First Ten Years
2003 - 2013
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2003 – 2013

Report Launched at the International Conference on Water Cooperation in Action – From the Global to the Grassroots December 4 – 5, 2013 Karachi, Pakistan

Report compiled by Amina Sidduqui, Saleha Atif and Junaid Shahid
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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AEF</td>
<td>Accident &amp; Emergency Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>AJK</td>
<td>Azad Jammu Kashmir</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANSA-SAR</td>
<td>Affiliated Network for Social Accountability South Asia Region</td>
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<td>AWP's</td>
<td>Area Water Partnerships</td>
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<td>BRDS</td>
<td>Badin Rural Development Society</td>
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<td>CapNet</td>
<td>International Network for Capacity Building</td>
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<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Civil Based Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Central Depository Company</td>
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<td>CDGK</td>
<td>City District Government Karachi</td>
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<td>CEESP</td>
<td>Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
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<td>EPCL</td>
<td>Engro Polymer and Chemicals Ltd</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMCG</td>
<td>Fast Moving Consumer Goods</td>
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<td>FPCCI</td>
<td>Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry</td>
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<td>GoP</td>
<td>Government of Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>Government</td>
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<td>GWP</td>
<td>Global Water Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>GWP TEC</td>
<td>Global Water Partnership Technical Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hons</td>
<td>Honours</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
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<td>IDRC</td>
<td>International Development Research Centre</td>
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<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature</td>
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<td>IWDS</td>
<td>Institute for Women Development Studies</td>
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<td>IWRM</td>
<td>Integrated Water Resources Management</td>
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<td>KGTDS</td>
<td>Kitchen Garden Training and Demo Station</td>
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<td>KSE</td>
<td>Karachi Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>KWP</td>
<td>Karachi Water Partnership</td>
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<td>KWSB</td>
<td>Karachi Water and Sewerage Board</td>
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<td>LCDP</td>
<td>Lyari Community Development Programme</td>
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<td>MCB</td>
<td>Muslim Commercial Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOUs</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understandings</td>
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<td>NRSP</td>
<td>National Rural Support Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>OICCI</td>
<td>Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
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<td>PCP</td>
<td>Pakistan Centre of Philanthropy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNC</td>
<td>Pakistan National Committee</td>
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<td>PPAF</td>
<td>Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund</td>
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<td>PPL</td>
<td>Pakistan Petroleum Ltd</td>
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<td>PSAS</td>
<td>Public Service Announcements</td>
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<td>PWP</td>
<td>Pakistan Water Partnership</td>
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<td>RDC</td>
<td>Raasta Development Consultants</td>
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<td>RMR</td>
<td>Raasta Marketing Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>SINOSA</td>
<td>Society for Children in Need of Special Attention</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCCR</td>
<td>Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources</td>
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<td>TRDP</td>
<td>Thardeep Rural Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWS</td>
<td>Total Water Solution</td>
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<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
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<tr>
<td>UBL</td>
<td>United Bank Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td>Union Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>WDA</td>
<td>Women Development Association</td>
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<td>WISES</td>
<td>Women Industrial &amp; Social Educational Society</td>
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<td>WSP</td>
<td>Women’s Support Programme</td>
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<td>WWN’s</td>
<td>Women and Water Networks</td>
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Hisaar Foundation originated with drought in 1999 and the desire of a group of friends from Karachi to help people in Thar. With the Thar Drought Appeal followed by other relief campaigns, this group of friends discussed both the causes of natural disasters hitting Pakistan and the poor management of Pakistan’s resources. As a geographer and a development consultant, I was convinced that water, food and livelihood security were Pakistan’s key challenges on which serious thought and action were necessary. Badruddin F Vellani came up with the name ‘Hisaar’ (meaning protective circle), so appropriate to the meaning of security. In 2003, Hisaar Foundation was registered as a non-profit company under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984, and received tax exemption approval Under Section 2(36) (c) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Its first Board consisted of seven members: Zahra Rahim and I from the water sector, Badruddin F Vellani and Aliya Khan from the legal profession, Zia Niazi from the education sector, Sarfaraz A Rehman from the corporate sector and Raees Gaya, a chartered accountant.

This group steered Hisaar Foundation in its early years, added the think tank and intellectual underpinnings, lobbied with government and civil society groups on water conservation and water management, and developed linkages from the grassroots to the global. Through this work we built upon three organizational themes of our work: building partnerships for implementation of our concepts and models, developing solutions and continuing with emergency support when needed. After five years, Hisaar Foundation carried out an extensive strategic review and settled on water as its main focus. In 2012 Hisaar Foundation received Certification from Pakistan Center for Philanthropy.

Hisaar Foundation has been instrumental in developing and anchoring the concepts and models of Area Water Partnerships, Urban Water Partnerships and Women and Water Networks (with Global Water Partnership), as well as the concepts of Cost Synergy (with CapNet), Mutual Accountability and Total Water Solution. It has come up with and implemented innovative programmes of water systems, school water programme and food security in remote area. It worked on linking every drop of water with every grain it produces and came up first with project Aab (water) and then project Aab-o-Dana (water and food), with generous support from United Bank Limited (UBL). Hisaar Foundation has helped foster a consortium on water called Pani Pakistan and has extensively educated the media on water issues. It has set up many models including Karachi Water Partnership, Town Water Partnerships and a range of rural partnerships. It has developed low cost safe water solutions including locally made water filter plants. I am proud to say that Hisaar Foundation has been supported overwhelmingly by local Pakistani philanthropists and Pakistani organizations that have joined in its causes and programmes.

Good governance practices have been followed and every three years some Governors have retired to make way for others. In keeping with good international practices, I stepped down in 2012, after serving three terms as a member on the Board of Governors and as Chairperson. Hisaar Foundation now has a new Chairperson, Zohair Ashir, and a new Chief Executive Officer, Dr Sono Khangharani. I shall continue to serve Hisaar Foundation as a Council Member and wish the new team at the helm all the best.
A transformation plan 2012-2015 is now in place for further institutionalization and long-term financial stability of the organization, while we continue on the path of wide ranging discourse on protecting Pakistan’s water and food resources, help people live dignified lives and take measures for mitigating the effects of climate change and environmental instability. We will do more intensive lobbying with the government on policy advocacy.

The focus in the next five years will be more sharply on corporate responsibility, academia, media, youth and women as agents of change and the architects of a new water security paradigm in Pakistan. The International Conference Water Cooperation – from the Global to the Grassroots is a reflection of this resolve of Hisaar Foundation to engage with all stakeholders of water in a meaningful and concrete way, while also interacting with the global policy, concerns and movements.

Last but not least, I must emphasize that Hisaar Foundation is a volunteer-led organization, where the Governors, the Council members and volunteers in their hundreds have contributed their time, donations and institutional resources to further the objectives and activities of the Foundation. In the same way the contributions of the Sponsoring and Implementing Partners is much appreciated, as is the hard work of the small group of staff members who have worked diligently over the years. Without this support from individuals and organizations, Hisaar Foundation would not have been able to develop its intellectual and operational scope and range.

Simi Kamal
Founder and First Chairperson
Chapter 1 - Introduction

Given the global warming, increasing population, and the poor management of water resources, Pakistan has had early warnings of drought, floods, food security problems and livelihood erosion. The erratic cycles of drought and floods are already upon us. Pakistan’s population continues on a path of exponential growth, at 180 million people in 2013. Unless cheap methods are found to desalinate seawater, this means progressively lower per capita availability of sweet water. According to global data, Pakistan is already a water deficit country.

In spite of the visible impact of climate change, there appears to be a false sense of security within Pakistan that somehow the status quo will persist and deliver. The melting of Himalayan glaciers that feed our rivers, the erratic behaviour of monsoons, precipitation variance in barani areas and the changes in hydrology of rivers have not received the attention they deserve in academic institutions, government and civil society discourse, political consciousness and the media. While the world’s largest contiguous irrigation system groans under breakages, leakages, wastage and pollution, we continue to call for more monumental infrastructure development.

While large tracts of irrigated farmlands have been lost to water logging and salinity, while agricultural and industrial effluents have polluted the rivers, lakes and coasts of Pakistan, while we mine our aquifers and while agricultural livelihoods are shrinking, the political will wastes its time in an out of context acrimonious debate on surface water distribution only.

Pakistan needs a different knowledge base to tackle the changed environment within which water resources development, use, management and conservation must now operate. It needs approach, strategies, technology and management skills appropriate to the new emerging realities. Pakistan also needs long-term perspective on how to best manage our dams, barrages and canal networks, and on how to best develop and use water resources in areas that do not have irrigation systems. This perspective also requires thinking on how to take food production to optimum, how to use less water across all needs and uses, and how to mitigate the effects of drought and floods.

1.1 Emergence and Establishment of Hisaar Foundation

Hisaar Foundation (meaning protective circle) originated with a response to the severe drought that affected parts of Pakistan in the second half of 1999 and first half of 2000. Given that the government was slow to respond and people were going without food and water in parts of Sindh and Balochistan, a small group of concerned people in Karachi set up a committee and launched the Thar Drought Appeal, which later became the Pakistan Drought Appeal.

Initially supported by two private sector organizations, this initiative soon developed into Hisaar Foundation. A Foundation for Water, Food and Livelihood Security, in 2000. During this early phase of its work, the Foundation engaged in two major fund raising initiatives and raised over Rs 20 million (approximately US$ 500,000) worth of water systems, drinking water, food supplies, shelter, medicines, warm clothes and support services (in cash & kind) for the Pakistan Drought Appeal and the Citizens’ Appeal for Afghan Refugees (Balochistan).

The Memorandum and Articles of Association were developed in 2001 and the Foundation was formally registered as a non-profit company (under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984) in January 2003 with seven governors. The Foundation has tax exemption approval Under Section 2(36) (c) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, (approval No. CIT/COS.V/200405/37).

