



## FORUM FOR LANGUAGE INITIATIVES

**2020**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**



“Empowering language communities of northern Pakistan to revitalize their linguistic and cultural heritage through research, training, education and advocacy”

## FLI gets new logo and streamlines its website

The organization worked out some advocacy items during the year simplifying its insignia and restructuring organization's website. The logo was replaced with a new one simplifying the header so that the organization gets known at first sight. The website was restructured so as to make the online platform of the organization compatible with latest virtual requirements.



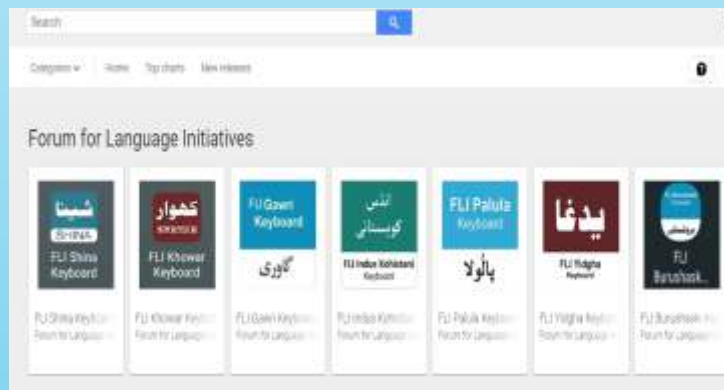
[www.fli-online.org](http://www.fli-online.org)



## Three more indigenous languages get Android Keyboards

FLI developed Android Keyboards for three more indigenous languages; Burushaski, Gawri and Palula. Seven languages of northern Pakistan have, so far been provided with Android Keyboards enabling the language writers to use their own language for mobile phone communication and social media. The keyboards can be searched on Google Play Store with keyword of 'FLI Keyboard'.

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/developer?id=Forum+for+Language+Initiatives>



## Executive Director's Message



Assalamo Alaikum and Hello,

The last year tested our nerves by offering some challenging times for all of us. However, we must be grateful that we are overcoming every challenge and we are still living. Many of our fellow human

beings fell to the Corona virus across the world. Apart from health related issues, the disease introduced us to many new things of which we would have previously hardly given a thought. It made us vigilant, conscious and proactive in planning, decision making and implementation. It helped us understand the importance of survival tricks. It made us realize how important critical and creative thinking are in the face of crisis, and helped us realize that we can still find ways to help others while also protecting ourselves.

These were the important lessons we learned last year while battling with Covid-19. Although the threat is not over yet, we do have the satisfaction that we have found our strength and ability to adapt in the face of constantly changing circumstances. We broke out of our comfort zone in almost every moment of our routine during the new normal of this past year. We placed the safety of our team at the top of our priorities. We arranged a new setting on our premises. We cared about our communities in far-reaching areas. What is essential to remember is that at FLI, we concluded a project successfully and started another one confidently despite the fact that the pandemic was adamant to limit us.

During the year, the virus related restrictions gave us the opportunity to broaden our minds and think of some innovative contributions towards our target communities. We are thankful

that our funders supported our ideas. We disseminated awareness messages in our languages so as to make our communities aware of how to protect ourselves from contracting the virus. We gave considerable focus to publications in indigenous languages which are close to my heart. The organizational strengthening was also among the items we took up during this period, and we made some prolific advances in the form of policies aimed at smoothing and strengthening our operations.

I'm grateful to our funders for their continuous support, and also for the guidance they provided during this challenging time. I am happy to see my team being able to adjust in a demanding situation and deliver. I am also thankful to our partners for the support and trust they have placed in this organization. I hope you will see some interesting stories in these pages that reflection that we didn't halt our efforts, but devised new ways of working while living in a pandemic situation.

