relations. Most of the elected representatives from the rural areas are not interested in promoting education and human rights. This explains the lack of political will for these worthy causes.



Globalisation, the communication revolution, the internet, the mobile telephone and especially the media more so the television together have acted as forces for change and spread of progressive ideas. Civil society organizations working for people's welfare and empowerment as also international organizations have played a significant role in furthering process. International organization and especially the UN agencies have in various ways provided valuable support to government. UNESCO and UNICEF have rendered a great service in highlighting and materially supporting the literacy and education the programme as also have worked for the rights and welfare of women and children. One looks forward to UN Women's activities to help strengthen the programmes undertaken by government and CSOs. UNESCO's **initiative to help frame a law to enforce the Article 25-A of the Constitution relating to Right to Free and Compulsory Education merits appreciation**. All the four provinces are expected to take up such legislation. Also noteworthy are various steps taken to correct gender imbalance. PACADE has been actively associated with UNICEF and UNESCO supported programmes for gender sensitization of government school teachers in all the Punjab districts. Our highest office holders have been indulging in loud rhetoric for the promotion of women's rights and literacy. Such rhetoric needs to be translated into effective action. It is universally recognized that without women's active participation in national affairs no country can make real progress.

Two recent Workshops were held in Lahore under the auspices of the Punjab literacy Department and supported by UNESCO (One also sponsored by JICA) have focused on upscaling the Punjab literacy programmes and emphasizing the importance of curriculum, standardization and assessment.

Mr. Ichiro Miyazawa an education specialist working in the UNESCO Regional Office at Bangkok made a most instructive presentation regarding innovative ways of effectively imparting literacy and basic education. Dr. KK Nagata, UNESCO Director in Pakistan spoke about the lamentable state of literacy in Pakistan where presently except for the Punjab no provincial government literacy programmes exist. She passionately advocated the urgency of launching quality projects for the spread of literacy and education in the country. The governments of all the four provinces should heed her clarion call.

PACADE welcomes the two laws passed recently by the parliament for the protection of women against violence and such iniquitous practices as forced marriages.

The Literacy & NFBE Department has a new Secretary Dr. Pervez Ahmad Khan. He was good enough to attend both the meetings and expressed the resolve to step up Department's efforts to achieve the DAKAR targets and MDGs. We welcome him and wish him success.



## Excerpts from Director General UNESCO's Opening Address at the 36<sup>th</sup> General Conference of UNESCO October 25, 2011

We live in a time of profound change. This is accompanied by turbulence, by uncertainty, as well as by opportunity.

We need to find new ways to build stability, sustainability. The world's seven billionth citizen will soon be born. Pressures are rising on land and resources, on jobs and opportunities. UNESCO's message is that humanity is also its own greatest renewable energy -- we are together an endless wellspring of ingenuity.

Half of the world's population is under the age of 25. We must release the potential they carry and that is being held back.

We must invest in the dignity and the capacity of every girl and boy, every woman and man -- to strengthen the grounds for peace and for sustainable development.

This starts with education, with culture, with the sciences, with communication.

UNESCO is engaged in a root-and-branch reform. This is reform to perform.

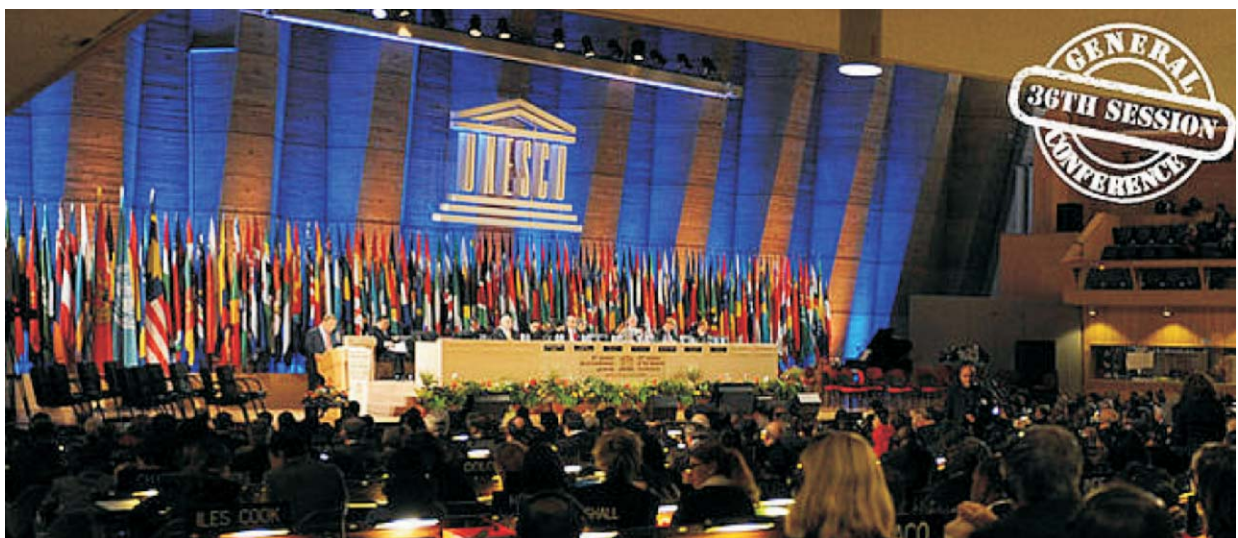
We are cutting administrative costs, we are sharpening our focus -- to deepen our impact and to meet your needs.