Following on from the two initial campaigns, Hisaar Foundation continued to design, raise support and deliver campaigns, of which seven have been successfully completed to date. From these campaigns grew a concern for and debate on the causes and frequency of natural disasters, especially water related disasters in Pakistan and how the behaviour of organizations and individuals was adding to and exacerbating both the causes and the impacts of environmental changes. We saw how changes in attitudes and actions could change the way we approached water use and recognized the need for both better management and conservation of our water
resources. The Founders and Board Members then became the first experimenters with collective, corporate and individual efforts to reduce consumption and wastage of water, rationalize water use and adopt models that demonstrated citizen responsibility. These models were taken to government, private sector, civil society, media and citizen groups through a series of dialogues and discussions, with demonstrated innovative action.

It has been awarded CSO Certification from the Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) in 2012, in the areas of internal governance, financial management and programme delivery. The PCP lauded the internal governance system of the Foundation in terms of transparency and participation in decision making at all levels within the organization and said that this was a clear reflection of the Foundation’s values.

1.2 Vision and Goals

_Hisar Foundation’s vision is balancing environment with development through innovation. Its Mission is the promotion of appropriate policies and creative, low cost solutions for conservation in Pakistan by working on water, food, livelihood, and climate change issues._

Since its registration in 2003, Hisar Foundation has provided a platform for bringing together issues of water, food and livelihood. It has developed and put out solutions relevant for the water, food, livelihood nexus in an integrated manner. It promotes Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and environmental conservation. It raises support from individuals and institutions, both in Pakistan and abroad, and has set its course according to the needs of Pakistan in a fast changing global water environment. It has been a member of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) since 2006 and the first Chairperson of Hisar Foundation was also a member of the Global Water Partnership Technical Committee (GWP TEC) and provided strategic and intellectual guidance globally.

Currently Hisar Foundation works on the following goals:

- Act as a **think tank** on water and environmental issues
- Strive for behavioural change relating to water, food and environment
- Connect government with civil society (private sector, citizens, civil society organizations, academia and media)
- Test, pilot and disseminate solutions
- Implement programmes through partner organizations

Hisar Foundation has three organizational themes to support its goals:

- Creating Partnerships among Stakeholders
- Developing Solutions
- Emergency Support

The Foundation is governed by its members and an elected Board of Governors, led by a Chairperson. At present there are 29 Council Members and an elected Board of 9 Governors. Management decisions are taken by the Chief Executive who heads the Secretariat, Programmes and Networking Department.

1.3 What Makes Hisar Foundation Unique

Hisar Foundation is a Board driven organization, channeling the energy of volunteerism from the top down. Board Members and Council Members pledge not only their time but also make a range of contribution from donations to professional services and advice free of charge. Most importantly, they practice in their offices and homes what they preach, they appear on media, speak out on various national
and international forums and provide leadership and guidance to the executive arm of the organization. This spirit and practice of volunteerism at the highest levels

Building bridges with government is another key area of the work of Hisaar Foundation, because the Board and staff believe that the government must accept its responsibilities and carry out its assigned functions. It also believes that the government and citizens have to work together to take initiatives to scale, even if they are introduced or developed by private sector or civil society. The spirit and practice of volunteerism is the backbone of Hisaar Foundation’s work in defining the way non-profit organizations should operate and serve.

In the same way, Hisaar foundation believes in engaging closely with the corporate sector, not only on corporate social responsibility and using marketing funds for branding good work, but by bringing in the power of business development models and professional approaches in the not for profit and public service sectors.

Hisaar Foundation has made women the core of its interventions, building women’s groups as the basis of both projects and networks. It believes in mainstreaming the voice of women and marginalized communities through its water partnerships and dialogues. In this way these voices are ‘federated’ from the bottom up. Hisaar Foundation also believes in developing and harnessing the power of networks. The composition of the Board of Governors reflects the harnessing of this power – getting support from a wide range of stakeholders.

1.4 Profile of Board of Governors

**Mr Zohair Ashir**
Strategy and Management Specialist

Mr Zohair Ashir is a Management specialist with over 30 years of professional experience in the development and private sectors in areas of Institutional Development, Strategy Project Management. Mr. Zohair Ashir has international, regional and national experience in the development sector including poverty reduction, education, health, social protection and water sectors. He also serves as a strategy adviser to the organizations in the banking, telecommunications, FMCG, energy and pharmaceuticals sectors. Mr Ashir devotes considerable time as a volunteer to non government and civil society organizations and serves as a member on several Boards. With degrees from University of Minnesota and University of Memphis in USA, he owns two private sector organizations.

He is serving on the Board of Hisaar Foundation for his second term and has been the Chairperson of Hisaar Foundation since 2012.

**Mr Abdal Ghaffar Pirzada**
Ex Government Officer & Agriculture Specialist

With a Master’s (Hons.) in Agronomy and Master’s in Economics from University of Sindh to his credit along with a number of post graduate courses from Agriculture University, Faisalabad, Mr A G Pirzada has a rich background of practical agriculture and civil service. Mr Pirzada has a long career with the Government Sindh, which culminated with the post of Chief Economist.

He has been very active with Karachi Water Partnership (KWP) and Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) across Pakistan and is serving his second term on the Board of Governors of Hisaar Foundation.

**Mr Amjad Iqbal Ahmed**
Company Executive

A Chartered Accountant by profession and Member Institute of Chartered Accountants England & Wales, Mr Amjad I Ahmed is the Chief Executive and partner of a family business. He is one of the earliest and most consistent supporter of Hisaar Foundation, a regular donor and fund raiser.

This is his third term on the Board of Governors of Hisaar Foundation.
Mr Badaruddin Fatehali Vellani  
Barrister

Mr. Badaruddin F. Vellani is an Honours graduate in Chemical Engineering from the Loughborough University of Technology and also a Barrister at Law from the Middle Temple (London). Mr. Vellani was called to the Bar in 1982 and commenced legal practice in Karachi immediately thereafter. He is enrolled as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and is a partner in the law firm of Vellani & Vellani. In addition to his legal practice, he is a member of the Board of Directors in several multinational companies covering the FMCG, manufacturing, medical and philanthropy sectors and is also a member of the governing body of several not for profit organizations. He is the Chair of Aga Khan Development Network.

Mr Vellani has been a Governor of Hisaar Foundation since its inception and also chairs the Finance Committee.

Ms Meher Marker Noshirwani  
Gender Specialist / Sociologist / Environmentalist

Ms Meher M Noshirwani has a Masters in Sociology from the University of Essex, United Kingdom. As a sociologist with 27 years of experience in the field of women, development, environment and climate change, first with Shirkat Gah (a women’s NGO) and currently with TCCR, she has developed projects and programmes on the theme of gender, livelihoods, and sustainable development. As a member of IUCN’s Pakistan National Committee she has served on the Executive Committee of the Pakistan National Committee (PNC) and has been a member of IUCN’s Commission CEESP since 2010.

She is serving her second term on the Board of Hisaar Foundation and chairs the Programme Committee.

Ms Mariam Halai  
Financial Consultant

Ms Mariam Halai, a financial consultant, heads the Research & Analysis Bureau, a consulting firm offering financial analysis and accounting services to small businesses since 1990. She was a part time lecturer, teaching Accounts and Finance at Institute of Business Administration, Karachi for 10 years. Currently, she serves on the Managing Committee of SCINOSA (Society for Children in Need of Special Attention), a school for special children, and AEF (Accident & Emergency Foundation), an NGO managing JPMC’s Emergency Operating Theatre.

Ms Halai has recently joined the Board of Hisaar Foundation.

Dr Mahmood Mehdi Kazmi  
Business Executive

Dr Mahmood M Kazmi is currently CEO, AsiaCare Health & Life Insurance Company Limited, Pakistan’s first dedicated managed care health insurer and a practicing neurologist and psychiatrist and Assistant Clinical Professor at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, USA. He also cofounded a medical practice in Chile and served as this company’s CEO.

He is serving his first term on the Board of Governors of Hisaar Foundation.

Ms Nadira Panjwani  
Educationist

Ms Nadira Panjwani, a social worker and philanthropist based in Karachi, is the Founder and Managing Trustee of the Panjwani Charitable Foundation and Trusts, Managing Trustee of the PANAH Shelter Home for Women and All Pakistan Women’s Association, Founding Director of the Pakistan Human Development Fund, Founder of the Zainab Panjwani Memorial Hospital and the Dr Panjwani School/College for the Blind and a member of the Jinnah Society.
Ms Panjwani is an honorary lecturer at the post graduate level of Behria University since 1996 and has also served as a member of Board of Governors of the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan and the Syndicates of several Pakistani universities and numerous other academic and health bodies. Nadira Panjwani also served as the Minister for Women Development and Population Planning in the 2007 - 2008 caretaker cabinet of Sindh. In recognition of her meritorious services in the field of public service, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan conferred upon her the prestigious awards of Sitara-i-Imtiaz in the year 2000 and Hilal-i-Imtiaz in 2004.

Hisaar Foundation is proud to have her on its Board of Governors, where she is serving her first term.

Mr Tofiq Pasha Mooraj
Horticulturist / Landscape Specialist

With 30 years of experience in horticulture, floriculture, landscape designing, home based food production and water management, especially of smaller farms at the grassroots level, Mr Tofiq P Mooraj has introduced different varieties of high revenue crops interfaced with using water judiciously in different areas of Sindh, in particular the Indus Delta and the Indus Basin region. His special field of interest is the development of food and protection of environment, especially water. Mr Mooraj is a Member of Pakistan Water Partnership, Indus Delta Area Water Partnership, an active supporter of the Women and Water Network Pakistan and was a South Asia Focal Point of the Dialogue on Water Food and Environment.