Thank you very much

**Fakhruddin**  
Executive Director

## Covid-19 Response

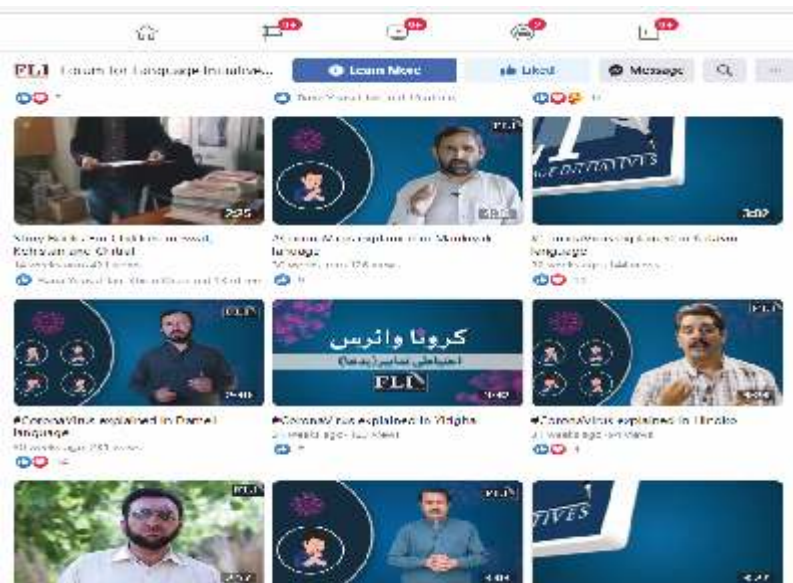
For a long time now, FLI has been contributing to the preservation and promotion of the indigenous languages of Northern Pakistan. As a civil society organization, FLI has also been cognizant of its responsibilities towards those with whom it has been working. Apart from its services to protect the intangible resources of this region, FLI has also taken part in relief and rehabilitation work when it was needed. It provided assistance to people in its target region in hours of calamities especially in 2005, when the region was hit by a deadly earthquake, and in 2010 when the country witnessed a devastating situation due to flooding.

Likewise, 2020 began with a new challenge when humanity across the world needed to be rescued, relieved and rehabilitated. The Corona virus (Covid-19) posed a great threat to humanity in general and to our target communities in particular. It was a trying time when the organization noticed that indigenous communities of the region were prone to the lethal virus for many reasons. The organization observed that the challenge was too big to leave it for just the government to tackle, therefore, it was decided that the organization would seek out how it could fulfill its social responsibility to these

communities through using its unique position and abilities to provide aid during the crisis in these regions

The target area of FLI was becoming a hotspot for the virus for many reason, most prominent of which was the public's unawareness regarding the disease. Communities were struggling to comprehend the ailment despite the deluge of information circulating around. We noticed that our communities were still not understanding the exact necessary precautions as laid out by the relevant authorities. The communities needed these guidelines that were so essential for their protection in a means that was more understandable to them.. Therefore, the World Health Organization guidelines for protection from the virus, as recommended by the government of Pakistan, was translated into the native languages of the region and disseminated to the people.

This Corona virus awareness-raising campaign was designed in two formats depending on the context of each target language group. It was decided that the message would be developed into a video for those communities which have accessible internet so that the message could easily be disseminated in these regional languages via social media. This video message was translated into 15 indigenous languages, which were met with great appreciation by the impacted communities. For those communities who do not have local internet access, the message was translated and printed on large banners which were hung at the main entries of the towns and at visible spots in the markets and public places. These banners carried the awareness message in a dozen languages of the region. This awareness raising effort was met with great appreciation, and encouraged local administration to join us in our efforts to share pertinent information in these communities in an effective way. In Gilgit city, the administration took the Shina-language banners themselves to distribute them, which was a good example of ownership on their part and an encouragement for us. In Chitral, the district administration endorsed our message in Khowar and uploaded it to their official social media account which was also a reflection of their support.





## Yet another Mother Language Literature Festival

The Mother Language Literature Festival 2020 brought another opportunity to the language activists, researchers, writers, students and all those who wanted to hear about language work across Pakistan. The aim of the festival is to gather the mother tongue activists, writers, and poets, including students and the general public, to one platform to discuss their language-related issues and find possible solutions to them. The event featured many good things about languages in the capital city. As in many previous years, people in the FLI circle had their chance to tell the world about what they do for their mother tongues. This year's "Mother Languages Literature Festival (MLLF)" was organized by the same civil organization, the Indus Cultural Forum (ICF), in Islamabad. Three members from FLI participated in the event: Mr. Amir Haider, Mr. Muhammad Zaman and Mr. Ejaz. Muhammad Zaman moderated a panel discussion about Multilingualism and its Challenges in the festival. Amir Haider participated in a discussion Role of Social Media in Promotion of Minority Languages as a panelist. Three books FLI published last

year in the lesser-known languages of northern Pakistan were also launched during the festival. This festival has been held annually in Islamabad every February since 2016, specifically in the third weekend of the month each year before or after International Mother Languages Day. Thousands of people attend this festival each year.