UNESCO is changing.

The world is calling on us to act. We have no choice but to adapt, to innovate.

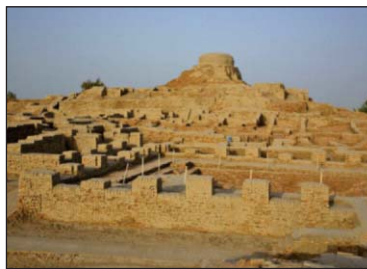
Everyday tells us the story that it is not enough to connect, we must share.

It is not enough to cooperate, we must build together a better and more sustainable future for the benefit of all.



## Mainstreaming Culture in Education Documentary on Moenjodaro

The 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of World's Cultural and Natural Heritage was ratified by Pakistan in 1976. The Convention encourages State Parties to strengthen the appreciation of the public for World Heritage properties and to enhance their protection through educational and informative means, since sites are inscribed on the basis of their outstanding universal value. UNESCO Islamabad has recently produced a documentary on Moenjodaro the World Heritage Site to draw the attention of researchers, scholars, students, the cultural and educational professionals and potential donors, towards the universal significance of this World Heritage property.



The Archaeological Ruins of “Moenjodaro” are amongst the world's most ancient and well-planned settlements, dating back to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC. With its monumental structural remains, street layout, well-designed and covered drains, baths, wells and other necessary features needed for good administration, the site is known as the first urban centre of the Indus civilization. Moenjodaro was inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1980. The Site lies in the vicinity of a rural area affected by both poverty and under-development, has a significant potential for cultural tourism and development.

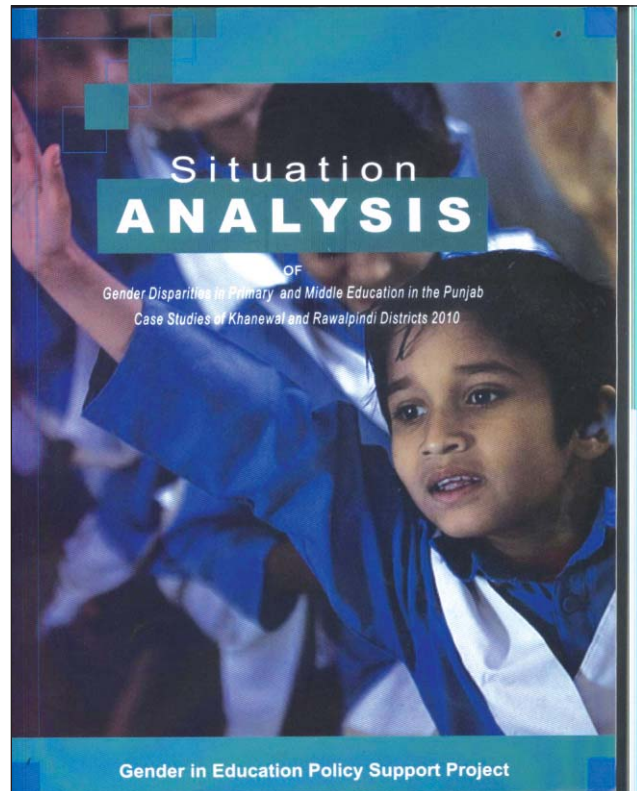


In order to mainstream culture in education and raise cultural heritage awareness at grassroots level UNESCO Islamabad plans to distribute the documentary on Moenjodaro to UNESCO-supported Literacy Centers and Non-formal Education centers in Sindh. For a broader dissemination of the documentary UNESCO Islamabad has produced around 1500 copies of the documentary which shall be distributed to UNESCO-supported Community Learning Centers, Departments of Culture, local NGOs and prospective donors. This will not only create awareness regarding the value and significance of this invaluable cultural asset at the local and national level, but also prove instrumental in securing necessary international financial and intellectual resources to protect the site.

(Source: UNESCO Office Islamabad)

## Overall social behaviour and attitude towards women and in particular working women

Female teachers in particular complained about gender biases in the DOE (Department of Education) and negative attitude of male members of the public whom they encountered during travel to school. Male members of the district education department have little understanding and sensitive towards the gender issue as they show little enthusiasm to talk on gender issues, whereas, there is positive response from female side of the department. Information is provided on individual cases in anonymity, where female teachers were harassed while performing duties and on their way to school, but since no adequate platform exists within the system where these issues can be sorted out without causing any further embarrassment to the affected teachers, they prefer to remain silent to avoid the wrath of their family for defaming their honour. The fear of losing their job and becoming the topic of inappropriate conversation also prevents them from raising their voice against such violations and disrespect. Khanewal is still a feudal society in which women's equal rights are undermined and they live with this social vulnerability. This is the fact that some positive changes have been possible in the district where females are now getting space to work in offices other than their conversationally labeled jobs of teaching and health care, but to provide conducive and well secure environment, gender awareness is a much needed intervention to change the mindset of men to become more receptive and respectful towards their female colleagues. It is not easy in district like Khanewal, but still educated women are establishing themselves and getting more confidence to make their equal presence



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Source: Situation Analysis of Gender Disparities in Primary & Middle Education in the Punjab  
By

Gender in Education Policy Support Project (GEPSP), School Education Department, Government of the Punjab



## PACADE Project for Promoting Gender Equality

PACADE has been working for the education and empowerment of women for a long time mostly in rural areas. More than 6 thousand women in a number of villages have been imparted literacy, life skills many of them income generation skills. During the last two years, it has also been active in organizing gender sensitization workshops for school teachers all over the Punjab province.

