



SPARC attends a high level experts consultation by the ICC in The Hague, Netherlands

In order to have an interactive discussion on the draft Policy for children, the Office of the Prosecutor (Office) of the International Criminal Court (ICC), organized a High Level Experts' roundtable consultation on 11 July 2016, at the new permanent premises of the ICC in The Hague. SPARC was one of the few experts across the globe that was sponsored to attend the consultation. The process of developing its Policy on Children, is in line with one of the Strategic goals of ICC to pay particular attention to crimes against and affecting children. The Policy will be officially launched during the 15th session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) in The Hague, in November 2016.



The Policy will guide the Office in addressing international crimes against and affecting children under the Rome Statute, as it strives to contribute towards closing the impunity gap for such crimes. It will also address the Office interaction with children in the course of its work, bearing in mind their rights and best interests.

In order to inform the Policy, various consultations were held. There were discussions with staff members in May 2014. Consultations with experts, as well as children/youth, were held in various regions, in 2014-2015, with funding and support from certain NGOs. The information gathered during these consultations has been important to better understand the intersection of child rights and the work of the Office. It was also crucial to take into account the views of children, or those violated as children, with regard to matters that affect them. The Office has been supported by Professor Diane Marie Amann, the Prosecutor's Special Adviser on Children in and affected by Armed Conflict, during the process. ■

6,793 children kidnapped from various cities of Punjab

The Punjab police informed the Supreme Court of Pakistan that 6,793 children were kidnapped from various cities of Punjab during the last six years, out of which 6,654 children were recovered but 139 children are still missing.

The police submitted a detailed report to a two-judge bench lead by Justice Main Saqib Nisar and Justice Iqbal Hameed-ur-Rehman after a suo moto notice had been taken regarding the increase in the number of kidnapped children across the province of Punjab.

According to police report, 1,156 children were kidnapped in 2013 but the police managed to recover 1,150 of them while in 2014, 1,203 children were abducted but the police recovered 1,185 of them. Last year in 2015, 1,134 children were kidnapped but the police recovered 1,093 of the total number of kidnapped children. The report further stated that most of the children kidnapped were aged between 6-15 years and a majority of them were taken from the cities of Lahore, Faisalabad, Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar. During 2016, around 52 children have been reported abducted from various cities across the province. On average, about 1,464 cases are registered across the province each



A world in which children are valued and empowered
and their rights protected and promoted

year, and most of the children have either returned home or have been found by institutions such as the Child Protection and Welfare Bureau, Edhi Foundation and the police. Children who are abducted, leave home, run away, or go missing are reported to police invariably as 'abducted' thus registering a criminal case against unknown people.

The report also highlighted many factors that led to children running away from home such as physical abuse from parents, family disputes, abduction by either parent, or threat of punishment in madrassah's and so on. A district-wise breakdown of statistics related to abducted children reveals most of them have been taken from large urban centers such as Lahore (44), Rawalpindi (18), Sheikhpura (8), Okara (4), Sialkot (3), Faisalabad (3), Sargodha (3) and Bahawalpur (2). ■

Hundreds 'disappeared' by security forces in Egypt, says Amnesty

Hundreds of Egyptians have been forcibly disappeared and tortured in a sinister campaign to wipe out peaceful dissent in the most populous country in the Arab world revealed a report by Amnesty International.

Children as young as 14 years of age as well as students, political activists and protesters have vanished without trace after security forces raided their homes. Many have been held for months at a time and kept blindfolded and handcuffed. To date, around 34,000 people are behind bars as admitted by the Egyptian government.

Most of those who have disappeared are supporters of Mohamed Morsi, the democratically elected Muslim Brotherhood president who was deposed in July 2013 and eventually replaced by president Abdel-Fatah al-Sisi.

Amnesty's report also mentions the case of the Italian Giulio Regeni, the Cambridge graduate student who was found dead, with his body bearing signs of torture, in Cairo in February 2016.

