



A Travelogue of GJP Project



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Title:

A Travelogue of GJP Project

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Foreword

Violence against women is a product of inequities between men and women that affect women's dignity, security, health, and autonomy. Violence against women is a multifaceted problem, which is deeply entrenched in social fabric of the society. There are many facets of violence against women that can damage women's health and leave deep psychological scars. The issue can only be resolved through employing innovative and coherent solutions and building synergies among different segments of the society. Gender Justice and Protection (GJP) Project is one such initiative.

It gives me great pleasure to share 'A Travelogue of GJP Project' which covers project's interventions in close collaboration with our esteemed partners both from the government and civil society across Pakistan. The travelogue reflects the key achievements and impact of project's intervention on lives of women folk, which could not be possible without consistent efforts of our implementing partners, supporters and GJP Project team members during the reporting period.

Year 2010 brought along many political, social, economic, and environmental crises coupled with deteriorating security situation, which magnified the plight of women in Pakistan. However, despite these challenges, GJP Project worked together with its partners at the federal and provincial level to reach out to the women in distress and bring a positive and long-standing relief in their lives.

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) deserves a special mention here for its generous contribution and guidance to curtail the menace of violence against women prevalent in our society and making it possible to extend our support to battered women.

I trust that our partners and team members will continue working with the same zeal, dedication and commitment, and stand ready to fight violence against women.

Bruce McKerrow
UNOPS Country Director to Pakistan

Preface

The most pervasive and widespread, yet the least recognized abuse of rights, is that of women and girls. The Vienna Human Rights Conference and the Fourth World Conference on Women gave priority to this pandemic of violence against women, in addition to other international and regional legal instruments that emphasize the need to address gender based violence. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) requires that countries party to the Convention take all appropriate steps to end violence, while Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security stresses the prevention of all forms of gender-based violence.

Like many other agencies, violence against women is a cross cutting issue for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). UNDP stands firm on its commitment to reducing and eventually eliminating violence against women and girls given the profound effects this issue poses to life, integrity, and freedom. Furthermore, achieving gender equality and improving women's security are in consonance with the Millennium Development Goals.

In many contexts, the violation of women's and girls' rights is often legitimized under the cover of local cultural practices and norms. Pakistan's Gender Development Index ranks 112 out of 169 countries in UNDP's 2010 Human Development Report. Violence, as well as the threat of violence, contributes to the low social indicators for women's development in the country. The report calls for the concerted efforts of civil society, government, media, and youth at local, provincial, and federal levels to protect women's rights and respond effectively to reduce and eliminate violence against women.

'A Travelogue of GJP Project' provides an account of the Gender Justice and Protection Project's accomplishments from 2007 to date, namely its Project Management Support Unit and 41 sub-projects across Pakistan. It illustrates and confirms the fruitful efforts among the governmental and non-governmental organizations to address violence against women and girls in Pakistan. It also highlights successful approaches that are based on a deep understanding of the culture in which they are operating. For instance notification of female payroll officers in KPK; social segregation of men and women is deep rooted in the culture of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province, where women are treated as second-grade citizens. This taboo prevails in prisons too, where absence of female payroll officers not only denies women prisoners access to legal aid but also deters them from pursuing remissions granted by the government and due bail releases. Focusing on this area, GJP Project worked with RDHR, IG Prison and provincial Home Department to notify female payroll officers in KPK province for providing legal aid to female prisoners.

UNDP is enormously grateful to the Department for International Development (DFID) for its steadfast support for attaining the mutual goal of eliminating violence against women in Pakistan.

Jean-Luc Stalon
Deputy Country Director (Programme) UNDP

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Gender Justice and Protection Project team extends its heartiest felicitations to each and every individual without whose efforts, the dream of publishing this Travelogue of GJP Project would never be accomplished. To begin we extend our gratitude to Ms. Helen Appleton, Ms. Rabia Nizam, Mr. Akhaq Ahmed, Mr. Paul McDiarmid, Mr. Najam us Saqib, Ms. Victoria Francis and Ms. Sarosh Hina from DFID; Ms. Faiza Effendi, Mr. Shakeel Ahmed, Mr. Rana Naeem, Ms. Savi Bisnath, Mr. Asif Bhattee, Ms. Sajida Awan, Ms. Hira Hafeez ur Rehman from UNDP and ofcourse UNDP Communication Team; Mr. Par Gebauer, Ms. Swanswan Baran from UNOPS Bangkok for their guidance & support in execution of project activities.

We are indebted to all the members of Funds Management Committee which include Ms. Nyghat Siddique from Ministry of Women Development, Mr. Ahmed Yar Khan and Mr. Tahir Ali Shah from Ministry of Human Rights, Syed Iftikhar Hussain Naqvi from Economic Affairs Division and of course the aforementioned participants from DFID & UNDP for their valuable time and input in getting the project modalities finalized for the smooth and swift execution of project deliverables.

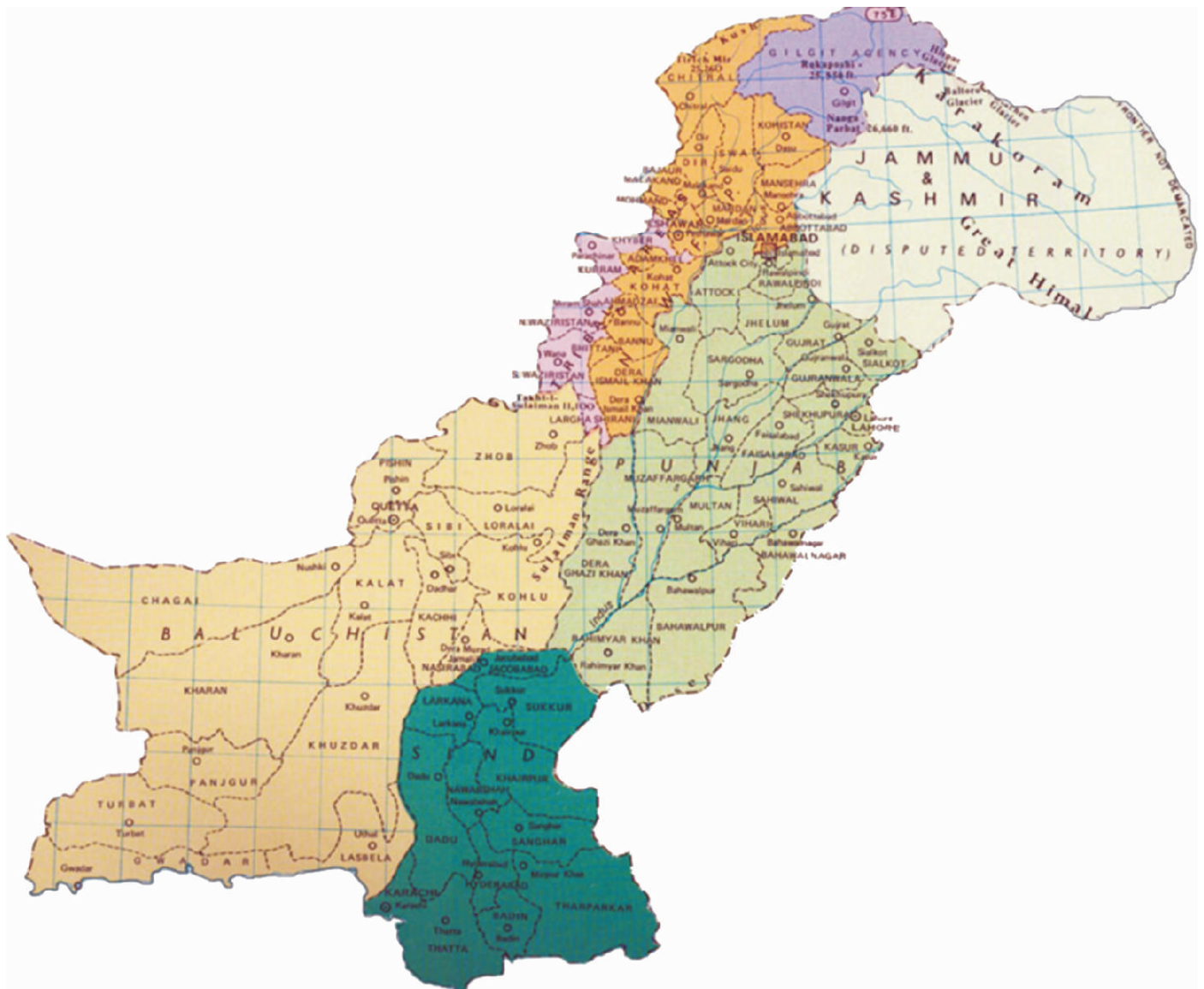
We owe a credit to all the heads of GJP Project implementing partners which are Mr. Saleem Malik – a former Executive Director of Bedari, Ms. Ambreen Ajaib – an Executive Director of Bedari, Mr. Naveed Ahmad Shinwari – Chief Executive of CAMP, Mr. Faiz ur Rehman Mashal – an Executive Director of CDP, Ms. Lubna Hashmat – CEO of CHIP, Mr. Muhammad Iftikhar – DO Social Welfare of DGM, Mr. Himayatullah Mayar – District Nazim Mardan, Mr. Zain Daudpoto an Executive Director of IDO, Mr. Zia Ahmed Awan – Program Coordinator of Madadgaar Helpline, Mr. Mirza Muqem Baig – Project Director of NRDP, Mr. Muhammad Salman – Director RDHR Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Abdul Khaliq Shaikh – DIG East Sindh Police Department, Mr. Omer Aftab – Country Director WEG, Ms. Valerie Khan Yousufzai – an Executive Director of ASF, Mr. Irfan ullah Hashmi – Director AWSI, Mr. Riaz Yousufzai – Chief Executive of BIRDS, Ms. Farah Parvaiz Saleh – Executive Director CCHD, Mr. Khurram Shakoor - , Mr. Imdad ullah Bosal – DCO City District Government Rawalpindi, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa – President FDO, Ms. Maryam Bibi – Chief Executive Khwendo Kor, Ms. Ghulam Sughra Solangi – Chief Executive MRDO, Mr. Shahzada M. Taimur Khusro – Joint Secretary Ministry of Narcotics Control, Mr. Zulfiqar Hameed – AIG Administration of Punjab Police Department, Syed Kamal Shah – CEO FPAP, Mr. Babar Bashir – Managing Director Rozan, Mr. Muhammad Sadiq – President SHER, Dr. Abid Suleri – Executive Director SDPI, Dr. Naveeda Shoaib - Executive Director Sarsabz Foundation, Mr. Abdul Karim Mengal – Chief Executive The NEEDS, Mr. Ahsan Shehzad – President WASTA, Ms. Sonia Seher – Executive Director BFD, Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad – Executive Director CPDI, Dr. Fouzia Saeed – Director Mehargarh, Mr. Tahir Ali Shah – Joint Secretary MoHR, Mr. Asim Wazir - Director SRDO, Mr. Aurangzeb – Chief Executive SOCH, Mr. Yousaf Ayub – Chief Patron SDO