## UNDP program with KP Assembly Taskforce

The year 2020 brought us the good news of the UNDP's initiative to take up the implementation of the SDGs in Pakistan with special focus on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). It was encouraging to see that the agenda items included the implementation of the Regional Languages Act in the province. The SDGs Task force of the KP Assembly held two meetings during the initial months of the year and made some important decisions regarding the Regional Language Promotion Act 2012. FLI had the opportunity to participate in the discussion about languages in education as part of the SDGs. Had the Corona virus not affected the schedule of the meetings, the scenario would have been different by now. However, we are excited about the future of the SDGs' implementation as we had an encouraging meeting about this

with committed people who were from both the UNDP and Task force members from KP's assembly.

We are of the mind that KP's incumbent government should take ownership of the matter as it encompasses the very roots of social and cultural change in the region. The legislation which was passed some eight year back must be implemented in line and spirit as an obligation towards the constitution and the public. In 2012, the KP Assembly enacted an act regarding the promotion of regional languages and promised to establish an authority so that an organized framework for the development of regional languages could shape and accelerate the language development work in the province. We hope we will be able to see the focus of stakeholders drawn to the fulfilment of this promise.



### FLI standardizes curriculum development in KP languages

FLI has experience and expertise in developing learning materials in regional languages along with the required resources. In contrast, the government also has expertise and resources in curriculum development, but mostly for only national and international languages. In 2016, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government decided to include learning material from regional languages in the government schools' curriculum, and the task of developing these new curriculums was outsourced to private publishers. The Textbook Board and The Directorate of Curriculum Development and Teacher Training of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were responsible for reviewing and approving the text, content and material of these new books before having them printed. FLI took interest from the very beginning of the process and helped not only the government institutions find good people for the tasks but also facilitated the private publishers at various levels by providing free of cost services. FLI's trained people began participating in the review of the books, and some of FLI's staff members were included in various committees with the aim to improve the curriculum development. This was the phase when FLI realized that the relevant government bodies must possess such expertise, and there should be people with the skill of reviewing the curriculum in regional languages within the government. FLI shared this felt need with the concerned government bodies and offered a training for those involved in the review process. This proposal was accepted and thus, FLI and relevant government bodies formed an agreement for the capacity building of government schools' curriculum reviewers. FLI designed a course for them, and the first training began in July 2019 in Chitral for Khowar speaking government reviewers. Khowar was among five regional languages the KP government had decided to develop learning material in for Khowar speaking children in the province. The second training under this program was held for Saraiki, and the third for Hindko. The last training was planned for Pashto which was held in the last quarter of 2020 after a long delay due to the Corona virus situation.

Collaboration with the government is a priority, and FLI attaches great importance to working with government bodies because sustainability is dependent on a continuity of operations that can only be ensured when public institutions begin to embrace as their own the initiatives once started as private pilot projects. We hope the capacity building program, conducted with the government of KP, will contribute for a long time toward the dream and ultimate fulfillment of standardizing the writing systems of our regional languages materialized. As a product of this series of trainings, a guide for each language group will be published by the Textbook Board which will be followed in the future for developing updated curriculums. This is a great achievement and FLI feels proud of the service it has rendered in this particular program.





## Supporting Government in Language Work

A five day Capacity Building workshop FLI held for a Pashto group concluded in Peshawar in December. Ten scholars of the Pashto language who came from various departments attended the program. The participants are going to contribute to standardizing the schools' curriculum in the Pashto language. This was the fourth and last edition of the Reviewers Capacity Building which was designed and held by FLI. Earlier, the program was held for the Khovar, Hindko and Saraiki groups in their respective areas.

Our languages face issues in their writing systems which hinder their development. Therefore, one of the jobs FLI has adopted is to assist in the standardization of the orthographies of our regional languages, with the aim of strengthening literacy in these languages. The said program was initiated for the purpose of improving the curriculum development in these languages. The participants of the program expressed that the training was helpful in learning how to standardize the curriculum development (and, by extension, move towards standardizing the orthography).

The Deputy Secretary of Elementary and Secondary Education, KP Mr Abdul Akram, attended the concluding session of the program and expressed appreciation for FLI's contribution. The Executive Director of FLI thanked the Education Department-KP, DCTE, and all those who played a role in this program for their cooperation as it led to the successful accomplishment of this initiative.

