

INSPAD Harmony Council Project Charter



Belgium
Rue George Moreau 48,
Anderlecht, Brussels
1070 Belgium

Pakistan
House #25-B, Street #36
Sector F-8/1, Islamabad 46000
Phone: 92-51-4429419
Email: info@inspad.com

Kimberly Jones
INSPAD Board of Governors
INSPAD Harmony Council (IHC)
Chief Executive Officer
CEO.IHC@INSPAD.ORG
+1-757-650-4892
Virginia Beach, Virginia
WWW.INSPAD.ORG

Contents

Executive Summary	2
Vision Statement	2
Mission Statement	2
IHC - How we work	2
Objectives	3
Problem Statement	7
Pilot Country - Pakistan	8
General	8
Poverty	9
Education.....	9
Health Care	9
Management Team	10
Harmony Council Committees.....	11
Kick-Off Committees.....	11
Finance and Budgeting:	11
End Notes	1

Executive Summary

The Institute of Peace and Development (INSPAD) is a non-governmental agency incorporated in Belgium, and registered in Pakistan. INSPAD currently holds “Special Observer Status” with the UN over the Palestinian Territories. Additional “Special Observer Status” is being requested for the following countries: Syria, Yemen, Kashmir, Libya, Ukraine, Burma, Somalia, Nigeria, Sudan and South Sudan.

The INSPAD “**Harmony Council**” (IHC) which is a sub-committee was developed to tackle the immediate need for “**peace, harmony and inclusion**” in Pakistan beyond its’ borders.

“It is the belief of the “**Harmony Council**” that people of all religions must be free to come together with an open heart and mind, to promote equality amongst everyone wishing to live peacefully regardless of their religion or personal choices.”ⁱ

Every citizen has the right to live without fear of extremism or violence from their neighbors and community. When leaders make the call, every citizen must be able to trust in the men and women designated to protect them locally or nationally.”

Vision Statement

Our vision is to inspire the global community to adopt our commitment to “peace, harmony and inclusion” for all members of society.

Mission Statement

There is no greater honor than serving the most venerable and working together to lift all people from the grasp of poverty; provide them with a safe and harmonious interfaith community to live in.”

The above statements may be refined as the leadership and communications team of the “**Harmony Council**” meet.

IHC - How we work

It is the commitment of the Council to work collaboratively to understand the significant needs of a high percentage of the people of Pakistan and other countries. Our intention is to have a short and long-term impact, aligning with the “**Millennium Development Goals**” (MDGs) and “**Sustainable Development Goals**” (SDGs)ⁱⁱ established by the United Nations providing set goals with measurable outcomes.

To meet the aims of the “**Harmony Council**”, our members, partners, and their implementers will require unique approaches to difficult problems. Pakistanis face poverty, poor education, and health care challenges which have remained near the same levels for decades. A new approach is necessary now, and the “**Harmony Council**” has been created as a “**call to action.**”

Our goal is to work with the following type of organizations such as:

- ✦ Faith organizations
- ✦ Private investors
- ✦ Donors
- ✦ Private and public non-governmental organizations
- ✦ Organizations such as the United Nations, Organization of Islamic States, EU Development FUND, and USAID and their partners.
- ✦ National, local governments, and when relevant foreign governments

Objectives

The “**Harmony Council**” will work as an inter-disciplinary group to actively further our mission through outreach, community projects, research, published reports, and collaboration. Initially, the IHC will kick-off two projects:

1) **Interfaith Communication**

- a) Create a “best practice” for Interfaith communication and religious co-existence. Defining similarities between faiths and communicating the information, so it is not just “heard” but accepted as truth among all religions.
 - i) Form partnerships with existing organizations globally who are working on interfaith projects to bring cohesion to the project.
- b) Provide talking points to help ease tensions in various settings such as family-to-family, education, community centers, hospitals, police, governments, and faith centers. For each of these settings, the message could be different.
 - i) While the message shall be global, the project shall consider messages delivered at various levels of comprehension and grade level.
 - ii) The message shall not change in context; however, delivery models must consider cultural queues.
 - (1) The recommendations developed for Pakistan shall be transferable to all countries similar developing countries.

(2) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.