He is serving his second term on the Board of Governors of Hisaar Foundation.
Chapter 2 – Scope of Work and Achievements

At the international level Hisaar Foundation has built and maintains linkage for knowledge sharing and learning. These linkages include:

- Global and regional advocacy
- Participation in internal forums, workshops, seminars and conferences
- Universities and research institutes
- International development institutions and civil society organizations

At institutional and individual levels, Hisaar Foundation has concentrated its effort on:

- Changing attitude and behaviour towards water and food
- Promoting conservation and lower consumption
- Developing demand for rational use of water
- Understanding climate change and its impacts and changing lifestyle accordingly

In this context it has developed, printed in bulk and disseminated a set of guidelines for water conservation, growing food at home and harvesting water from the atmosphere.

Hisaar Foundation has held a series of dialogues and debates across Pakistan, especially since 2007:

- 7 Annual Partners’ Conferences (each with over 200-300 partners)
- 2 Conferences on Water Conservation
- 2 International Conference
- 12 Thematic Stakeholders’ Dialogues
- 48 Dialogues with Smaller Groups
- 121 Training Workshops on water systems and food security
- 65 Stakeholder Meetings
- 80 academic talks at universities and colleges
- 73 meetings and dialogues with Women and Water Networks (WWNs)
- 250 talks at schools on water conservation
- 28 Management Group and Advisory Council Meetings on Karachi Water Partnership (KWP)

The stakeholder dialogues and workshops ranged from IWRM approaches and challenges in urban and rural Pakistan to partnership building on water conservation at Town and District levels as well as trainings for rebuilding of livelihoods through kitchen gardening and tree planting, of women in Azad Jammu Kashmir.

At national and local levels Hisaar Foundation continues to work on:

- Identification of issues and challenges in water, food and environment
- Research and Analysis
- Development of theme papers
- Policy debate
- High level advocacy
- Advocacy at provincial, district and local levels
- Engagement with universities, research and educational institutions
- Dialogue, debates and discussion
- Partnership development
- Building networks
- Finding solutions (intellectual, behavioural, managerial, technological)
- Taking action

As of December 2013 Hisaar Foundation has the following partners:

- 37 sponsoring partners (supporting programmes)
- 23 implementing partners
- 300 members of Karachi Water Partnership
- 55 school partners

In a nutshell it can be said that the Foundation is working on solutions within the geographical, environmental and social conditions and realities of
Pakistan that meet the needs of people, yet prevent long-term depletion of water and food resources. Within this framework the Foundation has run numerous initiatives and programmes, with a special focus on women, water, growing food and helping people lead more dignified lives.

These include:
- 12 Water Partnerships across Pakistan
- 25 Women and Water Networks (WWNs) across Pakistan
- 92 Water Systems across Pakistan (including filter plants, deep and shallow wells, pipe systems, hand pumps, storage systems and others)
- 30 Water Filtration Plants across Sindh (in collaboration with Government of Sindh) with partners
- 400 kitchen garden activists trained in building food security
- 400 teachers trained in water conservation and management
- 93,283 women trained, supported and oriented in building food security (kitchen gardening, tree planting, microcredit training)
- 25 government schools of Karachi provided drinking water and sanitation facilities
- 9 emergency campaigns covering water, sanitation, food supplies and other interventions in all natural calamities of Pakistan since 2000

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![Diagram of Programmes & Projects]

- **Creating Partnerships among Stakeholders**
  - Women and Water Network (WWN)
  - Karachi Water Partnership (KWP)
  - Town Water Partnerships (Karachi)
  - Small Town Water Partnerships
  - Rural Water Partnerships
  - Dialogues and Engagement
  - Training Programmes
  - Nationwide Implementation Partners
  - International Linkages- GWI & Others
  - Water for Food Institute for University of Nebraska

- **Developing Solutions**
  - Water Supply Systems in Thar
  - Drinking Water & Sanitation in Schools
  - Water Harvesting in Homes
  - Women Support Programmes
  - BioSand Filter Programme
  - Water Filtration Plants
  - Deep and Shallow Wells
  - Total Water Solution
  - Project Aab
  - Project Aab O Daana

- **Emergency Support**
  - Pakistan Drought Appeal 2000
  - Citizens Appeal for Afghan Refugees (Balochistan) 2001
  - Campaign for Earthquake Relief and Rehabilitation 2005-2006
  - Cyclone Relief & Emergency Support 2007
  - Balochistan Earthquake Relief 2008
  - Food Aid Programme 2008
  - Relief Appeal for Swat Internally Displaced Persons 2009
  - Flood Relief Appeal 2010
  - Flood Relief Appeal 2011
  - Annual Ramadan Appeals 2006 +
Chapter 3 – Creating Partnerships

The Area Water Partnership concept which emerged in South Asia out of the need to find tangible and feasible units for institutionalizing IWRM in countries like ours where the river basins are huge and unwieldy. There were many hydrological, historical and developmental imperatives that hastened their evolution in South Asia. They are part of the ‘family’ of institutions fostered by the Global Water Partnership (GWP). The rationale for this type of decentralization in South Asia has been that IWRM knowledge and good practice should be grounded in the grassroots, as this is where IWRM has meaningful practical interface with people’s daily lives and livelihoods.

GWP South Asia pioneered Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) in 2001 as a mechanism to promote dialogue and local action among stakeholders on water resource management issues that affects their lives and livelihoods. Ms Simi Kamal was part of GWP South Asia that spearheaded this concept.

The AWPs are innovative, local level informal institutions which view water as an ‘entry point’ for natural resources management as well as for improving livelihoods. In the process, they have demonstrated the ability to integrate the stakeholders and institutions both horizontally and vertically, and unlocked tremendous potential in dealing with issues of water management and poverty.

Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) were seen by Hisaar Foundation as having the potential to function as vibrant mechanisms to foster multi stakeholder partnerships at different levels within our country, especially those between the local communities and government agencies and to encourage local players to address water issues through the implementation of IWRM on the ground.

While GWP had 14 regional partnerships (including one in South Asia) and several country partnerships (including the Pakistan Water Partnership), no one attempted an Urban Water Partnership, because of the huge complexities that beset urban areas. Hisaar Foundation took up the challenge and launched the Karachi Water Partnership (KWP) in April 2007, now recognized as the first Urban Water Partnership (UWP) in the world.

Using KWP as an umbrella for town level urban water partnerships, Hisaar Foundation ventured upon establishing partnerships at the Town level and set up Town AWPs in 6 of the 18 Towns of Karachi. It also supported the establishment of the Indus Delta AWP in collaboration with Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP).

3.1 Karachi Water Partnership

Karachi Water Partnership (KWP) was a citizen driven initiative aimed at partnering the city government in solving the water related problems and challenges faced by the city. Along with the civil society it brought together all the stakeholders under a single platform to develop a consensual position on acute environmental issues and their solutions.

KWP was established in 2004, as a result of a workshop where government, civil society and private sector representatives pledged to tackle Karachi’s water and sewerage problems.

The Karachi Water Partnership (KWP), the first Urban Water Partnership of its kind, formally launched on 26th April 2007 brought in over 300 multi stakeholder partners from among, NGOs, CBOs, civil society organizations, academic institutions, government institutions, corporate sector organizations, industries and individuals to join in the short and long term efforts needed to meet the challenges of managing water and wastewater in this city of over 16 million.
The vision of KWP is a Karachi with safe and sufficient water resources for all essential purposes. Its mission is to support the development of an environment friendly Karachi with focus on safe water, conservation and management of sewage, industrial and solid waste.

KWP signed seven MOUs with city based institutions, set up Town Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) in Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Lyari, Landhi, Gulberg, Bin Qasim and Saddar Towns (6 of the 18 Towns of Karachi), initiated a school advocacy and awareness training programme, held four Partners’ Conferences, two conferences on water conservation, eight stakeholder dialogues, twenty-five dialogues with smaller groups, fourteen training workshops, thirteen stakeholder meetings, twenty-five Management Group meetings and two Advisory Council meetings.

Through the KWP School Programme of advocacy and awareness raising with regards to water conservation, over 400 teachers and 8,500 students in 55 poor government and private schools across Karachi, were oriented and trained in water conservation and management.

Interventions in government schools ranged from advocacy and awareness raising to repairs and supply of drinking water and sanitation, as well as hygiene education.

Water and Sanitation infrastructural interventions were successfully carried out in 25 schools across four Towns. Over 3,500 children benefited from these services which included refurbishment of latrines, restoration of water supply for drinking and sanitation, installation of water tanks, repair of main sewerage lines and laying out of new flooring. School heads signed an undertaking to support, maintain and ensure the upkeep of the infrastructure and facilities in the water and sanitation system of the schools.
3.1.1 Town Area Water Partnerships (AWPs)

Within the Karachi Water Partnership, the following Town Water Partnerships were established:

- Area Water Partnership (AWP) Gulshan-e-Iqbal Town
- Area Water Partnership (AWP) Landhi Town
- Area Water Partnership (AWP) Gulberg Town
- Area Water Partnership Lyari Town
- Area Water Partnership Bin Qasim Town
- Area Water Partnership Saddar Town

3.1.2 Town Women and Water Networks (WWNs)

To strengthen the Women and Water Network (WWN), several WWNs were launched at Karachi mega city level:

- WWN Karachi
- WWN Gulshan-e-Iqbal Town
- 13 WWNs at Union Council level in Gulshan-e-Iqbal
- WWN Lyari Town
- WWN Landhi Town
- WWN Jamshed Town
- WWN Gulberg Town
- WWN Keamari Town
- WWN Bin Qasim Town
- WWN Saddar Town

3.1.3 Achievements of Karachi Water Partnership

Programmatic Achievements of KWP

- Development of Water Facts and Water Conservation & Management Guidelines in Urdu, English and Sindhi for Homes, School, Offices, Industry, Masajid
- Distribution of Water Conservation Guidelines to over 1.2 million people
- Guidelines successfully delivered in three consecutive cycles with water bills to homes, schools and offices in Gulshan-e-Iqbal Town
- The Gulshan-e-Iqbal Town Administration bore printing and distribution costs
- Documentary on Water Issues in English & Urdu developed and distributed
- Public Service Announcements (PSAs) in English & Urdu released for Television and Radio
- Water Conservation Cell established in one Mega City Town
- Training of 57 Water Bill Distributors
- Appointment of 19 Water Inspectors in one Mega City Town
- Water supply and sanitation infrastructural systems provided in 25 schools across four Towns in Karachi
- Water Conservation Training provided to 400 school teachers
- Advocacy and awareness raising on water conservation and better management practices in over 55 schools

When the elected local government system was abrogated in 2011, there was a vacuum as the local bodies’ governance system that replaced it was largely and thus hampered the momentum and spirit of the partnership concept.

