

For an educated and developed society, where people live a quality life being self-reliant, tolerant, and respectful and exercise equal rights

FOREWORD

Sanjh Preet was established in 1996 by a group of development practitioners, with a vision "An educated and developed society, where people live a quality life being self-reliant, tolerant, respectful, and exercise equal rights".

I feel good in sharing that Sanjh Preet Organization has been consistent in pursuing the mission in development sector. Sanjh Preet Organization, since 2004, implemented various projects related to education, human rights, women rights, children rights, health, emergency response and preparedness. Starting with little efforts towards the vision, having belief in continuous professional development, SPO embarked on a journey of phenomenal, geographic and thematic growth. Over the time, it has proven its expertise in many thematic areas, especially in Formal and non- formal education, literacy, women empowerment, livelihood, human rights, children rights, WASH, health and emergency response. The transparency in work through active engagement of stakeholders at all tiers always gave us a confidence to go ahead and put in our best efforts for desired change in the society. Furthermore, the organization and capacity building of community groups at each of the project area has been a key feature for sustainability of the development process.

Since 2016 SPO continued its work with the involvement of all stakeholders at every stage of its projects, from conceptualization to design and actual implementation, in order to ensure maximum output from the deployed resources.

During this phase the organization implemented projects on Child Protection, Education, Safe Drinking Water and Community Development through youth groups with the technical and financial support of various donors i-e UNICEF, Asia- Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), MUNDO COOPERANTE, USAID and Penny Appeal Pakistan. The targeted communities remained receptive, to absorb the new ideas in development and responded positively to interventions carried out for their benefit. It was due to the strong support of the communities that we were able to continue our work in remote districts of Punjab, Sindh and KPK.

Thanks are due for the commitment and confidence of our donors & partners. We renew our resolve to take on new challenges and seizing more opportunities in the future, and will look forward to the continuous support and confidence of our donors and partners to carry out our work for the disadvantaged and the vulnerable in our society. I strongly acknowledge and appreciate the honest efforts of our dedicated staff members. It is only due to the determination and hard work of our team, that we can look back at our past with pride.

Pervaiz Akhtar

Chief Executive Officer

Sanjh Preet Organization

INTRODUCTION

The Sanjh Preet Organization (SPO) is a non-governmental, not for profit, non-religious and non-political organization, was established in 1996 by a group of development practitioners, and registered in 2002 under Societies Registration Act 1860, also registered in 2016 under The Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies Ordinance 1961 (FATA Secretariat, Directorate of Social Welfare). It works towards promoting positive attitudes, peaceful and tolerant environment in the communities, by applying multi-sectoral development approaches for the wellbeing of the marginalized segments of the society (especially children, youth and women), in collaboration with the local communities, national and international organizations and line departments. The organization's work is guided by the international and national treaties, laws and regulations.

The Sanjh Preet Organization has been working in the field of Social Mobilization, Education (formal and non-formal), Adult Literacy, Child Protection, Livelihood, Women and Youth Empowerment, WASH and in Emergencies Preparedness and Response for the last twenty-one years. The SPO has an established and well-respected presence at the national level through its network with stakeholders in social welfare, education, health, UN agencies, institutions, universities and non-governmental organizations, and has strong technical professional staff at head office as well as at the field level and good network of seasoned consultants and trainers to ensure optimal projects implementation.

VISION

An educated and developed society, where people live a quality life being self-reliant, tolerant, respectful, and exercise equal rights.

