



Taraqee Foundation  
**Annual Report**  
**2018- 19**

# Corporate Directory

Taraqee Foundation's Board of Directors (as of June 30, 2018 and July 1, 2019):

Dr. Allahdad Luni (Chairman)  
Mr. Syed Abdul Jalil  
Dr. Syed Noor Ud-Din  
Ms. Aziz Fatima

Ms. Zeenat Yaqoob Yousafzai  
Dr. Sher Shah Syed  
Ms. Rehana Rashid

## Principal Professional Advisors

TF's professional advisors include the following:

- Principal Clearing Bankers.
- Bank Al-Falah Limited, Model Town and Jinnah Road Branch Quetta.
- Allied Bank Limited, CCI Building Branch, Zarghoon Road Quetta.
- Standard Chartered Bank, Jinnah Road Quetta.

## Independent Auditors

- Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman (GTAR), 1-Inter Floor Eden Center, 43 Jail, Road, Lahore.

## Principal Solicitors

- Azam Chaudhry Law Associates, House No. 5, Street No. 9, F-8/3 Islamabad.

## Leadership Team/Senior Management

- Chief Executive Officer: Amjad Rashid
- Senior Program Management: Muhammad Asim Hanif, Essa Khan Kakar
- Program Management Team: Asad Ali, Saleh Shah, Ali Raza
- Human Resource and Administration: Khurram Ali Qureshi, Aziz Ullah, Babar Shahzad
- Finance and Accounts: Muhammad Jahanzaib, Nadia Ali Khan, Zaitoon Fatima

## Message from Chief Executive

It is an honor for me to present 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of Taraqee Foundation covering the fiscal year 2018-19. The report contains the achievements, lesson learned, and challenges with the largest stakeholder socio-economic development of the province.

To realize the dream of prosperous and enlightened society we have no other alternative but to involve the community in the entire development process and to spread knowledge in every corners of the province. For which it is the right time for government to take lead to develop a comprehensive framework of public and private partnership in term of formally getting the civil society onboard for service delivery.

For future endeavor, Taraqee Foundation consistently focused on perusing the Government of Balochistan to allocate resources for Balochistan Skill Fund a best livelihood model of supporting employment opportunities for youth through vocational skills building and make them aware with social entrepreneurship. This will be a unique model to alleviate poverty at household level. TF is committed to provide its technical support to the Government of Balochistan for implementation of its proposed model.

Be proud of what we have delivered for the well-being of our people with primary health care services, access to improved drinking water, access to justice, water conservation and management through innovative concept of integrated water resource management, watershed management, and sustainable community infrastructure and livelihood enhancement opportunities.

Based on the analysis of unemployment, inflation rate, and exports, the contribution of Pakistan particularly Balochistan is highly low. Keeping in mind the trend of freelance market, all the mentioned factors can be supported and involve youth to work on it. TF envisioned for the capacity building of youth of Balochistan on areas relevant to 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution i.e. Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Cloud Native Computing, Internet of Things, Blockchain and Cyber Security as the supporting elements to work on is available except capacity.

I am happy to state that joint working with communities, public representative, and other stakeholders also remained focused as important milestone that TF achieved during 2018-19. A series of good exposure programs, conferences and market-based exhibitions were organized in which the women artisans with their crafts participated. Health, Education and Livelihood were kept on priority.

I would like to express and highlight the profound support extended by the Government of Balochistan during the reporting period under different programs, projects, and conferences. In last but not the least, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Chairman and the Board of Directors of TF for their full support and guidance throughout the reporting period. I wish TF grow rapidly in a right direction to work more comprehensively to achieve the objectives of Prosperous, Enlightened and Just Society.

**Amjad Rashid,**  
Chief Executive Officer,  
Taraqee Foundation.

## Message from Chairman Board of Directors:

“It is a matter of immense pleasure that TF is presenting its 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Report for the financial year 2018-19. I took the liberty to congratulate the Chief Executive and entire TF team for their persistent endeavors, resolve and dedication, which they have remarkably displayed throughout their efforts and commitments.

It is to acknowledge that Balochistan is generously bestowed with natural and locational resources and yet, Balochistan’s economy has not done well. The province has Pakistan’s most anemic growth record, worst infrastructure, worst water crisis, Afghans influx to the entire region and weakest fiscal base. The poor economic performance leads to poor living standards. Balochistan has the highest poverty and lowest social indicators. This situation led to enormous problems for the people of Balochistan. To combat the situation, Taraqee Foundation moved for service delivery with its strategic plan as aligned with Government policies. In this scenario, TF has always struggled hard and contributed its efforts to actively respond to the worsened situation as happened due to above mentioned factors.

There is no denying fact that Taraqee Foundation had turned out to be a milestone for efficient service delivery and provision of economic support to the communities in multisectors. The journey of TF from its inception till date is full of success stories and known for its efficient deliverables as always ensured during its regular programs as well as emergency responses. In this regard, the contributions of rest of the civil society organizations are endless. We’re proud to be working with a wide range of dedicated caring youth and communities to foster and strengthen their organizations for their own development.

Taraqee Foundation is beacon of hope for the poor and marginalized communities of Balochistan and providing them an opportunity of social and economic development. Considering the continued efforts of TF in the realm of service delivery at the door step; I can envision the positive change and the silent revolution that is seeing in shape of organizing and motivating people for socio economic development.

In 2018-19, TF’s livelihood skill development and enhancement program helped in creating job opportunities for poorest of the poor HHs for their economic support. During this period, we have transformed ourselves from largely being a service provider that enabled the poor beneficiaries to become a truly vibrant member of civil society.

Since its inception, TF has been making efforts to advocate the marginalized communities for their basic rights, helped linking poor people to policy makers and amplified their voices to demand accountability and better governance.

My special thanks to our donors for their financial support has helped so many families, supporters, parliamentarians, Government officials, International, National and provincial stakeholders, communities for their contribution, support, guidance and for recognizing TF contribution in service delivery.

I extend my heartiest facilitation to the Chief Executive and his dedicated team on their marvelous achievements led to achieve the goal of Prosperous, Enlightened and Just Society to provide need-based service delivery to marginalized communities.

**Dr. Allah Dad Luni,**  
Chairman Board of Directors





# Chapter-1: Introduction of Taragee Foundation

## Who we are:

Taraqee Foundation (TF) is a Balochistan based Pakistani NGO working for the poverty alleviation and social development for the past twenty-five years. Taraqee Foundation initiated its journey when a committed group of young individuals got together back in 1994 to contribute to the development of their people. TF got its legitimate status in 1994 by registering with the government of Balochistan under the society's act 1861. Later it chose to register under companies' ordinance of 1984 for better regulation and high standards of operations, accountability and transparency. TF is certified by Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP) and USAID for its Quality Standards of Operations.

## Vision Statement:

**“Prosperous, enlightened and Just society”**

- The vision emphasizes following points in particular:
- A prosperous society with a good living standard
- An enlightened population, having democratic values and full realization of its rights and duties.
- Justice in all aspects of development and social life.

## Mission:

**“To develop and empower our deprived and vulnerable people by providing services addressing basic needs of life, responding to calamities and by promoting social justice”.**

Taraqee being a Pakistani development organization identifies its self with communities it works for. TF prefers to call them 'our People' rather than 'target communities'. TF prefers to use same simple language in its mission statement as well.

TF believes that in order to contribute to its dream of 'prosperous enlightened and just society' it has to focus on most deprived and vulnerable segments of the society for addressing their most basic needs of life both in times of peace and emergencies while keeping the social justice at the basis of all its approaches and strategies.

## How we work

In 2018–19, we spent PKR 252,100,523 on following interlinked thematic areas.

## **Development Programs:**

We in partnership with our people, we serve, designs and implements long-term development programs to support communities. The programs included Education, Health, Environment and Community Physical Infrastructure, Livelihoods and Access to Justice.

## **Areas of Intervention:**

Taraqee Foundation has been engaged in 5 districts during the reporting period that includes Quetta, Pishin, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, and Chaghi.





# Chapter-2: Environment & Infrastructure Program



## Introduction of the Program

TF Community Infrastructure Component is an integral part of community level economic support projects. The component aimed at meeting the basic economic facilities to the communities once they are organized through institutional process. Considering its sustainability, it is designed to provide grants to the communities on cost sharing basis and once completed as per standard criteria of meeting its Environmental Social Management are handed over to the communities. To maintain the schemes in functional status the operation and maintenance (O&M) training is mandatory to be conducted for capacity building of the committee before its implementation. The operations are managed by the communities from their own cumulative financial resources. Schemes includes water resources, energy, environment etc. TF remained focused on schemes of innovative approaches like integrated water resources management, rehabilitation of water courses with geo membrane technology, laying of pipes inside the collapsed Karezes and in the command area as well; the results have been encouraging so for particularly in the context of efficient use of water for irrigation purpose.

The program started with the inception of the organization itself. TF initially focused on small community physical infrastructure development schemes as it named i.e. community infrastructure development program (CPI). Later on, the renewable energy interventions were also included in the program as standalone interventions and also as sustainable means of energy required for running water facilities.

## Detail of Projects implemented during 2018-19

S.No.	Title of the Project	Duration	Area/District	Budget (PKR)	No. of Beneficiaries	Donor
1.	Water Conservation and Management through Innovative Approaches of IWRM for Improved Livelihoods in Killa Saifullah, Balochistan	Dec 2018 - Jun 2019	District Killa Saifullah	28,929,908	4375	GIZ
2.	Program for Poverty Reduction	Apr 2015 – Sep 2019	District Killa Saifullah	38,013,907	3250	PPAF
3.	Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Strengthening of Fine Arts Department through Social Cohesion among Refugee and Host Population, in Loralai & Quetta, Balochistan	Nov 2018 – Apr 2019	District Loralai	51,260,754	3826	GIZ

## Project-1: “Water Conservation and Management through Innovative Approaches of IWRM for Improved Livelihoods in Killa Saifullah”

Integrated Water Resource Management “IWRM” is an integrated and holistic project, started by the GIZ –RMSP, which is aimed to introduce innovative approaches and enhance the water availability by collaborating directly with the farmers at the grass root level.

It realizes that the bottle neck in water availability for irrigation and drinking purpose lies at the policy, water conservation and management level. The province is not conserving enough water to meet the growers demand in water sufficiency. There is a huge wastage of flood water due to non-availability of sufficient water infrastructure at the main and Sub Rivers. The objectives of improving the livelihood and strengthening of social cohesion among the hosts and refugees of project constituency have successfully met.