Since the premise of the establishment participatory partnership platform was based on government-citizen collaboration and citizen based activism, to identify and create avenues for alliance building and change the way
we think about using and managing water, the rollback of the elected local government system in the city greatly affected the spirit of partnership, as there was no active counterpart to work with Hisaar Foundation. The governments appointed officials were frequently transferred and had neither the funds nor the enthusiasm to continue the work of the elected local government.

3.2 Small Town Water Partnerships

Hisaar Foundation introduced the partnership building concept for the first time in the small Town context. The partnership building initiative saw its way into another province, with the formation of an Area Water Partnership (AWP) in Layyah, a small agricultural town in southern Punjab.

3.3 Rural Water Partnerships

The water partnership concept was also extended into two rural districts. Hisaar Foundation established three AWPs, one each in Districts Umerkot and Jamshoro in Sindh and Taluka Sehwan in District Jamshoro.

3.4 Women and Water Networks

Women as the primary managers and domestic users of water also comprise the largest group of stakeholders. Women are highly motivated and passionate in relation to water resource management because they are affected first and the worst by any shortages. In South Asia, water has always been considered “women’s work” and women have the full responsibility of retrieving and managing water between various domestic uses such as cooking, cleaning and drinking. However, women are not involved or included in decision making with regards to management of water resources. Women’s voices are neglected in the water sector, and often decisions are made that affect women’s lives adversely.

Women and Water Networks (WWN) were established to provide platforms especially for women to voice their concerns. WWNs are designed to bring in women from all sectors of society in order to effectively channel their voices in mainstream policies, discussions and action related to water food and livelihood issues.

Hisaar Foundation is the host organization of WWN Pakistan. With over 250 members and several chapters across the country, WWN Pakistan, part of the South Asian Women and Water Network serves as a voice of women in the water sector, highlighting women’s problems, perceptions and needs. In this initiative there has been close cooperation of Hisaar Foundation with PWP and WWNs in other South Asian countries.

Hisaar Foundation successfully launched 8 Town level WWNs in Karachi city and 13 WWNs at UC level in one Town in Karachi city. It expanded the WWN concept into rural Sindh and Punjab Province. One WWN each was launched in Layyah, a small town in southern Punjab, in Umerkot, a rural District in Sindh and in Jamshoro District in Sindh.
Chapter 4 - Developing Solutions

Developing solutions has been at the core of all programmatic interventions undertaken by Hisaar Foundation. Projects and programmes are designed such that low cost creative solutions form an integral part of all water, food and livelihood related interventions and activities.

4.1 Water Supply Systems in Thar

Hisaar Foundation supports the development of deep well sites in the drought prone areas of Tharparkar in villages that have no water source close at hand and where women have to walk many miles to get water. While 21 well systems at different locations in District Tharparkar have been developed and are functional, 4 hand pumps were also installed.

4.2 Women Support Programme (WSP) in Rawla Kot, AJK

Through the Foundation’s “Training and Rebuilding of Livelihoods of Women” programme, women across Pakistan were provided hands-on training’s in the development of kitchen gardens as a means of achieving livelihood and economic independence. In the first phase of this programme, Hisaar Foundation provided kitchen gardening training and supplies to 129 women in AJK, so that they would become self-sufficient in fresh vegetables and fruit production and could also sell a major part of their produce in the market as a means of livelihood security. Microcredit training was also provided to 119 women to develop their micro-entrepreneurial skills. Subsequently, 80 of these women were linked to microcredit programmes and they are now actively engaged in small scale businesses.

4.3 Drinking Water and Sanitation in Schools

In tandem with the water partnership programme, drinking water facilities were installed and/or rehabilitated and sanitation facilities put in or upgraded in 25 schools across four towns in Karachi, starting in 2009.

4.4 Project Aab

Hisaar Foundation under its Total Water Solution concept, engaged in a one year nationwide post flood relief programme entitled “Project Aab”, funded by United Bank Limited (UBL). The main objective of the project was to provide safe drinking water to the local community affected by the devastating floods of 2010 where the available water had become polluted and contaminated, along with capacity building workshop whereby affected communities could be provided support and resources for medium and long-term availability of safe drinking water and food security.

Project Aab delivered the following 10 interventions in a one year period:

- 23 filter plants designed locally with local materials and expertise, bringing safe drinking water of 3,000 gallons per day (at 8 hours of running) and a minimum of 6,000 people per day per filter (a minimum total of 138,000 people per day at minimum running of plant).
- 29 hand pumps designed locally, providing water to about 80 households each (a minimum total of 23,200 people per day)
• 5 Water supply systems rehabilitated, providing water to a minimum of 12,000 people per day.
• 7,500 Jerry cans and 1,452 water coolers distributed, providing safe water carriage and storage to 8,952 families and at least 90,000 people.
• 175 drip irrigation kits provided, benefiting 175 families and 2,000 people directly.
• 1030 Family Life Straws distributed among communities in the most severely affected coastal villages across four union councils in District Badin, benefiting over 10,300 people.
• 460 Kitchen garden kits provided, benefiting 460 families and 5,550 people directly (and three times that in an indirect manner, as implements shared with others).

Project Aab achieved the following beneficial and productive outcomes:

• Availability of safe and continuous drinking water supplies to worst hit deprived communities throughout Pakistan
• Improved health conditions in project areas due to availability of safe drinking water and reduction in water borne diseases
• Community owned and operated water systems on a self-sustaining basis
• Development and strengthening of local food growing capabilities and capacities, focusing on women
• Creation of an effective and sustainable culture of food self-sufficiency in times to come
• Possibility of supplemental income generation from sale of surplus food items
• Acceptance and readiness of communities for subsistence farming as next step up from kitchen gardening

4.5 Project Aab O Daana

Hisaar Foundation in collaboration with United Bank Limited (UBL) implemented a project entitled “Aab O Daana” in Karachi mega city. This project built upon a previous project called, “Project AAB”, which Hisaar Foundation carried out in collaboration with UBL during 2011-2012.

Project Aab O Daana encapsulated two components, AAB (water) and DAANA (food). While the AAB (water) component consisted of promotion of water conservation and efficient management of water at the household level using water saving guidelines, the DAANA (food) component provided women in Karachi independence in growing food at home thus enabling them to attain partial food security.

The project inculcated home based sustainable organic food production to meet the subsistence, dietary and nutrition needs of urban families in Karachi and promoted water conservation and micro management of water for this purpose. As part of the interventions, a Kitchen Garden Training and Demo Station (KGTDS) was established as the training station for the project. While 4,400 women, including 400 Kitchen Garden Activists, from across 18 Towns in Karachi, were directly trained in two stages, a further 88,000 women across the city,
received indirect training and orientation. Project activities eventually led to 554,400 men, women and children in Karachi benefitting from the fresh vegetables planted in their homes.

As part of project activities, the women were provided hands-on trainings in growing fresh, nutritious and low-cost vegetables in their homes. The trainees received training on how to grow over 25 seasonal vegetables and herbs in open areas, in pots, tyres, old tins and containers and on roofs, grills and outside walls, through judiciously using recycled water. Kitchen gardening kits, including seeds and implements and a kitchen gardening training manual in Urdu, were provided to each activist. Certificates were distributed amongst the trainees upon completion of the training.

4.6 Collaboration with Government of Sindh

Hisaar Foundation worked closely with the Government of Sindh to design interventions for maintenance and rehabilitation phases after the devastation caused by the floods in 2010. 30 water filtration plants were made and installed through the direct intervention of the Government of Sindh.

4.7 Water Intervention in Landi Kotal, Khyber Pukhtoonkwa

Hisaar Foundation extended its water supply systems programme into Khyber Paukhtoonwhah and developed one bore well in Toti Khel area in Landi Kotal. This well provided clean and safe drinking water and benefitted over 200 households in the area.
Chapter 5 - Emergency Support

5.1 Total Water Solution (TWS)

The Total Water Solution (TWS) framework was conceptualized by Hisaar Foundation in response to the unprecedented and widespread floods in Pakistan in 2010. The TWS framework laid emphasis on a planned medium and long-term response which was the need of the people as flood relief requires continuous and sustained efforts in order to restore the affected population to some modicum of normalcy.

Hisaar Foundation developed the framework for to chalk out its own role and interventions. The diagram below presents our Total Water Solution.