- c) Develop a pilot for socializing information in Pakistan where heightened difficulties between faith groups and violence is at a crisis point.
 - i) The recommendations developed for Pakistan shall be transferable to all countries similar developing countries.
 - ii) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.**
 - d) Develop a “Standard of Global Civility” which shall become part of the school curriculum (in addition to WHO Life Skills within the education settings. The purpose of the language is to support interfaith communication at an early age. Provide alternative communication options for those educational settings where church and state are separated.
 - i) The recommendations developed for Pakistan shall be transferable to all countries similar developing countries.
 - ii) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.**
- 2) Fighting Extremism and Terrorism through Social Justice**
- a) We will deliver a position white paper on alternatives to combating the radicalization of youth and the propagation of extremism and terrorism. In keeping with our mission and vision the surrounds “Peace, Harmony, and Inclusion” we will deliver research and recommendations that are strictly related to social justice, education, economic development, breaking down barriers, and alleviating corruption.
 - i) Foster the concept that within government corruption resolution must be a “top-down” solution which will not work without full support from top leadership offices at the National level.
 - (1) The recommendations developed for Pakistan shall be transferable to all countries similar developing countries.
 - ii) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.**
 - iii) Resolve corruption through buy-in, governance, opportunity, education, and incentives; negative rewards (i.e. crack-downs, mass-terminations, threats, sanctions) from the bottom-up do not work.
 - (1) The recommendations developed for Pakistan shall be transferable to all countries similar developing countries.
 - iv) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.**
 - v) Establish an “External Accountability Program” to monitor programs that are using funds earmarked for the betterment of citizen welfare including

government programs, programs using government funding and government pass-through programs. Programs may provide services to citizens indirectly, directly, or through monetary payments (such as food vouchers, visa cards)

(1) The recommendations developed for Pakistan shall be transferable to all countries similar developing countries.

(2) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.

vi) Promote sustained “good governance” to prevent the widespread corruption practices in developing nations by Foreign Investors and other companies that “eat away” at National Budgets and coincidentally stop budgeted services for the country’s people who need them.

(1) Develop a pilot program for Pakistan which shall be transferable to all similar developing countries.

(2) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.

vii) Actively encourage the empowerment of women by demonstrating how successful inclusion of women can be in progressive of developing nations

viii) Promote gender inclusion in all areas of society for women including community, work, education and government which has repeatedly improved the sustained family welfare, community health, and local economic development.

(1) Develop a pilot program for Pakistan which shall be transferable to all similar developing countries.

(2) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.

b) In countries where child trafficking and other reprehensible crimes are being carried out against children, we must take a stance against “**Crimes Against Children.**”

i) It is our utmost accountability to demand reforms and reinforce programs that will safeguard the most precious legacy of our future generations, and develop programs where they lack in cooperation with expert partners.

(1) Develop a pilot program for Pakistan which shall be transferable to all similar developing countries.

(2) Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.

- c) Empower public/private initiatives to advance local economic development in areas where youth and at-risk men are at highest risk of being influenced by extremism due to the insecurity of their community.
 - i) Complete an analysis to determine to specific needs of each community.
 - (1) Identify the needs of the community-at-large such as food security, water security, job creation, security, safe play (playgrounds and soccer fields), or conflict resolution.
 - (a) Develop a strategy that will positively contribute to the settlement of each problem including the community leaders for buy-in.
 - (i) Ensure that women and youth are included in the development of strategies that include them.
 - (2) Develop a pilot program for Pakistan which shall be transferable to all similar developing countries.
 - (3) **Secure one or more grants (through partners or direct) for the socialization pilot.**

Follow-up Projects

- 1) **Advance peace dialogue between community groups, tribal or indigenous** groups, and community members that have resorted to violence as a method to resolve disagreements or misunderstandings; often because local police or security authorities are absent or unable to resolve the issues.
 - a) The dialogue will take place in community forums, small groups or individual conversation.
 - b) The outcomes of peace dialogue may result in additional discussions or negotiations with other groups, agencies or governmental organizations to mend relations or develop new relationships.
- 2) **Social-economic cost of UN Peace Keeping Failures**
 - a) Complete a non-biased position white paper
 - i) Evaluating social-economic cost of the Un Peace Keeping actions globally based on an analysis of situations
 - ii) Make recommendations regarding reparations
 - iii) Offer viable and sustainable solutions to prevent issues in the future
 - b) Develop a statement that supports human rights for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion in agreement with the United Nations Charter and that defends in the strongest language the right of self-determination as a fundamental human right.