The overall objective of the proposed project has been envisaged as inclusive economic growth and social welfare of farming communities by innovatively developing and managing their water and land resources through conservation and management practices.

The vulnerable farming communities who have hosted afghan refugees in district Killa Saifullah, Balochistan.

## **Key Achievements:**

Completion of various economic activities i.e. Pipe in conveyance section of Kareze (indigenous source of water) its proper rehabilitation, water supply schemes, harvesting structure, storage water reservoirs, loose stone structures, land development, construction of eyebrows in watershed areas, flood protection walls, spur, diversion wall, washing pads for women provided an employment opportunity to 220 families of both the host and refugee's population in term of earning good income of PKR 1.3 million by refugees and PKR, 1.07 million earned by host communities worked as skilled and unskilled labor on daily wages and create harmony among both communities.

Rehabilitation & restoration of various productive activities related to water successfully increased the volume of irrigation water up to 45%. These activities resulted as relief & declared as best remedy for conservation of more water as consumed for 1000 extra plants in project area.

The interventions have served a number of purposes includes, controlling the seepage and increasing 50% of storage capacity of irrigation water, reduced conveyance loses enabled the growers to irrigate the Rabi and Kharif crops sufficiently. Also replenished the indigenous water resources, controlled the flash flood control – reduced losses to people and properties. Harvesting structure has fulfilled the following purposes for uplifting the livelihood of the shareholders of the tube wells, springs and Karezes.

## **Project-2: Program for Poverty Reduction:**

Environment and Infrastructure program focuses on poverty eradication through provision of improved community-based infrastructure schemes. The types of schemes under the program are mainly agriculture and Particularly technology Infrastructure Projects (TIP) and improvement of indigenous sources of water includes; irrigation and drinking water related that includes irrigation channel lining, water storage reservoirs, Karez rehabilitation and extension, pipeline irrigation and drinking water supply, House hold solar schemes, flood protection schemes. Apart from the enlisted schemes E&I is focused to execute needs based small scale infrastructure schemes under its regular and emergency response projects.

During the reporting period TF has completed 20 schemes under environment & infrastructure program in UC Saddar Muslim Bagh. These schemes have been identified and completed in collaboration with local community organizations. During actual implementation, TF first ensures active involvement of local communities and concerned line departments at each step of planning, designing, execution and management of infrastructure related interventions primarily to inculcate a sense of responsibility which ultimately leads to ownership of projects.

## **Key Achievements:**

Construction of small-scale community infrastructures schemes very timely benefited the community livelihood by increasing 25% of irrigation water that ultimately resulted in increasing agriculture production at HH level. The interventions schemes benefited as many as 545 HHs. The scheme has achieved its objectives of controlling the seepage

of water that contributed to support the food security of vulnerable families of project constituency particularly the farmer's communities.

Keeping in view the environmental impacts of CPIs schemes completed under PPR Project. The general body members particularly the office bearers have been successfully trained on O&M plan and other relevant Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and its requirements related to completion of water schemes. This enabled TF to apply the said Framework work and ensured the completion of all structural activities as per standard Environmental guidelines.

### **Linkage Development:**

Linkages of the office bearers of respective communities have developed with Civil administration, line departments particularly health and education, development actors like Asian Bank and Local NGOs at the district level.

### **Project-3: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Strengthening of Fine Arts Department through Social Cohesion among Refugee and Host Population:**

The project design takes its basis from multi sectoral investment approach and aims at addressing food insecurity, health, WASH, Nutrition and building resilience of the drought affected communities residing in Union Council Kach Amak zai of District Loralai and strengthening and promoting Fine Arts Department of University of Balochistan and Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University.

### **Key Achievements:**

The planned deliverables such as (check dams and construction of infrastructure schemes) directly supported the farming communities by increasing the discharge of water sources (Karezes, springs) up to 35%. The over impact of the project was realized by bringing the cultivable land under cultivation. Project interventions (land development and crop diversification, and livestock treatment and event) directly supported the poor livestock keepers to fulfill the feed requirement of their animals through proper and timely treatment.

Inclusion of the most vulnerable segment (women, adolescent girls, children and elderly) have been ensured in developmental process. Execution of interventions by adopting participatory approach helped the program team to involve the line department and stakeholders by augmenting their efforts during the execution of the project. The project also supported the relevant stakeholders and target communities especially women, youth, vulnerable elderly people through conduction of various capacity building events.

Considering the outcome of IWRM project, before going for scheme implementation the governance system of 3 tire institutions were developed by enhancing their capacity in various areas i.e. community management skills, VDPs, Project planning and implementation, leadership management skills, linkages development with concerned stakeholders to a satisfactory level. Now the COs and VO of Chinjan village have the capability to undertake their own development activities.

It was realized that various schemes of water conservation and management has provided economic benefit to 100% population of the selected communities. They were also mobilized and capacitated enabling them to take ownership of the project. They took active part and supported TF team in installation of the said scheme.

Most importantly, the livelihood of the communities of respective villages are improved by ensuring availability of sustainable and increased quantities of water through adoption of innovative water conservation and management

interventions. As a result, the extra water has been utilized by irrigating their fruit orchard and 30% of their land brought under cultivation that improved the livelihood of poor farmers of Chinjan community.

A batch of 25 students for 3 months directly benefited from University of Balochistan. A batch of 50 students for 3 months directly benefited 400 students from Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University.

## **Linkage Development:**

Linkages of the office bearers of respective communities have developed with Civil administration, line departments particularly health and education, development actors like Asian Bank and Local NGOs at the district level.

## **Learning:**

Timely and through visit of IUCN monitoring team provided its technical support for course correction and helped us in fostering the process of implementation. Debriefing sessions conducted by IUCN and GIZ-RMSP teams enabled us to remove the gaps timely. Taking on board the religious leaders, local activists and positive notables in the implementation process ensure participation and supported the inclusion of refugees, poor and women were ensured and benefited from GIZ-RMSP interventions.

The process of organizing of people through community institutions remained the priority area during implementation of Refugees Management Support Project (RMSP). Adaptation of such participatory approach enabled the program team to achieve the project objectives well in time. Parallel to the programmatic approach and sectors; Taraqee Foundation has given special emphasis on Social Mobilization, Gender, Women Empowerment, and vulnerable groups being taken as cross-cutting area for every program. Vulnerable groups including people with disability, elderly, ultra-poor and widows remained the part of every livelihood intervention.

It was learnt that taking on board the women members in LSO provided rightly support for women mobilization and their inclusion in the project. PPR project especially structural activities have a lasting impact on livelihood component.

It was observed that beneficiary's contribution has positively affect the working habits and attitudes of the community and ensured sustainability of the schemes.

To ensure transparency in the project, maximum involvement of community must be given stake at all level of project implementation. Conduction of monthly review meeting among WFP, third party and PO may help to bring all at one frequency and to improve the gaps well in time.

Joint visits of all stakeholders to the site and having meeting with community may help the CP to timely address the issue and improve its operations.

Viable Community institutions have strengthened as per institutional maturity index that has played pivotal role to make functional these Community Institutions towards self-sustaining after closing of IWRM project ends.

Soon after forming the Community institution, taking people in process enabled the resilient communities in building of their linkages with relevant entities.

TF consistently focused to polish their skills and promote collectivism to respond to and influence the course of change.

Promotion of environment friendly activities like, WASH and preserve biodiversity and conservation.

TF remained focused to ensure that structural dimensions of poverty are addressed through social and economic empowerment of poor and marginalized rural households.



## Pictures



Provision of irrigation water through Pipe lining in command area of village Karr



Harvesting Structure in village Bazorai of Killa Saifullah



Water Reservoirs of Kili Urgusa



Water Reservoirs kili Karr



Water conservation is essential to retain the ground water table and meet the crop requirement appropriately.



Construction of water course with stone masonry lining techniques was constructed successfully in VO Tor Tangai



Session during watershed management training



Session of Role & Responsibilities during CMST



Display of Hygiene related messages



Water Awareness Walk



Washing pad after construction



GIZ –RMSP Team discussion with UOB and TF team upon interventions





# Chapter-3: Health Program

## Introduction of the Program

Taraqee Foundation started its health program in year 1999 by providing primary health care services to Afghan Refugees in the slums around Quetta district through Basic Health Units that it was established with the support of Mercy Corps International.

Taraqee Foundation aimed to provide basic health services including General OPD, MNCH, Diagnostic Laboratory, Pharmacy, Child Spacing with provision of contraceptives, Growth Monitoring, Immunization, Polio Campaigns, Community Outreach and Ambulance. Basic health services have been provided to Afghan refugees through 13 health facilities and 3 labour rooms. Since inception, the health program implemented in 10 Refugee villages located in 5 districts.

The health program interventions implemented in more than 9 districts with the support of 3 donors. TF facilitated more than half a million population. Health professionals in BOD and health experts supported TF in setting new high standards and leading towards quality assurance and better management in the field of health.

## Detail of Projects implemented during 2018-19

S.No.	Title of the Project	Duration	Area/District	Budget (PKR)	No. of Beneficiaries	Donor
1.	Provision of MNCH & Preventive Health Care Services, Livelihood, GBV Programming for Afghan Refugees and Skills development project	Jan – Dec 2018	Loralai, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Quetta, Chaghi	99,595,265	192000	UNHCR
2.	Program for Poverty Reduction (Health Component)	Apr 2015 – Sep 2019	Killa Saifullah	16,577,816	19350	PPAF

## Project-1: “Provision of MNCH & Preventive Health Care Services, Livelihood, GBV Programming for Afghan Refugees and Skills Development Project”

The overall performance of the project is recognized as up to the mark as all the agreed outputs and objectives have been achieved within stipulated timeline. The provision of preventive health services was continued in 6 health facilities till June 2019 and in rest of the 8 health facilities till December 2019. The preventive health services including MNCH and Immunization services; meanwhile, referral service through ambulances have been suspended from July 2019.

Inclusion of Afghan Refugees with public health facilities has successfully achieved the target and all health facilities are operational through community or accessing public health facilities. Routine immunization mechanism is now operational through government hospitals and no gap has been observed during transition. The efforts to transfer community fund was in process for this Community Health Fund Management Committees have been formed and funds will be transferred in next phase of the project.