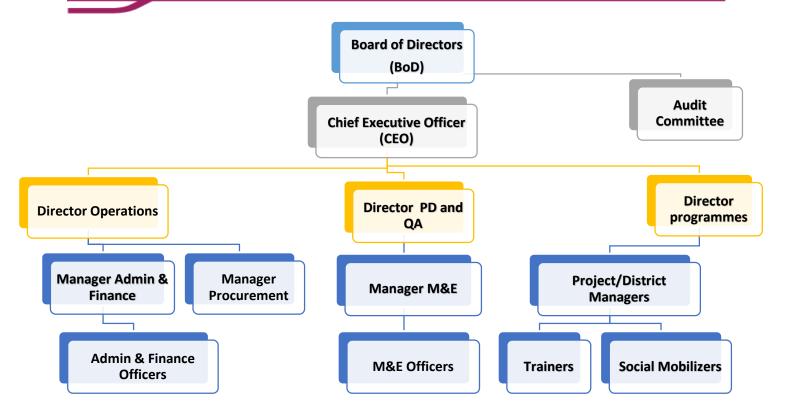
MISSION

To develop human potential to bring about lasting changes, by empowering the underserved segments of the society through their involvement in development process.

VALUES

- Transparency in work;
- Honesty and maintain higher standards;
- Fairness and integrity;
- Accountable to what we do;
- Enthusiastic and innovative;
- Caring and sharing;
- Encouragement of initiatives;
- Mutual trust and respect;
- Non-discrimination, respects humanity regardless of gender, race, religion, caste and other societal divisions;
- Works in collaboration with all stakeholders.

ORGANIZATION CHART (STRUCTURE)



PARTNERS

- 1. The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
- 2. UNOCHA
- 3. Penny Appeal Pakistan
- 4. USAID
- 5. MUNDO COOPERANTE
- 6. District Governments
- 7. Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU)
- 8. Member Girls not Brides
- 9. Member Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
- 10. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- 11. CEW























PROGRESS OF PROJECTS 2018-20

Sr. #	Title of Project	Donor	District	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Enhanced access to drinking water with dignity of marginalized families through installation of 20 communal hand pumps (fast track)	Penny Appeal	Jhang	17, 391 beneficiaries provided access to clean water by installing 20 communal hand pumps
2	Enhanced access to drinking water with dignity of marginalized families through installation of 200 hand pumps	Penny Appeal	Jhang	9,329 beneficiaries provided access to safe and clean drinking water by installing 200 household hand pumps
3	Enhanced access to drinking water with dignity of marginalized families through installation of 10 communal hand pumps	Penny Appeal	Jhang	3,890 beneficiaries provided access to safe and clean drinking water by installing 10 communal hand pumps
4	Social Mobilization & Community outreach activities to Increase Awareness on TCV and its uptake in TCV Campaign in 125 Urban Union Councils of five mega cities of Punjab	UNICEF	Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi	940,094 caregivers mobilized on vaccinating their children 5,130 influencers/activists sensitized, mobilized and engaged in polio Typhoid vaccination campaign
5	Development of Literacy Course for Light-F Female Home-Based Workers			Train 13 teachers; 224 leaners of literacy classes
Total E	Beneficiaries			970,941

ENHANCED ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER WITH DIGNITY OF MARGINALIZED FAMILIES
THROUGH INSTALLATION OF HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNAL HAND PUMPS

Partnership: Penny Appeal Pakistan

District: Jhang

This project was implemented in different phases from November, 2020 to June, 2021. Under the project, extremely vulnerable 200 households (9,329 beneficiaries) were provided safe water for drinking by installing 200 household hand pumps, improved know how of the members of communities regarding safe hygiene practices, aware communities about use of water for livelihood opportunities and food security, water management, and built capacity of the members of local communities by involving them in planning and implementation. 30 communal hand pumps were also installed and benefitted 21,281

Project Objectives

- 1. Extremely vulnerable communities are provided with safe drinking water for drinking through the installation of hand pumps.
- 2. Improve hygienic practices through community involvement and awareness raising.

Key Achievements

Established 8 Village Development Committees (VDCs), and built capacity of 56 members of VDCs in facilitating local monitoring, supervision and implementation of project interventions.