- i) Ensure that all efforts, including community service and partnering programs, proactively mainstream human rights while addressing critical issues.
 - ii) Advocate for human rights training to be available for free in all communities at places of faith, schools (taught at age appropriate levels) and medical facilities.
 - iii) Support human rights training for all police and military personnel who have direct contact with community members.
- 3) Additional sub-objectives will be added within the above and new objectives will be added to a Project Pipeline and will be prioritized by the Executive Committee.

Other: Plan an Inaugural kick-off conference in Islamabad, Pakistan

The following protocol is set forth for Project Approval with no exceptions:

- 1) All projects will go through a rigorous project approval process before release.
 - a) Project Initiator (First Reviewer)
 - b) Senior Vice Chairman or Secretary General (Second Reviewer)
 - c) Attorney (Third Reviewer)
 - d) CEO (Final Review and Approval)

Problem Statement

We are at a crisis in the International Community. Extremism is at a heightened state, which has caused horrific disaster in countries throughout the Middle East, Asia, and Europe. Globally the gap between poverty and wealth is flagrant, health care delivery systems struggle to serve the most vulnerable, and education in many countries is sub-par for most and a luxury for girls. Additionally, Transparency International tracks most countries in the world with some level of corruption, and many with any unacceptable level of corruption which drives dissent among people.

In a time when terrorism has hit an all-time high, there has never been a greater need for the global community to come together as healers to promote “**peace, harmony and inclusion**” in the world. It is agreed that there will be no peace without dealing with the “sickness of corruption which is born at the national level and spread through the municipalities, and throughout the countryside.”

Terrorism, thuggery, and bad governance are close companions with corruption. While thuggery is a direct symptom of corruption, terrorism preys on the victims of corruption and thuggery “radicalizing” individuals or groups with a promise of a better life in exchange for following their “enlightened path.” The terrorist’s “enlightened path”

which often sounds learned and “from God” is built around a “distorted” version of religion. It has been made clear by many faiths globally including scholars from both Islam and Christianity, that terrorism “is not birthed from religion and the dogma they espouse is not religious.”

While members of many faiths have struggled through the centuries, misunderstandings and misrepresentations consistently repeated by extremists through social media, news media, and proselytization has charged religious groups to quarrel against each other. In many cases, these disputes have led to more severe outlets of frustration often leading to crimes of hatred between groups and between families. Religious strife is at an unprecedented high in Pakistan despite prevention efforts in place.

- ✦ Extremist groups who have “hijacked” Islam to further their nefarious missions.
- ✦ Religious minority groups struggle to maintain a safe place in society
- ✦ Within conservative Islamic communities, crimes against members of the community who are perceived “against the faith” are not uncommon; and crimes within the family are also carried out in the name of family honor.

Pilot Country - Pakistan

Pakistan is the choice as a Pilot Country to implement outcomes of the policies and procedures that result from the projects that result in IHC projects whenever appropriate. Pakistan is a country that presents demographics and characteristics that meet the need for IHC’s testing and implementation program.

General

In the Republic of Pakistan, a nation that has faced many struggles for independence, the area dates back at least 5,000 years to the Indus Valley civilization which is one of the oldest in the world.ⁱⁱⁱ This area has suffered invasions for centuries from Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Arabs (who brought Islam), Afghans, and Turks, the Mughal Empire; and the British during the 18th century. In 1947, Pakistan gained separation from British India and was involved in several wars since which has placed a strain on the people and economy.

Pakistan is among the Next Eleven (N-11), the eleven countries that along with BRICS have a high potential for becoming the world’s largest economies in the 21st century.^{iv} Currently, Pakistan’s largest employer is the military which has the sixth largest military force in the world. Pakistan is the only Islamic country to maintain weaponized nuclear power.