Last but not the least profound thanks to all the focal persons of these sub-projects for always being there to back up GJP Project in terms of the timely accomplishment of activities. These include Mr. Said Afzal, Mr. Tahir Ali, Mr. Imran Ahmad, Ms. Samreen Naz, Mr. Muhammad Asim, Ms. Nageena Naik, Ms. Sobhya Agha, Ms. Samar Nigaar, Ms. Sana Masood, Mr. Muhammad Saeed Khan, Ms. Tanzeela Altaf, Mr. Asif Hakeem, Mr. Khalid Usman, Mr. Ibrash Pasha, Mr. Murad Masroor, Ms. Nasira Razvi, Ms. Nabila Malik, Ms. Amna Qureshi, Ms. Maria Rashid, Mr. Safi Ullah, Mr. Muhammad Riaz, Ms. Mome Saleem, Ms. Uzma Ijaz, Mr. Sarfraz Bhangar, Rana Sohaib Khuram, Mr. Qaiser Jamali, Mr. Muhammad Anwar, Ms. Maliha Hussain, Ms. Zainab Bibi, Dr. Nasir, Mr. Saeed Anwar, Mr. Saghir Hussain Shah.

Acronyms

ASF	Acid Survivors Foundation
AWSI	Al Mubarak Welfare Society international
BDNP	Basic Development Needs Program
BFD	Balochistan Foundation for Development
BIRDS	Basic Integrated Rural Development Society
BPD	Balochistan Police Department
CAMP	Community Appraisal and Motivation Program
CCHD	Citizens' Commission for Human Development
CDGR	City District Government Rawalpindi
CDP	Community Development Program
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHIP	Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Program
CPDI	Centre for Peace and Development Initiative
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DO	District Officer
DGK	District Government Kasur
DGM	District Government Mardan
FDO	Farmers Development Organization
FPAP	Family Planning Association of Pakistan
GJP	Gender Justice and Protection
IDO	Indus Development Organization
KK	Khwendo Kor
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MoWD	Ministry of Women Development
MNC	Ministry of Narcotics Control
MRDO	Marvi Rural Development Organization
NRDP	Narowal Rural development Program
PPD	Punjab Police Department
RDHR	Regional Directorate of Human Rights
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SDO	Sungam Development Organization
SF	Sarsabz Foundation
SHER	Society for Human Empowerment and Rural Development
SOCH	Social Organization for Care of Humanity
SPD	Sindh Police Department
SRDO	Schunazia Relief and Development Organization
THE NEEDS	The National Educational and Environmental Development Society
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project services
VAW	Violence Against Women
WASTA	Women Association for Social Transformation and Alliance
WEG	Women Empowerment Group

GJP Coverage



Chapter 1

Gender Justice and Protection Project – A Snapshot

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a manifestation of a grossly unfair social construct, to define power relationship between genders. It is primordial and originated when eons ago physical prowess was the defining factor of inter-relational power. It is embedded and intrinsically enmeshed in behaviours and the thought process, which regulates behaviours. It is also solved in the languages we speak. This thought process of male dominance led to codification of roles and responsibilities. This is not restricted to any particular society; it is universal. It also prevails across cultures and continents.

For men, a woman has always remained a multi-layered paradox. She is an object of desire, a subject of poetry, an icon of virtue, the final metaphor of beauty and at the same time she is the embodiment of sins of men; nay the reason for sin; she is the object of honour; a distinctly sublime emotion of men and at the end a commodity. From Homer's *Odyssey* to Dante's *Divine Comedy* to *Hikayat-e-Sheikh Saadi*¹ to *Heer Waris Shah*² and to modern literature as well as visual art, through the ages, woman has delighted and saddened men. The women who have been the subject and the object of this sublime craft of men are peripheral as audience over the ages. They have been excluded from even accessing sublimity which art bequeaths and of which they are an object and subject.

Violence Against Women is perhaps a manifestation or more appropriately a frustrated reaction or impotency to comprehend the multi-layered paradox. Helugu Khan and his hordes burned the libraries of Baghdad because he did not understand the books or their value. Un-comprehension breeds violence, thus Violence against Women has organically grown with the growth of mankind³ and its age-long attempt at comprehension.

Although Violence Against Women is universal, it acquires cultural variants. It is also multi-dimensional or rather two-dimensional: physical and structural. Physical violence against women although has many mutations, but ironically, it is tangible. Structural violence is more intangible thus more deep-rooted and damning.

In Pakistan VAW is committed (as in crime) in both its physical and structural dimensions. From heinous forms of honour killings, to acid burning, to stove burning, to gang rapes, to rape of underage girl children; the gory stories are unending.

On the structural side the despicable practice of denying women inheritance despite decreed by religious and temporal laws, economic disenfranchisement, payment of lesser wages to women farm workers, denying education, sexual harassment at work place; the sad list goes on.

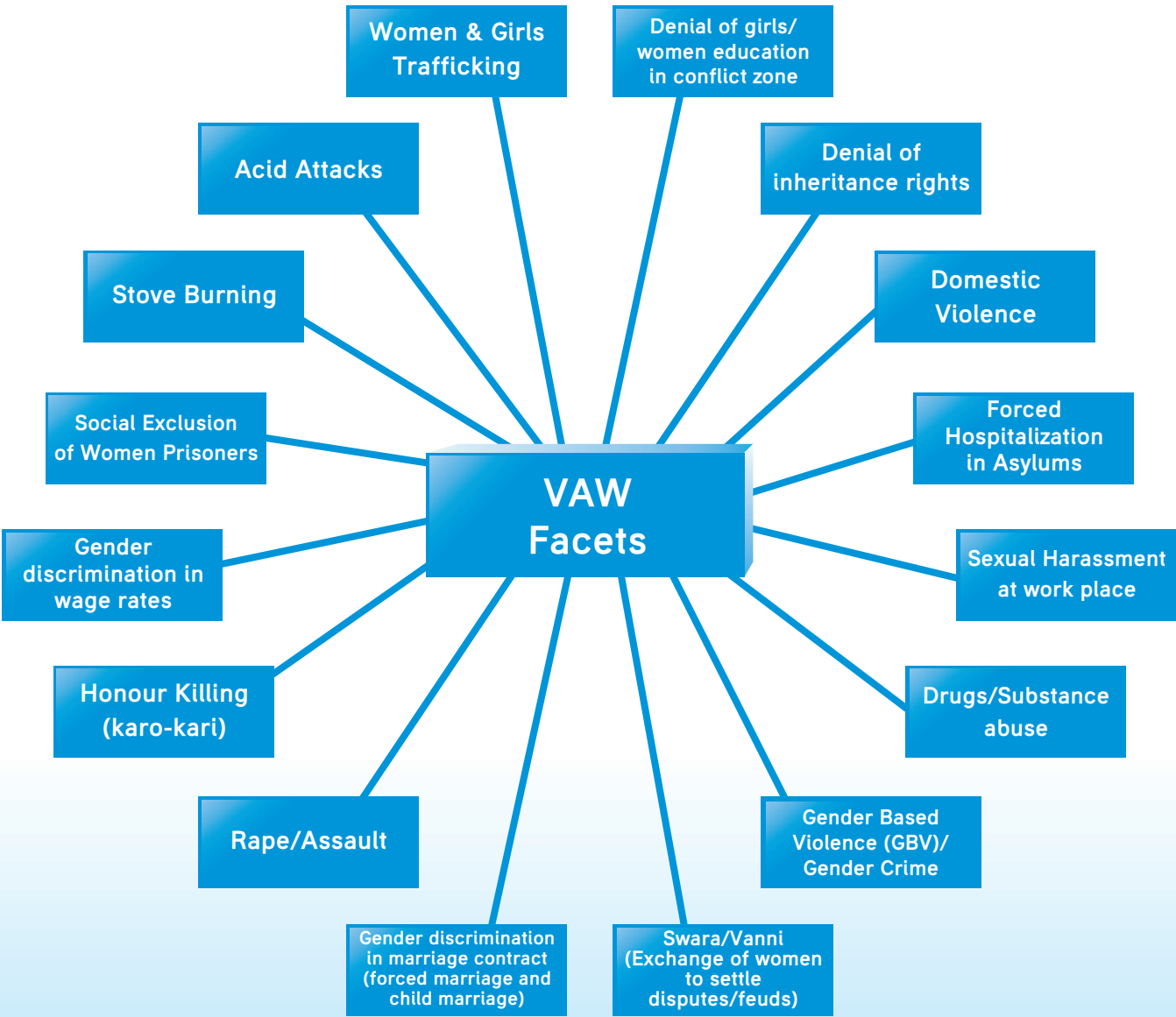
¹ Sheikh Saadi's seminal works "*Gulistan*" and "*Bostan*" are treatises on morality and value systems; something akin to Aesop's Fables in English literature