For the last 18 years, FLI has been striving to strengthen the languages spoken in the region. During this period, engaging with the relevant departments of the government has been the most important activity of the organization for sustainable language development work. FLI hopes that this journey of increasing coordination with the government will continue.





## Shekhani Language Got Its Chance

There are still some languages in this region we are striving to reach out to with our services. The Shekhani language community is one of them. This language is also referred to as Kataviri or Kati, and is spoken in some peripheral villages in Chitral Valley. They claim to have grown to a population of 10,000 to 12, 000. Shekhani speakers in Chitral are called Bashgali and their language is referred to as Bashgaliwar. These people migrated to this region from Nooristan, Afghanistan, in the late 1900s as war displaced refugees who then did not return to their homeland, but did retain their home language and culture. They have learned local languages for communication, but have not shifted away from using their native one. These people also easily understand Kamviri, another Nooristani language in Chitral. The locals don't differentiate between Kati and Kamviri and call both languages Shekhani. Some of the Kati community members knew about FLI's language development work and two of them had the opportunity to attend training sessions in the past. In 2019, the community approached FLI with a public request asking for a documentation program for their language. The initial step FLI took was to conduct a survey to find out the strengths of the language group under its Sustainable Use Model (SUM), and then arranged a follow-up activity as a result of that. This second workshop was organized from 03 -13 Feb 2020 in Islamabad at the FLI office for the Shekhani/ Kataviri language group prior to the virus-related restrictions being imposed. The main goal of this workshop was to build the participants' capacity in basic language documentation skills and to also impart on them knowledge about basic research methodologies. Five participants attended this workshop. We wait for the normalcy in our routine following the pandemic to

return, and are eager to hold another activity for this language group which will enhance the documentation abilities of some people from the community. Given the passion in this community's researchers, we can hope that the language community will soon have some literature in its own language.



## 1611 Children who began in their Mother Tongue complete their term

Hundreds of children from six language communities of northern Pakistan have completed their term in MLE schools that FLI supports. The children are now in higher grades after completing preschool in their mother tongue, a model the UN Agencies recommends be provided to every child. "Children learn quickly when facilitated in their mother tongue," a slogan the world has been invoking for the last two decades. UNESCO believes that children who begin to learn in their mother tongue perform better than those who start their learning in other languages. According to UNSECO, the evidence of this was so clear that they published a position paper on the topic. Following this lead, FLI introduced the model, called MTB-MLE (mother tongue-based multilingual education), here in northern Pakistan in 2008. Initially, the experiment was done in three language communities: Gawri, Palula and Torwali. The success of the model was obvious, so it was extended to three more language groups in 2012: Indus Kohistani, Hindko and Khowar. FLI contributed to the introduction of MLE in Pakistan by helping with the development of curriculum by imparting training to the respective community people. Printing of these curriculums was provided for the said communities, and teachers were also trained along with the establishment of school management committees (SMCs). The SMCs act as a conduit between the community and the schools by monitoring the performance of teachers, advocates and supervisors. Through these committees, communities are able to increase their ownership of the schools, which is essential for their long-term success. The schools were managed by our partner CBOs in the respective communities. The success and public ownership of this model encouraged FLI to think beyond the preschool system, and the organization began looking to upgrade the MTB-MLE schools to at least Grade-II. For this purpose, FLI designed a project called MLECE (Multilingual Early Childhood Education) in 2018 and applied it in the three initial MLE projects. Under this upgrade project, FLI began contributing more than it already had been to assist our partners in MLE, including bearing the expenses of the needed additional staff. The MTB-MLE projects that were upgraded to Grade-II are now managed by a dedicated office in Swat, their target area. The

project has achieved what it was conceived to achieve three years ago in the areas of enrollment, creating awareness among parents regarding mother tongue-based education, women empowerment and the standardization of writing systems in regional languages. The project helped create mother tongue learning material and books for three language groups and established small libraries in the community schools. FLI is eager to extend this program further and utilize its resources to continue the program. Details of the students beginning their education in these schools since 2015 till now are given.