Poverty

Pakistan faces both social and economic issues. According to the current government reported on April 8, 2016, [60 million Pakistanis](#) are living below the poverty line, posing a challenge for the ruling party.”^v Despite these reports, Finance Minister Ishaq Dar says that poverty rates are decreasing, and Pakistan is positioned to manage economic development without help from the International Monetary Fund. USAid states a key challenge is “enhancing stabilization,” so people can live in peace and find alternatives to extremism and violence, in particular on the country’s border with Afghanistan.”^{vi}

Education

In a UNESCO report, globally Pakistan has the world’s second-highest number of children out of school. In 2010, the number reached 5.1 million, equivalent to 1 in 12 of the world’s out-of-school children. Two-thirds of Pakistan’s out of school children are girls, amounting to over 3 million school-age girls out of school in 2010.^{vii} Increasing access to girls in schools, while economic benefits spread throughout the country, will enable women to play an equal role in Pakistan’s society. Pakistan has more than sixty spoken languages within the country, which can contribute to the difficulty to deliver a consistent national educational program.

In a report by Aamir Latif (Press International, Pakistan), official statistics released by the Federal Education Ministry of Pakistan give a desperate picture of education for all, especially for girls. The overall literacy rate is 46 percent, while only 26 percent of girls is literate. Independent sources and educational experts, however, are skeptical. They place the overall literacy rate at 26 percent and the rate for girls and women at 12 percent, contending that the higher figures include people who can handle no more than their signature. There are 163,000 primary schools in Pakistan, of which merely 40,000 caters to girls. Of these, 15,000 are in Punjab Province, 13,000 in Sind, 8,000 in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and 4,000 in Baluchistan.^{viii}

Health Care

According to the [World Health Organization](#), ‘Pakistan’s health profile is characterized by a dual burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, high fertility, low life expectancy, a young age structure, high maternal and child mortality, high incidence of infectious and communicable diseases and wide prevalence of malnutrition among children and women.”^{ix} Women in Pakistan have limited access to health services which continue to set them up for reproductive health risks and pregnancy-related morbidity and mortality risks. The maternal mortality ratio in Pakistan is 60 per 100,000 births, which is one of the highest in the region.

Over the past two decades, the one constant in Pakistan's healthcare challenge is the widespread malnutrition with few positive movements. WHO reports, "Acute malnutrition levels have been consistently above the emergency threshold posing a serious public health problem, with stunting reaching 37% and severe wasting 13% (MICS 2008) due to several underlying causes vis-à-vis a rapidly growing population."

Slow progress in improving the indicators related to maternal health, child health, and morbidity and mortality caused by communicable diseases are a major concern in the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

The cost of healthcare in Pakistan is catastrophically high and disproportionately affects the poor. While 60 million Pakistanis live population below the poverty line of \$2 a day, 78% of people pay out-of-pocket for health expenditures.^x

Management Team

Mr. Muhammad Tahir Tabassum, is the founder of the Harmony Council and is also the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of the Institute of Peace and Development. He holds a Master's Degree in International Politics (Belgium). He has been conferred the title of "Ambassador for Peace" from UPF-USA (2007), Human Rights Excellence Award from the Prime Minister of Pakistan (2009) and Sitara-e-Simaj (Social Star) from PSA-Pakistan (2002). Mr. Tabassum is the former Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir for Human Rights. He is an eminent peace, human rights, coexistence activist, and freelance journalist/columnist with more than 25 years of experience. **Mr. Tabassum holds the office of Secretary General with the IHC.**

Harmony Council Executives:

- ✦ Mr. Stuart W. Ross (Canada) Chairman
 - Mr. Stuart Ross is a philanthropist, successful business leader, and is involved at a leadership level with several NGO's. He is the Principal and Partner of Pinnacle Merchant Capital, Ltd. Additionally, Mr. Ross is a Chairman of the Board of Governors INSPAD, Assistant Secretary General of Ordo Supremus Militaris Templi Hierosolymitani, and Vice Chairman of Global Resource Epi-center Against Human Trafficking.
- ✦ Ms. Kimberly Jones (USA) Chief Executive Officer

- Ms. Kimberly Jones is a trusted business advisor, humanitarian, peace activist, and writer. She is a member of the INSPAD Board of Governors, the Chief Executive Officer of Global Atlantis LLC, a consulting company specializing in strategic development, anti-corruption, and local economic development. Additionally, Ms. Jones is a voracious writer on Middle East issues, more specifically taking up the stories of the Syrian people.
- ✦ Colonel Azam Qadri (Pakistan) Senior Vice Chairman,
 - Colonel Azam Qadri has over 20 years' experience as a successful business executive. He is a member of the Board of Governors of INSPAD. Colonel Qadri is also a well-known military historian and biographer of the "Heroes of Pakistan and Military Battles." Also, he is a regular contributor to the Daily Jang and News and Hilal (the official magazine of Pakistani Armed Forces).