Since February with UNESCO's support it has operated Community Learning Centres for women in a number of villages in the Okara and Lahore districts.

Besides literacy, the subjects and activities covered include life and income generation skills. Mention may particular be made of computer and beautician skills classes. These have been quite popular and there is demand for more much Centres.

Rural women have the capability to reduce poverty. The fight against rural poverty depends on increased efforts to redress gender imbalances and empower rural women.

As part of their ongoing work to make men and women equal partners in rural development, PACADE has organized a number of activities for rural women to make them confident and capable – providing literacy skill, life skills and vocational training at the CLCs and Literacy centres. These centres also focus on gender equality and women empowerment efforts. These centres provide a forum for promoting awareness about women's rights, knowledge and practical tools for income generation.

By attending these Centres besides literacy and income generation skills, women's awareness about their rights and responsibilities has increased considerably and one may well expect them later to intelligently participate in the community affairs.

It is proposed to add a small library at these centres. When the project comes to an end at least one centre will to continue to serve as a place where women come for consultation, information, entertainment and meeting each other. Hopefully the local community / local government will take over its management.

(Sophia Malik, Project Coordinator)



A few learners with Coordinator



A Beautician Skill Class

## Workshops on Importance of Literacy & Basic Health Education

PACADE has actively participated in the Punjab Education Department cum UNESCO workshops on promotion of Literacy and Basic Health Education.

Participants on these workshops are male and female- heads of government high schools and senior school teachers.

Ms Sophia Malik senior coordinator PACADE has been the Resource Person for basic health education. Mr. Inayatullah too volunteered to speak about the importance of literacy and what the teachers can do to help promote basic education. In the workshops, many teachers have in response to Mr. Inayatullah's presentations agreed to work for the spread of literacy in their areas. Ms Sophia Malik's interactive sessions also have evoked positive responses. Below are some of the tips for health care communicated to the teachers (prepared for PACADE by Dr. Zafar Omar).

- Less salts, sugar, rice and fats.
- Regular exercise, walking, skipping, juggling, swimming.
- More water to drink especially for thin, lean, malnourished and for those liable to get infected.
- Washing hands with soap and water regularly.
- Sleeping well
- Taking more milk and egg.
- Fruits provide vitamins.
- Keeping food covered to avoid infection
- Brushing teeth regularly
- Daily Bath
- Clean Clothes
- Personal Hygiene





# MDGs – GOAL 3

## Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



### TARGET

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015

### *Quick Facts*

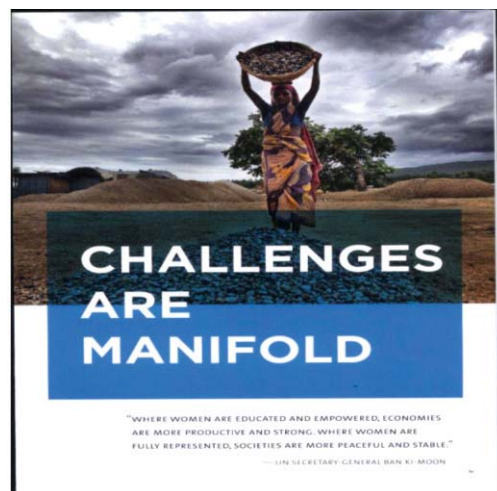
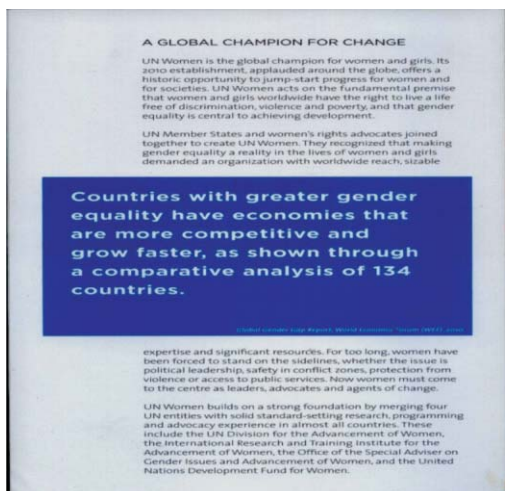
In 2008, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in primary school, and 95 girls for every 100 boys in secondary school in developing regions.

The share of women employed outside of agriculture remains as low as 20 per cent in Southern Asia, Western Asia and Northern Africa.

The global share of women in parliament continues to rise slowly and reached 19 per cent in 2010 — far short of gender parity.