² "*Heer*" by Waris Shah - a Punjabi poet is a grandiose epic of love

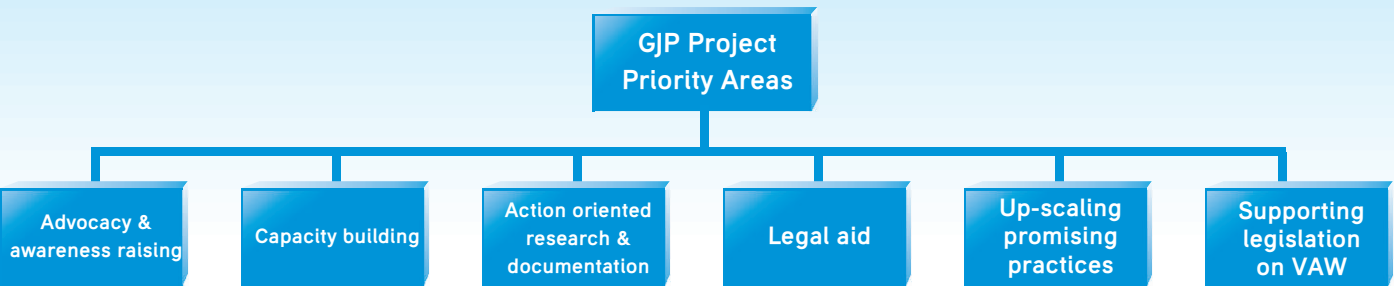
³ The use of the word is deliberate mankind denotes the absence of the word "womankind" or "humankind"

Gender Justice and Protection Project when it started, was against very difficult odds. The project was conceived as a 'challenge fund'. The fund was available to government and Civil Society Organizations to undertake sub-projects to curb violence against women in all its grotesque manifestations. Availability of the challenge fund was announced in the newspapers (the announcing of the availability was called a 'round', in GJP parlance) and 156 applications were received. Twelve Sub-projects; the best among the lot were selected and approved for funding. The start was humble and the challenge insurmountable. Now in hindsight GJP Project has grown from 12 to 41 sub-projects. The project initially covered few districts but now as it approaches its swan song, the outreach has grown to 93 districts across Pakistan.

It was a realization within the project that both physical and structural dimensions of VAW need to be targeted, thus initially themes of violence were established, which covered not all but most aspects of the multi-layered problem. In all, sixteen facets were identified and sub-projects were provided support in terms of funding as well as technical backstopping;



Besides working on these sixteen facets, GJP Project also had defined priority areas, which were the implementation pathways; they were:



Using these defined pathways the sub-projects approached to address the fifteen VAW facets and achieved what it did over the last three years.

The following pages will take you through the process of GJP and its achievements. As with all projects, GJP will also end but it is with humble satisfaction mixed with pride that the GJP report is presented. It is not an annual report or a progress report, although it caters for these dimensions also, but it is a presentation of labour of love, hard work, and dedication of GJP Project team.

Kashif Noon

National Project Manager
Gender Justice & Protection Project
Dated: May 16, 2011
Islamabad

Chapter 2

GJP Project – Implementation Pathways

GJP takes a holistic and inclusive view for defining violence and recognizes all forms of gender based, deeply rooted, and intricately structured practices of discrimination as to lie within the domain of VAW. To have a bird's eye view of GJP Project interventions implemented for the elimination of all VAW facets embedded in the cultural norms, let us take a ride through the following implementation pathways;

a) Advocacy and awareness-raising

Among the six priority areas of the GJP Project, advocacy and awareness-raising holds the foremost position because of its utmost significance. In a developing country like Pakistan where the literacy rate is not more than 57 per cent¹, the importance of advocacy cannot be undermined for changing the mindsets of the public. The ground reality is that till date people are not ready to treat women either on equality or equity lines and instead feel no guilt for declaring the women folk as second class citizens. In such a context, in the initial phase of the GJP Project, special emphasis was laid on advocacy and awareness-raising. Out of 41 subprojects, nine are only on advocacy and awareness-raising. Besides, this priority area is also present among other 17 subprojects merged with other priority areas.

GJP Project has been doing advocacy and awareness-raising at two tiers;

At tier one; GJP Project has performed activities at macro level which includes;

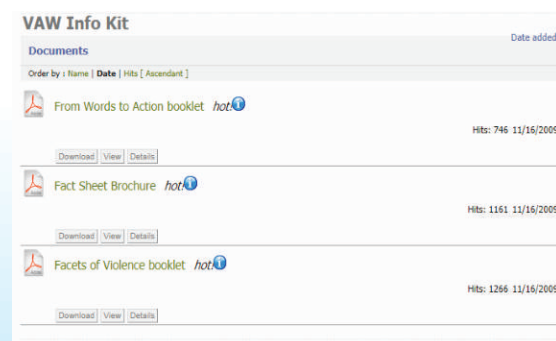
a. Launching of media campaign during the first year of the project

With the formal launch of the project, a media campaign was conducted on electronic media about the motto of the GJP Project working towards the elimination of VAW on sustainable grounds. This was done with an intention of grabbing the potential of electronic media for its maximum outreach when compared with print media.

b. Publishing of Information Kit on VAW

GJP Project has published an information kit on VAW comprising of a leaflet 'Fact Sheet on Women in Pakistan 2009', a bookmark carrying a quote from the United Nations Charter and two booklets respectively on 'Facets of Violence Against Women' and 'From Words to Action'.

The VAW Information Kit is available at www.gjp.org.pk



¹ Economic Survey of Pakistan 2007

c. Organizing GJP Fair

Every year GJP Project organizes GJP fair in Islamabad. This fair is an opportunity for the implementing partners of GJP Project to showcase their achievements before a sizeable audience inclusive of members from public institutions, national and international donors, media and other stakeholders working for the promotion of gender rights. The implementing partners display their IEC material, interact with media for the coverage of their activities and contributions towards the elimination of VAW from grassroots, and establish connections with the donors to have further funding for the up-scaling of their initiatives.



Representatives of UNOPS and DFID at GJP Project's Fair

d. Commemorating 16 Days of Activism in the year 2009 & 2010

The 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence is an international campaign originating from the first Women's Global Leadership Institute sponsored by the Center for Women's Global Leadership in 1991. Participants chose the dates, November 25 - International Day to Eliminate Violence Against Women and December 10 - International Human Rights Day, in order to symbolically link violence against women and human rights and to emphasize that such violence is a violation of human rights.

In the year 2009 and 2010 GJP Project has marked the commemoration of 16 Days of Activism at a large scale to reiterate its commitment for striving to STOP VAW.

In the year 2010 GJP Project initiated the commemoration with the organization of the 'Orientation Session with Media on VAW' on November 10, 2010 at Islamabad Marriott Hotel that preceded the commemoration of 16 days of activism in order to involve media in the campaign and to highlight GJP's role in consonance of and to support national and international commitments of Government of Pakistan to reduce VAW.

Journalists from print and electronic media besides the wire service attended the session and exchanged their views on the active role of media to voice women's grievances and effective mechanisms which can be put in place to address these grievances with the close collaboration of public organizations and civil society institutions.



The implementing partner of GJP Project at Orientation Session with media on VAW

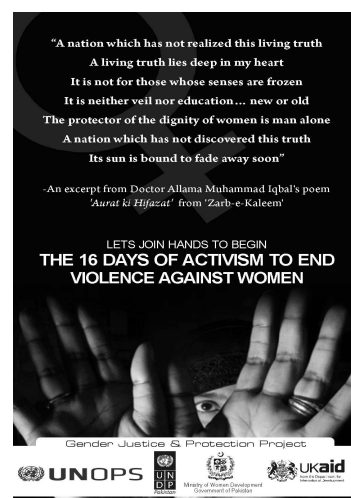
Orientation Session with Media on VAW was followed with other activities which included the Publishing of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on the issues of VAW in the leading newspapers of the country and airing the PSAs on the cable network across the country.

PSAs on the issues of VAW in the leading newspapers

Three newspapers were selected for the publishing of PSAs which were an English daily 'The News' and two Urdu dailies that were 'Jang' and 'Khabrein'. It is an erroneous presumption that the incidence of VAW is more prevalent in rural areas. Evidence indicates (HRCP Reports) that women of urban areas also are subject to various forms of VAW; thus an English daily was also selected for communicating messages against VAW. An Urdu daily 'Jang' was selected because it is the most widely read newspaper of the country. The other Urdu daily 'Khabrein' was also chosen for being a popular newspaper in rural areas.

Violence against women is a social construct that perpetuates the prevalent power relationships, where dominance of one gender is considered natural. Violence in its various forms and facets is a tool to maintain this unequal power relationship. Although many facets of VAW exist, in order to present a concerted campaign to strengthen the ongoing and recently passed legislation to protect women, GJP Project selected three issues of VAW for the year 2010 for the mass awareness campaign during 16 days of activism through the publishing of PSAs. The three issues were: **acid attacks, gender discrimination in marriage contracts including forced marriages & child marriages, and sexual harassment at work place.**

The first PSA appeared on November 25, 2010 at the beginning of the 16 Days of Activism. Every day one PSA was published with content and thematic variations. The campaign ran for the entire duration of 16 days.