Language Community	Boys	Girls	Total
Gawri (Swat)	186	227	413
Palula (Chitral)	62	70	132
Torwali (Swat)	379	310	689
Indus Kohistani (Kohistan)	97	55	152
Khowar (Chitral)	65	57	122
Hindko (Abbotabad)	54	49	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1611</b>



## 4th International Hindukush Cultural Conference

FLI partnered with Anjuman Taraqi Khawar (ATK), Chitral, to hold the prestigious 4th International Hindukush Cultural Conference in Chitral. The conference was originally scheduled to be held in September 2020 which could not happen due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The organizing committee, comprised of learned people from both within and outside of Chitral, has agreed to hold the event in 2021, but no date has so far been announced. The groundwork, including the collection of abstracts, review of the abstracts, announcement of results and other related activities have been completed. People are eager to see the conference take place. The objective of the event is to provide a platform for researchers, students and professionals from the development sector to discuss social and economic issues and find solutions through interaction, knowledge sharing and networking.

The 4th International Hindukush Cultural Conference is an academic and scholarly activity in continuation of the first conference held in Moesgaard, Denmark in 1970. The 2nd International Hindukush Cultural Conference was hosted by ATK in Chitral in August 1990 with Professor Israruddin (Chairman, Department of Geography, University of Peshawar) as Convener and Dr Karl Jettmar (South Asian Institute, University of Heidelberg, Germany) as General President. The 3rd Conference was hosted by the same organization in Chitral in October 1995, with the same Convener and Professor Schuyler Jones (Pitt Rivers Museum, England) as General President. The conference will bring together national and international scholars.

FLI joins with Anjuman Taraqqi Khawar (ATK) to organize this event. ATK was founded by the literary people of Chitral in 1956 and is one of the oldest literary organizations of Northern Pakistan. The purpose of the establishment of ATK

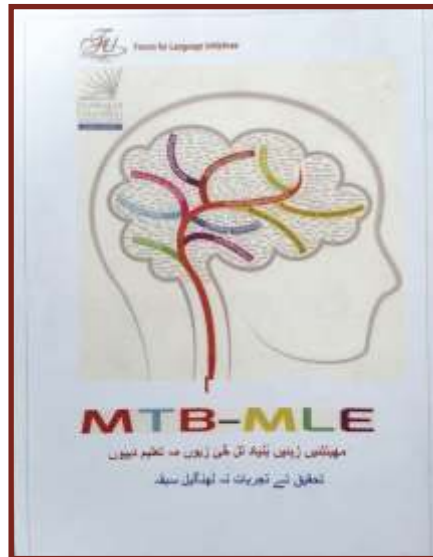
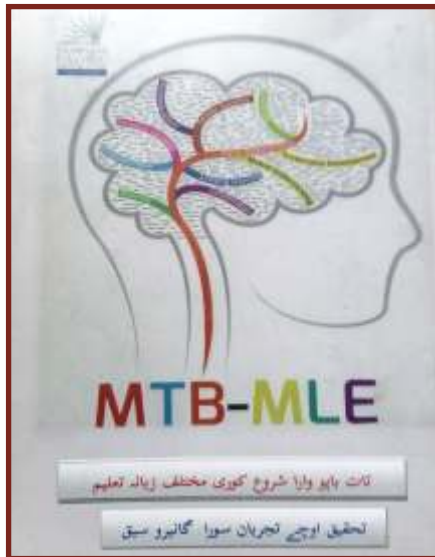
was to provide a platform to Chitrali poets and men of letters so that they could work for the promotion of the Khawar language and literature. ATK has held hundreds of poetry recital symposia, workshops, seminars and conferences, and has published around a hundred books in the Khawar language. Most importantly, ATK has, as mentioned above, hosted two of the previous three International Hindukush Cultural Conferences in Chitral. ATK has 23 chapters (halqa-jaat) located in different villages/areas of Chitral, as well as in major cities throughout the country.



## UNESCO Material in Local Languages

The UNESCO MLE booklet has been translated into Khowar, Gawri and Indus Kohistani, localizing the world body's findings and advices regarding education in the mother tongue. Volunteers from the three language groups: Farid Ahmed Raza from Khowar, Muhammad Nabi from Gawri and Talib Jan Abasindhi from Indus Kohistani, translated the booklet into their native languages and shared them with FLI for printing. The purpose of this translation was to simplify the methodologies, learnings and findings of UNESCO about MLE, or mother tongue-based education, the model of education which is considered to be the most effective educational methodology for countries with diverse ethnicities. Pakistan is among the countries where only national and international languages have been taken up as the mediums of instruction which, since they differ from

children's native languages, creates huge additional hurdles in learning for them. UNESCO recommends that at least primary education should be provided to children in their mother tongue so that they start their education avoiding the burden of learning an international language in order to be successful in their initial education. We support this model in our region and encourage other partners to follow suit by translating this material for their language communities.