**Despite progress made, men continue to outnumber women in paid employment, and women are often relegated to vulnerable forms of employment.**

The share of women in paid non-agricultural wage employment is slowly increasing and globally reached 41 per cent in 2008. It is still as low as 20 per cent in Southern Asia, Northern Africa and Western Asia, and 32 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. Even when women are employed, they are typically paid less and have less financial and social security than men. Women are more likely than men to be in vulnerable jobs — characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and substandard working conditions — especially in Western Asia and Northern Africa, where paid employment opportunities for women are the lowest. Globally, only one quarter of senior officials or managers are women. In Western Asia, Southern Asia and Northern Africa, women hold less than 10 per cent of top-level positions.



# Key Findings of the World Summit on Women in Beijing

## FINDINGS OF THE CAPWIP, Global Congress of Women in Politics, Purple Book

- n Increased participation in local governments, but women found in very small numbers and have little impact in national governance.
- n Women's representation in government is tokenistic which impedes the real change and progress that women can make even when they are in power.

## NEEDS

- n Review and examine the Asia Pacific situation on women in leadership, decision making and politics in current global context
- n identify strategic gaps and appropriate courses of action for the next decade.

## REFRAMING THE CHALLENGE

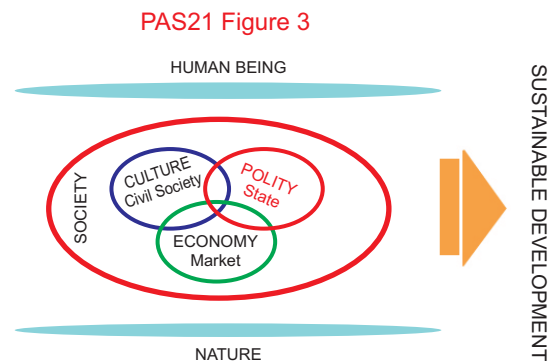
Re-conceptualize the notions

- n Sustainable development
- n Power
- n Leadership
- n Women's Role

## Seven Dimensions of Integral Sus Dev (ISD)

7 Dimensions of SD

- Spiritual
- Human
- Social
- Cultural
- Political
- Economic
- Ecological



(Source: [www.truthforce.info](http://www.truthforce.info))

## Information About NGOs Working for Women's Rights



### History

The History of APWA is the history of women in Pakistan. APWA was established in 1949 by the late Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. APWA was formed to tackle the refugee crises that emerged as a result of partition between India and Pakistan. Begum Raana Liaquat announced the formation of a voluntary, non-partisan, non-political organization in recognition of the need for a national association to oversee, consolidate and coordinate women's activity for the social, cultural and economic empowerment of women and children in Pakistan. Over the 60 years of its existence, APWA has emerged as the oldest and one of the respected non-governmental organizations in the country.

APWA was very much the brainchild of Begum Raana Liaquat who recognized the need for a national association to oversee, consolidate and coordinate women's activities for the greater good. Under the auspices of APWA, Begum Raana Liaquat set up schools, dispensaries maternity homes and family planning clinics in both urban and rural areas. Her basic creed was health, education and training.

By the mid-1950's, APWA had 32 district branches with a total membership of about 1200 women of whom about 800 were said to be actively engaged in social work. APWA maintained contacts with other women through its 20 industrial homes where an estimated 40,000 women passed through in various stages of training each year. Furthermore, through its 100 social welfare centres, 6 dispensaries and 13 basic education centers, another 15,000 women were being reached. Approximately 8,000 children attended the primary schools run by APWA. Higher level education institution opened by APWA included the college for Science and Arts that was established in Karachi in 1964. The College for Women in Lahore became a full degree college in 1958.

While it is the social work aspect of APWA's priorities that is generally emphasized, the organization also worked to improve women's rights and status in legal and socio-political terms. APWA supporters lobbied hard for change that would at least in part equalize and regularize aspects of the Muslim Family Law.

APWA was instrumental in equalizing and regularizing aspects of the Muslim Family Law. Together with female economist, sociologists and politicians, APWA helped in the creation of the Family Laws Ordinance (1961), which still exists today. The Family Laws Ordinance encompasses the registration of marriages, sets a minimum age for marriage, outlines the procedure for divorces and lays down the rules of inheritance for orphans.

(Source: [www.apwa.org.pk](http://www.apwa.org.pk))



## Information About NGOs Working for Women's Rights and Literacy



Vision of the BLCC Bunyad envisions a literate, enlightened, tolerant and just society & intends to achieve this by building the capacities of rural families & communities, so they have a better tomorrow. BLCC mission is to empowerment of under privileged, marginalized groups particularly rural women and children through literacy, education Gender Justice & employability and economic to improve their standard of life and to enhance their capacity to be self dependent & to strengthen the social development process in communities through multi-sectoral programmes, targeting the marginalized, especially women and children