Airing of Public Service Commercial on the cable network

Public Service Announcements were aired across the country on cable network. A total of 2850 spots were broadcasted during the 16 Days of Activism. The announcement can be viewed at the following URL.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s6-csiLoc1U>

The geographic coverage of this announcement was across all the districts where some of the GJP partners are working. In total, 31 districts were covered. Following is the list of districts covered through these announcements on cable network.

Province	Districts
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Charsadda, Bannu, Haripur, Hattar, Lower Dir, Mansehra, Newshehra and Peshawar
Punjab	Bahawalpur, DG Khan, Faisalabad, Lahore, Lodhran, Multan, and Vehari
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Bagh, Bhimber, Muzaffarabad and Mirpur
Balochistan	Dera Bugti, Jafferabad, Jhal Magsi, Nasirabad and Sibbi
Sindh	Ghotki, Hyderabad, Karachi, Khairpur, Nausheroferoze and Sukkur

Concluding 16 Days of Activism

In order to garner critical support of the government and to build ownership, the entire activity of 16 Days of Activism was commemorated in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Development (MoWD) and the Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR). The 16 days of activism was concluded in an austere conclusive event. The Minister for Women Development chaired the event and reiterated her personal and government's commitment to work on the elimination of VAW. GJP Project, together with the MoWD organized the concluding event for the 16 Days of activism on December 9, 2010 at the Islamabad Marriott Hotel. Participants from civil society organizations, donors' community and government attended the event. GJP Project activities were presented. During the event a montage depicting different facets of violence against women covering the severity, intensity, and magnitude of the problem was presented to the audience.



Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan at the Concluding Ceremony of 16 days of Activism

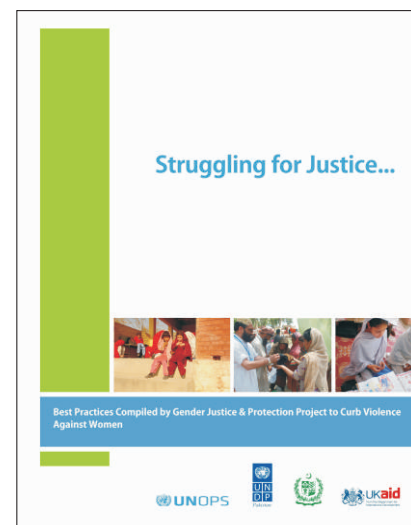
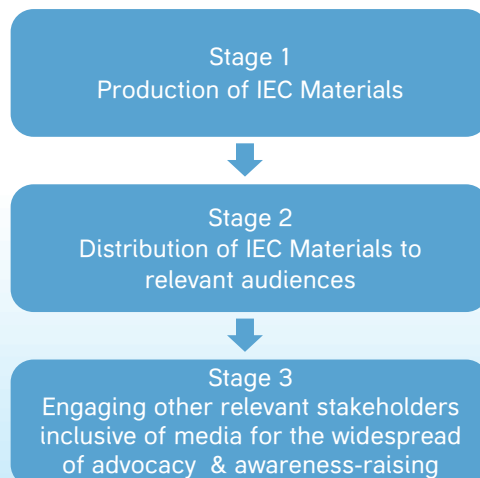
This montage can be viewed at:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=346_HqOS4U8

e. Compilation of Best Practices booklet 'Struggling for Justice...'

At the closure of year 2010, GJP Project compiled a booklet, 'Struggling for Justice.....' which entails an expedition of GJP Project's implementing partners to create awareness among masses on VAW facets, mobilize them to join hands for fighting against the evil of VAW and last but not least rescue the victims of VAW.

At tier two, which is of micro level, GJP Project implementing partners have done and are doing advocacy and awareness-raising in their respective areas at three stages;



A fundamental care is taken in the planning, designing, and production of IEC materials taking in consideration the knowledge, socio-cultural background, and educational level of the target audience. Prior to the planning for IEC materials, IEC production team has developed an insight of the targeted community based on personal observations, informal conversations and surveys, in-depth interviews and focus groups to find the most appropriate type of IEC material to be used for a particular segment of audience. Keeping in mind the strengths and weaknesses of every type of IEC material, mixing of IEC materials is also done for creating more impact. Booklets coupled with flyers, posters, leaflets, stickers and brochures are produced in addition to airing of messages on cable network, radio and television as well as documentaries, talk shows and discussion programmes for various TV channels.

So far, 210 theatre shows/puppet performances, 920 awareness-raising seminars, 170 school-level awareness-raising sessions and 183 radio programmes have been broadcasted. The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials produced include 88,505 copies of 1041 posters, 49,900 copies of 29 stickers, 86,453 copies of 535 brochures/flyers, 35,446 copies of 27 booklets, 1,400 copies of 2 IEC kits, and 5,725 newsletters published, printed and disseminated.

A total of 28,682 women and 31,091 men have benefited from awareness-raising programmes, 11,630 women and 10,085 men have benefitted from theatre/puppet performances and 5,123 girls and 4,125 boys have participated in school-level awareness-raising sessions. Awareness-raising programmes have targeted community members, school children, factory workers, media, women labourers, youth groups, lawyers' associations, community leaders, etc. There are other beneficiaries of radio programmes and IEC materials, which should be counted as indirect beneficiaries who are in addition to the abovementioned numbers.

For the International Womens' Day and 16 days of activism, debate competitions, public/ community meetings, consultative dialogues, and discussion forums were conducted. Those awareness-raising sessions focused on forms and impacts of VAW, national and international commitments regarding VAW, relevant laws, available mechanisms for redressal/rehabilitation, role of community in combating VAW and engaging men for ending violence against women.

In Balochistan province, a GJP Project's partner, The NEEDS is raising awareness for the condemnation of Honour Killings. Besides targeting the community through radio programs, The NEEDS is holding school debate competitions for sensitizing the youth on an inhumane practice of honour killings. Theatres are also conducted to impart the core message in the mode of entertainment.



BIRDS organizes awareness raising session on domestic violence for students of district Nowshehra



NRDP holds theatre performance to sensitize community on domestic violence



A debating competition is organized at Government Primary School of Qurban Colony Usta Mohammad City District Jafferabad to discourage honour killing.

Another civil society organization, SOCH is advocating for legislation on acid violence in Balochistan.

BFD is advocating the political parties and elected representatives of Balochistan Assembly to include the agenda of curbing VAW in their party manifesto.

In KPK, AWSI is sensitizing the masses to grant their women and girls a due share of inheritance in their property and prohibiting them from bartering their girls and women in the name of Swara. They have taken on board the religious clergy of Charsadda district for motivating the people and have printed a variety of IEC materials in the light of Islamic injunctions taking into consideration the appropriateness of the message in consonance with the religious mindsets of the intended beneficiaries. AWSI is also publishing articles in print media for creating the emotional aura in Charsadda to mobilize the society for playing their part in the delegation of inheritance rights to their women and a positive behavioural change to bid farewell to unreligious practice of Swara.



AWSI organizes seminar for the advocacy of women's right to inheritance

KK is doing advocacy for getting the girls back to schools in the conflict areas of districts lower and upper Dir.

The other implementing partners working on this priority area are BIRDS, CAMP, CDP, DGM, SRDO and SDO. They are mobilizing the society to join their hands together for the containment of domestic violence, sexual harassment at work place, and trafficking of women and girls.



KK brings girls back to school in district Lower Dir

In Punjab, ASF, WASTA, SF, SHER, Rozan, WEG, NRDP, CHIP, Bedari, FDO, DGK and CCHD are raising awareness on different facets of VAW particularly domestic violence, acid attacks, gender discrimination in marriage contracts, stove burning, and exchange of girls and women in the guise of Vanni.

In Sindh, MRDO is conducting advocacy campaigns to stop domestic violence.



CCHD raises awareness on legal aid for women

a) Capacity building

Similar to the advocacy and awareness-raising priority area, GJP Project is working on capacity building at two tiers. At tier one of macro level, GJP Project has built the capacity of its implementing partners by providing support in making quarterly progress reports to be submitted to donors for the release of financial installments. GJP has also been helping them with the use of financial monitoring tools, designing of IEC materials, training manuals and methodologies for project proposal-writing to raise funds from other national and international donors with their specific priorities on VAW issues. So far, two 2-day workshops have been held for the capacity building of GJP Project's implementing partners.



GJP implementing partners at capacity building workshop

At tier two of micro level, across the country, GJP Project's implementing partners have built the capacity of different stakeholders involved in curbing VAW crimes. So far the implementing partners have conducted 522 capacity building events and have produced 36 training modules. A total of 4,146 women and 5,120 men have attended these capacity building events. The capacity building events targeted community leaders, respective health and education department staff, women crisis centre staff, lawyers, media, religious scholars, police officers, factory owners and workers, youths, and locally elected representatives.



Sindh Police Department organizes one day training seminar for police officers at district level to curb honour killing

Capacity building events and modules have focused on areas such as CEDAW, inheritance rights, Karo Kari specific policing, operationalization of Section 174-A of Criminal Procedure Code, provision of legal aid, gender sensitization and rights in marriage contracts.

c) Action-oriented research and documentation

An important segment of the GJP project is action-oriented research and documentation to suggest concrete solutions to address violence against women through legislation and policies. The research and documentation whether in the form of print or electronic medium play an important role in policy-making, implementation, and enforcement consequently. Three subprojects are funded solely to cover this priority area. They are;

- A nationwide research across all four provinces on 'Combating VAW through Community Ownership Techniques' in partnership with SDPI.