Legal Advisor

- ✦ M. Ajay Aggarwal, (United Kingdom)

Partners

- ✦ DEEN International, Inc – Established in 2010, Dr. Khurshid Ahmed, Chief Executive Officer, has positive global ambitions, ostensibly focused on conflict resolution, poverty alleviation, and the empowerment of individuals and communities.

Harmony Council Committees

Kick-Off Committees

1. Executive Committee
 - a. Finance Committee
 - b. Project Management, Partnerships Building & Grant Funding Committee
 - c. Interfaith Coordination Committee
 - d. Youth Development Committee
 - e. Education & Women Empowerment Committee

Finance and Budgeting:

Boutique Think Tanks, which often have a focused profile in the US, have an average budget between \$7m - \$16m. The New American Foundation (\$16M) has been innovative in their approach, in that they "pioneered the introduction of journalism to

the traditional think tank mix of advocacy and research.”^{xi} Brookings generates an average of \$90m and the Urban Institute (\$64m). This information is provided as guidance when budget planning.

The INSPAD IHC Budget will be funded 100% from Donor contributions and grant funding from Governments, private organizations, individual donors, and public and private non-governmental organizations (NGO’s). A presentation is being developed that will assist with presenting the IHC mission, vision and brand to potential donors.

The budget will be defined once projects are scoped. However, our target should be an initial endowment figure of no less than \$25 million, and then consistent annual fundraising. A finance committee will be formed to develop an action plan to address this issue.

To be compliant with expected **International Transparency Standards** by donors and grant funding agents, the IHC budget and all reconciliations shall be made public on the IHC Website visible to anyone who is interested.

The website will have a dedicated tab to Finance and Budgeting. IHC will produce a Quarterly and Annual Report, in addition to the monthly, quarterly and yearly financial statements. For transparency purposes, all reports will be posted on the website for public viewing.

This Project Charter has been reviewed and agreed to by the following required Executives of the INSPAD Harmony Council on **August 28, 2016**.

Approved by email

Stuart W. Ross
Chairman



Kimberly Jones
Chief Executive Officer, IHC

Approved by email

Muhammad Tahir Tabassum

Secretary General, IHC

Approved by email

Colonel Azam Qadri
Senior Vice Chairman, IHC

Approved by email

M. Ajay Aggarwal
Legal Advisor, IHC

End Notes

ⁱ Jones, K. (2016, August 28). *INSPAD Initiates Long-Awaited "Harmony Council"*. Retrieved from NewsBlaze http://newsblaze.com/issues/peace/inspad-initiates-long-awaited-harmony-council_63170/

ⁱⁱ From MDGs to SDGs in 2015 | World Renew. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.worldrenew.net/sdg>

ⁱⁱⁱ Blogs ? RMI. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.rmi.org.za/category/blogs/page/11/>

^{iv} See your site like the rest of the world does. On ... (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://generatedcontent.org/post/31441135779/mobileweb-row>

^v New poverty line makes a third of Pakistanis poor ... (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.dawn.com/news/1250694/>

^{vi} Afghanistan and Pakistan | Where We Work | U.S. Agency for ... (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.usaid.gov/where-we-work/afghanistan-and-pakistan>

^{vii} October 2012 Education in Pakistan - UNESCO. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/pdf/EDUCATION_IN_PAKISTAN__

^{viii} Amanut Society - ABOUT US. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://amanut.org/about-us/>

^{ix} Pakistan - WHO. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.who.int/countryfocus/cooperation_strategy/ccsbrief_pak_en.pdf

^x Systems of Change: Mobilizing Medical Resources for ... (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.clintonfoundation.org/clinton-global-initiative/commitments/systems->

^{xi} On Think Tanks | How think tanks work: analyzing budgets. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://onthinktanks.org/articles/how-think-tanks-work-analyzing-budgets/>