The component of Advocacy on TB prevention has achieved its overall objectives relevant to Taraqee Foundation but due to funding and administrative constraints from Provincial TB Control Program, some of the activities were not achieved that includes establishment of screening desk and appointment of screeners in targeted RVs.

## Key Achievements:

- Transition of 13 health facilities have been completed and Afghan Refugees were streamlined with nearest Government Health Facilities.
- 3044 deliveries have been managed by technical staff through 3 labor rooms out of which 2619 visited for post-natal services.



- No neonatal deaths under 28 days have been reported by any facility.
- Growth monitoring of 3060 children were observed and only 1 child is at high risk or malnourished.
- 36556 clients of family planning dealt by technical staff during the entire year.
- Routine immunization has been completed by technical staff members with all the children residing in RVs.
- 124 critical cases have been referred to DHQs and RHCs.
- Polio campaigns have been facilitated in all RVs through technical staff.

## **Project-2: Program for Poverty Reduction (Health Component)**

During FY, of 2018-19, TF has worked on strengthening of health facilities Health and Education with enhancement of the capacity of strengthening of health committees, conduction of health forums, provision of medicines and health services have been provided to 19'350 men and women in PPR constituency. It is to realize that the support of health department particularly the management of adopted facilities remained very supportive.

During the reporting year, Post –KAP Survey was conducted in order to compare its results with results of Pre-KAP Survey, to identify whether the Project WASH activities conducted under the PPR project had been effective.

As per KAP findings, a positive change was also observed in practices and knowledge of health sector; and large number of communities was visiting the BHUs of the area for basic health treatment with confidence. The communities were changed their behavior about the EPI program and postnatal and antenatal care of mothers and newborn child.

Some of the attributes where major improvement was recorded and supported by the data include awareness on harms of open defecation; practice of open defecation, availability and access to latrine; practice of hand washing several times in a day, men and women; and use of soap/detergent for washing hands. Availability and access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities also improved remarkable.

Another important fact to be looked into is the practice of latrine construction by own resources, in the initial of the project 94% households were utilizing the open defecation but now 54% households are utilizing latrine facility and 90% households were constructed the latrine by their own resources.

### **Key Achievements:**

- 33% women of the targeted areas have empowered through provision of health assistance, capacitated them on health & hygiene-based skill trainings and ensured the process that cash did no harm to the safety, dignity and integrity of women.
- 1,412 women beneficiaries successfully received treatment support in 54 communities of PPR Constituency of the district Killa Saifullah.
- 52 village level Women organizations formed and strengthened that helped in women empowerment and decision making in developmental activities.
- Trainings of health, Hygiene and Malnutrition conducted that capacitated 105 women at health facility level.

### **Linkage Development:**

- Linkages of the communities have developed with health department staff at District and UC level.

### **Learning:**

- Health transition is critical for Afghan refugees as most of the refugees are living far from towns and do not transportation services. Meanwhile, they do not have any public/private health facility to urgently deal emerg patients.

Taking onboard the relevant stakeholders like education and health department must be taken on priority to avoid overlapping and duplication of services to be provided at facility level.

# Pictures



Pharmacy is established in Community Health Center (Sara Salwata)



Daily OPD in Community Health Center (Sara Salwata)



# Chapter - 4: Education Program

## Introduction of the Program

TF has been focusing education and literacy from the very beginning but TF established its education program in 2004 with the support of Education Sector Reform Authority (ESRA), where it strengthened 500 School Management Committees and made 2000 adults and older children literate in district Killa Saifullah through a six month literacy course. However, there had been no post-literacy programme or follow-up support to consolidate literacy acquisition.

Currently TF's education program is aiming to promote and improve the quality of education on equitable basis with enhanced access and inclusiveness through following initiatives:

- Early childhood development
- Strengthening of already established/existing schools through School Infrastructure improvement/construction and Provision of furniture, teaching aids, computer & science Lab to schools.
- Building the capacity of teachers and PTSMCs, through trainings, for improved quality of education.
- With the support of Education Department and other partners establishment of formal schools
- Inclusive education in all adopted educational facilities.

## Detail of Projects implemented during 2018-19

S.No.	Title of the Project	Duration	Area/District	Budget	No. of Beneficiaries	Donor
1.	Program for Poverty Reduction (Education Component)	Apr 2015 – Sep 2019	Killa Saifullah	22,909,171	2350	PPAF

### Project-1: Poverty Reduction (Education Component):

The project was implemented in UC Saddar Muslim Bagh of district Killa Saifullah and primarily aimed to build the capacity of teachers, advocacy campaigns on importance of education and increase in enrollment especially for girls, provide support to 12 government in terms of infrastructure repair, formation/reactivation of Parents Teachers Education Committees, innovation through ICT integration, gender mainstreaming, Disaster Risk Management, and establishment of community schools as enterprise.

### Key Achievements:

Under PPR, this component aimed to address the educational needs of students. This has been ensured by having strong coordination with education department and heads of adopted facilities as well. Quite focus was given to quality primary education and its better service delivery through 12 Schools, 02 Coaching centers, 02 Enterprise schools. Selected institutions were strengthened by provision of reading writing material, trainings of teachers, training of CRPs, sensitization sessions, repair and maintenance, establishment of ICT centers equipment.

### Learning:

- The project scope is still working around the repair & renovation, provision of furniture and capacity building of teachers but government schools need early childhood models for which relevant material needs to be provided. The environment of the schools needs to be changed from conventional to learning with play techniques and inclusive education should be included for which trainings and required equipment must be provided.



# Pictures



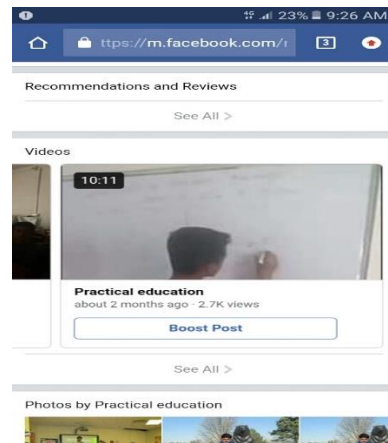
ICT Lab at Urgas Muslim Bagh



Offline classes for students



Facebook page for "practical education"



An online class which has 2700 participants



# Chapter-5: Livelihood Program

## Introduction of the Program

The Livelihood program has been established to develop the capacity, opportunities, assets and productivity of community members to reduce their vulnerability to shocks, improve their livelihoods initiatives and strengthen their business operations. The program also supports community members to build up their savings capacity and proficiency in funds management through internal lending, while complementing these efforts with grants and technical support to increase assets, productivity and incomes.

For improved livelihoods, the Program assists communities in identification and establishment of micro-enterprises and value chain development. Linkages building with the private, public sector and civil society providers are also emphasized.

The idea of Sustainable Livelihoods is an attempt to go beyond the conventional definitions and approaches to poverty eradication. Proper identification of the various target groups is crucial to ensuring an inclusive approach to livelihood development. The poor and ultra-poor identified through the Poverty Scorecard and the social mobilization process is designed in a way that inclusion of all the segments of the particular community is actively pursued.

## Detail of Projects implemented during 2018-19

S.No.	Title of the Project	Duration	Area/District	Budget (PKR)	No. of Beneficiaries	Donor
1.	Safe From the Start	Jan – Dec 2019	Quetta	41,975,937	340	UNHCR
2.	Program for Poverty Reduction (Livelihood Component)	Apr 2015 – Sep 2019	Killa Saifullah	13,368,317	1250	PPAF

### Description of Safe From the Start:

Afghan refugees have been living in different Refugee Villages including district Quetta for the more than three decades. Over the period, the afghan women are directly facing poverty, lack of education and sexual and gender-based violence. Domestic violence is considered as men's rights and observed among all the population of concern. The afghan women somehow skilled in different jobs i.e. embroidery, tailoring, carpet weaving, gillum, etc. but they need proper training to enhance their work with proper finishing and come up with modern design.

Afghan refugees in Pakistan are producing 43 different types of crafts. However, products often lack the quality and finishing required to attract high-end markets and buyers. Formal training to enhance refugees' skills in quality craft production, finishing, and modern design would provide refugees with enhanced capacity to produce attractive products and generate an income for themselves and their families. There is also a need to provide training on the use of modern machinery, market trends analysis and marketing to enable competitiveness and a market-oriented production. This requires linkages with vendors. In addition, basic numeracy and language skills are essential components of establishing a successful business and are areas in which many refugees require additional training.

TF has knowledge and expertise in the carpet weaving sector and already trained 90 refugee women in Quetta in a UNHCR funded project. The women were trained in designing, weaving, and finishing of carpets in a community-based training center. TF has strong connections with refugee women, particularly with women who previously graduated from the UNHCR-funded project. These women will be again mobilized for active participation in the carpet weaving component. TF will be utilizing the existing operational training centers for the production house since there is space available which will be utilized to establish the carpet production house.

## Key Achievements:

- 240 females have been registered in 5 trades and graduated from Skill Training Component during the reporting period.
- 100 female beneficiaries have been registered and graduated from Carpet Weaving Component during the reporting period.
- 276 sessions on SGBV have been conducted with all the registered beneficiaries by imparting 23 sessions.
- Basic Numeracy & Literacy sessions have been conducted by master trained with all 340 registered beneficiaries on a daily basis.
- 276 sessions on Health & Hygiene have been conducted by Master Trainers with all 340 registered beneficiaries.
- Children of age 2 – 6 years were engaged in Child Care Center during their mothers attending Skill Development Training. Concepts of Early Childhood Development used to train children to get ready for school.
- World Women Day and 16-Days of Activism have been celebrated by Master Trainers and beneficiaries.
- Tool kit have been presented to all the graduated beneficiaries at the end of training session.

## Description of Program for Poverty Reduction (Livelihood Component):

The objective of Livelihood Enhancement is to provide economic opportunities to enhance their livelihoods create employment opportunities.

The program also supported poor communities and built their earning capacity through income generative activities.

The program assisted the working communities in identification and establishment of micro-enterprises and value chain development. Linkages building with the private, public sector and civil society providers are also emphasized.

## Key Achievements:

Enhancement of livelihood through asset transfer, provision of CLF, Training of Asset Transfer Beneficiaries on EDT, Asset Transfer Grant (to reach 40% of ultra and vulnerable poor HHs in targeted villages), Market Linkages Development and Exposure For CIG Members, Establishment of CIGs/Production Center and its capacity building and Develop linkages with local and nearby Markets/Linkages with Private Sectors for enhancement of production centers/Exposure have been remained the main achievements made under the component.