## Schools Get Small Libraries and Books

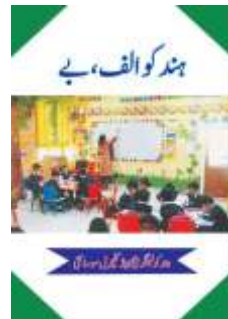
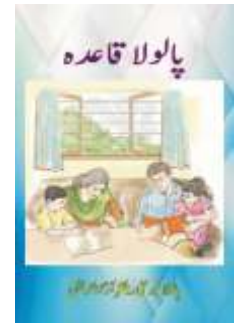
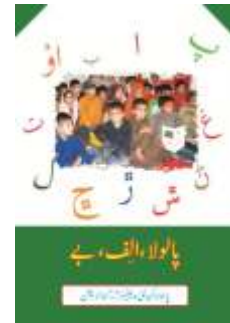
Engaging children in learning activities is important for their educational development. Usually, children studying at primary level are overlooked for the provision of extracurricular learning material. Breaking this tradition, FLI decided to give these children reading material other than their schools' curriculum. For this purpose, the schools which provide mother tongue-based education in six language groups -- Gawri and Torwali in Swat, Khowar and Palula in Chitral, Indus Kohistani in Kohistan and Hindko in Abbotabad -- were provided with small libraries filled with story books in Urdu and English. These schools are run by FLI's partner organizations in each language communities.

The purpose of providing these libraries was to encourage each school's students to read beyond their required curriculum and enhance their interests in studying. Each group was provided with 250 books covering stories, poetry, and basic non-fiction topics in both Urdu and English.



## Revision of Curriculum Books

In addition to the libraries described above, the same schools were provided with revised alphabet books and primers. In total, 500 alphabet books and 500 primers were published after their revision have been provided to the above mentioned six language groups.



### FLI Staff's Capacity Enhanced

Though precautions amid the Covid-19 pandemic limited our activities throughout the year, we were still able to conduct some important events, especially those intended to strengthen our FLI team. Two more capacity development activities were held in the reporting year for the organization's staff members. Conflict Management was the theme of the first event, and Team Building was the theme of the second. Both activities were held during the last quarter of the year while following strict precautionary measures as instructed by the government and health authorities for protection from the virus.



### Orientation to Partner CBOs

After successful implementation of a five years long Language and Education Development project, FLI embarked on another mission of Developing Indigenous Resources, a project of the same duration. We work with our partners in the region and introducing them to what we have planned for them was felt necessary by taking them on board. Therefore, FLI team members visited 13 partner organizations in our area for their orientation to our plans. FLI and its partners are both hopeful that the new project will also turn to be a success by contributing to the strengthening of our cultures.

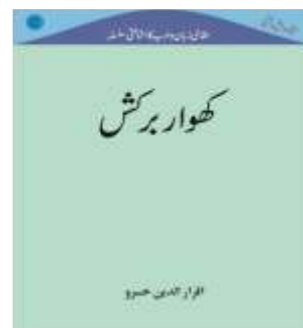
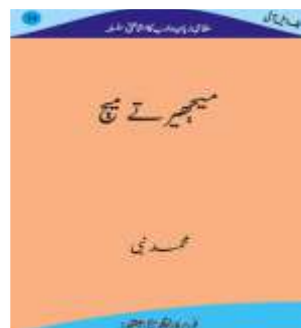
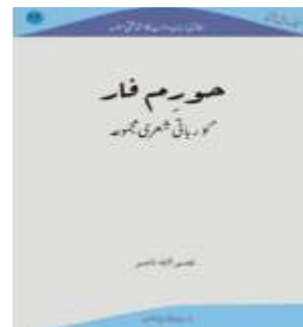


## FLI's Publications Standardized

Meaningful publications are one of the major contributions FLI has been making to strengthen research, material development and literacy in indigenous languages. Creating and printing reading material, and publishing research content in or about the indigenous languages of northern Pakistan are some of the activities the organization has been carrying out for a very long time. The publications of the organization have come a long way since the first book published by the organization in 2005. Over time, given the number of publications rolling out on regular basis, the publications were put under various SERIES like Academic, Vernacular, Culture, etc., and improvements were made in the design, format, and style with an aim towards standardizing FLI's publications. The organization gradually increased its understanding regarding the standardization of its publications and opted to establish a proper mechanism to unify the styling and production used by staff members monitoring the publications and the partners who are producing them. The FLI team revised its template and guidelines for publications in

order to unify the style of the work being done and make the steps to publication go more smoothly. The team also selected different colors for publication titles based on the relevant language group for easy identification and categorization. A publication consultant was also hired to ensure the quality of Urdu translation and content. Obviously, the journey of quality enhancement and standardization will not stop here, and much will be done to bring the organization's publications up to par with international standards, but the improvements the FLI team has brought to its current publication process is worth celebrating, and we will go forward to continue to improve this process in the future. Below is a list of publications produced by the organization in the 2020 reporting year.