CDP mobilizes women on inheritance rights

- A provincial level research with IDO is being conducted in Sindh uncovering the VAW facet that deals with 'Forced Hospitalization of Women in Mental Asylums'.
- A research study at tehsil level (Covering three tehsils of district Charsadda in KPK province) was conducted on 'Gauging the Awareness Levels and Social Responses on Laws on Violence against Women in target groups which are service Providers inclusive of Police/ Lawyers, Ulema/Masharan and community leaders' with collaboration of AWSI.

Other than the aforementioned subprojects, following three subprojects include action oriented research as one of the components of the deliverables;

- Counseling and treatment of women with substance abuse problems' - a nationwide research is carried out in cooperation with Ministry of Narcotics Control, Government of Pakistan.
- Strengthening gender legal framework to combat violence against women' - CPDI is conducting a research in four districts of Punjab province that are Muzaffargarh, Jhelum, Jhang and Lahore.
- Combating VAW in Balochistan' - BFD has completed a scoping study to find out implications of legal framework in the context of abolished concurrent list. The study enlists recommendations on procedural requirements to the provincial assembly to ensure efficient implementation of the legislative framework.

Due to the utmost significance of this priority area, GJP Project has made mandatory for every implementing partner to conduct a baseline research study in their respective areas of execution.

The GJP Project team provides expertise in the selection of research design, improving the questionnaires, as well as proofreading and editing the research reports. A Brief overview is presented below of the baseline research studies conducted so far;

At Semi-National Level

1. Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Raising to Combat Extreme Forms of Gender Based Violence

The study conducted in parts of Punjab, KPK and AJK discloses high incidence of violence against women (VAW) in the project area. Personal insult, beating and property snatching made the highest proportion of the VAW that was absorbed for saving family lives while rape and incest silenced due to their associated stigma and also the embarrassing environment of the police stations, missing legal support and unfriendly courts' culture. Many cases of other extreme forms are generally reported as covered up and hence goes unreported.

There is a huge gap in incidence and reporting of the violence cases. Particularly, there are serious gaps in the knowledge and capacities of institutions responsible for combating the violence. They don't enjoy credibility with the people, lack understanding of their roles and responsibilities particularly under Section Cr Pc 174/A and there is a trust deficit and lacking cooperation among the key institutions such as health, police and judiciary, resulting in disallowing, shying away and escaping from responsibilities especially with regards to recording the dying declarations.

The victims lack capacities - the community is either non-supporting or gender biased, there is no institutional arrangement of legal aid to violence victims; there are extreme family pressures, institutions lack credibility and are a victim of mutual mistrust and lacking cooperation.

The situation calls for mass awareness of women rights, training of health service providers, police officers and judicial staff on VAW issues and delineating VAW from general violence cases.

At Provincial Level In Balochistan Province

- 1. Scoping research study to evaluate the procedural gaps in federal laws and provincial procedures/processes to effectively address VAW.**

The study tells that the 18th Amendment to the Constitution abolished the Concurrent List of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan inter-alia. This significant development has empowered the provinces to legislate on subjects that were hitherto on Federal Legislative list. This enactment will also entail devolution of many portfolios of the federal government to the provinces. Five Ministries have been devolved to the provinces and the Implementation Committee on the 18th amendment is in the process of serving its recommendations for further devolution of subjects. The devolved subjects will include Women Development and Social Welfare. This amendment bears immense significance on the issue of Violence Against Women.

In Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa Province

- 1. Women Inheritance Rights in District Bannu**

In the face of overwhelming evidence of the power of land in agrarian countries like Pakistan, this study reflects how the right to and control of land by women has not merited attention in the District Bannu. Old and historical traditions and customs are the main impediments in the way of women getting their inheritance rights. There is also the compounding main factor of influential families in the localities, which are very rigid regarding women inheritance rights.

- 2. Girls Back to School in the Conflict Area of District Lower and Upper Dir**

The research study has been conducted to find out about the rehabilitation of those students whose schools were destroyed by the brutal attacks of the militants in Dir. The silence of government and society encouraged the militants to attack the schools and impose their own interpretation of Islam regarding women mobility, veil and education, thereby prohibiting education to girls. The militancy in Pakistan's tribal and northern regions not only distressed socio-political situations of the areas but also implied serious implications toward girls' education.

- 3. Mitigating social exclusion of women in conflict with law in NWFP**

The report unveils the menace of social incarceration of women prisoners while in prisons and how they become psychologically 'enclosed' and become social outcasts when released. While in prison, they also do not have access to legal aid specifically due to the absence of female parole officers and the lack of funds for legal processing, and this lack of facilities dooms them to languish in prison beyond their sentence, often on minor crimes.

4. Trends & Causes of Women Trafficking in NWFP

Covering the districts of Chitral, Mardan, Swabi, Landikotal in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province as well as the international border crossing point of Torkhum, the study uncovers how women trafficking is practiced in the guise of walvar, sar paisa and swara. The magnitude of this facet of VAW has not yet been realized for considering these practices as a social norm. The research findings were based on interviews with 50 victims of trafficking, 15 law enforcement officials, 15 NGO experts, 5 Journalists and 10 religious leaders.

In Punjab Province

1. Comparative study: Acceptance of customary practices VS formal laws in district Chakwal

This research study done in the urban and rural areas of all the tehsils of District Chakwal unveils that people are not accustomed to refer to courts for the cases on VAW. Instead they prefer to get them resolved through local community judicial system operating through the male elders of the society.

2. Causes of VAW in rural areas of district Vehari

This research study was based on data collected from police stations, hospitals, violence reports of CCHD websites and from women victims in three Tehsils Mailsi, Burewala and Vehari. It shows that VAW is more common in Tehsil Mailsi due to strong feudal system and majority of women victims being housewives. The law enforcement agencies view domestic violence as private matters because the situation in these districts is persistently grave, hampering the rights of women to participate fully in the society.

3. Situation Analysis on VAW in district Narowal

The study explores the high intensity of VAW in Narowal in light of responses representing 4800 households in 30 union councils of Shakargarh and Narowal tehsil in district Narowal.

4. Dynamics of Violence Against Women and Vanni tradition in district Khushab

The research study conducted in 15 union councils of the district Khushab unveils that as compared to district Narowal of Punjab, women's status there is slightly better. Survey conducted with a wide range of age groups of women between 28 to 48 revealed that although violence in the district is considered as a matter of routine, and women are yet allowed to move freely without veil, women have the power of decision-making in family affairs, and are consulted in marriage affairs. Except for a few percent, women are not allowed to go outside for employment purposes. Vanni is condemned by the vast majority and it has observed that for the last 15 years Vanni is on a gradual decrease as youth of the district is voting against this immoral practice.

5. Men for Ending Violence Against Women

This study was carried out in the districts of Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali. It entails an interesting fact that most of the men are willing to treat women on equity basis but are reluctant to practice it for the fear of being alleged submissive by the members of the patriarchal society. These men consider the males as the major culprit responsible for VAW, and are of the opinion that men commit VAW for feeling themselves the superior creatures.

6. Occurrence and intensity of different forms of VAW in district Chakwal

Research report based on the findings of total 150 structured interviews from the women of urban and rural areas of district Chakwal elucidates that like other parts of the country prevalence of VAW in Chakwal is also widespread.

7. Analysis of Common Practices of Gender Justice in Marriage Contract

The study throws light on how marriage contracts (Nikkah nama) can become a source of discrimination against women. The clauses in the contract which provide social security to women by providing a wife's right to divorce, and instructions on dower and wife's maintenance allowance are struck out from the Nikkah nama by the sole discretion of the marriage convener and family elders. This weakens the wife's position from the beginning of a marriage.

In Sindh Province

1. Honour Killings in Sindh and Police

The baseline report is a research study on honour killings in four districts of Sindh, and it explicates the various forms of Karo Kari. Honour Killing is not only a gross human rights violation, but it also is a promotion of personal and tribal feuds, leading to serious policing problems in the province. Women have fallen victims of Karo Kari from suspicion of illicit relations or blame for being victims of rape, to settle a private dispute or even as a means of extortion. It shows how the harrowing murders in the name of honour continue to pose a formidable challenge to the society in general and the criminal justice system in particular.

These baseline research studies are prime sources for identifying and studying different forms and magnitude of VAW practices, coping mechanisms, and rehabilitation facilities. These studies also look into other initiatives to mitigate VAW in relation to specific facets.

d) Legal aid & rehabilitation/referral services

GJP Project is supporting a number of civil society organizations (CSOs) across Pakistan to operate 20 legal aid and counseling/referral centres, which has provided legal aid to 1,877 women and counseling/referral services to 33,219 women. GJP's implementing partners have also been hosting 13 help-lines to provide women with increased access to these services. These services helped 1,116 women in their social rehabilitation.

- **In KPK province;** both Al-Mubarik Welfare Society International (AWSI) and Community Development Programme (CDP) are helping women to receive legal aid for acquiring rights of inheritance in tehsil Shabqaddar of district Charsadda and district Bannu. The two CSOs refer the victims denied of inheritance to legal aid experts who provide legal aid to women for free of cost. CDP has established Legal Aid and Support Centre in Bannu.



AWSI provides free of cost legal advice to women at tehsil Shabqaddar of district Charsadda for the claim of inheritance rights

Besides helping women to get their inheritance rights, AWSI is also working to get rid of the practice of Swara. Till date 20 cases of Swara have been resolved.

