

QIDWAI WELFARE PROJECTS

NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 2012

ISSUE 15

Welcome Note

2012 was another very busy and productive year for Qidwai Welfare Projects (QWP). We began the construction of our new school in rural Islamabad, and continued to support our two existing schools. We purchased two new plots of land in Islamabad for the construction of more orphan homes and continued to operate our ten existing orphan homes. We constructed fifty water-tube-wells and distributed hundreds of Ramadan family food packets.

In 2012, QWP collected \$407,607 in member contributions. \$164,195 was put towards ongoing projects. \$163,262 was invested in the construction of the new school and the purchase of the two new orphan home plots in Islamabad. The balance is being held to allow for

Ramadan

QWP has arranged Ramadan food distributions for the past seven years. In 2012, we had our largest and most successful Ramadan food distribution. We distributed 63.6 tons of food to 1,272 zakat eligible families. Each family received a 50kg (110lb) food pack with food staples, including 20kg of flour, 10kg of rice, 5kg of sugar, 5kg of lentils, 2.5kg of chickpeas, 2.5kg of oil, 2.5kg of

completion of the construction of the new school.

This year, we spent \$19,613 for general humanitarian activities--which included helping homeless people in Afghanistan and refugees in Syria. We spent \$12,399 supporting our two schools. We

spent \$70,919 on providing care for the orphans; an average of \$109 per orphan per month. \$55,986 was spent for food distribution in Ramadan and \$5,278 for the construction of water wells (most of the wells constructed in 2012 were paid for in late 2011).

ghee, 2kg of gram flour, 1kg of dates, 0.5kg of tea and mix spices.

We distributed 250 food packs in Charsadda - KPK, 472 in various villages in Rural Islamabad, 250 in Kala Bagh - Punjab, 50 in Karachi, and 250 in the surrounding of Karachi and interior Sind. The distribution was organized in collaboration with Muslim Aid, Pakistan.



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"QWP COLLECTED \$407,607 IN MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS"

"DISTRIBUTED 63.6 TONS OF FOOD TO 1,272 FAMILIES"



All food pack recipients were pre-screened by Muslim Aid, Pakistan prior to the distribution, and all efforts were made to ensure that they were genuinely deserving, needy and zakat-eligible families.

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Rural Islamabad School Construction

Construction on the new rural Islamabad school commenced in May 2012. By August 2012 we had completed much of the foundation. However, due to Ramadan, Eid holidays and some misunderstandings with the local villagers, we

were unable to proceed further with the construction during the latter part of 2012. Construction is expected to resume by March 2013 and the first phase is forecasted to be complete by September 2013.



In Phase 1 of the project, we will construct the boys' campus building with a total covered area of 9,197 ft². The building will comprise of 12 classrooms, computer lab, science lab, student toilets, principals' office, administration office, staff room and a staff resource room.

In Phase 2 of the project, which is forecasted to start in 2015, we will construct a similar building for the girls' campus. In Phase 3 of the project, which is forecasted to start in 2017, we will construct a multipurpose auditorium.

QWP Schools

During 2012, QWP continued to support the two QWP funded schools in Ladhlot, rural Islamabad and in Sehnsa, AJK (Azad Jammu Kashmir). The Ladhlot School now has 163 students in grades ranging from nursery to seven, while the Sehnsa School has 356 students in grades ranging from nursery to ten (with some classes having multiple sections).

from under privileged families. This school is divided into four sections: two preschool, five primary, three middle classes, and two high school classes.

Both schools use a mixed curriculum from Oxford University and the (Federal/Punjab) Educational Board of Pakistan. The schools are managed by Muslimhands on behalf of QWP.

**“THE SEHNSA SCHOOL HAS 356
STUDENTS IN GRADES RANGING
FROM NURSERY TO TEN ”**

The Ladhlot School has a staff of 12 teachers and 3 administrative employees. It serves 47 students who are either orphaned or come from under privileged families. The school is divided into three sections: two preschool, five primary and three middle classes.