“The terrible injuries sustained by Giulio Regeni are similar to those suffered by numerous people interrogated by the Egyptian security forces; his case is just the tip of the iceberg,” said Amnesty's Felix Jakens in an interview. She further stated that Amnesty International fears that Mr. Regeni was abducted by state agents and tortured to death, and that an independent investigation be undertaken to ascertain the facts behind his death.

Hundreds of people are thought to be secretly held in the national security agency offices inside the interior ministry building located in Lazoghly Square, Cairo. The building is close to Tahrir Square, scene of the mass protests that led to the overthrow of Hosni Mubarak in January 2011, the high point of the Arab spring.

“Enforced disappearance has become a key instrument of state policy in Egypt,” said Amnesty's Middle East and North Africa director Philip Luther. “Anyone who dares to speak out is at risk, with counter-terrorism being used as an excuse to abduct, interrogate and torture people who challenge the authorities.

The report says prosecutors have based charges on “confessions” extracted under duress and failed to investigate torture allegations by ordering medical examinations. On the rare occasions, where detainees have been referred by prosecutors to an independent medical examination, their lawyers have not been permitted to see the results.

Amnesty catalogues the cases of 17 people who were held incommunicado for periods ranging between several days to seven months and denied access to their lawyers or families or any independent judicial oversight.

Victims and witnesses said a typical disappearance starts with security officers in plain clothes, supported by heavily-armed and black-clad special forces arriving at a suspect's home at night or in the early hours and forcing their way in at gunpoint. Once inside, the officers detain, handcuff and blindfold the suspects, search for weapons and other incriminatory material and seize mobile phones and computers. ■



Children As Young As Five Accused of Sexual Offences at Schools



Children as young as five have been accused of carrying out sexual offences at school while victims as young as four have also been targeted.

The number of sex crimes reported in UK schools has nearly trebled in four years from 719 in 2011-12 to nearly 2,000 in 2014-15, with rape, child prostitution and sexual grooming all recorded.

Children's charity Plan International UK, who got the figures using the Freedom of Information Act, said the findings are "alarming" and demanded the Government makes relationship education compulsory to tackle aggressive sexual behavior.

Lucy Russell, a UK girls' rights campaign manager, told the Press Association that they are very concerned about these findings but sadly not really shocked because they have heard time and time again from girls in the UK that sexual harassment and sexual violence in schools is quite commonplace.

In England, boys and girls as young as five were accused of carrying out sexual offences, while the youngest alleged

victims were also five-years-old. This included a five-year-old girl who was accused of sexual assault on a boy under 13, and a five year-old boy who was accused of sexual activity involving a girl under 13.

In Wales, the youngest alleged victim of a sexual offence was just four, although no details of the allegation or the child's gender were given. Welsh police also investigated claims a five-year-old boy had sexual activity with a five-year-old girl.

The investigation also found the number of allegations of sexual crimes reported at schools has soared from 719 in 2011-12 to 1,955 in 2014-15 – an average of 10 each school day.

In total some 4,643 sexual offences were reported at UK schools during the four years. Nearly a third (29%) of the alleged crimes over the four years are thought to be committed by pupils, while school staff - including teachers - are behind 15% of the allegations, according to the charity. ■

Nearly 96,000 unaccompanied children sought EU asylum in 2015

Nearly 96,000 refugee and migrant children who traveled to Europe alone in 2015 sought asylum in the European Union, almost four times as many as the previous year, stated an EU agency report.

More than half the unaccompanied minors were Afghans, followed by Syrians and Eritreans, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) said in its annual report for 2015.

Over a million people fleeing wars and conflict in the Middle East, Africa and Asia reached the EU last year in the continent's biggest migration crisis since World War Two.

More than 1.4 million people, mostly Syrians and Afghans, sought international protection in the EU in 2015, up 110 percent from 2014 and the highest number since the EU began collecting data in 2008.

The number of Syrians who applied rose three-fold to 380,000. Nearly 200,000 Afghans also applied, more than four times the number of applications in 2014.