- 30,610 beneficiaries were provided access to clean drinking water at their door steps by installing 200 household hand pumps and 30 communal.
- Improved Hygienic practices through community involvement and awareness raising

List of major activities (along with targets)

- Community Mobilization and formation of 8 Village Development Committees
- Identify and finalize 200 beneficiaries for household hand pumps, and 30 sites for communal hand pumps.
- Install 200 households and 30 communal hand pumps
- Conduct health and hygiene sessions
- Arrange training sessions on maintenance and repairing of hand pumps for the members of 8 Village
 Development Committees
- Hand over certificates to 1,681 heads of households

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE AWARENESS ON TCV AND UPTAKE IN TCV CAMPAIGN IN 125 URBAN UNION COUNCILS OF FIVE MEGA CITIES OF PUNJAB

Partnrship: UNICEF

<u>District/Geographical Area:</u> Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi Districts

The main objective of the project was to mobilize caregivers to get their children aged 9 months to under 15 years vaccinated against typhoid at the nearest fixed and outreach sites.

Status of Achievement of Results (Planned vs. Achieved)



Status of results planned at the time designing the project and results achieved after accomplishing the project is given under in specific statements (detailed achievements are provided ahead):

Results (Planned)	Results (Achieved)	Brief description of achieved results
780,000 Caregivers of children	940,094 caregivers of	940,094 caregivers reached through
(9m-15 yrs) mobilized on	children (9m-15 yrs)	awareness seminar, cable networks,
vaccinating their children	mobilized on vaccinating	announcements using mini-truck &
		drum-beating and sensitization of

willingly in 125 target union	their children willingly in	NGOs/ CBOs, Govt. officers, teachers,
councils	125 target union councils	religious leaders as well as
		$\ dissemination of IEC materials and social $
		media campaigns.
125 Local community structures	125 Local community	5,130 influencers/ activists including
and 4,875 influencers/activists	structures and 5,130	religious, political leaders) from 125
are fully mobilized and engaged	influencers/activists were	local community structures were fully
in increasing demand for TCV	fully mobilized and engaged	sensitized, mobilized and engaged in the
uptake in 125 target union	in increasing demand for	campaign to spread the influence
councils	TCV uptake in 125 target	further in raising awareness around TCV
	union councils	campaign.

Vaccination Status (Target Children vs. Vaccinated Children)

District wise data of target children and those vaccinated eventually as a result of the campaign are provided in the table given under. Overall vaccination percentage remained over 100% as the campaign activities managed to reach out and mobilize population in target districts. Initially 2.4 million children were targeted to be vaccinated, while 2.5 million children were vaccinated showing 100% plus achievement rate.

No	District	Number of Target	Target Children	Children Vaccinated	Coverage (%)
		Union Councils			
1	Faisalabad	29	421,090	468,908	111.3%
2	Gujranwala	22	362,583	382,245	105.4%
3	Lahore	34	1,049,602	1,044,438	99.5%
4	Multan	14	254,866	261,551	102.6%
5	Rawalpindi	26	404,201	399,906	99%
	Total	125	2,492,342	2,557,048	102.6%

Development of Literacy Course for Light-F Female Home-Based Workers

Partnrship: Kaihatsu Management Consulting, Inc/JICA

District/Geographical Area: Sindh Province

Planned Objective	Achievement Status
To develop crash functional literacy program for FHBWs (Online and Offline hybrid program) – The targeted language is Sindhi.	The planned objective has been achieved as the crash literacy course was developed and offered to 224 learners who participated the course and managed to complete successfully.
	Pass rate remained 100% as all the 224 learners managed to secure 40% and over. The quality of crash program and its delivery was highly effective as the average achievement score was 85% in literacy and numeracy.

Their average competence in Sindhi reading remained 87.6%,
while in Sindh writing they managed to score an average level
of 82%, while in numeracy, they scored 88%.