GJP Project has also supported Regional Directorate of Human Rights (RDHR) Peshawar to provide legal aid to women prisoners in Haripur and Peshawar jails for remission in their sentences granted in periodic remissions by the government. RDHR also provided legal consultants to women prisoners to pursue bail process (where required). Twenty-four women prisoners have released on bail as a result of the legal help.



CDP provides free of cost legal aid to women in Bannu for claiming their inheritance rights

In Dir, GJP Project's initiative in collaboration with Khwendo Kor has brought back approximately 2500 girls to school by supporting make-shift schooling arrangement.

- **In Punjab; Bedari,** Acid Survivors Foundation, Citizens' Commission for Human Development, Sarsabz Foundation, Narowal Rural Development Program, City District Government Rawalpindi, Family Planning Association of Pakistan, Civil Society Human & Institutional Development Program, Women Empowerment Group, Society for Human Empowerment and Rural Development and Community Appraisal and Motivation Program are working to provide free legal aid and referral services.

Acid Survivors Foundation has helped the victims of acid attacks to receive legal advice by establishing the network of lawyers in the following subproject delivery areas: Bahawalpur, Lodhran, Multan and Muzaffargarh. A legal coordinator has also been employed at the rehabilitation centre in Islamabad.

Citizens' Commission for Human Development has established a Legal Information and Support Centre (LISC) in the district Vehari to relieve some 800 distressed women and educating almost 1000 men and women on VAW issues through legal education programs operating through LISC.

Sarsabz Foundation has established four legal aid clinics in the district and town bar councils of Faisalabad. Moreover, mobile legal aid camps are hosted in the rural suburbs of Faisalabad.



SF holds legal aid clinic at tehsil Jaranwala

- **In Sindh;** Madadgaar Women Helpline, Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO) and Sindh Police Department (SPD) are contributing to this priority area in the districts of Larkana, Ghotki, Naushahro Feroze, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Khairpur Mirs.

GJP supported Sindh Police Department in establishing four anti Karo Kari (honour killing) cells in four districts of Sindh province. These cells intervened in local Karo Kari disputes and safeguarded 13 women from getting killed in the name of honour.



SPD does orientation of police officers on curbing honour killing

Legal aid provided to women victims of violence includes pro-bono filing and prosecution of VAW cases, legal referrals, and parole services.

e) Up-scaling promising practices

GJP project has a special focus on up-scaling promising practices in combating violence against women. GJP has up-scaled the following three initiatives;

1. In KPK, capacity building of relevant stakeholders has been conducted to Counter Women/Girls Trafficking by Community Appraisal & Motivation Program (CAMP)

The illegal trade in human trafficking has become an US \$ 7 to 10 billion per year industry, and Pakistan is known to be a source, destination, and transit country for these severe forms of cross border trafficking. Trafficked victims do not hold legal residency and if found by authorities and if caught, they are detained and prosecuted for violation of immigration laws. Gender discrimination, discriminatory laws and ineffective law enforcement are among major factors contributing to this crime against women.

The Presidential Ordinance of 2002 Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (P&CHTO) is the most important legislation in Pakistan for prevention and control of human trafficking. Despite the commitment by Federal Investigation Agency to implement the said Ordinance, its principles are yet to be mainstreamed at the provincial as well as local administration levels.

CAMP implemented a project on countering human trafficking with the financial support of European Union (EU) in 2007. The project focused on capacity building of stakeholders and establishing a Counter Trafficking Thematic Working Group to help strategizing effective prevention of human trafficking at provincial level. The initiative was later selected by Gender Justice and Protection Project for further scaling-up to address women trafficking in the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province.

The scaled-up project of CAMP in partnership with the GJP Project aimed at addressing women trafficking in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa by capacitating the law enforcement agencies, engaging provincial legislative body, lawyers, media and NGOs at provincial level. An Inter-institutional Referral System (IRS) was also established to help women victims with free legal aid, health and shelter services. The Counter Trafficking Technical Working Group (CTTWG) established under the initiative analyzed the existing laws and recommended further actions pertaining to protection of women. The project also focused on the provision of justice, research-oriented advocacy, and partnerships as well as cross sector alliances at all levels.



CAMP builds the capacity of CSOs to counter women trafficking

In Punjab and AJK, Rahnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP) conducted Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Raising campaign to combat extreme forms of Gender Based Violence (in particular burn cases)

Human Rights Watch reported in 2008 that almost three women die from "stove deaths" every day in Pakistan, usually after a history of abuse on allegations around failure to give birth to a son, disobedience or adultery. The majority of 'Burnings' reported is filed as accidental and occur due to matrimonial reasons.

Most of the burn cases go unreported and those which are reported are veiled due to the prevailing insensitive attitude of the society in general and of the involved parties in specific, towards violence against women. Poor fact recording at first-hand medical facilities and weak investigation thereafter undermines the case strength phenomenally.

A majority of the law enforcement personnel are not even aware if domestic violence falls within the purview of any law and that they should be providing immediate relief to victims.

The amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. PC) with the addition of Section 174-A (law enacted to punish the culprits of burnt women) requires the medical officer on duty to immediately record the statement of the burnt victim and to inform the nearest magistrate, who shall also record the statement in case the injured person is still alive. This would preserve the vital piece of evidence to bring the perpetrators under trial.

Rahnuma-FPAP implemented two projects specifically aiming at the reduction of incidence of domestic violence against women (burnt cases) with financial support from European Commission (EC) in 2006 and 2007. Rahnuma-FPAP applied for up-scaling of the abovementioned initiative in seven districts and 14 tehsils which are District Muzafarabad (including Tehsils Muzzafarabad and Hattian), District Bagh (including Tehsils Dhirkot and Khota),

The investigating officer will deliberately waste the crucial first twelve hours, when the victim is fully conscious and capable of giving a dying declaration, without obtaining her statement – For further details read 'Burnt!' in 'Struggling for Justice....' – a booklet on best practices compiled by GJP Project.

Mirpur (Tehsils Dadyal and Mirpur), District Bhimber (Tehsils Samani and Barnala), District Mansehra (Tehsils Mansehra and Balakot), District Sialkot (Tehsil Shakargarh), District Gujranwala (Tehsil Wazirabad) and District Gujrat (Tehsil Kharian and Mandi Bahudin). These districts were selected as being adjacent locations of those districts where Rahnuma-FPAP implemented the same project previously.

The main purpose of this project was capacity building of doctors, police officers, judges, lawyers, local representatives, religious leaders and media for;

- 1) effective enforcement of Cr. PC 174-A and
- 2) service provision to the survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and
- 3) promotion of mass awareness about the law through media talks and campaigns.

The project activities included printing manuals and handbooks for public office bearers on Cr. PC 174-A and protocols on GBV screening, developing advocacy kits for civil society and general public on prevalence of Violence Against Women (VAW), and conducting workshops and trainings at different tehsil and district levels to sensitize the stakeholders on their role in law enforcement. To create mass public awareness on VAW and Cr. PC 174-A, different seminars and media activities were conducted using outreach of electronic and print media, which included panel discussions, radio talks, press forums and printing of posters, booklets and broadcasting of documentaries. Trainings to reproductive health/ family planning service providers in screening victims of GBV at the grassroots level were also conducted.

Sindh Police Department launched Violence Against Women and prevention of Karo Kari (Honour Killing) subprojects

After doing successful intervention on establishing anti Karo Kari cells in four districts of the province and rescuing 13 women from getting killed in the name of honour, Sindh Police proposed to upscale the intervention in all the 22 districts of Sindh. GJP Project has agreed to provide financial support.

f) Supporting legislation to eliminate VAW

In realization of ground reality that VAW prevalence cannot be rooted out without the support and the commitment of the legislation, GJP Project is supporting legislation on VAW at national, provincial and district levels;



FPAP builds the institutional capacity of Sihala Police Academy on recording the dying declaration of burn victims

At the National Level

GJP project is supporting two initiatives on legislation at the national level for VAW elimination;

1. Supporting Acid Control and Crime Prevention Bill

Acid throwing is one of the recent emerging forms of heinous violence against women in Pakistan. Especially the last decade has observed a serious rise in the number of acid throwing crimes across the country. Coupled with fanatic extremism incubated in Pakistan's patriarchal male dominant society, the uncontrolled and unregulated sale and purchase of corrosive acid remains the most significant factor in instigating perpetrators to choose this barbaric form of violence against women. The Ministry of Women Development (MoWD) is in the process of drafting specific legislation to regulate and monitor acid sales and distribution to ensure that perpetrators are punished and that acid survivors can access comprehensive rehabilitation services.

GJP Project is supporting MoWD in undertaking broad-based consultations to seek variety of perspectives from stakeholders, i.e. academia, civil society, elected representatives, government officials and health professionals. The broad-based consultation is meant to help MoWD in spelling out and tabling a widely accepted and popular legislation on acid regulation, penalties to perpetrators, and rehabilitation of survivors.

In addition, GJP Project is mobilizing civil society organizations to advocate provincial level enactment of the acid control regulation through engagement with provincial level governments and elected representatives for political leadership. GJP Project is also funding ASF in building the capacity of police, lawyers, as well as education and health professionals from 125 districts of the country on effective implementation of acid control regulation.