About BLCC Bunyad Literacy Community Council (BLCC) is a Non-governmental, non-political and non-profit NGO founded in 1994 by a group of like-minded persons who wanted to make a difference in alleviating poverty and empowering the people through literacy. (Conceived first as a project involving



networking of NGO for the promotion of literacy in Hafizabad district, the program led to the realization of the critical issues of non-attendance of formal schools by girls, the need for quality education as an essential ingredient in assisting the country to reach the EFA (Education for all) goal). Bunyad sought to deliver education to girls in the rural areas through non-Formal methodology and developed a non-formal education project. The schools established under the project were known as ILM NFPE centres and were supported by UNICEF starting with literacy and education in one district Bunyad has gradually expanded both in geographical areas of operation as well as the field of its activities. It is presently active in 18 districts of the province of Punjab and its programs, in addition to literacy and non-formal education, include projects in such diverse fields as child labour, women empowerment for poverty alleviation, saving and micro credit community development, health, reproductive health and environment. Bunyad is currently working on a large number of projects including social protection program to combat child labour in surgical instruments, carpet weaving industries and soccer ball. Bunyad works with women through the formation of groups, providing them literacy, skills training and micro credit activities. Emphasizing the need to bring rural women into politics, BUNYAD collaborated with the Election Commission of Pakistan & the UNDP in the Democratization Program. By encouraging and facilitating women to make their National Identity cards, Bunyad ensured their participation in the county's elections. In addition, Bunyad in collaboration with Punjab Local Government and UNDP initiated the Musalihat Anjuman-Gender Justice project in 107 Union councils of Bahawalpur. Combining various in-puts such as Literacy, Micro-Credit, Health, Reproductive Health etc, Bunyad effectively caters to the diverse needs of individuals and communities. Bunyad has an established training and capacity building wing engaged in regular trainings conducted at various project locations. The research and publication unit is involved in printing conscience raising material, research documents, monthly newsletters and booklets for learners who are a part of both the formal and informal education system. The achievements of Bunyad have been recognized at the national, regional and international levels. It has received two UNESCO Awards for outstanding work in the field of literacy and NFE. Bunyad 's activities have been recognized as it has received awards. Bunyad Literacy Community Council (BLCC) was registered under Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration & Control) Ordinance, 1961 on 24th January 1994 in Lahore. It was re-registered under The Societies Registration Act 1860 on 09th January, 2006 in Lahore (Reg. No. DDSW-LD/94/973).

(Source: [www.bunyad.org.pk](http://www.bunyad.org.pk))

## PRESS NEWS

### The Nation

#### NA passes women protection bill

By: Javaid-ur-rahman | Published: November 16, 2011

ISLAMABAD - The National Assembly Tuesday unanimously passed 'The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Amendment Bill) Bill 2010' to prohibit certain practices leading to exploitation and discrimination against womenfolk including marriage with the Holy Quran, giving a female in marriage or otherwise in Badla-e-Sulh, Wani or Sawara and depriving women of inheriting property.



The bill moved by MNA Donya Aziz was succeeded to get clearance in the third attempt, as the bill has twice been deferred in the last NA session (35th session) of private member day. The four clauses of the anti-women practices bill had been passed after thorough discussion.

By substituting section 310-A of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) the bill says: "Whoever gives a female in marriage or otherwise compels her to enter into marriage, as badal-e-sulh, Wani or Sawara or any other custom or practice under name, in consideration of settling a civil dispute or a criminal liability, shall be punished with imprisonment of wither description for a term which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than three years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees." The chapter about the prohibition of depriving woman from inheriting properly, says that whosoever by deceitful or illegal means deprives any woman from inheriting any moveable or immovable property at the time of opening of succession shall be punished with imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to ten years but not less than five years or with a fine of one million rupees or both.

As per the prohibition of forced marriage in the bill, "Whosoever coerces or in any whatsoever compels a woman to enter to marriage shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term, which may extend to ten years or for a term which shall not be less than three years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees."

In the section prohibition of marriage with the Holy Quran, the bill says: "Whosoever compels or arranges or facilitate the marriage of woman with the Holy Quran shall be punished with imprisonment of with description which may extend to seven years which shall not be less than three years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees."

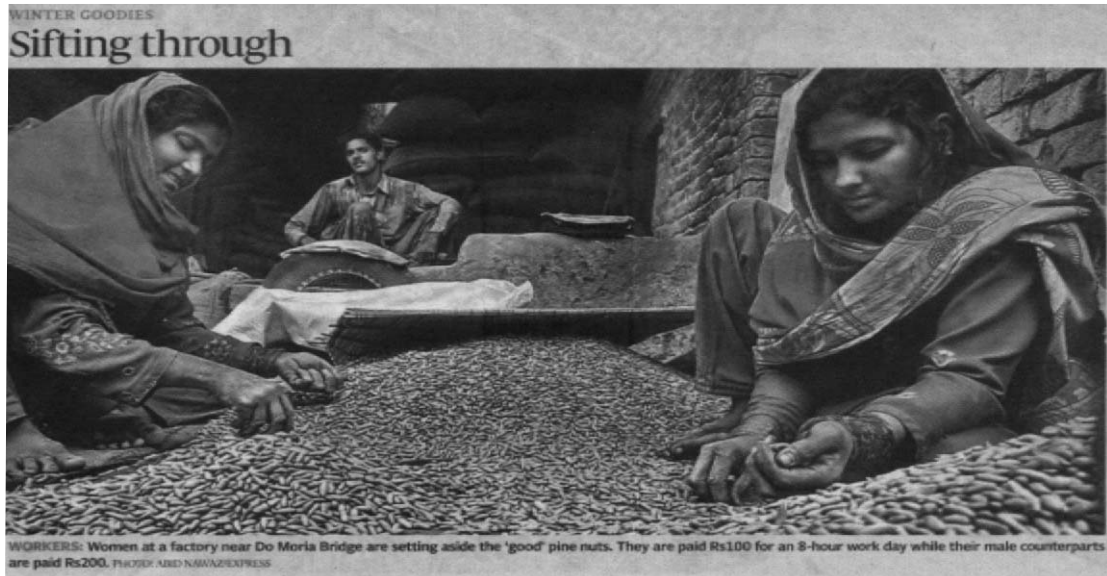
In the explanation of the bill it was cleared that Oath by a women on Holy Quran to remain unmarried for the rest of her life or, not to claim her share of inheritance shall be deemed to be marriage with the Holy Quran.'