Progress Summary against Deliverable

No	Deliverables	Progress Status
1	Framework of functional literacy crash program for FHBWs	Developed in English, Urdu & Sindhi languages
2	Scheme of study	Developed in English, Urdu and Sindhi languages
3	Teaching & learning materials both offline and online classes in Urdu and Sindh languages	Developed materials for learners and teachers in Urdu & Sindhi (hard form and online/ offline versions)
4	Printed learning materials (300 copies)	300 copies printed and delivered including teachers' guides in Sindhi language
5	Digital contents of online/offline classes	Online/ offline version of the course developed and offered through an application "Qadam-Ba-Qadam"
6	Teachers' training modules	Developed in Urdu and Sindhi
7	Monitoring tools	Developed in English, Urdu & Sindhi languages
8	Assessment and examination tools	Developed in English, Urdu & Sindhi languages
9	Trained teachers	13 teachers trained on the content mastery, teaching skills and using digital (online/ offline) methods of delivery.
10	Needs assessment visit, teachers training and technical monitoring on-site visits	Done as several visits were carried out for assessment, trainings, follow up support for monitoring and mentoring.
11	Assessment & Certification of learners	Assessment conducted and results analyzed

Mumtaz Mai

The community of Basti Islam lies in a remote part of District Jhang, and the people who live in this Basti are mostly laborers, and are among the District's most underprivileged. There were inequalities in access to safe drinking water in Basti Islam, as 40 % households had not access to sufficient water for drinking and cleaning at their household premises. More than 70% already installed household hand pumps had depths between 20 to 30 feet, ground water table starts from 15 to 25 feet. A majority was unaware about best health and hygiene practices.



Basti Islam was selected on the basis of sweet

water within the range of 60 feet depth; TDS test of that Basti was conducted, and included in the proposed targeted area, as its TDS was below 700. The overall need of the target basti was to provide safe drinking water and hygiene education to the target population to reduce the high risk of water and sanitation borne diseases. To address the inadequate quantity of improved drinking water and poor quality of sanitation, the Sanjh Preet Organization with the technical and financial support of Penny Appeal Pakistan installed hand pumps, aware community about best practices of health & hygiene and water management, promoted use of waste water for livelihood opportunities and food security, and built capacity of members of the local community by involving them in planning, implementation and sustaining the project interventions.

Mumtaz Mai, a widow, 54 years old, resident of Village Basti Islam District Jhang, has one son and one daughter. Clean drinking water was not available at her house; she had to fetch it from other houses, which consumed much of her time. Due to lack of access to clean drinking water, non-availability of sanitation facilities and less knowledge about safe health and hygiene; their personal, domestic and environmental hygiene were observed to be compromised, which posed a huge risk to water borne disease such as diarrhea and cholera of her house. The Village Development Committee recommended Mumtaz Mai name as the most deserving and needy for installation of hand pump in her house, which was finalized by the VDC and project staff, focusing the approved selection criteria of beneficiary.

"It was an amazing moment for us, when we heard that a hand pump was being installed at our own premises, as we had to fetch water from other houses, which was also not clean for drinking" said Mumtaz Mai". She further explained, "My children were suffering from diarrhea and vomiting due to unhygienic food, and used to get sick due to diarrhea. Unfortunately, awareness sessions on health and hygiene could not have been conducted with community at a larger scale, but the project staff approached her and her children to aware on health and hygiene by adopting preventive measures i-e social distance due to COVID-19, which they attended, and received useful information about water borne diseases, water management and safe health and hygiene practices.

"The installation of hand pump at my house and the education of safe health and hygiene practices through the project interventions have changed my thinking, will work more, and construct toilet at my home, and will share knowledge with my friends and other females of the community, considering the social distance due to COVID-19" said Mumtaz Mai.

Mumtaz Mai was now very happy and thankful to the Penny Appeal and Sanjh Preet Organization for the provision of safe drinking water with honor and dignity, and imparting safe health and hygiene information which not only would benefit in the long term but also during COVID-19 Pandemic.

COMMUNA HAND PUMP (DEEP WELL) BASIC HEALTH UNIT (BHU), AILLAH YAR JUTA, SHORKOT

The community Allah Yar Juta lies in a remote part of District Jhang, and the people who live in this village and

its adjoining population are mostly laborers, and are among the District's most underprivileged. There were inequalities in access to safe drinking water in the area, as more than 50 % households had not access to sufficient water for drinking at their households as well as communal places. More than 75% already installed hand pumps had depths between 20 to 30 feet, ground water table starts from 15 to 25 feet. A majority was unaware about best health and hygiene practices.