The TWS framework is divided into 4 phases as under:

Phase - I Relief
Phase - II Maintenance
Phase - III Rehabilitation
Phase - IV Normalcy

Phase - I Relief: Immediate supply of safe drinking water to displaced people
- The focus of the relief phase was on the immediate provision of safe and clean drinking water to the flood affected people
- During this phase the flood affected were provided mineral and boiled water, water treated with chlorine tablets and alum and also water in coolers

Phase - II Maintenance: Camps and temporary shelters
- Through this maintenance phase the flood victims were provided a Life Straw device for a family of 5 to filter safe drinking water for a period of 3 years and water filtration systems of various sizes and scope
- Since many other relief agencies also were providing the same device, Hisaar Foundation chose not to duplicate efforts in this regards and instead concentrated on other aspects of TWS

Phase - III Rehabilitation: Return of displaced people and their resettlement
- During this phase Hisaar Foundation continued to provide Life Straw family packs, repair and rehabilitate existing local water infrastructure systems and install new water filtration systems and accessories as per the need of the areas
• A programme for inculcating safe and hygienic use and water storage practices and kitchen garden trainings for home use was conducted with the community. The rehabilitation phase also included the rehabilitation of subsistence farms

Phase - IV Normalcy: Water for Life, Livelihoods and IWRM

• This fourth and last phase focused on assisting the people to return to normal life
• Capacity building training workshops were conducted on the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), adopting water conservation, better water management and improved agricultural practices

5.2 Emergency Campaigns

While the TWS framework was developed by Hisaar Foundation only 3 years ago, the core elements of this framework were apparent and culled from earlier campaigns. The emergency initiatives undertaken by Hisaar Foundation are as under:

5.2.1 Pakistan Drought Appeal, 2000

A public service initiative was undertaken by Raasta Development Consultants to mobilize the people of Karachi to donate in support of drought affected people of Thar in 2000. This was the beginning of Hisaar Foundation, as this appeal was later institutionalized into Hisaar Foundation. The initial target was to provide one months’ subsistence for 3000 Thari families. Not only was the target achieved but also subsistence was provided to drought affected people in District Dadu and Chaghi region in Balochistan. Through this appeal a total of 6,393 families were provided with over Rs 1.04 crore worth of food, water, clothes and medicines.

5.2.2 Citizens Appeal for Afghan Refugees (Baluchistan), 2001

To help refugees pouring into Pakistan after from the war Afghanistan Hisaar Foundation initiated Citizens Appeal for Afghan Refugees (Baluchistan) in November 2001, with the support of Raasta Development Consultants. Through this appeal relief was provided to over 2000 families in new camps at Latifabad and other areas in Balochistan. The relief operation was worth Rs 1 crore and included food supplies, shelter, water systems, clothes, medicines etc.

5.2.3 Campaign for Earthquake Relief and Rehabilitation, 2005 - 2008

Hisaar Foundation embarked on a major relief and rehabilitation operation for earthquake victims in northern Pakistan and Azad Kashmir (November 2005 to end of 2008). Hisaar Foundation raised Rs 5 crores in cash and kind for this campaign.

Relief and rehabilitation services included provision of shelter, food and basic necessities, sanitation and hygiene facilities and medical services to the victims in the Balakot and Bagh areas through the support of National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) as under:

• Fiberglass and corrugated iron roofing and a basic homebuilding kit to families for transitional shelters in their original settlements
• Winterized tents to small mountain communities where building materials could not be transported
• Monthly food rations to affected families
• Smokeless stoves, fuel and other basic necessities
• Winterized sleeping bags and bedding to families
• Double pit, soak pit flush latrines, in existing camps
• Health and hygiene related services, in camps
• Sanitation and solid and medical waste disposal, in camps
- Life saving medication and trauma counseling on request
- Prosthetic limbs, rehabilitation and counseling to injured children

5.2.4 Cyclone Relief and Emergency Support (Sindh), 2007

The coastal belt of Sindh was hit by a devastating cyclone in June 2006. The enormity of the devastation left thousands of people homeless and flattened entire villages.

In keeping with Hisaar Foundation’s mission of undertaking relief, disaster response and emergency support initiatives, immediate relief was provided to 18 villages in the UC Gabo Phat coastal belt of Karachi.

This support programme was envisaged as a two phase programme for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people of Sindh. In phase one of the programme immediate relief goods, food and water were provided to families in the UC Gabo Phat area in collaboration with Indus Earth Trust who have been working in the coastal belt area for the last 7 years.

In phase two of the programme Hisaar Foundation raised Rs 400,000 to rebuild 40 houses in the area in collaboration with Indus Earth Trust as a sustainable solution to proper housing in the rural areas.

5.2.5 Food Aid for Displaced Families from Bajaur, 2008

One month food ration was distributed amongst 75 displaced families (comprising 610 family members each) of Bajaur and were residing in Karachi at two localities; Sultanabad and Old Sabzi Mandi. The basic food ration provided included flour, rice, sugar, oil and lentils.

5.2.6 Earthquake Relief and Emergency Support (Balochistan), 2008

In October 2008, a strong earthquake in Balochistan struck various parts of Ziarat and Pishin Districts. Around 300 people, mostly women and children were killed in two of the worst affected union councils i.e. Kowas and Kach, hundreds of people were injured and some 15,000 were homeless.

Hisar Foundation rose to the occasion and launched an Earthquake Relief and Emergency Support Appeal in collaboration with Aurat Foundation in Quetta and provided immediate relief focusing on food, health and hygiene for women and children. Winterized sleeping bags and milk were distributed among the affected.

Through the generous donations of our partners, friends and concerned individuals we were able to meet and surpass the target of Rs 3 million for the Foundation’s Relief Programme.

Engro Foods generously donated 3960 cartons of milk worth Rs. 1,445,000. 2500 of these cartons were distributed in Ziarat, and the rest in Pishin. 1500 winterized sleeping bags worth Rs. 1,446,450 (collected in cash) were also assembled at a discounted rate by Sind Industrial Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. and were sent to Aurat Foundation in Quetta for distribution.

The immediate relief efforts were followed by a midterm relief programme through which the victims of the earthquake were provided with blankets, warm clothes, tents, plastic ground sheets, and sanitary supplies for women, toilets for women and children and stoves and coal.

5.2.7 Relief Appeal for Swat Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 2009

Hisar Foundation launched a relief appeal for Swat IDPs, and provided clean and safe drinking water, toilets for women and children, cooking facilities (including
stoves and fuel), vitamins, supplements, medicines and first aid supplies and sanitary supplies for women. The relief programme in collaboration with our partners National Rural Support Programme, aimed at developing and maintaining these services in NRSP camps set up in the northern areas.

5.2.8 Flood Relief Appeal 2010

Hisaar Foundation actively engaged in providing immediate relief and rehabilitation services to the flood affected people after the devastating 2010 floods in Pakistan. Hisaar Foundation raised over Rs 8.2 million worth of donations in kind and in cash. Relief goods and services were delivered to victims in Nowshera, Charsadda, in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Jamshoro, Sehwan, Dadu, Thatta, Karachi in Sindh, Layyah in Punjab and Jafferabad in Balochistan as under:

- Eight water filtration plants installed (each plant provides 5,000 gallons per day safe drinking water for 12,000 people per day and are managed by our partners on the ground)
- 30 water filtration plants installed in collaboration with Govt. of Sindh
- 6,195 water storage vessels were distributed
- 10,093 liters of fresh safe drinking water
- 35,500 food packets for 1200 families
- 270 packs of milk, 702 packs of fruit juices for children and women
- 150 packets of one month of food ration for 150 families
- 48 cartons of medicines for 500 families (specially for children)
- 1200 blankets, 400 mosquito coils, 400 mosquito nets and 1200 towels
- 40 goats for providing livelihoods to 40 families

5.2.9 Flood Relief Appeal 2011

In the wake of the flood that created havoc and caused massive losses to homes, infrastructure, livestock, agriculture and crops across the entire Sindh province in August, Hisaar Foundation launched a Flood Relief Appeal to provide immediate relief of safe and clean drinking water, food ration and medicines to the flood affected people in Districts of Badin, Umerkot, Tharparker and Mirpurkhas.

As part of its immediate flood relief efforts, the Foundation, through the generous support of Federation Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), United Bank Limited (UBL), Adamjee Foundation, Association for the Ill and Deprived (an association of medical students of Ziauddin Hospital), students of Indus Academy and individual national and international philanthropists and in collaboration with its implementing partners Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and Badin Rural Development Society (BRDS), distributed food ration to 2100 families and 1030 family life straws, 17 cartons of medicines, 3300 litres of bottled water, 100 kgs Ata, 39 cartons milk and 93 cartons of energy biscuits, amongst the flood people in these severely affected Districts across Sindh.

In addition, the Foundation also installed one 3000 gallon capacity per day water filtration plant in District Badin, as a long-term solution for clean and safe drinking water.
Chapter 6 - Programmes and Projects

Given that much of the work carried out by civil society organizations are in the project mode, many of the activities of Hisaar Foundation are organized in programmes and projects. Typically these projects contain more than one element of Hisaar Foundation’s organizational themes (building partnerships, finding solutions and emergency campaigns).