During the discussion on the bill, the mover of the bill Donya Aziz said the objections were being made in the draft. The usage of 'but' and 'coma' were being point out as otherwise legislators are found least interested in such discussions.

According to the statement of objects and reasons, it was stated that 'there are several practices and customs in vogue in the country which are not only against human dignity, but also volatile human rights. Such customary norms are likewise contrary to Islamic injunctions. It is, therefore, necessary that such inhumane practices and customs are done away forthwith and the persons continuation such practices be dealt with severely by providing penal and financial liabilities'.

Earlier, in the last session (35th session of NA) on the discussion on this bill, some points in different clauses of the very bill were opposed by PML(N) Muhammad Bashir Virk, Naseer Bhutta and PPP legislator Justice (Retd) Fakhur-ul- Nisa.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS



WINTER GOODIES  
Sifting through

WORKERS: Women at a factory near Do Morla Bridge are setting aside the 'good' pine nuts. They are paid Rs100 for an 8-hour work day while their male counterparts are paid Rs200. PHOTO: AMED NISAN/EXPRESS

# OPPRESSED NO MORE!

■ Landmark legislation brings end to brutal traditions and social practices against women

...introduced by Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid (PML-Q) MNA Dr Inayatullah Khan will now go to the Senate for ratification and if it is also passed by the Upper House, it will be sent to the president, who will then sign it into law. "Whoever gives a female in marriage or otherwise compels her to enter into marriage, as husband, wali, or swara or any other custom or practice under any name in consideration of settling a civil dispute or a criminal liability shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and shall not be less than three years and shall also be liable to fine of Rs 500,000," the clause and opposition from several treasury members. A similar bill had been introduced in the National Assembly by PML-Q President Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain in 2008 but was not passed.

The bill also seeks to prohibit depriving a woman from inheriting property by adding a new chapter titled "Offences Against Women" to the PPC. "Whoever by deceitful or illegal means deprives any woman from inheriting any movable or immovable property at the time of opening of succession shall be punished with imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to 10 years but not less than five years or with a fine of Rs 1,000,000," says the bill. Similarly, when this bill becomes law, forced marriage will also be declared a punishable offence.

ISLAMABAD  
URBAN BUREAU

In a landmark legislation that brings an end to brutal centuries-old traditions and social practices against women, the National Assembly unanimously passed the Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill of 2011 on Tuesday, which declares exploitation and discrimination against women a crime punishable under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). The private member's bill, CLEAN CONGRATULATES MPS ON PASSAGE OF WOMEN'S BILL PAGE 64

### WEAKNESS

# 51%

school children have back pain, said surgeon Fahim Ahmed Memon. The problem is on the rise as school children carry heavy books and don't sit in the right posture. OUR CORRESPONDENT

Express Tribune, November 26, 2011

### PLIGHT OF WOMEN

# 1,469

incidents of violence against women were reported in Punjab in the first six months of 2011, according to data compiled by AWAM organisation. OUR CORRESPONDENT

DAWN, November 26, 2011



# PRESS CLIPPINGS



16 days  
**'Gender violence is everyone's problem'**

**SEHRISH WASIF ISLAMABAD**

Gender-based violence is not and never has been a women's issue. It is a human issue, a fundamental issue of human dignity and human rights.

This was said by USAID Mission Director Andrew Sisson on Friday at a conference on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and the start of 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, which is an international campaign. The conference was arranged at Lok Virsa and a ceremony was held at Jimmah Convention Centre in connection with both events.

**16 days of activism**

The launching ceremony for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence campaign was organised by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Pakistan. Adviser to the Prime Minister on Human Rights Mustafa Nawaz Khokhar, who is also the national convener of the campaign, launched the proceedings.

The campaign originates from the first Women's Global Leadership Institute, sponsored by the Centre for Women's Global Leadership in 1991. It contributes towards United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's campaign, UNITE to End Violence against Women.

In Pakistan, the Ministry of Human Rights and the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls (EVAWG) Alliance joined hands with other development partners together to mark the 16 days of activism.

They have developed a framework that they hope will translate into a sustainable 365 Days of Action to end violence against women in Pakistan.