ASF implemented the one-year 'Gender Justice through Eliminating Acid Violence' subproject in partnership with the GJP. The project included;

a) awareness-raising activities on acid attacks conducted for local communities and stakeholders to empower communities and to teach them acid first-aid treatment;

b) engaging politicians, the media, and civil society organizations to enhance awareness about acid violence with a view to the passage of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill and the promotion of implementation of existing legal framework and

c) developing a network of lawyers to provide legal advice, follow-up, and assistance to victims of acid attacks. During implementation of the project, ASF took the first acid attack case to the Supreme Court on merit (November 13, 2009). Chief Justice Mr. Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry then took a suo motto action on November 20, 2009, based on the press article dated November 12, 2009². The Chief Justice, after hearing about the acid phenomenon from ASF, ordered the government to pass a legislation specifically dealing with acid violence as done in Bangladesh in 2002. Further, he ordered the government to provide free medical facilities and legal aid to victims of acid violence and acknowledged the work of ASF. Consequently, the media, politicians and parliamentarians voted against acid violence. The first Acid Control & Crime Prevention Bill (ACCPB is a private member bill) was tabled in the National Assembly on January 26, 2010. Due to many loopholes identified in the Bill, ASF was approached by the Ministry of Women Development (MoWD) to re-draft the Bill.

²(see; http://www.thenews.com.pk/daily_detail.asp?id=208161)

GJP Project, considering the dire need of the said Bill, again partnered with ASF. ASF's current subproject 'Justice for acid survivors through law implementation' focuses on assisting the Ministry of Women Development (MoWD) with re-drafting of the Bill which will follow a participatory democratic approach. The proposed changes will endorse the Islamic Principles on punishment of such crimes (prevention/deterrent), address the needs of acid burn survivors (protection) and monitor/regulate the sale & purchase of acid. Further, it would cover the investigation process, trial procedure, compensation to the victims and other areas related to the implementation of the Bill.

This subproject has strived to ensure that the ACCPB is passed in the National Assembly, endorsed at a provincial level, and implemented at the grassroots level. It continues to work towards eliminating acid violence against women and ensuring acid survivors, mostly women and girls, can claim their basic human rights.

In terms of supporting the said legislation, the subproject therefore focuses on the following areas;

- a) Mobilizing and training stakeholders, including elected representatives, medical staff, journalists, lawyers and law enforcement agencies to understand and advocate the application of the Bill and the implementation mechanism;
- b) Broad based consultations to mobilize political leadership at provincial levels to advocate subsequent provincial level acid sale and purchase regulation;
- c) Establishing an alliance of stakeholders to form provincial level committees in order to advocate provincial regulation on acid sales and purchases, and proposing Standard Operating Procedures and monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of the provincial acid sale and purchase regulation.

1. Strengthening of Regional Directorates of Human Rights in four provinces and Gilgit Baltistan

The Ministry of Human Rights is one of the government's federal functionary department mandated to observe and legislate human rights matters. The Ministry of Human Rights operates through its provincial chapters such as the Regional Directorate of Human Rights based in four provincial capitals. The Ministry of Human Rights envisions that the Regional Directorate of Human Rights becomes the first contact point for human rights violations for survivors for further rehabilitation/redressing assistance.

GJP project is building capacity for four Regional Directorates of Human Rights (RDHRs) so that these provincial chapters act as focal government agency for a) implementation of legal framework on violence against women, b) efficient provision of support to victim and c) monitoring of violence against women cases. GJP Project's work with the Ministry of Human Rights encompasses through extensive training of provincial office bearers on national and international laws and declarations of human rights, notification of new rules of business for RDHRs to perform as a focal point for the reporting of human rights violation and first hand service providers to victims along with mobilizing civil society organizations and media to advocate sexual harassment and acid control legislation and its implementation. GJP Project is also lobbying with Ministry of Human Rights for notification of Regional Directorate in Gilgit Baltistan to mainstream the newly notified province of Pakistan.

At Provincial Level

In Balochistan

1. Strengthening women parliamentary caucus and political parties to work on VAW in Balochistan

Pakistan's political leadership still has to distance itself from overall societal dearth to consider violence against women as communal issue. Comparatively aware and proclaimed of the cause, Pakistan's political leadership yet falls short of positive movement towards listing violence against women on the political agenda. Only putting words into practice can determine the solidarity of political parties with the cause of violence against women. The potential to educate and mobilize masses, political parties not only stand pivotal, but also uphold moral duty to take lead in promoting actions/ legislation to combat violence against women.



BFD holds meeting with Balochistan Women Parliamentarian Caucus

GJP Project is supporting Balochistan Foundation for Development (BFD), a Quetta based civil society organization in engaging political parties at two levels;

1. Strengthening the role of Balochistan Women's Parliamentarian Caucus (BWPC) of the Balochistan Assembly

Through frequent meetings with the members of BWPC, it will strengthen the role of BWPC to act as a watch group on the status of violence against women in Balochistan. The BWPC will;

- a) monitor the implementation of the legal framework through periodic reviews and entertaining complaints;
- b) provide recommendations to overcome policy-to-implementation gaps, and
- c) mobilize political support to ensure implementation of government's legal framework on violence against women.

A scoping study has also been conducted to find out implications of legal framework in the context of abolished concurrent list. The study has enlisted recommendations on procedural requirements to the provincial assembly to ensure efficient implementation of the legislative framework.

2. Capacity building of political leadership and elected representatives of Balochistan

Modules and subsequent orientations for 65 members of provincial assembly and 135 political leaders belonging to different political parties will be developed on international declarations/laws and national legal framework related to violence against women.

GJP Project's work through BFD in Balochistan to engage with political parties also takes the demand generation at the masses' level in significant consideration to build pressure on political parties/leaders to take-up violence against women on the political agenda. This is being done through the following channels;

- Training of Trainers (ToTs) for civil society organizations, members (lawyers, media, community-based organizations, etc) from all over Balochistan on international declarations/laws and national legal framework related to violence against women (Eight ToTs will train 200 participants).
- District level seminars in Quetta, Naseerabad, Jafferabad, Bolan and Sibbi districts to mobilize the masses to demand violence against women to be put on the political agenda (10 seminars will be organized).
- Number of seminars to convince political parties of Balochistan to put violence against women on their party manifesto by passing public resolutions.
- Development and dissemination of hand bill describing laws related to violence against women (5000 copies of the hand bill to be disseminated in Quetta, Naseerabad, Jafferabad, Bolan and Sibbi districts)
- Development and dissemination of posters on laws related to violence against women (5000 posters to be disseminated in Quetta, Naseerabad, Jafferabad, Bolan and Sibbi districts)

2. Supporting Acid Control Regulation in Balochistan

The year 2010 was not good for the three sisters between 14 to 20 years of age who suffered from serious facial burns as a result of an acid attack by two motorcyclists in Kalat, Balochistan. The girls were returning from Kalat city to their home village Pandarani. Two weeks before this heinous incident, an unknown group also claimed responsibility for a similar attack on two women in a market of Dalbandin city. The group had warned women to wear the traditional Muslim headscarf and not to visit markets unaccompanied by men members from their families.

The acid attacks are only recent to Balochistan mainly introduced by the religious fanatics. The acid attacks are a convenient and cheaper way to threat people for vested interests. The lack of explicit law on acid crime in Pakistan and lack of regulation to control sale and purchase of acid in Balochistan provides fertile ground for acid attacks. Though most of the sub-national groups in Balochistan have condemned recent acid crimes against women, the possibility of inheriting this methodology of acid attacks from religious fanatics by these sub-national groups cannot be ruled out. These recent acid attacks in Balochistan can proliferate rapidly. A bid on acid crime control is also recently debated in the parliament, and it is expected to amend the Pakistan Penal Code by especially defining hurt and disfigurement and listing commonly available acids as dangerous substances. A regulation to control sale and purchase of acid is not only timely to this opportunity, but it is also required, like never before in Balochistan, to stop further proliferation of acid attacks.

GJP Project is supporting Social Organization for Care of Humanity (SOCH), a Quetta based Civil Society Organization, to undertake a subproject in this regard. The subproject 'Strengthening government legal framework in Balochistan' aims at combating violence against women in Balochsitan through;

- a) advocacy with the provincial health department to initiate the regulation of sale and purchase of acid in Balochistan,
- b) capacity building of health professionals and
- c) awareness raising among youth to disapprove violence against women in Balochistan.

Major outcome expected from this subproject will be drafting a regulation on acid sale and purchase in Balochistan. The subproject will strive to forward the summary to the Chief Minister for approval of the acid sale and purchase regulation. The subproject also fosters awareness-raising of general public especially youth through engaging local civil society organizations and capacity building of doctors, nurses, paramedical staff and Lady Health Workers to strengthen government legal framework on violence against women with special consideration to acid regulation.

3. Establishment of anti Karo Kari cells in Sibbi range of Balochistan Police

GJP Project is in the process of establishing anti Karo Kari cells in Sibbi range of Balochistan Police. These cells are being established as replications of Anti Honour killing cells established by Sindh Police Department and supported by the GJP project. These cells are meant to introduce a Proforma based reporting of gender crime/ honour killing so that data can be generated, compiled, transported to range and IG level for effective follow-up of the registered cases. These cells are also mandated to introduce preventive policing through installation of help-lines, training of police officers, and usage of advocacy instruments (i.e. posters, banners, seminars, workshops, community dialogues etc). These cells have special focus on capacity of police officers to be enhanced around gender crime/ honour killing specific policing/ investigation and government's legal framework/ laws on violence against women.

In Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa

4. Notification of female parole officers in KPK

The culture in the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province entails intensive social segregation of men and women in general. The women prisoners in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa thus have almost no access to lawyers who are predominantly males across Pakistan. The barrier used to dissuade women prisoners in accessing legal-aid to pursue periodic remissions granted by the government and cases of due bail releases. GJP Project has supported a subproject with Regional Directorate of Human Rights Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, lobbied with Inspector General Prison and provincial Home Department to notify female parole officers in the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province. The provincial government has hence notified seven female parole officers across the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province for providing legal-aid to female prisoners.