## Learning:

It has been noticed that due to the interventions of UNHCR in RVs, government departments are least bothered to do anything in the RVs. Government must devise strategies to include RV in all upcoming interventions.

Access of Afghan Refugees may not be this much difficult, but access of Government department is much difficult as government has no setup in RVs related to health.

Funds transfer to community through bank account is one of the hectic process for which loads of documents and verifications required; it would be a time-consuming process. Communities do not have the capacity in managing accounts and bank as they were never been involved in such management.

Afghan Refugee youth did not capacitate themselves enough to deal their daily life social affairs at their own; as they always have the support of UNHCR, so they did not involve in such matters.



# Pictures









# Chapter-6: Support Sections

## Monitoring & Evaluation Section

Monitoring and evaluation has always been an essential component of our core activities. The practice is not only to support adequate implementation of the interventions but also to provide new insights into the process and outcomes. Due to limited resources the section must depend on program staff for a large part of data collection. Only few indicators are possible to monitor independent of program assistance.

We mostly use tailor made indicators for each intervention, agree upon with the funding partner, but some baseline indicators are always monitored for understanding the situation on ground and to monitor the impact of our overall work. For instance, poverty scorecard (introduced by PPAF) is used to collect basic information about the household, which also enables us to gauge the impact of our work down to the household or even individual family member level.

Due to limitation of financial resource we have not been able to carry out research activities on larger scale. Most of the funding partners are most interested in process monitoring of the intervention supported by them; this although ensures effective implementation of that intervention but does not help us in analyzing the impact of our work as an integrated overall scheme of community development.

During 2018 – 19, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning section assisted all five of TF's program in process monitoring. The main objective remained the accurate and transparent implementation of interventions, accountable and transparent use of resources both by TF staff and communities.

The section played a significant role in successful implementation of TF's downward accountability mechanism. It maintains a toll-free landline number (0800-70808) for community feedback and grievances/ complaints regarding any of TF interventions / staff's misconduct/ fraud or financial management.

## Internal Audit Section

Internal Audit function provides independent and objective evaluations while reporting directly to the Audit Committee (Board) on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes.

TF has established an internal audit section which developed an adequate internal control mechanism. Prime objective of the internal audit is to monitor and provide an effective supervision of the management's financial and operational progress, to ensure accurate and timely procedures, with the highest levels of transparency, integrity, and the quality of work.

Frequent monitoring over financial & operations is carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented controls and identify areas of weakness to devise strategic plans for improvement, which has enabled aversion of majority of performance risks.

The Audit Committee reviews the financial and internal reporting processes, the system of internal control, management of risk and the internal and external audit processes. The internal Audit ensures that the Company has a sound system of internal financial and operational controls. It identifies and manages risks pertaining to their respective areas of responsibility in addition to ensuring compliance with established internal controls.

## Finance Section

A very professional Finance Section is one of the strengths of Taraqee Foundation. TF finance team is based in Head Office with required trained and capable staff. The section has well developed financial policies and procedures, mature systems with up-to-date IT equipment and Accounting software module of ERP system.

The finance section is in close coordination with programs as well as regions to keep harmony and consistency among the Head office. TF fulfil the compliances and ensure that internal controls are established properly,



effectively implemented and maintained at all levels within the organization in accordance with the companies' act under SECP regulation.

TF using automated Financial Information System (FIS) since its inception to deal with all financials Transactions and records. A decade before, FIS updated with a new financial module of ERP system, a financial management system designed and acquired by Sidat Hyder Morshed Associates (Pvt.) Limited. The software ensures financial transparency as well as enables TF staff to analyze financial information in different ways to generate information/reports according to the need of the organization, partners, and donors.

Despite having sound financial knowledge and skills, TF continuously supporting finance staff to build their capacity according to the international standards, current trends of donors and upgraded systems to ensure effective financial planning, time management and transparency.

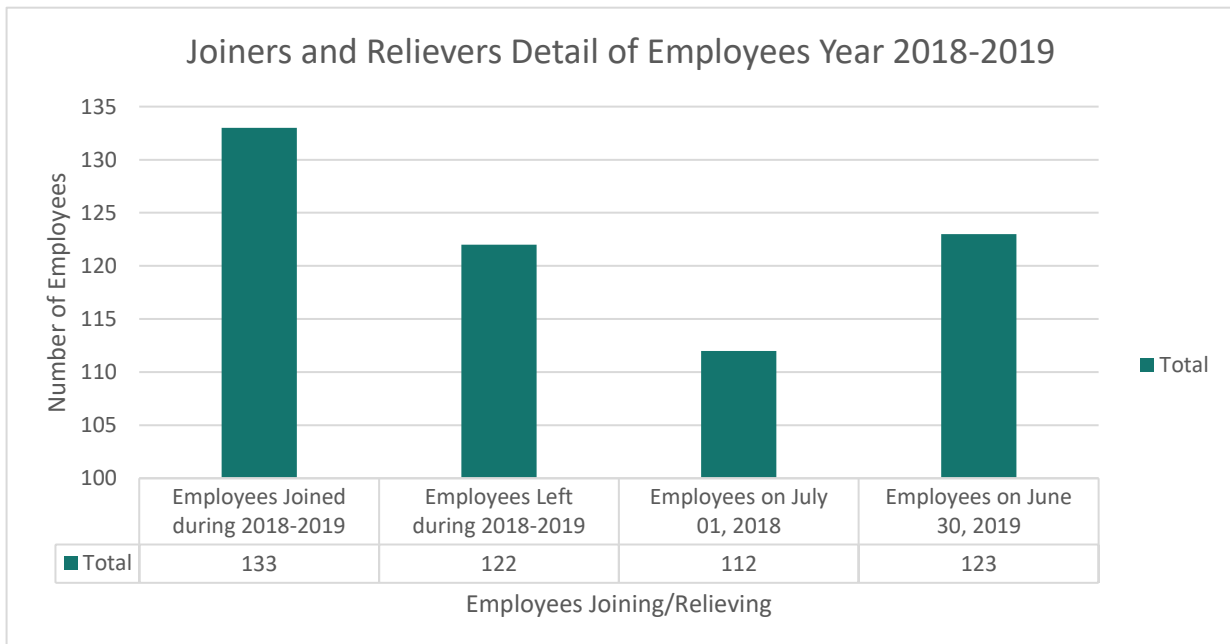
## Administration Section

Admin section is one of the well-performing sections of the organization. It has developed its capacity to support the widely expanded programs of TF not only in Balochistan but in other provinces. The section has seasoned staff, well developed polices & procedures, up-to-date equipment, good market linkages and enough resources. The section is also responsible for Human Resource (HR) management of the organization.

## Human Resource

Human Resource (HR) Section of Taraqee Foundation is responsible for managing, assisting and dealing with all employee related matters including such functions as policy administration, recruitment process, benefits administration, new employee orientation, training and development, personnel records, retention salary administration, and employee assistance program. HR handles a variety of work products and creates and processes several different documents.

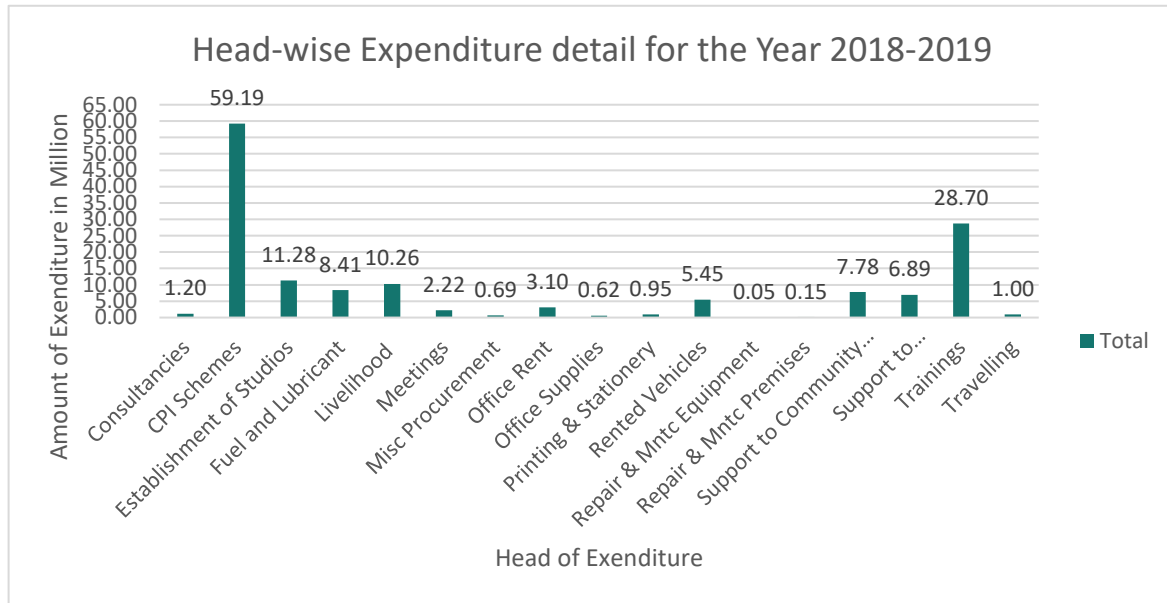
In 2018-2019 HR section managed employment related issues, including hiring, terminating, disciplining, and other personnel related matters. Payroll is an ongoing task processed on monthly basis.



## Admin & Procurement

During the year TF admin section has conducted numerous activities for amounting to Rs.1.48 Million by its procurement, General Admin, IT and transport units.

Procurement unit carried out number of procurements with time and cost efficiency to support smooth implementation of projects activities. General Admin and transport units provided all kinds of support to TF's program sections by organizing events of trainings, seminars, and official meetings.





# Audit Report 2018 – 19





**Taraqee Foundation**

**TARAQEE FOUNDATION  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(AUDITED)**

**JUNE 30, 2019**



**Grant Thornton**

An instinct for growth™  
Grant Thornton Anjum Rehman  
Chartered Accountants



**DIRECTOR'S REPORT AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

The Directors of Taraqee Foundation (TF) are pleased to present the 17<sup>th</sup> Annual progress Report along with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended June 30, 2019. The meeting was held on 06<sup>th</sup> of Oct 2019 at registered Office H No. 75 A Chaman Housing Scheme Airport Road Quetta, after registering as company under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984 with Securities and Exchanges Commission of Pakistan (SECP), this report covers the period of one year starting from July 01, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

**Mother, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) services under Health:**

Taraqee Foundation is providing Primary Health Care services to the Afghan Refugees under UNHCR mandate of Protection and mixed solutions since 2004. But from 2018, the project moved on from curative health services to preventive health services. As per the Health Strategy of UNHCR 2014-18, General OPD, Pharmacy, and Lab Services have been discontinued, while Mother, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) services are continued. Under the said strategy, closure of health facilities was also targeted. The number health facilities and districts remain the same, but services reduced to MNCH and EPI.