The Sehnsa School has a staff of 19 teachers and 3 administrative employees. It serves 80 students who are either orphaned or come



Orphan Homes Expansion

The two quadplex orphan home structures we constructed in 2010/2011 currently house the forty-eight orphans for whom they were designed. We now have sixty orphans under our care; as a result, twelve of the older orphans are

currently living in rented homes in Rawalpindi. To accommodate for these and other orphans we intend to sponsor in the future, we are planning for the construction of additional orphan homes.



In 2012, a few very generous donors contributed funds that allowed for the purchase of two adjacent 500 square yard (1 kanal) plots in Naval Anchorage, Islamabad. The new plots are located two streets north of the existing Orphan Homes.

We plan to use one of the plots to construct another four orphan homes, to house twenty-four more orphans. We will use the second plot for recreational purposes until further capacity is needed.

**“WE PURCHASED TWO NEW
 ADJACENT 500 SQUARE YARD (1
 KANAL) PLOTS IN NAVAL
 ANCHORAGE, ISLAMABAD TO
 CONSTRUCT MORE ORPHAN
 HOMES”**

Orphan Homes

During 2012, QWP added a girls orphan home to grow the total orphan homes to ten. As a result, we now have five homes for boys and five homes for girls, caring for a total of sixty orphan children.

During the year, we celebrated the marriage of two of our older orphan girls. In both cases, the grooms came from their extended families, and the union was arranged by the brides’ legal guardians. Both girls were high school students, and QWP was keen to have them complete their education, but we were impelled to respect local rural traditions and the will of the legal guardians.

During the year, we made a number of improvements to our orphan homes in order to enhance the educational opportunities available to the children. We established a new onsite library and appointed additional after-school tutors and religious teachers. We also encouraged physical activities by providing bicycles, various sporting gear and hosting sports events.

This initiative is promoting noticeably improved physical and mental health.

To provide better care and services for the growing demands and needs of our orphan homes, we made various small infrastructure & management improvements and also recruited additional employees. We now have a Project Manager, an onsite Supervisor, a Senior Foster Mother, two drivers, two security guards, an administrative assistant, and a handyman.



Foster Style Orphan Care

When we started our foster family style orphan homes in 2005, we had no idea of the immense amount of academic and medical research available on the effects of different approaches to orphan care. The research papers we recently reviewed had some very interesting, comforting, and confirming research that the family-based foster care model that we chose to implement produces better outcomes than the large institutionalized orphan care approach generally applied in Pakistan and around the world.



**“FAMILY-BASED FOSTER CARE
MODEL THAT WE CHOSE TO
IMPLEMENT PRODUCES BETTER
OUTCOMES THAN THE LARGE
INSTITUTIONALIZED ORPHAN CARE”**

Many studies published during the last 50 years compare the development of institutionalized children and those in foster care. Most of this research demonstrates that children in foster care are better developed and adjusted than their institutionalized peers. Children raised in institutions are at significantly increased risk for infectious illness and psychosocial problems such as delays in social and emotional development, aggressive behavior, ADHD, delayed language development, as well as an autism-like disorder. The more time a child spends in institutions the more likely s/he is to grow into an economically unproductive adult with poor self-esteem and reduced IQ and brain development.

The psychological impact of institutionalized orphan care does not end in childhood. If children do not form strong, secure attachments, it is very likely they will struggle into adulthood as well. This is one of the reasons for the statistical cycle of abandonment. Some of the issues abandoned children may face in adulthood include difficulty in relationships, legal problems, occupational problems, homelessness, depression and anxiety, abandoning children, sexual acting out, and drug/alcohol addictions.

Moreover, millions of orphans every year “age out” of state and privately-run institutionalized orphanages and are emancipated, usually at age 18. Without basic life or vocational skills, the majority of these children are left to fend for themselves. Regardless of country of origin, institutionalized children are, on average, 5-7 times more likely to have behavioral, cognitive or communication problems than other children. According to the studies, 40 % of these children participate in criminal activity, 40% turn to drugs, and 10% commit suicide.

We hope our foster style orphan care homes can prevent at least our orphans from experiencing the same problems and similar outcomes. We hope we can make a small difference in the lives of these sixty kids, and give them a better future.



Institutionalization is even associated with the retardation of physical growth, with institutionalized children showing an average one-month lag in physical growth for every three months spent in an institution when compared with children living in foster care.