The Global & National Significance of Hisaar Foundation’s Cause
- World population of over 7 billion require healthy food and safe drinking water – both in short supply due to climate change impact.
- Stark evidence of water and food scarcity due to disruption of sweet water system and loss of land for agricultural production.
- Water & food are NOW top of policy agenda of global institutions & governments.
- US President’s wife spearheading movement for food production in every home, including a Kitchen Garden in the White House

The need for drastic action to secure water supplies and food production for Pakistan’s growing population is now

The key projects and programmes undertaken in the last 10 years are shown below:

- IWRM Approaches in an Urban Context Stakeholder Training Workshops supported by CapNet, (September 2008 to January 2009)
- Stakeholder Dialogues IWRM Approaches in an Urban Context, Supported by Global Water Partnership (GWP) (December 2009 to June 2009)
- Training Workshops on Water Challenges and IWRM Strategies in Urban and Rural Pakistan supported by CapNet (July 2009 to June 2010)
- Dialogues for Partnership Building on Water Conservation in District Umerkot, Rural Sindh supported by Engro Polymer Ltd (2009 to 2010)
- Dialogues for Partnership Building on Water Conservation and Management in Bin Qasim Town, Karachi (2010 to 2011)
- Training and Rebuilding of Livelihoods of Women in Azad Kashmir (Kitchen Gardening and Tree Planting) supported Deutsche Bank (March to August 2008)
- Training and Rebuilding of Livelihoods of Women in Rawla Kot, Azad Kashmir (Micro Credit Training and Linkages) supported by Citibank, (December 2009 to October 2011)
- School Water and Sanitation Infrastructural Rehabilitation Programme (April 2009 ongoing)
- Mutual Accountability in the Urban Water Sector Supported by Affiliated Networks for Social Accountability South Asia Region (ANSA - SAR), (January 2011 to October 2012)
- Total Water Solution: Water for Life and Livelihoods Water Interventions for Post Floods 2010 Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project Aab Supported by United Bank Limited (UBL), (April 2011 to April 2012)
- Project Aab O Daana, supported by UBL, (September 2012 March 2013)
Chapter 7 - Hisaar Foundation’s Intellectual Contributions

In the last 10 years the Governors, Council Members, staff, partners and volunteers of Hisaar Foundation have addressed numerous key global gatherings in the water sector, presented papers, been on panels, prepared and published academic papers, book chapters and public interest papers and articles, appeared on international media and been featured in books, write-up and social media of global organizations.

7.1 Think Tank Functions and Dissemination

To encapsulate the experiences and learnings of the multi-stakeholder partnership approach and develop a wider knowledge base, Hisaar Foundation developed a series of:

- 75 Papers presented at conferences
- 10 Theme papers
- 7 sets of Training Modules on Mutual Accountability in the Urban Water Sector
- Over 100 Case studies
- 16 Training Modules developed on Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM
- 6 Guidelines on Water facts, Water Conservation and Management
- 1.5 million Guidelines published and disseminated
- 5 Documentaries

- 18 Public Service Announcements (PSAs) for Television and Radio
- 15 Newsletters “PaniNama” published

7.2 Public-Private Partnerships

Hisaar Foundation has worked on the promotion and establishment of public-private partnership concept to bring about effective, transparent, accountable, equitable and citizen friendly governance in the water sector as well as citizen sense of responsibility to find real solutions on the ground. An example of this is Pani Pakistan.

In 2005, Hisaar Foundation became one of the founding members of Pani Pakistan, a National Consortium for the Conservation and Management of Water. The Chairperson of Hisaar Foundation acted the Co-chair of Pani Pakistan from 2005 to 2008.

Hisaar Foundation acted as the lead organization providing the intellectual basis of Pani Pakistan. Several papers and presentation were prepared, which were adopted by the 13 members of the Consortium. Hisaar Foundation organized and conducted two major Media Workshops on “Water Scarcity, Conservation and Management in Pakistan” and also supported the Indus Walk programme, where over 100 young people sojourned the Indus over a two month period.

7.3 Cost Synergy

During the course of establishment of AWPs, Hisaar Foundation developed the concept of “cost synergy”, and was successful in applying it in the water partnerships in Karachi. The principle of cost synergy is based on each (institutional) partner spending its own money to carry out commitments (made within the ambit of the water partnership it belongs to), such that the value of the output is much more than a simple $1+1 = 2$.

This concept was based on the principle that any institution or group that believes and expresses that something needs to be done, should be the first one to demonstrate this and spend their own money in this endeavor. This concept emerged from the work of Hisaar foundation in Karachi mega city in Pakistan, with partial supported from CapNet.
Hisar Foundation was able to use the funds provided by CapNet (over approx. 1.5 years) in a strategic way to leverage outputs many times the value of the CapNet support. The US$ 93,500 leveraged an additional US$ 276,500. This means that for every dollar given to us by CapNet, Hisar Foundation was able to raise just under 3 dollars (in cash and kind) from other sources.

Below is a breakdown of what was leveraged from other sources, with CapNet support at the base:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source and Nature of Contribution</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CapNet support paid for the logistical costs of training workshops and module development in first 2 phases</td>
<td>US$ 93,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate sector CSR support paid for the salaries of the staff time</td>
<td>US$ 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisar Foundation Governors, Council Members volunteered time as trainers and facilitators in kind</td>
<td>US$ 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWP paid for five dialogues with stakeholder groups in one Town</td>
<td>US$ 19,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate sector paid for several additional workshops and dialogues</td>
<td>US$ 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi Water and Sewerage Board paid for deliveries of water conservation guidelines to a million consumers in one Town (3 consecutive deliveries) in kind</td>
<td>US$ 18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guishan-e-Iqbal Town administration paid for printing of guidelines</td>
<td>US$ 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guishan-e-Iqbal Town administration paid for the entire water conservation service with 30 plus hired people (which is now a regular service in the Town paid through Town budget)</td>
<td>US$ 70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landhi Town paid for delivery of guidelines to 52,000 households</td>
<td>US$ 7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local philanthropists and corporate sector paid for water and sanitation rehabilitation of 30 schools</td>
<td>US$ 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government departments and NGOs paid for the travel, transport, accommodation and per diem costs of participants</td>
<td>US$ 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other support in kind</td>
<td>US$ 8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for 20 months</strong></td>
<td><strong>US$ 370,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this value of CapNet support, Hisar Foundation was able to achieve the following:

- **Mega City Karachi Water Partnership (KWP)** 1
- **Mega City Town AWPs** 6
- **Mega City Women and Water Network** 1
- **Mega City Town Women and Water Network** 8
- **Mega City Union Council WWNs** 13
- **Small Town AWP (Province Punjab)** 1
- **Small Town WWN (Province Punjab)** 1
- **Rural District AWPs (Province Sindh)** 4
- **Rural District WWNs (Province Sindh)** 2
- **Water supply and sanitation systems provided in schools of Karachi** 20 schools
- **Water Conservation Cell established in Mega City Town** 1
- **People appointed as Water Inspectors** 19
- **Guidelines distributed with water bills** A million consumers
- **Water bill distributors trained** 57
- **Children benefiting from water and sanitation systems in schools** 100,000
- **Water Conservation Training provided to School Teachers** 200 Teachers
- **Set of 16 modules on Gender and iWRM** Developed
- **Set of 10 modules on establishing AWPs and WWNs** Developed

Cost Synergy was made possible through different actors playing their assigned roles at their own cost. The Town/ District/Tehsil/Taluka Municipal Administrations provided their time free of charge and also bore the cost of the venues provided for dialogues/meetings/workshops, the printing of guidelines and appointment of water inspectors.

While, the KW&SB/ Water Utilities provided voluntary staff services and distributed the guidelines with water bills at their own cost, the WWN members managed the school programme and overlooked interventions and also formed WWNs at the UC level entirely of their own accord.

Hisar Foundation developed and tested guidelines, provided training and material support and its facilitators and Council Members provided their time free of charge and the corporate sector and local philanthropists played their role by providing donations and sponsorships.
It was cost effective because:
- No one paid anyone else to do their job.
- Each partner spent money as per their own rules.
- Each partner saw, understood and acted on their own responsibility.
- A kind of “cost synergy” was generated.

This unique and highly successful programme demonstrated that the three Es of IWRM (Economic efficiency, Equity, Environmental and ecological sustainability) had become popular with local government, corporate sector and civil society in Pakistan. The experiences of Karachi Water Partnerships have been showcased across the world.

7.4 Mutual Accountability

While the Foundation was planning to build further on the concept of cost synergy, it was introduced to the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability South Asia Region (ANSA-SAR). Both ANSA-SAR and Hisaar Foundation recognized and endorsed effective, transparent, accountable, equitable and citizen-friendly governance in the water sector, as well as the converse — citizen sense of responsibility. Hisaar Foundation felt that although citizens held government agencies accountable for delivery of services, they also needed to be held accountable for their own actions, because in many cases they contributed substantially to the deterioration and mismanagement of water sanitation and related sectors.

Thus, Hisaar Foundation wanted to take “public accountability” a step further, and introduced the concept of “Mutual Accountability” where all groups represented in a water partnership are accountable to each other: government agencies, water utilities, private sector/industries, NGOs and citizens. ANSA-SAR was interested in this concept, and agreed to fund the project “Building Mutual Accountability in the Urban Water Sector”. As part of this project, a set of seven modules was also developed.

Hisaar Foundation looks at accountability in a comprehensive way: ie accountability not only of public institutions that deliver services, but also of the citizens that use the services. For example on the one hand we look at whether Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (and the other agencies to whom it supplies water in bulk) are able to get clean safe water to consumers, on the other hand we look at whether the public is paying its water dues, refraining from stealing water, keeping the internal water and sewerage pipes and systems properly repaired and maintained and not wasting water.

Hisaar Foundation recognizes and endorses effective, transparent, accountable, equitable and citizen-friendly governance in water sector as well as the converse – citizen sense of responsibility. It therefore promotes multi stakeholder partnership-based participatory platforms on water that work on the principle of cost synergy.

Mutual Accountability is a process by which various stakeholders work together on a common platform for collective action, to ensure conservation and better management of water, move forward together, rather than against each other and can hold each other accountable for their performance in fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities towards IWRM.

The process of mutual accountability was initiated in Saddar Town, Karachi through a number of initiatives to
- Spread awareness about water issues
- Encourage stakeholders to engage in dialogue with each other and cohesively develop committed action plans as part of their obligations, duties and responsibilities for improvement in water supply
- Create trust and realization among the stakeholders
- Bring about behavioural change among the citizens in relation to water conservation and management
Chapter 8 – Engagement with Partners

Hisaar Foundation has developed two categories of partners: those who sponsor programmes and activities through funds or in-kind support (called sponsoring partners) and those who carry out actions and activities on behalf of Hisaar Foundation at various levels (called implementing partners).