The unprecedented rise in asylum applications led to shortages of accommodations in many member states, the report said that often leading to temporary deterioration of reception standards and delays in accessing them. ■



Child Soldiers Being Recruited by Armed Forces Becoming a 'Nightmare', Warns UNICEF.



Children in South Sudan face the imminent danger of being forced to become soldiers as the possibility of a civil war looms over the young nation. The warning from UNICEF comes after the government rejected the UN Security Council's proposal of deploying 4,000 additional troops for peacekeeping efforts in conflict-hit Juba.

The UNICEF stated that more than 650 children have been recruited by armed groups since the start of the year. According to the Associated Press, another UN document revealed that a senior politician in President Salva Kiir's administration allegedly oversaw the recruitment of children as young as 12 into the armed forces.

Reports claimed that an entire village was coerced to let children take up arms or their cattle, the main source of income for people living in the region would be confiscated.

Deadly clashes between forces loyal to Kiir and rebels claimed the lives of at least 300 people in July 2016, despite the peace deal signed in August 2015. Reports suggest that more than one in five people from South Sudan's 11 million people fled their homes because of the ethnic war.

Since the crisis in the East African nation first began in December 2013, an estimated 16,000 children have been recruited by armed groups, despite government factions promising to end the practice. It is believed that the fear of renewed clashes could put tens of thousands of children at a bigger risk of becoming soldiers. ■

Newly Leaked Nauru Reports Detail Harrowing Accounts of Sexual Abuse and Self-Harm

Child and adult refugees held on Nauru under Australia's offshore detention regime are continuing to report allegations of sexual abuse and engage in self-harm. The new incident reports include a harrowing account of the alleged rape of a refugee, who refused to report the encounter to Nauruan police. The reports also tell of children stubbing out cigarettes on their arms, trying to jump off buildings and attempting suicide by other means.

The reports make reference to 'ongoing, significant risks' to children held on Nauru between January and March this year. Mr. Peter Dutton, Australia's



Syrian children hold Pokemon pictures in desperate plea for help.

Photos of Syrian children holding pictures of Pokemon characters and asking the world to save them have been circulating the internet. The images, published on Facebook, show young Syrians looking dejectedly into the camera holding images of Pokemon characters with the words: 'I am here, come save me'. The signs also state the location of each child in different Syrian towns.

One of the children's sign reads: 'I am in Kafr Nabl on the outskirts of Idlib, come and save me'.

The photos were posted by the Revolutionary Forces of Syria Media Office (RFS), a media outlet for the working to spread the messages of Syrians against Bashar al-Assad's presidential regime.

A spokesperson for RFS, which is based in Turkey and has reporters in Syrian cities, told The Independent that with the media focusing entirely on the Pokemon game, we decided to publish these images to highlight the suffering of the Syrian people from the bombing of the forces on the Syrian people especially children. UNICEF has estimated that nearly 35,000 children are trapped in and around the Syrian city of Manbij, where the air strikes hit most often. ■

immigration minister has sought to diminish the 2,116 leaked reports that contain accounts of self-harm, abuse and sexual assault in the offshore centre as 'hype' but stated that the government would investigate them.

The new reports include a number of serious allegations of self-harm by children. In one report from February, a child refugee under 15 years of age tried to jump off the balcony of his home in an attempt to kill himself. In another report, a refugee girl aged 10 years of age had disclosed 'thoughts of walking in front of moving traffic'. She told the casework manager that the reason for this related to the lack of activities available in Nauru and her dislike of school. She also stated she was experiencing difficulty sleeping and intense feelings of fear, which she identified commenced upon her entry into detention.

In another report, a refugee said she had been spat on and repeatedly sexually harassed at a restaurant she managed in the Nauruan community. The woman told a caseworker how on numerous occasions, men of Nauruan appearance requested that she engage in sexual intercourse with them in exchange for money.