During the first half of the project of 2019, 7 health facilities are planned to be closed as agreed with UNHCR and health services were mainstreamed with public health facilities. In remaining 6 health facilities, MNCH and EPI services continued for the entire year which will be mainstreamed by the end of December 2019. Another component of Advocacy on TB Prevention was included in 5 selected Refugee Villages including Surkhab, Saranan, Muhammad Khel, Malgagai and Katwai. During the fiscal year, TF successfully support more than 191,000 Afghan Refugees in terms of health services and mainstreamed 7 health facilities.

**Safe from the Start under Livelihood:**

The second phase of 2018 of Safe from the start (SFS) was started under the agreement with UNHCR from July 01, 2018 and ended on Dec 31, 2018, the phase was initiated with 5 trades that includes Gillim & Carpet, Tailoring, Hand Embroidery, Machine Embroidery, and Art and Craft. Under the Computer & English Language 10 young beneficiaries have been trained. This phase of SFS accommodated 60 women who successfully completed their credit hours and graduated after formal examination from Trade Testing Board (TTB).

The first phase of 2019 of SFS started from January 1, 2019 and ends up by June 30, 2019. During this phase, UNHCR has awarded another skill center to be established in Hazara Town to cater more women beneficiaries. TF enrolled 120 beneficiaries who successfully graduated in their respective trades. For Hazara Town, only three trades were approved that includes Carpet & Gillium, Hand Embroidery and Art and Craft. In the end, all beneficiaries have received tool kits so that they can initiate their own business.

78 children of enrolled trainees/beneficiaries were facilitated under Child Care Center in both center who develop their skills including Language, Cognitive, Social & Emotional, Gross motor and fine motor skills. The purpose of the center is to support women beneficiaries by taking care of their children who cannot let unattended at home and not school going. Under this activity, children learn several concept and skills and also prevented from any type exploitation.

Along with skill training, beneficiaries also received sessions on S/GBV, Literacy & Numeracy and Health & Hygiene. Different tools and examples along with manual used to explain the concepts which also effect the life of beneficiaries in positive manner.



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### **Program for Poverty Reduction (PPR)**

The project titled "Program for Poverty Reduction" has been launched by PPAF with the generous funding from Government of Italy's. The project has to be implemented in bordering areas of Balochistan out of which Taraqee Foundation is implementing the project in Union Council Saddar Muslim Bagh. The project is comprising of different phases i.e. phase - I has been done dedicatedly for institutional development / SM; phase-II has covered economic activities planned in the phase I and phase III supported the integrated implementation of other components under PPR including Health, Education, Community Physical Infrastructure and Livelihood Enhancement Program;

Batch II extension has also planned to provide economic support to uncovered areas of the UC and would be implementing in integrated way where all the interventions would be implemented to focus the felt needs identified in Village Development Plans (VDP) and Union Council Development Plan (UCDP).

### **Social Mobilization / Institution Development:**

During the Fiscal year, In total TF has formed 177 Community Organization, 14 Village Organizations and 1 Local Support Organization (LSO). Recognizing the efforts of LSO members, they have strengthened their linkages with various national and international development sectors i.e; Asian bank, Balochistan Nutrition Program for Mother and Children's (BNPMC).

In the reporting period, TF has also arranged various trainings for Community Organization (CO) / Village Organization (VO) members on Women Leadership/ Gender Mainstreaming, common interest groups. There were 24 females and 48 male participants trained in the said eras. The trainings were provided to trained LSO members. As result, participants appreciated the provision of knowledge to community on such topics. This contributed to timely initiate and complete the election process among all tiers.

Analyzing the structure of LSO from its strength and sustainability aspects, LSO is in need to receive a grant for its institutional strengthening along with refresher trainings on proposal writing, financial management which is highly important for an organization to keep it sustained soon after ending the financial support of PPR. TF completed all its trainings planned under all components, developed and submitted the revised version of 14 village development plan (VDPs) and 1 union council development plan (UCDP) to PPAF. Conducted regional workshop for highlighting the best practices and lesson learnt as experienced during implementation of PPR project.

Coordination meeting with health and education, donors, LSO played a proactive role by conduction of health and education forums for sharing the issues and achievements. Analyzing PPR outcome, the said facilities provided a base to enhance the capacity delivery along with timely economic support to LSO and students. During the reporting year, completed interventions were successfully handed over to respective communities.

### **Environment & Infrastructure (E&I)**

Environment and Infrastructure program focuses on poverty eradication through provision of improved community based infrastructure schemes. The types of schemes under the program

are mainly agriculture, irrigation and drinking water related that includes irrigation channel lining, water storage reservoirs, Karez rehabilitation and extension, pipeline irrigation and drinking water supply, TIP along with flood protection schemes. Apart from the enlisted schemes E&I is focused to execute needs based small scale infrastructure schemes under its regular and emergency response projects.



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### Community Physical Infrastructure

During the reporting period TF has completed 20 schemes under environment & infrastructure program in union council Saddar Muslim Bagh. The completed CPI schemes includes; 03 Karez rehabilitation and extension, 04 water storage reservoirs, 02 channel lining, 02 pipeline irrigation, 01 flood protection, 07 drinking water supply scheme and 02 solar (TIP) .

All interventions were followed by mobilization processes designed to aggregate household preferences into community demands for identifying sustainable and environmentally friendly projects at the grassroots level. Within this framework, community ownership is secured through a cost sharing mechanism where participating community organizations are encouraged to share project costs and arrange maintenance funds.

Due to slack season, work progress was slower but TF make it done and will be handed over after final inspection. Communities are dedicatedly worked on schemes and provided fruitful results.

It is anticipated that these small scale infrastructure schemes played a pivotal role in livelihood enhancement of the vulnerable communities. It was realized by respective communities that infrastructure have schemes have increased 35% of irrigation water and provide clean drinking as well.

### Health, Education and Nutrition:

**Health & Nutrition:** the poor beneficiaries were supported health facilities includes 1 Reproductive Health Center (RHC), 1 Basic Health Unit (BHU) and 1 community health center which as whole provided health care services to 14596 patients (Men, Women, Boys and Girls). Most of the patients have arrived for general OPD and available medicines provided. The health facilities are functioning well and the OPD figure explains that it is the top most priority for the area concerned. HHs latrines have completed in 12 VOs with its construction in the perspective of disable persons. Conduction of 142 health session have been completed with the support of trained Community Resource Person (CRPs) that provided base to the beneficiaries to adopt new approaches of health and hygiene. Health and hygiene training was also conducted. This event supported the beneficiaries to properly use the latrine and also analyzed the outcome of before and after interventions.

District Development Forum (DDF) was conducted upon sharing of progress and issues related to health and relevant stakeholders taken over the charge of adopted facilities of Urgus and Srasalawata.

**Education:** During the reporting quarter student's incentives 1200 packages of (bags, stationary and reading & writing materials) have been purchased and provided in close consultation of education department and LSO.

Teachers have completed their refresher course for "How to bring more improvement in teaching and learning methods", during the reporting year more than 9600 students were benefited from education facilities.

Teacher training was also completed for the teacher of 16 schools. Establishment of Innovative Communication Technology (ICT) Centers in government schools, 2 English learning centers in the potential pockets to capacitate the students in English and other skills.



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### **Livelihood Enterprise Development:**

Under livelihood component, TF economically supported the working communities of Saddar UC of Muslim Bagh through entrepreneurial activities like establishment shops and livestock heads and building the capacity of unskilled workers to become successful entrepreneurs.

Trained 60 Men upon innovative techniques in agriculture and irrigation and 33 women in kitchen gardening. They were provided pruning tool kits along with best variety of vegetable seeds so that these people were capacitated to manage their farms and their livelihood were uplifted as well.

With efforts of livelihood team of TF, the recycling of CLF fund at the beneficiary's level was ensured and the same activity has been managed by LSO appropriately. The training of Common Interest Group (CIG) has also been completed along with exposé visit to FAO FFS Noshki. These event supported the growers to know the social enterprise as done by FAO as well as initiation of common business at project area level. CIG was provided a grant for establishment of fruit plants nursery. 35 poor women's have been trained in vocational training. Intervention played a pivotal role to enhance livelihood of the poor people of the targeted constituency in a true manner.

Provided that the assets benefits transferred to community ultra-Vulnerable poor members, TF has also facilitated by providing them Enterprise Development Training upon assets management. As per criteria of PPAF, these beneficiaries are not more than score 18 as they only considered ultra-poor. The ones who have taken the assets have also received the training on Enterprise Development Training module.

### **United Nations Office for Project Services UNOPS**

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is a UN agency that helps its UN and other partners to provide peace and security, humanitarian and development solutions. UNOPS is focused on implementation, with a commitment to UN values and private sector efficiency and worked as third-party implementer for other UN agencies.

During March 2018, UNOPS has announced a project on behalf of UNDP to build the capacity of government employees that will be the part of General Elections 2018. The main purpose of the project is to strengthen Electoral and Legislative Processes with the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP). UNOPS is supporting UNDP in the training component of election officials in Islamabad and the provinces of Punjab and Baluchistan for 2018 General Elections in Pakistan. Trainings were as follows:

- Arrange 299 trainings for Presiding and Sr. Assistant Presiding Officers;
- Arrange 795 trainings for Assistant presiding and Polling Officers;

Taraqee Foundation has awarded the project for 2 divisions namely Kech and Zhob. The scope of work of Taraqee Foundation is to provide logistics, event management and reporting. Taraqee Foundation provided coordination services to make these trainings successful in limited timelines. Taraqee Foundation also supported UNOPS and Election Commission in reporting the attendance and variation in the targets if any. Taraqee Foundation completed its job by supporting different

stakeholders and eventually supported trainings, resulting an overall numbers of trainees as per following:

- ❖ Half-day Trainings = 6487
- ❖ 2-Day's Trainings = 1556



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### Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

**Location of the Project:** Union Council Kach Amakzai, District Loralai, Balochistan.

#### **Project Beneficiaries:**

Direct beneficiaries: 425 local House Holds, 200 Students of UOB & SBK.