1. Dameli Proverb (in Dameli, Urdu and English)
2. Proverbs of Torwali (in Torwali, Urdu and English)
3. Idioms of Torwali (in Torwali, Urdu and English)
4. روبن سن کروسو (انگریزی ناول کا کھوار ترجمہ)
5. حورم فار (گورباتی شعری مجموعہ)
6. دمیلی- اردو- انگریزی بول چال
7. کھوار برکش
8. پالولا گلدستہ اشعار
9. دمیلی مثل (دمیلی ضرب الامثال)
10. میچیر تے میچ (گڈوری)
11. اباسندھ کوہستانی- اردو-انگریزی بول چال
12. پالولا - اردو - انگریزی بول چال



## Support to CBOs' Events

FLI held a three day workshop for strengthening the writing system of Gawarbatī in Arandu village, situated alongside the Afghan border in southern Chitral in December 2020. In total 12 people, including government school teachers, language researchers and activists attended the sessions held under FLI's Orthography and Writers' Workshop series. This event was designed by FLI to support community-based partner organizations working for the development and promotion of

their respective languages. The idea of this event came from the community as for this particular event, FLI let its partners devise plans for their language based on the needs they felt and shared with FLI for financial and technical support. The event was facilitated by FLI's external facilitators.

Gawarbatī (gwt), a Dardic language, is spoken in the southern part of Chitral valley. FLI's first intervention of language documentation for this language took place in 2016. At that time, a writing system was established and also some researchers from the community were trained in basic language documentation. Alongside this training, some initial works were published in the language and ten folktales were recorded with Urdu translations. Since then, the development of this indigenous language has continued to be supported by those who were trained by FLI.

This was one of three events FLI designed for its partners in northern Pakistan, under which the partners were allowed to come up with their own proposed goals for the event. Earlier, an event in Palula, also spoken in Chitral, was supported by FLI, and the second in Indus Kohistan.





## FINANCE

Fiscal year at Forum for Language Initiatives is July-June. During the fiscal year ending as on June 30, 2020, FLI's consolidated incomes were PKR 23,477,577 and its consolidated expenditures were PKR 25,421,297.

The consolidated accounts of FLI comprise of all accounts of the PMU funded I-LEAD project and MLECE projects. It also contains FLI's own income generated through its local resources.

FLI's accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical cost convention and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

### A. INCOME

As mentioned above the consolidated income of FLI and its donor funded projects during the financial year ending as on June 30, 2020 were PKR 23,477,577.

#### A.1 DONOR-WISE BREAKDOWN OF INCOME

The major contributor for the total income was the PMU funded I-LEAD project which is PKR 12,700,173 having 56% contribution during the fiscal year. MLECE project's contribution was 36% having contributed PKR 8,322,923 in the total income and FLI's own income was PKR 1,786,978 accounting 8% for the total income.

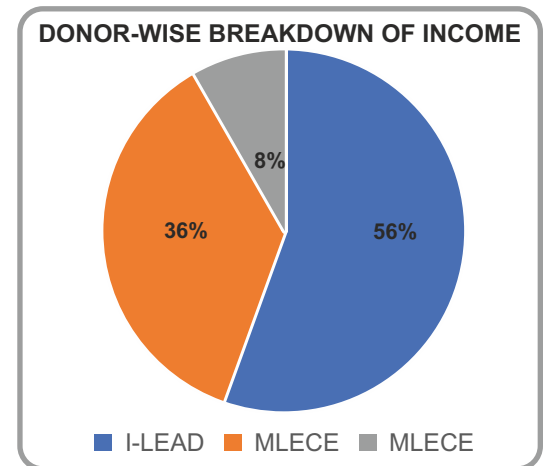


Chart # 01 Graphical representation of the income

### B. EXPENDITURES

The consolidated expenditures of the Forum for Language Initiatives and its donor funded projects during the fiscal year ending as on June 30, 2020 were PKR 25,421,297.