EVAWG Alliance also launched a One Million Signatures Campaign, through which people from all over Pakistan signed cards to highlight their commitment to ending violence against women and girls.

During the launch ceremony, women rights activist urged on the need for a strong strategy for the implementation of laws that are being made for the protection women.

They said members of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies need to be briefed on the laws for effective implementation.

The campaign aims to create awareness about pending legislation on domestic violence and acid crime and prevention bill and issues related to women and girls in crisis, strengthening local work on violence against women, establishing links between local and international work on the issue, and demonstrating solidarity with victims.

United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator Timo Pakkala said, "Significant effort has been made in the past to control VAW in Pakistan, but a lot still needs to be done."

Senator Nilufer Bakhtiar urged the government to act on announcements and commitments that were made and forgotten in the past. She said that after the devolution of the Ministry of Women Development, there no national agenda-setting body. She urged the government to establish a body at the federal level that can act as a watchdog on the implementation of legislation related to women.

UN Women Country Representative Alice Shackelford stressed the need to criminalise domestic violence. She said that VAW is not a private act as it eventually affects the economy and development of the country.

**Aurat Yakehti Mela and conference**

The one-day conference also included an Aurat Yakehti Mela (women's solidarity fair). The conference began with an overview of the Prevention of Anti-women Practices Criminal Law Amendment Act 2001 by Aurat Foundation Chief Operating Officer Naeem Mirza, who highlighted details of the bill and why it mattered for women of Pakistan.

Then a media campaign highlighted stories of struggles and courage of working Pakistani women through different TV, radio channels, and newspapers.

The event also showcased survivor stories of women who had fallen victim to violence.

The mela also consisted of handicrafts and embroidery made by female beneficiaries of the Gender Equity Program. Even though the aim of the conference was to highlight problems faced by women, the focus was on the community as a whole.

The day came to an end with a theatrical performance by Feryal Gohar called Khali Kamra (empty room), which highlighted issues faced by many women in the country.

The campaign ends on December 30, which incidentally is International Human Rights Day thus symbolically linking violence against women and human rights.

WITH ADDITIONAL REPORTING BY SUKHRAJ AHMED AND WAQAS ANSARI

**WOMEN VIOLENCE**

**Cases registered during the first six months of 2011**

Rape	123
Gang-rape	46
Honour killing	58
Kidnap	671
Suicide	68
Acid & stove burning	37
Beating	352
Harassment	20
Sold as commodities	7

## SC rules against closure of schools

By Our Reporter

ISLAMABAD, Nov 25: The Supreme Court allowed the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) on Friday to continue the Basic Education Community Schools (BESC) project and declared the proposed decision to wind up the project as without lawful authority and violation of constitutional provisions guaranteeing provision of basic education to the citizens.

Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudry announced the judgment on constitutional petitions seeking the court order against the proposed closure of 15,101 community schools providing education to 561,000 students across the country. The project was launched under the National Education

Foundation. Education Surcharge between 1984 and 1994.

Barrister Kamal Azfar, the counsel for the NCHD, said the government could not abdicate its constitutional responsibility under Article 25A. He said about 90 per cent of the students enrolled under the BESC project were female, adding that volunteers were teaching in these schools with monthly stipend of Rs2,500.

BESC Director Saadia said the project had been launched by the education ministry in 1995 and in 1998 the then government had decided to increase the number of schools from 10,000 to 68,000. Afterwards when it was decided to close down the project, a PC-1 was prepared and submitted to the then prime minister.

Makhdoom Ali Khan, former attorney general who appeared as amicus curiae (friend of court), said the NCHD and the National Education Commission were subjects of the federal legislature and these could not be laid down in such a manner. Under Article 270AA, the sub-

ject was protected. The additional advocate general for Punjab said under the 18th Amendment, the project had been handed over to the provinces, but under Article 25A, imparting education was a responsibility of the state. He cited a decision of the Sindh High Court on the issue.

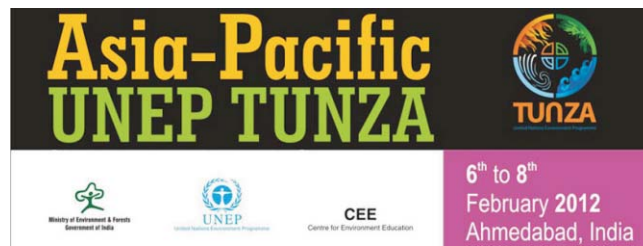
The additional advocate general of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the advocate general of Balochistan said the BESC was a federation's project and they had no resources to run it.

Advocate general of Sindh said his province could continue the project subject to the transfer of resources from the federal government.

FBR Chairman Salman Siddique informed the court that Rs66 billion had been collected under the Iqra

26 November, 2011





Organized and hosted by : National Federation for Youth Organizations in Bangladesh Jointly  
Conducted by : UNEP, SAYEN and Centre for Environment Education (CEE)

### Background

The UN General Assembly passed a resolution in December 2009 to hold a Rio+20 Earth Summit in 2012. The Conference will take place in Brazil on 4-6 June 2012 to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg. It is envisaged that the Conference will result in a focused political document. The Rio 2012 objective is to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development. There are four key areas of focus which include a review of commitments, discussion of emerging issues, looking at the green economy in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development as well as to establish an institutional framework for sustainable development.