Indirect beneficiaries: 2021 House Holds comprising of app: 15\*165 souls, including nomads, migratory herders, share cropper, farm laborers and Afghan Refugees.

#### **Background & Description of the Project:**

This project is designed to demonstrate two types of concepts (Strengthening and promoting Fine Arts Department of University of Balochistan and Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Capacity building and IWRM interventions in Chinjan villages of District Loralai.

The project has not only strengthened the capacity of fine arts department towards enhancement of livelihood opportunities but also provided a base for ensuring social cohesion among Afghans and Local Population. The project also supported such individual to perform/serve at higher level and become successful artist.

The activities designed for up scaling the IWRM concepts were quietly focused upon ecosystem that directly contributed in increasing the discharge of Karez (indigenous source of water for irrigation and drinking purpose) and ground water recharge in the water shed area but also ensured the un-interrupted supplies of water to the command area.

Fine Arts Departments of University of Balochistan and Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University have strengthened by enhancing capacity of training space, conduction of training courses of drawing, design and sculptures. This also enhanced livelihood opportunities for the youths both refugees and hosts and also place of diverse and vibrant group of artists, musician's students dedicated to excellence in harnessing the skills to produce quality product which can positively impact the province artists.

Trainings activities played a key role to build the capacity of the growers in innovative techniques of integrated water resource management particularly WASH, watershed management and agriculture production. This also supported the growers to run their farm activities in the proper way which ultimately contributed to enhance the livelihood of respective communities.

The achievements have made possible by increasing the flow of Karez through rehabilitation of water abstracting Mother Wells, controlling water losses in the conveyance and distribution sections of command area. The inclusion of women of the area includes most vulnerable segment (women, adolescent girls, children and elderly) have successfully ensured in the developmental process by focusing their activities like, capacity building events, construction of washing pads an area for social meetings and carrying out their daily chores of cloth washing. It was realized by respective community that various schemes of water conservation and management has provided economic benefit to 100% population of project area.

The project design takes its basis from multi sectoral investment approach and aims at addressing food insecurity, health, WASH, Nutrition and building resilience of the drought affected communities residing in Union Council Kach Amak zai of District Loralai. The planned deliverables such as check dames and construction of infrastructure schemes either in the command area or in watershed area directly supported the farming communities by increasing the discharge of water sources (Karezes, springs) up to 35% and overall uplifted the livelihood of respective communities.



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### **Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Killa Saifullah**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of IWRM project was started from July 01, 2018 and ended on June 20, 2019, the phase was initiated with same interventions and implementation approach includes community engagement.

The project has been designed and implemented in the context to support the community in water conservation and management practices. Where the province is not conserving enough water to meet the growers demand in water sufficiency. Same as widespread poverty and prolong drought also affected both refugee and host population in Balochistan.

To cater the needs of water sufficiency Integrated Water Resource Management "IWRM" is one such project, started by the GIZ – RMSP, aimed to introduce innovative approaches and enhance the water availability and provide economic support to the farming communities by collaborating directly with the farmers at the grass root level.

**Project Goal and Objectives:** To develop and promote social cohesion among refugees and hosting communities by providing economic support through applying IWRM techniques for sustainable livelihood opportunities,

The overall objective of the proposed project has been envisaged as inclusive economic growth and social welfare of farming communities by innovatively developing and managing their water and land resources through conservation and management practices.

In the proposed project site of District Killa Saifullah, TF has been targeted the following villages i.e. Karr Baikar, Karr Wadyar, Urgusai, Bazorai and Mazhlara of District Killa Saifullah in Balochistan with total population of 625 households.

In addition to direct beneficiaries, 1850 indirect beneficiary household comprising of app: 12950 individuals, including seasonal nomads, migratory herders, share cropper, farm laborers and Afghan refugees also benefited from project interventions.

**Achievements:** Under IWRM Project, various economic activities have been successfully completed these includes; Pipe in conveyance section of Kareze (indigenous source of water) its proper rehabilitation, 2 water supply schemes, 1harvesting structure, 7 storage water reservoirs, 13 loose stone structures, 4 land development, 250 construction of eyebrows in watershed areas, 6 flood protection walls, 1 spur, 2 diversion wall, 2 washing pads for women and capacity building events includes, Water Conservation & Management techniques and Joint staff training with Government line departments on IWRM.

Rehabilitation & restoration of various productive activities related to water successfully increased the volume of irrigation water up to 45%. These activities resulted as relief & declared as best remedy for conservation of more water as consumed for 1000 extra plants in project area.

Completion of these activities also provided an employment opportunity to 220 families of both the host and refugee's population in term of earning good income of PKR 1.3 million by refugees and PKR, 1.07 million earned by host communities worked as skilled and unskilled labor on daily wages and create harmony among both communities.

Major economic activities include land development and cultivation of fodder having a high content carrying 10 to 12 % proteins with multi cuttings for their small and large ruminants. Under land development activity about 50 acres have been increased in command area of respective villages of Urgusai, Karr of Saddar Muslim Bagh. The newly developed land has brought under cultivation particularly for enter cropping like fodder and plantation of several variety of apples (MM1, Kaja, Tor Kulu apricot Red).



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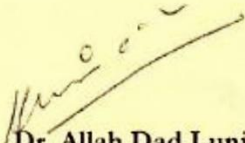
In the context of water scarcity in the area, water channel, check dams of loose stones, rehabilitation of karez and new water course played a productive role in controlling the seepage and increasing 50% of storage capacity of irrigation water, reduced conveyance losses enabled the growers to irrigate the Rabi and Kharif crops sufficiently.

The technical support of GIZ-RMSP office, monitoring and facilitation visits by IUCN, cooperation of respective community and guidance of TF management during implementation of IWRM Project is acknowledged.

**AUDITORS:**

The present auditor M/s Grant Thornton Anjum Rehman (Chartered Accountants) offered themselves for appointment as external auditors for the financial year 2020.

On behalf of the Board



**Dr. Allah Dad Luni**  
Chairman

**Date: October 06, 2019**

**Place: Quetta**



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Taraqee Foundation [A Company setup under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed)]

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Taraqee Foundation - A Company setup under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 [repealed]** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2019**, and the income and expenditure statement, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, income and expenditure statement, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2019 and of the surplus, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 1.2 to the financial statement which states that currently, the Company is in process of renewing its license under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed) from Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan as required by circular No. 02/2015 dated January 01, 2015. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

**Chartered Accountants**

Member of Grant Thornton International Ltd  
Offices in Karachi & Islamabad



## Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the income and expenditure statement, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows statement together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Imran Afzal.

  
Chartered Accountants  
Lahore

Dated: October 07, 2019

# TARAQEE FOUNDATION

(A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)

## Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	4	29,229,075	20,556,377
Intangible assets	5	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>29,229,075</b>	<b>20,556,377</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Advances	6	5,519,448	27,398,195
Advance tax - net	7	1,489,404	939,892
Security deposits and prepayments	8	938,913	861,000
Bank balances	9	36,522,209	28,948,957
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>44,469,974</b>	<b>58,148,044</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>73,699,049</b>	<b>78,704,421</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current</b>			
Deferred grants	10	10,651,751	21,449,381
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>10,651,751</b>	<b>21,449,381</b>
<b>Current</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	24,070,162	25,220,098
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>34,721,913</b>	<b>46,669,479</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>38,977,136</b>	<b>32,034,942</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment	12	-	-
<b>Accumulated surplus</b>		<b>38,977,136</b>	<b>32,034,942</b>
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>	13		

The annexed notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

*Signature*

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR



**TARAQEE FOUNDATION**

( A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)

# Statement of Income and Expenditure And Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended June 30, 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Income/Grant</b>			
Grant income	10	247,535,541	137,618,102
RHC income	14	-	1,045,054
Other income	15	11,507,276	1,701,096
<b>Total income</b>		<b>259,042,817</b>	<b>140,364,252</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Project cost	16	(247,535,541)	(137,618,102)
Administrative expenses	17	(4,467,998)	(4,423,010)
RHC expenditure	18	(27,448)	(1,441,619)
Finance cost	19	(69,636)	(44,416)
Other expenses	20	-	(1,767,504)
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>(252,100,623)</b>	<b>(145,294,651)</b>
<b>Net surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>6,942,194</b>	<b>(4,930,399)</b>
Taxation	21	-	-
<b>Net surplus / (deficit) for the year after tax</b>		<b>6,942,194</b>	<b>(4,930,399)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to income & expenditure		-	-
Surplus on revaluation carried out during the year		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income & expenditure		-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>6,942,194</b>	<b>(4,930,399)</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

G.M.A.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

**TARAQEE FOUNDATION**

(A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)

# Statement of Changes in Equity

## For the year ended June 30, 2019


	Accumulated Surplus	Revaluation Surplus	Total
	Rupees		
<b>Balance as at July 01, 2017</b>	2,865,604	34,299,737	38,965,341
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	(4,930,399)	-	(4,930,399)
Transferred from revaluation surplus on revaluation of property, and equipment to accumulated surplus	34,299,737	(34,299,737)	-
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2018</b>	<b>32,034,942</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,034,942</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<b>6,942,194</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,942,194</b>
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2019</b>	<b>38,977,136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,977,136</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

*Signature*



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

**TARAQEE FOUNDATION***( A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)***Statement of Cash Flow**  
**For the year ended June 30, 2019**


	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year	6,942,194	(4,930,399)
<b>Adjustments for non cash and other items</b>		
Depreciation	2,016,442	3,177,483
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	1,767,504
Amortization of deferred grant	(247,535,541)	(137,818,102)
Finance cost	69,636	44,416
	(245,449,463)	(132,828,689)
<b>Operating deficit before changes in working capital</b>	<b>(238,507,269)</b>	<b>(137,559,098)</b>
<b>(Increase) / decrease in current assets</b>		
Advances	21,878,747	3,096,954
Security deposits and prepayments	(77,913)	200,000
	21,800,834	3,296,954
<b>Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities</b>		
Accrued liabilities	(1,149,936)	(21,897,890)
	(1,149,936)	(21,897,890)
<b>Cash (used in) operations</b>	<b>(217,856,371)</b>	<b>(156,160,034)</b>
Grants received - net	236,737,911	144,446,217
Income tax paid	(549,512)	(265,962)
Financial charges paid	(69,636)	(44,416)
<b>Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>	<b>18,262,392</b>	<b>(12,024,195)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(10,689,140)	(17,386,000)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	36,627,553
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(10,689,140)</b>	<b>19,241,553</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	-	-
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>7,573,252</b>	<b>7,217,358</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	28,948,957	21,731,599
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>36,522,209</b>	<b>28,948,957</b>

*The annexed notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

gmc



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

IFRS 9 'Financial Instrument' in respect of companies holding financial assets due from the Government, the requirements contained in 'IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) with respect to application of Expected Credit Losses are deferred till July 2021 as a result of notification issued by Security and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' — This standard introduces a single five-step model for revenue recognition with a comprehensive framework based on core principle that an entity should recognize revenue representing the transfer of promised goods or services under separate performance obligations under the contract to customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. IFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue standards: IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts, and the related interpretations on revenue recognition.