PNG children subjected to all forms of violence

Papua New Guinean children are subjected to various forms of violence including physical, emotional and sexual harm reveals a report by Save the Children. 'The Child Protection System in Papua New Guinea' study was carried out by Save the Children which revealed that 70 per cent of children in the country experience emotional/ physical abuse, and roughly 50 percent of the total are subjected to sexual abuse.

According to the report, children are also susceptible to exploitation, child labor and various harmful traditional practices such as early marriage along with gender-based violence.

The research, carried out over six months, was held in Central, NCD, Morobe, Autonomous Region of Bougainville and East Sepik of Papua New Guinea. There is very limited knowledge and understanding of the people on the current child protection system in place and no child interviewed during the course of the research had any idea such a system existed.

Most child protection issues are either not reported or are dealt within the family and /or the community with no regard for children's rights. Though there is legislation present regarding the protection of children, there is very little knowledge amongst the population of its existence. Moreover, government departments are not adequately trained and equipped to handle cases of children subjected to violence in the country.



With 9.8m stunted children, Pakistan ranks 3rd in world



Pakistan is ranked third in the world with approximately 9.8 million children under the age of five years suffering from stunted growth. India topped the list of top ten countries with 48 million stunted children followed by Nigeria at the second position with 10 million such children.

The statistics were revealed in a report titled 'Caught Short: How a Lack of Toilets and Clean Water Contributes to Malnutrition' published by WaterAid. Others in the top ten list included Indonesia, China, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, DR Congo, Philippines and Tanzania.

According to the report, 45 per cent of Pakistani children are stunted; nearly 9 per cent of the population does not have access to clean water while 39 per cent do not have access to decent sanitation. In terms of percentage of stunted children amongst the overall population of children, Pakistan is ranked eighth in the ten worst places in the world with Timor-Leste topping the list with 58 per cent such children.

The report also stated that currently 159 million children in the world are stunted as a result of malnutrition and their cognitive/physical growth damaged irreversibly by their inability to obtain and absorb the nutrients they need. Malnutrition is linked to infections, worm infestations and diarrheal illnesses caused by dirty water, poor sanitation and a lack of hygiene including hand washing with soap. ■

Anti-polio drive: 3.64m children to be vaccinated in KP

The coordinator of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Mr. Akbar Khan stated that a three-day anti-polio campaign will be initiated starting August 29th, 2016 to inoculate children in 13 high risk districts against polio.

Children of up to five years of age would be immunized in all 604 union councils and 67 camps of Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) and Afghan refugees situated in these districts.

Mr. Akbar said that during this campaign, a total of 3,644,000 children would be vaccinated, adding that 12,059 teams of trained health workers have been formed for this purpose who would be supervised by 2,643 area in-charges. He said that KP government is fully committed to eliminate the menace of polio from the province and despite several challenges; considerable decline has been noticed in polio cases in KP.

Under the direction of KP Health Secretary, Mr. Muhammad Abid Majeed, a comprehensive micro plan has been chalked out for the success of the three-day anti polio campaign.

He maintained that the campaign will start in eight districts which will include Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Mardan, Swabi, Swat, Kohat, Karak, Hangu, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, DI Khan and Tank.

He said that out of 12,059 teams, 10,438 are mobile teams, 921 fixed teams, 592 transit teams and 108 roaming teams. Giving a district-wise breakdown, Mr. Akbar stated that 2,230 teams will work under 148 area in-charges in Peshawar, who will immunize 833,000 children. ■

Pakistan without policy to curtail child mortality rate

Pakistan has the highest child mortality rate in the world as nearly 41 out of a 1000 children born succumb to various illnesses due to lack of basic healthcare facilities in the country; yet the government has failed to formulate a policy to curtail child mortality despite several promises made over the years.

Federal Minister for Planning and Development, Mr. Ahsan Iqbal revealed these facts in a roundtable conference in Islamabad on Early Childhood Development in the country. According to Mr. Iqbal, the government is in the process of preparing the National Action Plan for Childhood Development (NAPCD) with an aim to produce better human resources with healthier minds. However, this initiative is still a concept and will take time in being rolled out nationally.