### Sustainable Development and the Green Economy

Global economic growth over the past 50 years has been achieved at a huge cost to the environment and ecosystems - the natural capital that forms the very basis of wealth creation, human well being and security. While global GDP more than doubled between 1981 and 2005, 60 percent of the world's ecosystems have been degraded or exploited unsustainably. These patterns of growth and development that consumes rather than renews natural capital, will eventually undermine the source of livelihoods, and the poor and vulnerable segments of societies will be worse affected.

Many concurrent crises have sprung up or accelerated during the last decade: crises in climate, biodiversity, food, fuel and water, and more recently, the financial crisis. There is a growing recognition that in order to achieve sustainable development, we must get the economy right and the green economy is increasingly being viewed as an economic vehicle for sustainable development.

### 7th SAYEN Regional Meet, 10-12th January 2012: The Road to Rio 2012: “Sustainable Lifestyles for a Green Economy”

The Road to Rio 2012: Sustainable Lifestyles for a Green Economy is the theme of 7th South Asia Youth Environment Network (SAYEN) meeting, which will take place 10-12 January in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The meeting is hosted by the National Federation for Youth Organizations in Bangladesh and jointly organized by the Centre for Environment Education, India, and UNEP. It will gather young leaders from South Asian countries and aims to foster cooperation, exchange and discussion among South Asian youths and strengthen the capacity of these young leaders on themes and issues related to Rio+20. Themes will mirror key themes of Rio+20, the green economy in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development and an institutional framework for sustainable development.

The meeting will provide a platform for South Asian youth to craft a document on Rio+20 and South Asian youth views. This document will be incorporated into an Asia Pacific Youth Rio+20 document and submitted to the 2012 summit so that their views can be heard.

Note: PACADE is the Focal Organisation of SAYEN in Pakistan



**MILESTONE'S (Society for the Special Persons) ACTIVITY  
REGARDING**

**INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES  
&  
SEMINAR AND WHEEL CHAIR WALK**



## صنف، مساوات اور تعلیم جنوبی ایشیا پر ایک رپورٹ

یہ رپورٹ جنوبی ایشیا کے ممالک کے صنفی معاملات کی درجہ بندی کرتی ہے تاکہ ہمیں یہ پتہ چل سکے کہ وہ اپنے اپنے ملک میں تعلیمی میدان میں صنفی مساوات کو کس تناظر سے دیکھتے ہیں۔ مقداری کام کا ڈھانچہ اور خصوصی طریقے جو رپورٹ مرتب کرنے کے لئے منتخب کئے گئے وہ مہذب معاشرہ اور یو این جی ای آئی (UNGEI) شراکت داروں کی بنیادی تعلیم کی ترجیحات کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں اور یہ ترجیحات قومی حکومتوں تک پہنچائی جاتی ہیں تاکہ وہ اپنی قوم کے افراد کو یہ یقین دہانی کروائیں کہ ہر عورت اور لڑکی کو با مقصد تعلیم حاصل کرنے کا حق ہے۔ اس رپورٹ کارڈ کو ایس پی اے (ASPBAE) کے ذریعے قومی تقاضوں کے مطابق ترقی پسند ماہرین کی مدد سے جنوبی ایشیا کے لئے تعلیم جیسے اہم امور کو موجودہ شکل میں ڈھالا گیا ہے۔ تجزیے کا دار و مدار جدید ترین تقابلی معلوماتی حقائق پر مبنی ہے جو یونیسکو کے ڈیٹا بیس برائے شماریات سے حاصل کیا گیا ہے۔ قومی حکومتوں اور مہذب معاشرہ کے تحت کئے گئے تمام تعلیمی بازوں کو مختلف شعبوں میں استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

اس تجزیے سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ بہت کم ممالک اس قابل ہو سکے ہیں جنہوں نے 5 نقطائی سکیل پر A گید یعنی 80 فیصد سے زائد درجات حاصل کئے ہوں۔ آپ اس کا مشاہدہ ایک فرد کے کنٹری رپورٹ کے درجات پڑھ کر کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ کو پتہ چل جائے گا کہ تجزیہ کو مکمل کرنے کے لئے کون کون سے پیمانے استعمال کئے گئے اور کون کون سے شماریاتی طریقے اپنائے گئے۔

جنوبی ایشیا تعلیم میں صنفی مساوات (رپورٹ کارڈ)

ممالک	کل نمبر	کل درجات
افغانستان	36	ڈی
بنگلہ دیش	57	سی
بھوٹان	52	سی
انڈیا	63	بی
نیپال	50	سی
پاکستان	41	سی
سری لنکا	72	بی



## PACADE CLCs ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES



A group of Teachers



Coordinator with Teachers at Shergarh



CLC Learners



Teachers' Discussion Session at Shergarh



A Scene from a Drama Re: Literacy at CLC Centre



PACADE Chairman and Coordinator at Funfair at Mandianwala Centre



A Funfair Event at Village Mandianwala



A Beautician Course Bride at a CLC Centre