The changes laid down by these standards do not have any significant impact on these financial statements of the Company. However, related changes to the accounting policies have been made in these financial statements.

**2.3 New standards/amendments to approved accounting standards and new interpretations which are not effective during the year:**

IFRS 16 'Leases' will be effective for the Company's annual accounting period beginning July 1, 2019. It will result in almost all leases being recognized on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognized. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. At present the Company is in the process of determining the impacts of application of IFRS 16 on future financial statements of the Company.

Additionally there are other new standards, certain amendments and an interpretations to the approved accounting and reporting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2019. However, these will not have any significant impact on the financial reporting of the Company and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

**2.4 Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that are not yet notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).**

In addition to the above, following standards have been issued by IASB which are yet to be notified by the SECP for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan;

**Standard or Interpretation**

IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts

The Company is in process of assessing the impact of these standards on the financial statements of the Company.

**2.5 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

**2.6 Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is the entity's functional currency.

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# Notes to the financial statements

## For the year ended June 30, 2019

### **2.7 Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumption that effect application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision effects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision effects both current and future periods.

Judgements and estimates made by management that may have a significant risk of material adjustment to the financial statements in subsequent years are as follows:

- recoverable amount, residual values and useful lives of property and equipment;
- useful lives and residual values of intangibles assets;
- fair value of investments;
- provision for income taxes; and
- disclosure and assessment of contingencies;

### **3 Significant accounting policies**

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

#### **3.1 Income recognition**

Grants related to income are accounted for in accordance with the requirement of IAS-20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance" i.e. Grants are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related cost which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Grants related to fixed assets, whether received in cash or kind are recognized as deferred income and amortized over the life of assets from the month in which assets are available for intended use.

- Profit on bank balances is recognized on a time proportionate basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the applicable rate

- Revenue is recognized when or as performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised service to a customer, and control either transfers over time or at a point in time. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and government levies.

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## Notes to the financial statements

### For the year ended June 30, 2019

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#### **3.2 Property and equipment**

##### **Operating assets - Owned**

Property and equipment except freehold land is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any except freehold land which is stated at cost.

Cost includes costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company's management.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to income and expenditure statement as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired. Gains and losses on disposals of assets, if any, are charged to income and expenditure statement.

##### **Depreciation**

Depreciation on property and equipment except freehold land is charged on the reducing balance method so as to write off the depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives at the rates mentioned in Note 4 to the financial statements. Full month's depreciation is charged in the month of purchase while no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

##### **De-recognition**

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is charged to income and expenditure statement in the year of derecognition of asset.

##### **Operating assets - Donated**

Property and equipment, not returnable to the donors, are stated at assessed values less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged over their expected useful lives at the rates mentioned in Note 4 to the financial statements.

##### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. These are amortized using the straight line method reflecting the pattern in which economic benefits of the asset are consumed by the Company.

#### **3.3 Advances, prepayments and other receivables**

These are initially stated at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless these contain significant financing component in which case they are recognized at fair value, subsequently these are measured at cost using effective interest method. Impairment loss against doubtful advances, prepayments and other receivables is made on a judgment basis, provision of which may differ in the future years based on the actual experience. The difference in provision, if any, is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure.

#### **3.4 Accrued Liabilities**

Accrued liabilities are recognized initially at cost which is a fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

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## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

### **3.4 Impairment**

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset or group of assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of such asset is estimated and impairment loss is recognized in income and expenditure statement.

### **3.5 Financial assets and liabilities**

#### **(i) Financial Asset at Amortized cost**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flow represents solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognized directly in profit or loss.

#### **(ii) Financial Asset at Fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

#### **(iii) Financial Asset at Fair value through profit or loss**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income or assets that are designated at fair value through profit or loss using fair value option, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Equity instrument financial assets are measured at fair value at and subsequent to initial recognition. Changes in fair value of these financial assets are normally recognized in profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Where an election is made to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently remeasured to fair value, 'amortized cost or cost as the case may be. Any gain or loss on the recognition and de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are derecognized when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. Assets or liabilities that are not contractual in nature and that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed by the Government are not the financial instruments of the Company.

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## Notes to the financial statements

### For the year ended June 30, 2019

**3.6 Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed on profit or loss.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender or substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange and modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

**3.7 Impairment**

**Financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The Company applies the simplified approach to recognize lifetime expected credit losses for trade debts, due from customers and contract assets.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Company recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

**Non financial assets**

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value-in-use. Value-in-use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized at the fair value of the consideration given or received at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial asset or part thereof is de-recognized when the Company loses control of the contractual rights. Control is deemed to be lost if the Company realizes the rights of the benefits specified in the contracts, the right expires or the Company surrenders those rights. A financial liability or part thereof is removed from Statement of Financial Position when it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

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# Notes to the financial statements

## For the year ended June 30, 2019

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**3.8 Off-setting of financial assets and liabilities**

A financial asset and financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legal enforceable right to set off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**3.9 Provisions**

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation . However, provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

**3.10 Expenses**

All expenses are recognized in the income and expenditure statement on accrual basis.

**3.11 Cash and Cash Equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balances with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

**3.12 Taxation****Current**

Tax charge for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rates of taxation after taking into account the applicable tax credits and tax rebates realized , if any.

**Deferred**

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all taxable differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable differences and deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

The Company has not provided for taxation in these financial statements as the Company is a not for profit organization as defined under 2 (36) of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and is entitled for tax credit u/s 100C.

**3.13 Project costs**

These are amortized against grants when expenses are incurred on projects, including staff training and other project related expenses.

**3.14 Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. At each reporting date monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are taken to Income and Expenditure Statement.

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**TARAQEE FOUNDATION**
*( A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)*
**Notes to the financial statements**
**For the year ended June 30, 2019**

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>4 Property and equipment</b>			
Operating fixed assets	4.1 & 4.1.1	27,229,075	8,556,377
Capital Work in progress	4.3 & 4.3.1	2,000,000	12,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,229,075</b>	<b>20,556,377</b>

**4.1 Operating fixed assets**

Description	Land -freehold ( Rupees )	Building on freehold land ( Rupees )	Vehicles ( Rupees )	Furniture and fittings ( Rupees )	Office and electric equipment ( Rupees )	Computer equipment ( Rupees )	Total ( Rupees )
Balance as at July 01, 2017	1,600,000	40,414,392	8,958,724	5,896,794	13,853,864	9,753,471	80,477,245
Additions	-	-	4,644,000	132,500	153,500	456,000	5,386,000
Disposals	(1,600,000)	(40,414,392)	-	-	-	-	(42,014,392)
Balance as at June 30, 2018	-	-	13,602,724	6,029,294	14,007,364	10,209,471	43,848,853
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>							
Balance as at July 01, 2017	-	2,358,787	7,860,493	4,564,632	12,603,450	8,346,986	35,734,328
Charge for the year	-	1,260,548	707,458	290,724	364,171	554,584	3,177,483
Depreciation on disposed off assets	-	(3,619,335)	-	-	-	-	(3,619,335)
Balance as at June 30, 2018	-	-	8,567,949	4,855,356	12,967,821	8,901,550	35,292,476
Balance as at July 01, 2018	-	-	13,602,724	6,029,294	14,007,364	10,209,471	43,848,853
Additions	20,000,000	-	-	-	206,000	483,140	20,689,140
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2019	20,000,000	-	13,602,724	6,029,294	14,213,364	10,692,611	64,537,993
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>							
Balance as at July 01, 2018	-	-	8,567,949	4,855,356	12,967,821	8,901,550	35,292,476
Charge for the year	-	-	1,006,955	234,787	281,852	492,848	2,016,442
Depreciation on disposed off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2019	-	-	9,574,904	5,090,143	13,249,473	9,394,398	37,308,918
Net book value as at 2018	-	-	5,034,775	1,173,938	1,039,743	1,307,921	8,556,377
Net book value as at 2019	20,000,000	-	4,027,820	939,151	963,891	1,298,213	27,229,075
Rate of depreciation (%)	-	5	20	20	25	30	

4.1.1 It includes land amounting to Rs. 20 million held in name of CEO on behalf of Taraqee Foundation. This land is included in the financials on basis of the undertaking provided by the CEO that he will transfer the land in the name of Company by June 2020.

4.2 Depreciation charged for the year has been allocated as under:

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Project cost	16	1,778,569	1,810,661
Administrative expenditures	17	237,873	242,358
RHC expenditures	18	-	1,124,484
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,016,442</b>	<b>3,177,483</b>

**4.3 Capital Work in Progress**

Advance paid for purchase of land	4.3.1	2,000,000	12,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>

4.3.1 It includes land amounting to Rs. 2 million held in name of CEO on behalf of Taraqee Foundation. This land is included in the financials on basis of the undertaking provided by the CEO that he will transfer the land in the name of Company by June 2020.