Basic Health Unit (BHU) Allah Yar Juta was selected on the basis of sweet water within the range of 60 feet depth; TDS test of that village was conducted, and included in the proposed targeted area, as its TDS was below 700. The overall need of the target BHU was to provide safe drinking water and to inculcate the habit of safe hygienic practices among visitors as well as population of village Allah Yar Juta. To address the inadequate quantity of improved drinking water and poor quality of sanitation, the Sanjh Preet Organization with the technical and financial support of Penny Appeal Pakistan installed communal deep well for safe drinking water and to observe health & hygiene practices by the visitors, and built capacity of members of the local community by involving them in planning, implementation and sustaining the project interventions.

Clean drinking water was not available at BHU; visitors had to face difficulties. Due to lack of access to clean drinking water and insufficient quantity of water for hygienic practices; visitors personal and environmental hygiene were observed to be compromised, which posed a huge risk to water borne diseases.

The Village Development Committee recommended BHU Allah Yar Juta the most deserving and needy place for installation of deep well, which was finalized by the VDC and project staff, focusing the approved selection criteria for communal place.

"It was an amazing moment for us, when we heard that a deep well is being installed at our own premises (BHU), as we had to drink contaminated water" said an employee of BHU". "The installation of deep well at our BHU will facilitate about 1,600 visitors who come to hospital for medical checkups and the water of this deep well is also very clean and safe, a good initiative for safe health; moreover, the installed communal deep well would provide water to the shady trees and bright flowers that would lead in making a BHU an attractive" said Medical Officer.

The visitors as well as the employees of the BHU was now very happy and thankful to the Penny Appeal and the Sanjh Preet Organization for the provision of safe drinking water, and sufficient quantity of water for hygienic practices which not only would benefit in the long run but also during COVID-19 Pandemic.

PICTURES















PICTURES













FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Nadeem Safdar & Co. Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANJH PREET ORGANIZATION (SPO)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SANJH PREET ORGANIZATION (the organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2021, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in general funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at June 30, 2021, and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 Organization 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the 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, the management is responsible for assessing the organization'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 organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the organization'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

Nadeem Safdar & Co. Chartered Accountants

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 organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Organization'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 Organization 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 those charged with governance 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.

Other Matter

The previous year financial statements were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants who have issued an unmodified audit report dated November 16, 2020.

Date: 2 1 DEC 2021

Islamabad

No-deau Safolar & Chartered Accountants

Engagement Partner: Nadeem Safdar

FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2021

	NOTE	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	4	2,098,279	2,350,613
CURRENT ASSETS		2,098,279	2,350,613
Advances, deposits and other receivables	5	400,650	390,197
Cash and bank balances	6	51,267	171,631
		451,917	561,828
TOTAL ASSETS		2,550,196	2,912,441
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Members Initial Contribution		27,831	27,831
General Funds		248,613	248,613
Accumulated Surplus		217,526	1,936,529
CURRENT LIABILITIES		493,970	2,212,973
Account Payable	7	2,056,226	699,468
		2,056,226	699,468
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,550,196	2,912,441
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	8		

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Shahzad Hussain Director Programmes of Sanjh Prest Or

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	NOTE	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Receipts	9	28,316,091	10,758,343
Less: Cost of Receipts	10	26,484,509	7,530,668
Gross (Deficit) / Surplus		1,831,582	3,227,675
Less: Operating Expenses			
Administrative expenses	11	3,558,635	3,456,413
Operating Profit		(1,727,053)	(228,738)
Less: Finance cost	12	10,043	5,626
		(1,737,096)	(234,364)
Other Receipts	13	18,093	8,971
(Deficit) / Surplus for the Year		(1,719,003)	(225,392)

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

> 2021 Rupees

2020 Rupees

(Deficit) / Surplus for the Year

(1,719,003)

(225,392)

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

(1,719,003)

(225,392)