According to the Pakistan's Demographic and Health Survey 2012-13, around 45 percent of children show evidence of chronic malnutrition or stunting, which is the third highest percentage of stunted children in the world.

Speaking at the event, Dr Shehla Zafar, a clinical psychologist in the University of Punjab, shared that in her view, it is the mother who suffers the most as she not only loses her child but is also blamed for its death by family members, which has severe implication on the mental well-being of women. ■

Children in Punjab fall below international health standards



Eight per cent of Pakistani children die before they reach the age of five, giving Pakistan the highest child mortality rate in South Asia. Height and weight for children in this age bracket are also low as compared to the worldwide average.

Collecting more precise evidence on the key determinants of poor health outcomes in Pakistan, particularly those that can be influenced by policy, is of utmost importance for policy makers revealed a research conducted by the Lahore School of Economics. In order to address these issues, the research evaluated heights, weights and mortality rates of children in Pakistan and found that factors such as income, education, sanitation, water and access to primary care facilities were key determinants of child health. The researchers found that the average four year old Punjabi boy is 6.3 centimeters (2.48 inches) shorter than the international norm.

The research found that the mother's education level was also one of the key determinants of the health status of children. The child mortality rate was recorded at 3.3% in households where the mother was somewhat educated in comparison to 8% mortality rate in households where mothers were illiterate.

The degree of the family's wealth/financial status directly correlated to the health of a child; as the family's wealth increased, the health indicators of the child improved drastically. This shows that an important role of the government would be to mitigate inequalities in income by forming a public policy that equalizes outcomes between social classes and flattens the relationship between income and health.

Interestingly, the presence of a public curative health facility was not found to be correlated with better health in this research. According to the results, 88% people who seek medical help go to private sector, while only 7% go to a public hospital. Moreover, only 2% go to primary facilities and 16% do not seek any care for health problems. ■

24 million children still out of schools in Pakistan: UNICEF

According to the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), approximately 24 million children between the age of five and 16 years are still out of school in Pakistan. The country is part of the list of top 10 countries in the world with the highest number of out of school children which also include Afghanistan, Liberia and Nigeria. Data obtained from government departments reveal that roughly 6.1 million children of primary school-going age are out of school with girls forming two-fifths of the total number of out of school children in the primary age category.

UNICEF's data analysis on out of school children comes at a time when millions of children return to school and seeks to highlight the extent of the education crises affecting countries already blighted by conflict, prolonged natural disasters and high rates of extreme poverty. Lack of education in these countries will deprive children of the knowledge and skills they would need to contribute to their countries and economies.

Education continues to be one of the least funded sectors in humanitarian aid. In 2015, humanitarian agencies received only 31 per cent of their education funding needs, down from 66 per cent a decade ago. Despite a 126 per cent increase in education requirements since 2005, the funding increased by just four per cent.

Moreover, education systems equipped to cope with protracted crises cannot be built on the foundations of short-term and/or unpredictable appeals. Educationists are of the view that though some integral measures have been taken, a great deal more needs to be done by re-focusing efforts towards educational targets across the world. ■



Child Rights Movement coordination meeting organized in Hyderabad by SPARC

The first meeting of the Child Rights Movement (CRM) Sindh chapter was held in Hyderabad, Sindh to chalk out a concrete plan and set of activities to be conducted by various organizations and also to finalize members in the advisory council of the CRM. Some of the major decisions taken during the meeting were:

1. SPARC will establish the CRM-Sindh secretariat in Hyderabad while its other offices across Sindh (where available) will be made available for meeting, liaison, and coordination with CRM members.
2. It will be mandatory for all member organizations and their representatives/focal persons to attend each CRM meeting. However, if due to unforeseen circumstances any member cannot attend the meeting, another individual should be appointed for an interim period by the head of the organization as the focal person. Any member organization who fails to participate in three (3) consecutive meetings, their voting rights will be taken away or the membership or the particular organization will be suspended for a particular time period.
3. It was unanimously decided amongst all members that an 'Executive Body' and/or a 'Working Group' should be established based on organizations who were present during the meeting. Members who were made part of this new group/body were Mr. Rana Asif, Mr. Zahid Thebo, Mr. Akbar Dars and Mr Saleem Lashari. These newly chosen members will be responsible for preparing a set of TOR's and share them amongst all CRM members.
4. It was suggested by Ms. Sadia Hussein that a media briefing/consultation should be organized to highlight various issues based on the data of LRF-HARI.
5. Annual fees for existing organization was set at Rs. 2000 while for new organizations, the registration fee was set at Rs. 5000 along with annual fee of Rs. 2000.
6. It was also suggested that an online portal for CRM Members be created so as to enable them to upload various news updates or videos concerning matters related to child rights. These updates will also be shared on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter.
7. At least one program a month related to issues on child rights will be aired on a local television channel. ■

Meeting between SPARC Executive Director and Secretary Labor Sindh

A meeting took place between SPARC's Executive Director Ms. Sadia Hussein, Secretary Labor Sindh, Mr. Solangi and Director Labor, Mr. Mustafa Suhag on possible partnerships for the eradication of child labor and women economic empowerment in the province of Sindh. ■

SPARC organizes E-Commerce training workshop



Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC) held a training workshop in Islamabad in collaboration with Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF) for its staff employed in various projects across Pakistan. The workshop was conducted in part by Ms. Falak Raja from the Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP) and Mr. Omer Imran from SPARC. The training focused on the basic concept of commerce and its application via different online sources. The training would help make aware SPARC's project staff on different aspects of E-Commerce and its applicability on enhancing outcomes of current projects being run by the organization. ■

SPARC holds meeting with IG Police Islamabad

Executive Director SPARC, Ms. Sadia Hussein along with Program Development Manager, Ms. Asiya Arif and Regional Manager-Sindh, Mr. Kashif Bajeeer held a meeting with Inspector General of Islamabad Police. Matters related to child protection and child rights were discussed with a special focus on the street children of Islamabad. The Inspector General assured his full cooperation and support for SPARC's project activities. ■



Coordination meeting between child rights organizations and Sindh Police

A coordination meeting between various child rights organizations, government departments and Sindh police was organized in Hyderabad, Sindh. The focus of the meeting was to improve the coordination mechanism and referral system between child rights organizations and the police to better facilitate children especially those who are victims of violence.

It was also decided during this meeting that SPARC in collaboration with Civil Society Support Program (CSSP) will initiate capacity building programs and trainings on child related laws for Sindh police in Hyderabad. ■



CRM-Sindh Chapter organizes press conference on child kidnappings in Sindh



Member from different child rights organizations including Mr. Kashif Bajeer, Mr. Zahid Thebo, Mr. Khalid Babar and Mr. Ali Mujtaba organized a press conference in Hyderabad under the banner of the Child Rights Movement (CRM)-Sindh chapter. The focus of the conference was to apprise the media and the general public about the recent surge in child kidnappings across Sindh and Punjab. Mr. Kashif Bajeer stated that the government has failed to provide any protection to children in the province due to which parents have stopped sending their children to school in fear of these kidnappings. CRM members also lamented about the fact that besides the presence of the Child Protection Unit across various districts in Sindh, no concrete data was available on the number of children kidnapped. Mr. Zahid Thebo further stated the CRM plans to launch an awareness campaign across Sindh and will distribute pamphlets to apprise parents of the situation of kidnappings and protection mechanisms in place for their children. ■

SPARC Conducts E-Commerce Training for Women in Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan and Peshawar



SPARC is an independent NGO founded in 1992, working for systematic & concerted action to promote & protect the rights of the child. This newsletter is part of SPARC's endeavors to give voice to the plea of millions of children dwelling in a state of abject poverty and neglect. SPARC is in consultative status with ECOSOC & UNDP.

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