**TARAQEE FOUNDATION***(A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)*

## Notes to the financial statements

### For the year ended June 30, 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>12 Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment</b>			
Opening balance		-	34,299,737
Surplus realized on disposal		-	(34,299,737)
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>13 Contingencies and commitments</b>			
There are no known contingencies and commitments as at June 30, 2019. (2018: Nil).			
<b>14 RHC income</b>			
Medicine income		-	151,026
OPD income		-	123,004
Delivery fee		-	133,972
Dilatation and Curettage (D&C)		-	54,850
Ultra sound fee		-	27,400
Ambulance income		-	542,002
Laboratory fee		-	12,800
<b>Total</b>		-	1,045,054
<b>15 Other income</b>			
Income from:			
<b>-financial assets</b>			
Bank profit		4,895,659	1,616,207
<b>-other than financial assets</b>			
Other income	15.1	6,611,617	84,669
<b>Total</b>		11,507,276	1,701,086

15.1 This includes liabilities written back amounting to Rs. 6.3 million (2018: Nil)

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>16 Project cost</b>			
Salaries, wages and other benefits		69,373,652	58,380,769
POL and maintenance		8,290,558	4,167,660
Printing and stationery		947,911	1,253,549
Communication		745,617	602,459
Utilities		1,832,986	1,701,804
Depreciation	4.2	1,778,569	1,810,661
Consultancy charges		1,200,000	547,000
Office rent		3,104,224	2,402,767
Repairs and maintenance- premises		146,420	427,753
Repairs and maintenance- equipment		54,150	709,481
Vehicle rent		5,448,733	3,852,276
Office supplies		616,419	496,479
Traveling, boarding and lodging		1,001,542	1,081,423
Capacity development & Community Trainings		28,700,000	20,772,267
Meetings, orientations and workshops		8,223,445	8,179,191
Establishment of Musicology Hall - University of Balochistan		11,284,341	-
Support of community schools		7,775,329	16,132,391
Education and health initiatives		6,893,815	6,165,105
Livelihood & Enterprises		10,260,330	3,094,348
Community Physical Infrastructure schemes		59,191,374	5,347,913
Miscellaneous		666,126	492,786
<b>Total</b>		247,535,541	137,618,102

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**TARAQEE FOUNDATION***( A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)***Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended June 30, 2019**

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>17 Administrative expenses</b>			
Salaries, wages and other benefits		2,466,749	2,272,807
Utilities		108,260	92,067
Vehicle running and maintenance cost		124,000	88,224
Depreciation	4.2	237,873	242,358
Office rent		943,016	765,831
Traveling, boarding and lodging		-	134,224
Audit remuneration	17.1	290,000	290,000
Legal and professional		207,200	467,823
Office running cost and office supplies		90,900	69,676
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,467,998</b>	<b>4,423,010</b>

**17.1 Auditor's remuneration**

Audit Fee	280,000	280,000
Out of Pocket Expense	10,000	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>18 RHC Expenditure</b>			
POL and maintenance		-	234,388
Depreciation	4.2	-	1,124,464
Vehicle repair and maintenance		-	23,090
Medicine and supplies		-	59,677
Office supplies		25,035	-
Miscellaneous		2,413	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,448</b>	<b>1,441,619</b>
<b>19 Finance cost</b>			
Bank charges		69,636	44,416
<b>Total</b>		<b>69,636</b>	<b>44,416</b>

**20 Other expenses**

Loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	1,767,504
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,767,504</b>

**21 Taxation**

Provision for income taxation has not been made during the year as the Company is not for profit organization under section 2(36) of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and is entitled for tax credit under section 100C of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

**22 Transactions with related parties**

The transactions and balances with related parties, other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, are as under:

Sr.#	Relationship	Description	2019	2018
1	CEO	Land held in fiduciary capacity	20,000,000	-
2	CEO	Land held in fiduciary capacity	2,000,000	-
3	Chairman BOD	Interest free short term loan received for the purpose of closure of running project.	2,100,000	-
4	CEO	Interest free short term loan to meet administrative expenses	-	2,310,000
5	CEO	Loan repaid during the year	812,000	-

**TARAQEE FOUNDATION**

(A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended June 30, 2019

**23 Remuneration of Chief Executive and Directors**

Description	2019			2018		
	Chief Executive	Executives	Directors	Chief Executive	Executives	Directors
	-----Rupees-----					
Managerial remuneration	4,012,122	3,892,727	-	2,354,022	3,607,867	-
House rent allowance	1,805,454	1,796,727	-	1,059,310	1,623,541	-
Medical allowance	401,212	399,273	-	235,402	360,786	-
Utilities	401,212	399,273	-	235,402	360,786	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,620,000</b>	<b>6,688,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,884,136</b>	<b>5,952,980</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

23.1 All directors except CEO are non-executive and working without any remuneration.

23.2 Chief Executive Officer is not provided with facility of company maintained vehicle.

**24 Number of employees**

Total number of employees as at year end

Average number of employees during the year end

	2019	2018
Total number of employees as at year end	177	111
Average number of employees during the year end	173	142

**25 Financial Risk Management**

The Company has exposures to following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market Risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

**25.1 Credit risk and concentration of credit risk**

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter parties fail completely to perform as contracted.

Credit risk arises principally from advances, security deposits, other receivables and bank balances. Out of total financial assets of Rs. 44,469 million (2018: Rs. 58,148 million), the financial assets that are subject to credit risk amounts to Rs. 44,469 million (2018: Rs. 58,148 million).

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings or to historical information about counterparty default rate. The table below shows the bank balances held with some major counterparties at the balance sheet date.

Banks	Rating		Agency	2019	2018
	Short term	Long term		Rupees	Rupees
Allied Bank Limited	A 1+	AA+	PACRA	24,946,604	869,087
Bank Al Falah Limited	A 1+	AA+	PACRA	11,531,316	27,943,802
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS	44,285	44,355
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A 1+	AAA	PACRA	4	91,713
<b>Total</b>				<b>36,522,209</b>	<b>28,948,957</b>

**25.2 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk reflects Company's inability in rising funds to meet commitments. The management closely monitor's Company's liquidity and cash flow position to ensure adequate liquidity and manage the assets keeping in view the liquidity position.

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**TARAQEE FOUNDATION**

( A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Carrying amount 2019 ( Rupees )	Less than one year ( Rupees )	One to five years ( Rupees )	More than five years ( Rupees )
Trade and other payables	24,070,162	24,070,162	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	Carrying amount 2018 ( Rupees )	Less than one year ( Rupees )	One to five years ( Rupees )	More than five years ( Rupees )
Trade and other payables	25,220,098	25,220,098	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**25.3 Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will effect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

**a) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not exposed to currency risk as on date of statement of financial position.

**b) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates.

At the reporting date, the variable interest rate profile of the Company's significant interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

Variable rate instruments	2019 Effective rate of interest	2018 Effective rate of interest	2019 Carrying value in Rupees	2018 Carrying value in Rupees
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Bank Balances	5.75% to 10.00%	4% to 5%	36,622,209	28,948,957
<b>Total</b>			<b>36,622,209</b>	<b>28,948,957</b>

**Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments**

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) surplus for the year by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit and loss 100 bp	
	Increase	Decrease
	----- (Rupees) -----	
<b>As at June 30, 2019</b>		
Cash flow sensitivity -variable rate financial assets	366,222	(366,222)
	Profit and loss 100 bp	
	Increase	Decrease
	----- (Rupees) -----	
<b>As at June 30, 2018</b>		
Cash flow sensitivity -variable rate financial assets	289,490	(289,490)

The sensitivity analysis prepared is not necessarily indicative of the effects on surplus for the year and assets / liabilities of the Company.

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**TARAQEE FOUNDATION***( A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)***Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended June 30, 2019****c) Other price risk**

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

**25.4 Financial instruments by categories**

	Total	
	2019	2018
	----- (Rupees) -----	
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>		
Advances	5,519,448	27,398,195
Advance Tax - Net	1,489,404	539,892
Security deposits and prepayments	938,913	861,000
Bank balances	36,622,209	29,946,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,469,974</b>	<b>58,146,044</b>

	Total	
	2019	2018
	----- (Rupees) -----	
<b>Financial Liabilities at amortized cost</b>		
Trade and other payables	24,070,162	25,220,098
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>

**25.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities**

Fair value is the amount that would be received on sale of an asset or paid on transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets including their levels in fair value hierarchy for financial instruments. It does not include fair value information for financial assets not measured at fair value if carrying amount is reasonably in approximation of fair value.

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**TARAQEE FOUNDATION**

( A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended June 30, 2019

	Carrying amount						Fair value			
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total			
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
<b>30-Jun-19</b>										
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>										
<b>Current Assets</b>										
Advances	5,519,448	-	5,519,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance tax - net	1,489,404	-	1,489,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits and prepayments	938,913	-	938,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	36,522,209	-	36,522,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>44,469,974</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,469,974</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Financial assets not measured at fair value**

**Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost**

**Non current liabilities**

**Current liabilities**

Trade and other payables	24,070,162	-	24,070,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,070,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**30-Jun-18**

**Financial assets not measured at fair value**

**Current Assets**

	Carrying amount						Fair value			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Available for sale instruments	Fair value through profit or loss	Other financial instruments	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees						Rupees			
Advances	-	-	-	-	27,398,195	27,398,195	-	-	-	-
Advance tax - net	-	-	-	-	939,892	939,892	-	-	-	-
Security deposits and prepayments	-	-	-	-	861,000	861,000	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	28,948,957	-	-	-	-	28,948,957	-	-	-	-
	<b>28,948,957</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,199,087</b>	<b>58,148,044</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>28,948,957</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,199,087</b>	<b>58,148,044</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Financial liabilities not measured at fair value**

**Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost**

**Non current liabilities**

**Current liabilities**

Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	25,220,098	25,220,098	-	-	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>	<b>25,220,098</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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**TARAQEE FOUNDATION**

(A company registered under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984 - Now Companies Act, 2017)

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## Notes to the financial statements

### For the year ended June 30, 2019

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**25.6 Financial risk management objectives**

The Company finances its operations through donated funds with a view of maintaining a reasonable mix among the various sources of finance to minimize risk. Taken as a whole, risk arising from the Company's financial instruments is limited as there is no significant exposure to market risk in respect of such instruments.

**26 Summary of Significant transactions and events**

- 26.1** During the year the Company has made addition of land amounting to Rs. 20,000,000 in property and equipment as per note no. 4.1.1.
- 26.2** During the year additional grant from donor Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) amounting to Rs. 51,198,971.40 was received for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Strengthening of Fine Arts Department.
- 26.3** During the year additional grant was received from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) amounting to Rs. 46,696,270 for provision of MNCH & Preventive Health Care Services, Livelihood and GBV Programming for Afghan Refuge.


**27 Date of authorization for issue**

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 06, 2019.

**28 General**

- 28.1** All financial information has been rounded off to the nearest rupee.
- 28.2** Corresponding figures have been rearranged for better presentation. However, no significant reclassification has been made in these financial statements except for reclassification in project cost.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DIRECTOR