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

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Initial Contribution	General Fund	Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	Total (Rs.)
		R	upees	
Balance as on June 30, 2019	27,831	248,613	2,161,922	2,438,366
Total Comprehensive Surplus/(deficit) for the year	9	2	(225,392)	(225,392)
Balance as on June 30, 2020	27,831	248,613	1,936,529	2,212,973
Total Comprehensive Surplus/(deficit) for the year		4	(1,719,003)	(1,719,003)
Balance as on June 30, 2021	27,831	248,613	217,526	493,970

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	11010	rapecs	Nupees
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		(1,719,003)	(225,392)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		252,334	285,169
Operating loss before working capital changes		(1,466,669)	59,777
(increase) / decrease in current assets			
Other receivables			
Short term deposits			
Advances Decrease) / increase in current liabilities		(10,453)	1,175,520
Payables		1,356,758	(1,283,305)
2004 (1702)		1,346,305	(107,785)
Cash used in operation		(120,364)	(48,008)
Grant Received / others			-
		(120,364)	(48,008)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		171,631	219,640
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		51,267	171,631

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

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Sanh Preet Organization is a national level not for profit, non-religious,non-political, and non-governmental organization, formed by some committed motivated development professionals in 1996. The Sanjh Preet was registered in 2002 under Societies Registration Act 1860. Its registered office is situated at 57 J2, MA Johar Town Lahore. The organization particularly works with deprived segments of society by adopting multi-sectoral development approaches to bring about positive changes which ultimately improve overall living conditions and create positive, peaceful and tolerant environment within the marginalized communities, especially with children, youth and women. The organization work is guided by the Human Rights declaration, Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEWDA), various ILO Conventions and other national and international treaties, laws and regulations.

2 Statement of Compliance

Fiancial Statements have been prepared in accordance with cash receipts and expenditure basis of accounting.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Presentation

These financial statements include the activities of different projects funded by different agencies/NGOs.

Inter project balances has been eliminated in combined financial statements.

3.2 Financial Currency

Financial statements are prepared in Pak rupees being the financial currency of the entity.

3.3 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on cash basis.

3.4 Significant accounting judgments and Estimated

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the entities accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The area involve higher degree of judgement or complexity or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follow:

Accrued Liabilities

✓ Useful life of depreciable assets

Contingencies

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

3.5 Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is computed by reducing balance method at the rates specified in Note no. 4 to the accounts. Maintenance and normal repairs are included in surplus or deficit for the year. However major renewals and replacement are capitalized.

3.6 Close out Projects

Assets and liabilities of the projects closed out during the year are merged with head office assets and liabilities and their fund balance is transferred to head office fund balance unless stated otherwise in the agreement.

3.7 Income Recognition

Contribution received during the year are recognized as income in the year of receipts.

3.8 Accrued and Other Liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities are recognized at cost which is fair value of consideration to be paid in future for good and services.

3.9 Related Party Transactions

Transactions with related parties are executed at the contractual rates agreed by the parties mutually.

CEO AND NO.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

4 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

		COST			DEPRECIATION	7	Book Value	1
DESCRIPTION	As at July 01, 2020	Addittion/ (Deletion)	As at June 30, 2021	As at July 01, 2020	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2021	as at June 30, 2021	Rate %
				(RU	(RUPEES)			
OWNED								
Furniture and fixtures	3,289,845	31	3,289,845	1,309,436	198,041	1,507,477	1,782,368	10
Electric Equipment	238,250	ï	238,250	128,535	10,972	139,506	98,744	~
Computers and Printers	661,154	ì	661,154	505,920	31,047	536,967	124,187	20
Air Conditioners	129,400	t	129,400	82,398	4,700	87,098	42,302	10
Generators	86,090	7	86,090	68,597	3,499	72,096	13,994	20
Office Equipment	67,313	ŧ	67,313	26,553	4,076	30,629	36,684	0
2021 Rupees	4,472,052		4,472,052	2,121,439	252,334	2,373,773	2,098,279	
2020 Rupees	4,472,052		4,472,052	1,836,271	285,169	2,121,439	2,350,613	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