8.1 Sponsoring Partners

The earliest sponsoring partners were Pakistani private sector organizations Raasta Development Consultants (RDC) and Raasta Marketing Research (Private) Ltd (RMR) that provided office space, staff, utilities, storage facilities and other support. The offices of Vellani and Vellani continue to provide legal support, while auditing services are provided on a pro bono basis by BDO Ebrahim and Company.

During fund raising campaigns and follow-up rehabilitation work, many banks including Deutsche Bank, CitiBank, Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) and others, as well as business concerns such as Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry (OICCI), Pakistan Petroleum Ltd (PPL), Central Depository Company (CDC), Unilever etc came forward to support Hisaar Foundation.

Global Water Partnership (GWP) and International Capacity Building Network (CapNet) were the earliest global organizations to become sponsoring partners. Hisaar Foundation became a member of GWP in 2006 and also works with Pakistan Water Partnership. Hisaar Foundation has also forged relationships with Affiliated Networks for Social Accountability - South Asia Region (ANSA - SAR).

In recent years several other organizations have come forward and supported Hisaar Foundation. These include Pakistan Federation of Chambers of Commerce (FPCCI), Bank of Scotland, Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE), Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Water Sanitation Programme (WSP), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Panjwani Charitable Foundation, Adamjee Foundation, Multinet Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd. and others.

By far the most consistent supporters of Hisaar Foundation from the corporate sector have been Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited (EPCL) and United Bank Limited (UBL). EPCL has worked with Hisaar Foundation almost since its inception on developing water systems for poor households and helped set up water partnerships in Karachi. UBL has supported two of Hisaar Foundation’s most unique programmes – Project Aab and project Aab o Daana.

8.2 Implementing Partners

The earliest implementing partners were Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and other rural support programmes in Sindh and Punjab and Aurat Foundation (AF) in Baluchistan. Since then Hisaar Foundation has forged relationships with Badin Rural Development Society (BRDS), CONNECT, De Laas Gul, Indus Earth, Lyari Community Development Programme (LCDP), Women Industrial and Social Educational Society (WISES) and Women Development Association (WDA).

Perhaps the most important implementing partners have been government institutions and departments including Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (KWSB), City District Government Karachi (CDGK), Education Department, Govt. of Sindh, and Town, District and Tehsil Administrations across Pakistan.

8.3 Media Engagements

Hisaar Foundation has a regular programme of engagement with the media. This programme includes articles in national newspapers, journals and magazines to create awareness about the issues relevant to water, food and livelihood related problems, appearances and interviews of the Foundation’s members on television and radio talk shows and production and dissemination of materials. Hisaar Foundation is also a member of several water related and civil society organizations and collaborates proactively with them for the promotion of Integrated Water Resources Management water conservation and environmental issues.

8.4 Academic Engagements

With the aim and objective to spread awareness on the state of water in Pakistan among a diverse set of stakeholders and to include a diverse set of stakeholders, Hisaar Foundation also engages in a regular programme with universities, colleges and technical institutions across Karachi.
Chapter 9 - Hisaar Foundation’s Transformation Plan 2012 - 2015

Hisar Foundation completed its first 10 years in 2013. From its inception in 2003 to date, while the organization had evolved, the ground realities and circumstances have also changed. The country’s social and economic conditions have undergone major changes with declining economy and crumbling social infrastructure. The water debate had become subsumed under climate change and, therefore, become devalued in public discourse. In terms of philanthropy, which was one of the main sources of support for Hisaar Foundation, donor fatigue and reduced appetite for donations had set in, after so many calamities and natural disasters. Except for one or two large bilateral donors, most multilateral agencies, international NGOs and the corporate sector have fewer funds at hand, thereby increasing the challenge of fund raising for the Foundation.

In view of the pressing external and internal pressures, the Board of Governors of Hisaar Foundation undertook an exercise in development of a Transformation Plan for 2012-2015 for the Foundation with the intent to safeguard and strengthen its short and long terms operations. This fresh perspective on the Foundation’s future and the way forward constituted the plan “Going Forward – The Transformation Plan 2012 – 2015”. This plan lays out the strategies and actions for Hisaar Foundation to transform itself into an institution with long-term sustainability.

At a Board of Governors meeting held in October 2012, the proposed Transformation Plan was presented and accepted. The Board of Governors regretfully accepted the resignation of Ms. Simi Kamal as Founder Chairperson after completion of three terms of her tenure. Mr. Zohair Ashir was requested by the Board of Governors to take over as Chair for the next three years term (2012-2015).

Through the efforts of a three-member Search Committee, a full time Chief Executive was found and Dr. Sono Khangerlani took over as full time CEO of Hisaar Foundation in February 2013. A three year Financial Plan was developed by the Board of Governors which was assigned for implementation to the new CEO. Currently, the budgeting and financial planning of the foundation is carried out under this plan. Three Sub-Committees, the Finance & Governance Committee, the Programme Committee and the Fund Raising and Event Management Committee have been reconstituted to include new Board Members. Hisaar Foundation held its first fundraising event in March 2013 as part of its campaign to raise its image and generate funds for its operations.

During this period, the Foundation continued with its routine and special programmes, such as, Project Aab o Daana, School Rehabilitation Programme, installation of filtration plants and other water systems, representation of Hisaar Foundation at national and international events, engagement with George Washington University (USA) for Women in Water Education programme.

The International Conference Water Cooperation in Action: From the Global to the Grassroots, on December 4th and 5th in Karachi, is part of the transformation plan. This conference is part of the UN theme declaring the year 2013 as the Year of Water Cooperation. This is a major conference in Pakistan and in many ways the first of its kind and has attracted many of key stakeholders from the development, bilateral, multilateral, corporate, media, academic, NGOs, government and the related sectors.
Chapter 10 - Hisaar Foundation’s International Conference on Water Cooperation in Action - From the Global to the Grassroots

It had been a long standing objective of Hisaar Foundation to hold an international level conference in Pakistan. It was also felt that during the Foundation’s 10 year existence, it had generated significant body of work in terms of concepts and substance, innovative approaches, water solutions and partnerships to showcase these in the context of an international conference that would address both intellectual and practical debate and sharing.

In April of 2013, a Conference Committee comprising Mr Zohair Ashir, Ms Simi Kamal and Dr Sono Khangharani was set up to explore and start preparation for holding an international conference in December of 2013. Steering, Academic and Management committees went into action and have worked tirelessly to ensure the successful holding of the conference on December 4th and 5th, in Karachi.

Water is vital for life, pivotal for human development and necessary to keep our environment healthy. With increasing population, economic development and changing lifestyles, the world’s limited water resources are under undue pressure leading to increased competition for water and creating situations of conflict and potential for conflict. But water can be used as an instrument of peace and development as every action involving water management requires effective cooperation between multiple actors whether at the local or international scale. This conference is aimed at reaching out to all the stakeholders in finding solutions to water problems through cooperation and unity of action.

The scope of the conference reflects the theme of the 2013 UN International Year of Water Cooperation, which recognizes that cooperation is essential to strike a balance between different needs and uses, sharing of water resources equitably, and using water as an instrument of peace. Promoting water cooperation implies an interdisciplinary approach bringing in civic, cultural, academic, scientific and technological factors, as well as ethical, social, political, legal, institutional and economic dimensions. By sharing research findings, technical solutions, innovations and experiences at different levels, policy level dialogue on water cooperation can be initiated for ensuring conservation, sustainability and integrated management of water resources in Pakistan and the South Asian region. The aims of this conference are to:

- Reach out to all critical stakeholders – government, academia, civil society, media, business and corporate sector, urban and rural communities, and experts on water to consider water challenges and use water cooperation as the basis of feasible options to move forward
- Identify strategies and policies for promoting and implementing water cooperation in relevant contexts
- Identify and promote capacity building in addressing the challenges of water cooperation

A diverse and rich variety of participants are expected at this conference bringing a wide section of Pakistan’s melting pot from the water sector and reaching out to some nontraditional players. The conference content includes talking to all stakeholders, transboundary and within country water-sharing and cooperation, benefit sharing, water and poverty, natural disasters and how to tackle them, water and health, the government agenda, water in a vulnerable world, media, youth assembly, women’s groups and academia on developing the requisite knowledge and skill base for managing water in the changing scenario.

Some of the leading experts of the Pakistan’s water and environment sectors are directly involved in the planning and execution of this conference including Mr Khalid Mohtadullah, Dr Pervaiz Amir, Ms Simi Kamal, Dr Daanish Mustafa, Mr Tofiq Pasha Mooraj, Mr Nasir Panwar, Ms Meher M Noshirwani and others. In addition, the organization of the conference is being handled by professionals and leading figures involved with Hisaar Foundation including Mr Zohair Ashir, Ms Nadira Panjwani, Mr Salman Sarwar Butt and Dr Sono Khangharani.
Chapter 11- The Next Ten Years

Global wisdom is now leaning towards holistic approaches where watersheds, river basins and dams are managed holistically without compromising the health and integrity of the system. In the case of Pakistan, this means working on integrated approaches to improve and maintain the Indus basin in the face of climate change and pressures on water use and food production. This has both transboundary and in-country water management implications.

When we speak of integration in the context of managing a river basin in a holistic manner, we must ask ‘what is being integrated?’ Experience has shown that to manage a river basin to an optimal level, we need to integrate not only water supplies, water allocations, water use and water infrastructure, but also policy, institutional and legal frameworks. Conservation and protection imperatives, economic activities and returns, financial and incentive structures, access and use profiles are also necessary, in terms of who can get specific amounts of water and related resources for agriculture, industries, urban usage and environmental flows. To achieve integration in the Indus Basin, changes are needed in the way we think about water. But given the political interests (both between India and Pakistan and within Pakistan) are very rigid, we must recognize that any proposed strategy or policy changes will elicit very strong opposition.