## B.1 PROJECT-WISE EXPENDITURES

Expenditures in I-LEAD project were PKR 13,962,445, in MLECE project PKR 9,511,736 and FLI's own expenditures were PKR 1,947,117 during the financial year 2019-20. The percentage contribution of these expenditures are 55%, 37% and 8% in I-LEAD project, MLECE project and FLI respectively against the total expenditures incurred during the year.

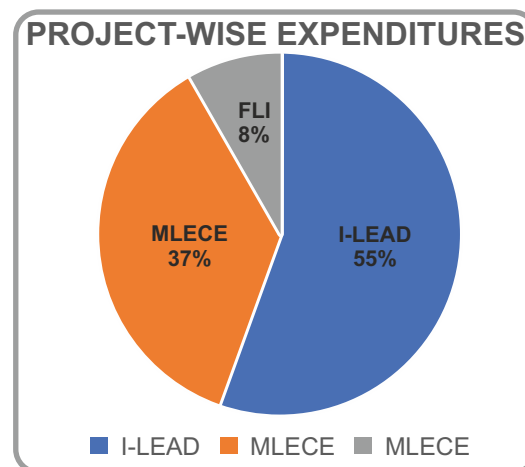


Chart # 02 Project-wise expenditures

## B.2 HEAD-WISE BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES

The consolidated expenditures of PKR 25,421,297 were distributed among different head of accounts normally used in the organization. Among all the account heads the top three headings in terms of maximum percentage were Staff Cost having 56%, Education & Courses 17% and Rent of Premises was 9% of the total expenditures during financial year 2019-20.

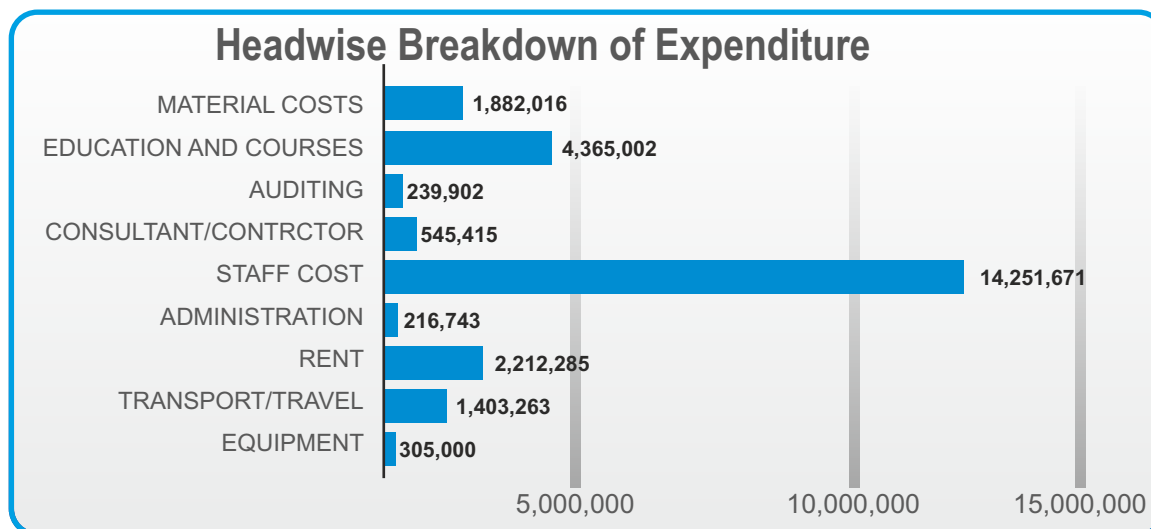


Chart # 03 Graphical representation of head-wise breakdown of expenditures



## Pakistan Centre *for* Philanthropy

*(The first NPO Certification Agency, authorized by The Government of Pakistan vide notification No.1116 (I)/2003)*

Pakistan Centre *for* Philanthropy hereby certifies that  
according to the records of the organization

***Forum for Language Initiatives (FLI)***

is certified as per NPO evaluation standards notified by FBR.

  
Executive Director



PCP-R1/2020/448

Certification No.

24-08-2020

Issued on

24-08-2023

Valid up to

Islamabad

Place of issue

*FLI certified NPO for the second consecutive time after evaluation*



Forum for Language Initiatives



@forumforlanguag



LanguageForum



+92-51-2250068



info@fli-online.org



fli-online.org