			2021 RUPEES	2020 RUPEES
5	ADVANCES, DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES			
	Advance aginst expense (Mundo)			350
	Advance Income Tax for TAF HRF-III Project		151,422	151,422
	Withholding tax on cash withdrawals		214,944	204,491
	Other Advances for SGAFP-GICA		19,284	19,284
	Loan receivables		15,000	15,000
		64	400,650	390,197
6	CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
	Cash at Bank-current account		21,448	111,311
	Cash in Hand		29,819	60,320
	7/	54	2000000	- Controlling
			51,267	171,631
7	ACCOUNT PAYABLE			
	Withholding tax payable		76,034	1,264
	Other Payables		1,419,480	698,204
	Loan payable		560,712	
			2,056,226	699,468
8	CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	There are no contingencies and commitments.		NIL	NIL
9	RECEIPTS			
	Donations	f	2,886,800	3,375,000
	JICA		3,936,387	1,070,000
	Penny Appeal		993,702	535,463
	Penny Appeal		5,374,087	2,951,830
	Penny Appeal		988,979	
	Penny Appeal Fast Track		(Sec.)	1,179,927
	Penny Appeal		4 000 000	987,932
	Partner Contribution		1,236,220	
	Penny Appeal		3,607,291	
	UNICEF		7,880,625	_
	Construction of Masjid		(100	254,724
	Mundo Cooperante		(4)	1,473,467
			28,316,091	10,758,343
10	COST OF RECEIPTS			
	Expenses Incurred for JICA	10.01	4.026,803	2
	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 350 H.P	10.02	6,140,701	2,965,710
	Expenses Incurred for Class Rooms	10.03	1,241,992	501,113
	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal Wells	10.04	988,979	101
	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 5th Phase	10.05	-	1,395
	Expenses Incurred for Fast Track	10.06		1,359,357
	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 10	10.07	1,236,220	-
	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 200 HP	10.08	4,970,994	-
	Expenses Incurred for UNICEF Expenses Incurred for Mundo	10.09 10.10	7,878,820	2,703,093
		.0.10	22 404 500	
	*5	9	26,484,509	7,530,668

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		2021 RUPEES	2020 RUPEES
10.01	Expenses Incurred for JICA		
	Project Operational Costs Project Personnel Cost	2,626,178 1,400,625	3
		4,026,803	-
10.02	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 350 H.P		
	Human Resource	218,000	327,000
	Travel Programme Direct Cost	135,445	117,210
	Admin & Operational Cost	4,934,737	2,397,400
	Partner Contribution's expenses	117,519 735,000	124,100
	**	6,140,701	2,965,710
10.03	Expenses Incurred for Class Rooms		
	Human Resource	10.000	22.22
	Travel	40,000	80,000
	Programme Direct Cost	12,485	21,895
	Partner Contribution's expenses	975,507 214,000	399,218
		1,241,992	501,113
		1,241,002	301,110
10.04	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 8 Wells		
	Procurement & Installation	988,979	-
		988,979	-
10.05	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 5th Phase		
	Human Resource		<u>.</u>
	Travel	020	-
	Programme Direct Cost	100	#
	Admin & Operational Cost	2	1,395
10.06	Expenses Incurred for Fast Track		1,395
10.00	Expenses incurred for Past Frack		
	Human Resource	-	72,420
	Travel	標準	386,672
	Programme Direct Cost	*	892,940
	Administrative Cost	-	7,325
			1,359,357
0.07	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 10		
	Procurement & Installation	1,236,220	
		1,200,220	