We must, however, accept that for long term sustainable management of Pakistan’s water resources, the Indus Basin and barani areas and the populations dependent on it, we must create economic surpluses from land and water sectors, as well as ensure water conservation and environmental sustainability. While we have water, land and the hard working farmer, we do not have adequate science, appropriate valuation of water and land, established water conservation regimes or programming for environmental sustainability, incentives for conservation and good management practices. Hisaar Foundation must work on all these aspects of water, food, environment and livelihood security.

The following measures are suggested as essential for the revitalization and integration of the Indus Basin.

Some are needed across the board and others within Pakistan and India (but within an overall integrative framework).

The following are specific actions for Hisaar Foundation in the immediate future:

- Advocacy on crucial Water Policy elements:
  - Drinking Water and Sanitation Needs
  - Irrigation Water
  - Inter-Seasonal Transfer Facility to Regulate Flows
  - Ground Water, Quality and Salt Balance
  - Environmental Flows
  - Meaningful Public- Private Partnerships on Water Conservation
  - Water Energy Nexus
  - Climate Change and Water Adaptation
  - Integrated Flood Control and Drought Management
  - Water Zoning
  - Institutional and Legislative Framework
  - Comprehensive Water Law
  - Water Rates
  - Participation of Farmers
  - Research, Science and Technology
  - Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building
- Lobbying with relevant government departments (federal, provincial and local government levels) to include water conservation, IWRM, rational use of water in agriculture, appropriate food production, and livelihood security in their organizational objectives, policies and programmes
- Promotion of and contribution to regulations and procedures to safeguard water and food resources
- Water, food, nutrition, health and livelihood interventions
- Continuation of multi-stakeholder platforms on particular problems and issues that are directly or indirectly related to the water and food sectors
- Interaction with media to promote rational practices and conservation approaches in the water and food sectors
### Annex 1: Council of Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Credentials</th>
<th>Served on Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr A G Pirzada</td>
<td>Ex Government Officer and Agriculture Specialist</td>
<td>2009 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Aliya Yusuf</td>
<td>Barrister</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Amjad Iqbal Ahmed</td>
<td>Company Executive</td>
<td>2006 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Ayesha Khan</td>
<td>Social Science Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Anis Ajani</td>
<td>Business Development Specialist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Ayesha Tammy Haq</td>
<td>Barrister/ Media Specialist</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Badaruddin F Vellani</td>
<td>Barrister</td>
<td>2003 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Farkhanda Aurangzeb</td>
<td>Professor / Gender Specialist</td>
<td>2006-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brig Ifthikar Haider</td>
<td>Water Specialist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Khalid Mohtadullah</td>
<td>Water Specialist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Mariam Halai</td>
<td>Financial Consultant</td>
<td>2012 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Meher Marker Noshirwani</td>
<td>Gender Specialist/ Sociologist/ Environmentalist</td>
<td>2009 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Mehmood Mehdi Kazmi</td>
<td>Business Executive</td>
<td>2012 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Nadeem Qamar</td>
<td>Medical Practitioner/Cardiologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Nadira Panjwani</td>
<td>Educationist</td>
<td>2012 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Nasir Panhwar</td>
<td>Development/Environmentalist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Pervaiz Amir</td>
<td>Environmental Economist/Water and Climate Change Specialist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Raees Gaya</td>
<td>Chartered Accountant/Company Executive</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Rahat Najam</td>
<td>Environmentalist/Wetlands Specialist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Salman Butt</td>
<td>Media/Communication/Marketing Specialist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Sarfaraz A Rehman</td>
<td>Chartered Accountant</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Sarwar Mushtaq</td>
<td>Media Specialist</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Sikandar Gulzar</td>
<td>Management Consultant</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Simi Kamal</td>
<td>Gender Specialist/Water Specialist/Development Consultant</td>
<td>2003-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Tofiq Pasha Mooraj</td>
<td>Horticulturist/Landscape Specialist</td>
<td>2009 to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Zahid Adamjee</td>
<td>Philanthropist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Zahra Rahim</td>
<td>Management Specialist/Water Sector Resource Person</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Zia Niazi</td>
<td>Educationist/Material Production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Zohair Ashir</td>
<td>Strategy &amp; Management Specialist</td>
<td>2009 to date</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2: Founder and First Chair of Hisaar Foundation

The founder of Hisaar Foundation, Ms Simi Kamal, is a Geographer from Cambridge University, who has worked since 1980s on water, environment, social and economic aspects of relationship between people, land and water. She has pointed out existing and emerging water challenges and called for water conservation and rational management of water at global and national levels for 30 years, written and spoken extensively on the challenges in the water sectors across the globe and has numerous research studies, book chapters and papers to her credit, many in print. Combining her passion for water conservation with her commitment to the empowerment of women and their equal rights, Ms Kamal is also the initiator of the Women and Water Networks concept and model, and has made contribution to the global body of literature on water partnerships and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

Further developing the theoretical underpinnings of conserving and managing water she has focused on citizen accountability as the mirror image of government accountability. Behaviour change towards the use of water in individuals and institutions has been her particular area of interest. Bringing these paradigms to action through collaboration with government, civil society and private sectors has been one of her major contributions to Hisaar Foundation during her tenure as Chairperson.

Ms Kamal completed her tenure in 2012 and stepped down from the Board of Governors and as Chairperson. She remains a Council Member and continues to provide intellectual inputs to Hisaar Foundation.
Annex 3: List of Staff Members

This list includes all staff members who have served Hisaar Foundation from 2003 to date

- Mr Ali ur Rehman
- Ms Amina Siddiqui
- Ms Anisa Haj
- Mr Deepak Roy
- Ms Farah Uzair
- Ms Farzana Saleem
- Mr Ifthikar Channa
- Mr Junaid ul Qader
- Ms Kausar Hashmi
- Ms Lily Khan
- Mr Mohammad Hamza Farooqui
- Mr Moiz Alam Khan
- Mr Muhammad Kaleem
- Mr Muhammad Nadeem
- Mr Safi Wasiuddin
- Ms Saleha Atif
- Ms Sanaa Baxamoosa
- Ms Shahbano Aliani
- Mr Sono Khangharani
- Mr Syed Ziauddin
- Mr Taha Hussai
- Mr Tariq Habib
- Mr Wajahat Kazmi
- Mr Waqar Aslam

In addition to regular staff, approximately 260 people have worked with Hisaar Foundation free of charge as volunteers, interns, researchers, associates and emergency workers.
Annex 4: List of Training Modules on Building Mutual Accountability in the Urban Water Sector

Module 1: How to Seek Commitment and Support from the Town Administrator

Module 2: How to Establish a Town Woman and Water Network
   A: How to Identify Women's Groups in the Town
   B: How to Form and Launch a Town Women and Water Network (WWN)
   C: How to Formulate a Town WWN Plan of Action

Module 3: How to Establish a Town Area Water Partnership (AWP)
   A: How to Identify Water Stakeholders in the Town
   B: How to Form and Launch a Town Area Water Partnership (AWP)
   C: How to Develop a Town AWP Agenda for Action

Module 4: How to Conduct Stakeholders Dialogue with Town Officials

Module 5: How to Conduct Stakeholders Dialogue with Union Councilors and UC Officials

Module 6: How to Conduct Stakeholders Dialogue with Academia

Module 7: How to Conduct Stakeholders Dialogue with the Media
Annex 5: List of Training Modules on Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM

Set 1 Modules on Gender and IWRM

Module A
- Background and Concept of Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM
- Introduction to Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM

Module B
- Women and Men’s Experience and Interpretation of their Reality
- Research and Investigation
- Codes of conduct, norms and procedures (participation, decision-making
- Developing Laws, Policies and Planning for Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM
- Strengthening Representative Political and Governance Structures moving towards Gender Equality
- Pressure of Political Constituencies and Citizens Groups
- Political and Ideological Commitment
- Resources (physical, financial and human)
- Location and sharing of responsibility
- Methodology (and technology)
- Capacity Development
- Delivery of programmes and projects
- Theory Building

Module C
- Organizing Women Groups for Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM

Guideline 1: Water Facts

Guidelines 2: Conserving Water in Homes

Guideline 3: Conserving Water in Schools

Guideline 4: Conserving Water in Offices

Guideline 5: Conserving Water in Conserving Water in Industry

Guideline 6: Conserving Water in Mosque/Madrasah
Annex 7: List of Documentaries and Public Service Announcements (PSAs)

Documentaries
- Time is Running Out
- PAANI
- KWP Outcomes and Achievements
- Training Dialogues and Workshops
- Project Aab

Karachi Water Partnership PSAs for Television and Radio
- Water Situation
- Water Conservation and Management

Bubble Series PSAs for Television and Radio
- Bubbles Jingle
- Bubbles PSA 1
- Bubbles PSA 2
- Bubbles PSA 3
- Bubbles PSA 4
- Bubbles PSA 5
- Bubbles PSA 6
- Bubbles PSA 7
- Bubbles PSA 8
- Bubbles PSA 9
- Bubbles PSA 10
- Bubbles PSA 11
Hey Dude, water is cool, help me conserve it smartly!

Hisaar Foundation

(set up under section 42 of the companies ordinance 1984)
Approved Non-profit Organization under section 2(36) (c) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001
CSO Certification Award: PCP-2012/231

House No D-66/1, 1st Floor, Block 4, Scheme 5, Clifton 75600 Karachi, Pakistan
Tel: (92-21) 35874547, 35879724, Fax: (92 21) 35865305
Email: info@hisaar.org URL: www.hisaar.org