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		2021 RUPEES	2020 RUPEES
10.08	Expenses Incurred for Penny Appeal 200 HP		
	Human Resource	327,000	8
	Travel	137,865	
	Programme Direct Cost	3,875,330	
	Admin & Operational Cost	167,799	
	Partner Contribution's expenses	463,000	
	2.	4,970,994	-
10.09	Expenses Incurred for UNICEF		
10.00	Salaries of project staff	0.000.000	
		2,880,000	
	Program Activities	4,998,820	
	**	7,878,820	
10.10	Expenses Incurred for Mundo		
10.10	Project Manager		
	Social Mobilizer	(*)	224,010
	Running expenses	1	134,406
	Tulling expenses	-	2,344,677
11	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
	Personnel Cost	2,218,800	2,182,100
	Office Rent	585,000	551,500
	Head/ Enevelop/V. Cards	20,000	14,500
	Project staff & Management meetings	15,286	685
	Misc. expenses	71,106	17,545
	Legal & Professional Charges	70,000	70,000
	Office Utilities	133,843	153,135
	Office Supplies	23,823	17,865
	Office Tea / Drinking Water	46,524	29,082
	Staff Communication	12,000	6,000
	Repair & Maintenance Courier Charges	17,350	30,145
	Entertainment	15,279	12,637
	Photocopy / Stationery	12,428	23,380
	Management & Staff Traveling Cost	34,642 4,550	33,542 14,105
	Vehicle Repair & Maint.	10,960	1,815
	POL	14,710	13,208
	Depreciation	252,334	285,169
		3,558,635	3,456,413
12	FINANCE COST		
	Bank charges	10,043	5,626
		10,043	5,626
13	OTHER RECEIPTS		
	Bank Profit	18,093	8,971
		18,093	8,971

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

14 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The organization's prime object when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt.

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
Total borrowings	2,056,226	699,468
Cash and Bank balances	51,267	171,631
Net Debt	2,004,959	527,837
Total Equity	493,970	2,212,973
Gearing Ratio	4.059	0.239

15 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS

	2021		2020	
	Chief Executive	Director	Chief Executive	Director
Managerial Remuneration		-	-	-
House/ Rent Allowance		-	-	(90)
Conveyance Allowance	-	-		-
	+	-	-	- 00
No. of Persons	1	3	1	3

16 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk reflects an enterprise's inability in raising funds to meet commitments. The company follows an effective cash management and planning policy to ensure availability of funds and take appropriate measures for new requirements.

17 CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencles. The company is not exposed to any currency risk as it does not have any foreign debtors or creditors.

18 INTEREST RATE RISK

It represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no significant long-term interest-bearing assets. The Company's interest rate risk arises from long term financing and short term borrowings. As the borrowings are obtained at variable rates, these expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

19 CREDIT RISK

It is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Carrying amounts of financial assets represent maximum exposure to credit risk and at the reporting date these are as follows:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		2021	2020
		(Rupees)	(Rupees)
Advances		400,650	390,197
Bank balances	×	51,267	171,631
		451,917	561,828

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (If available) or to historical information about counterparty default rate:

Banks	Rating Short Term	Long Term	Agency	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
MCB Bank Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	51,267	171,631
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	JCR-VIS	*	-
			9	51,267	171,631

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly the credit risk is minimal.

20 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values financial Instruments by categories

	Loans and	Available	
	Receivables	for Sale	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 30 June 2021			
Assets as per Balance Sheet			
Advances	400,650	-	400,650
Cash and Bank Balances	51,267	12	51,267
	451,917		451,917
	Financia	l Liabilities at amo	rtized cost
		Rupe	ees
Liabilities as per Balance Sheet			
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities			2,056,226
			2,056,226
	Loans and	Available	
	Receivables	for Sale	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 30 June 2020	raposo		
Assets as per Balance Sheet			
Advances	390,197	-	390,197
Cash and Bank Balances	171,631	-	171,631
	561,828		561,828
10			

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

> Financial Liabilities at amortized cost Rupees

Liabilities as per Balance Sheet Creditors, accrued and other liabilities

699,468

699,468

21 NO. OF EMPLOYEES

Average No. of employees during the year are :41 (2020: 41)

22 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 2 1 DEC 2021 by the board of directors of the organization.

23 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

- Corresponding figures have been rearranged wherever necessary for the purpose of comparison.
- Figures are rounded off to nearest rupee.

MEGA

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