In Punjab

5. Establishment of gender crime cells in three ranges of Punjab Police

Karo Kari is not a strange phenomenon to Punjab either. GJP Project is also supporting the Punjab Police Department to establish gender crime cells in Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur ranges of Punjab Police on the similar lines as those of the Balochistan Police.

6. Establishing anti Karo Kari cells of Sindh Police Department in 22 districts of Sindh

The Government of Pakistan, demonstrating its commitment towards eliminating and combating Karo Kari, passed an act further to amend the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) 1860, and the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. PC) 1898. The act, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2004, explicitly amends the PPC section 299 by inserting "Offence committed in the name or on the pretext of honour", means an offence committed in the name or on the pretext of KaroKari, SiyahKari or similar other customs or practices. Over the recent years, the legal framework has been further modified and improved to strengthen legal response for protection of women. In addition to the above mentioned Criminal Law Amendment Act 2004, which made changes in the existing criminal law to deal effectively with offences of 'honor killing'; the Government of Pakistan has also passed the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment Ordinance 2006), which deals with bail procedure for arrested women; the Protection of Women (Criminals Laws Amendment) Act 2006, which removed certain anomalies in the Hudood Ordinance; and Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2009, which elaborated the definition of sexual harassment and made it an offence at home, on streets, and at workplaces.

A number of incidents involving violence against women are reported at police stations throughout the Sindh province every day. There are very serious issues involved in the way these reported incidents are handled by the police officers. Formal police investigation of such incidents begins with the registration of the First Information Reports (FIRs) at the police station. It has been observed that many incident reports are not converted into formal FIRs due to;

- a) limited awareness of ordinary police officers at the police station about specific enacted laws aimed at protection of women, and
- b) absence of Standard Operating Procedures to handle VAW cases. Once handled inappropriately or with less vigilance, perpetrators of violence manage to get undue advantage and go scot-free.

The police training institutions have traditionally been focusing on physical training, weapon handling, and learning Major Acts (Criminal Law). Priority areas have been crimes against property including robberies, kidnapping for ransom and other such crimes. Amongst crimes against person, only murder is seen as a priority offence for the purposes of training. As a result, important areas like Human Rights and Violence against Women are not given much attention. Moreover, most of the training is given in the police training academies only, and once the officers leave these academies, they are hardly given opportunities of refresher or short courses.

Sindh Police Department highlights that the gaps in effective implementation of government's legal framework on violence against women, especially honour killings, are augmented with factors such as;



SPD sensitizes community on honor killing

- a) the police officers' awareness about issues related to violence against women and
- b) the police officers' trainings on laws and their application in practice.

Sindh Police Department is also suggestive of the fact that the notification and promulgation of Standard Operating Procedures to handle the VAW cases cannot be overemphasized to combat VAW in Sindh.

GJP Project supported the Sindh Police Department to establish Anti Karo Kari (Anti Honour Killing) cells at IG Police levels that are connected with the district level cells in Sukkur, Khairpur, Ghotki and Noshehro Feroze through Sukkur police range level cell. These cells introduced a proforma based reporting system of Karo Kari incidences which proved instrumental in;

- a) generating, consolidating and analyzing of Karo Kari specific data for effective follow-up at IG Police level as well as
- b) accuracy in filing of FIRs.

These cells were equipped with trained focal persons with necessary equipment and help-lines to provide women easy access to police help. Sindh Police Department, through this subproject, trained master trainers who further trained SHOs in respective project districts. These police officers were trained in Karo Kari specific (preventive) policing and relevant government laws in this regard. Sindh Police Department also fostered awareness-raising campaign for the masses through posters, seminars, and community dialogs. The awareness-raising activities helped in connecting police with community leaders (Sardars) and the masses in order to undertake preventive policing, intervening before the Karo Kari crimes occurred.

Sindh Police Department implemented the model of Karo Kari cells efficiently, and it proposed to scale-up the model to all 22 districts of Sindh province. GJP Project has finalized the subproject implementation modalities to support Sindh Police Department to replicate the successful model all across the Sindh Province.

At District Level

7. Establishment of One-window Counter on Domestic Violence in collaboration with City District Government Rawalpindi

GJP is supporting City District Government Rawalpindi to establish a one-window counter on domestic violence in Rawalpindi. This counter offers VAW victims all possible services including psychological counseling, legal-aid and police reporting. This is established in a government run premises providing various social services. GJP Project is in the process of getting health, prosecution and police department staff notified for this Counter. This counter is a pioneer state-run model of its kind with a purpose of rendering all possible services to VAW victims under one roof.

Chapter 3

GJP Project and the Floods 2010

In the aftermath of the catastrophic floods, Gender Justice and Protection Project supported the flood victims by mobilizing its implementing partners in the affected regions. The GJP diverted a total amount of Pak Rs. 5,460,200, towards providing emergency relief for the families of the women headed households.

The scope of the relief efforts was set around the geographical presence of selected implementing partner organizations already working with GJP Project. A Rapid Needs Assessment was conducted to gauge the requirements of the victims with the help of selected partners working in the field.

Eight implementing partner organizations established 31 camps in eight districts of the country including Charsadda, Newshehra in Kyber Pakhtoonkhwa; Muzaffargarh and Layyah in Punjab; Khaipur and Sukkur in Sindh and Nasirabad in Balochistan. These camps provided sustenance for approximately 30 days to about 266 women headed households. Among these households, majority of the women heads were either widows or had lost their spouses in the flood turmoil. These families were provided with food, hygiene and other miscellaneous items. Also, shelter camps were established and water tanks were provided for safe drinking water.

Strict monitoring and evaluation mechanism was chalked out which included visits of the GJP Project personnel to the implementing partners before and after the establishment of the camps. At the completion of the relief activity, every implementing partner submitted detailed specific monitoring report. Authenticated documentation of all purchases made as well as the use of the funds was communicated to all those working in the field and a weekly submission of receipts to the GJP Secretariat in Islamabad were made mandatory.



Sr.No.	Organization	Location of Camps		No. of Camps	No. of Beneficiaries
		Districts	Tehsils		
1	AWSI	Charsadda	1. Shabqadar 2. Charsadda 3. Tangi	3	25 Women Headed Families
2	BIRDS	Nowshera	Nowshera	2	25 Women Headed Families
3	CCHD	Muzaffargarh	1. Alipur 2. Jatoi 3. Kot Addu 4. Muzaffargarh	4	Medical facilities were provided to 120 Families
4	FDO	Muzaffargarh	1. Kot Addu (Mehmood Kot)	2	35 Women Headed Families
5	CAMP ³	Nowshera	Nowshera	3	20 Women Headed Families
6	MRDO	1. Khairpur 2. Sukkur	1. Khairpur 2. Rohri	2	10 Women Headed Families
7	NEEDS ⁴	Nasirabad	1. Tamboo, Dera Murad Jamali	15	21 Women Headed Families
8	SHER	Layyah	1. Layyah	1	10 Women Headed Families
Total					266 Women Headed Families

³ Implemented through Shunaizia Relief and Development Organization (SRDO), GJP Project implementing partner in Round 3

⁴ NEEDS supported 21 families spread across 15 camps

Bibi Wasima Akhtar of village Pashtun Garhi of district Newshehra in KyberPakhtunkhwa province is a widow whose husband passed away four years ago due to a room collapse in monsoon rains. The current Monsoon rains and flood smashed her house completely which she inherited from her husband. She shifted to her brother's house who was residing in the same village. Although her brother's house was also affected with the flood but fortunately the outer boundary remained intact and provided some shelter for them despite that they had to live under the sky.



Bibi Wasima Akhtar with her kids

Bibi Wasima had six children – two daughters and four sons. Her two elder sons aged 17 and 15 usually didn't stay at home since the death of her husband. They had developed careless attitude toward the family and became a part of a bad company. She had no source of income other than her brother's support in terms of providing her with food.

Bibi Wasima was identified as a beneficiary by the GJP Project's Emergency Response Team.



Bibi Wasima's house devastated in Floods 2010

Haleema of Village Ward # 7 in the Union Council Sharqi of Tehsil Dera Murad Jamali of District Nasirabad in Balochistan province was born in 1967. She was a widow and after the death of her husband, she was earning livelihood for herself and her children as a domestic worker. She had four kids – two girls and two boys. The children were unable to attend the school due to abject poverty. The male children were however, contributing meager amounts of money to the family after doing labour works. After assessing Haleema's situation, the GJP Emergency Response Team included her among the beneficiaries.



Haleema with her kids

Sardaran Mai of village Jam Wala in union council Budh of tehsil Kot Addu district Muzaffargarh in Punjab province was another flood victim. She was a widow of Ghulam Rasool and lost her one deaf son in the flood. Her house was completely destroyed in the floods.

These were just a few examples out of 266 women headed households whom the GJP Project supported and provided some relief to mitigate the havocs of floods.



Haleema's place of living after flood

Chapter 4

GJP Project – A Process

The project implementation methodology is based on multi-pronged functional approach;

Inviting proposals to launch subprojects

At first step, proposals from public and civil society organizations/NGOs are invited through 'Request for Proposal (RFP)' which is published on the web, in the newspaper and put on air through radio. The medium of radio is utilized for its maximum outreach. In this way, GJP Project tries to tap the potential of the NGOs working in the far flung areas of the country but where VAW prevalence is comparatively higher than in urban areas.

At second step, short-listing phase starts. Proposals which qualify on the criteria given in the RFP are shortlisted. The evaluation committee comprised of the project team evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of every submitted proposal.

At third step, the shortlisted proposals are then shared with the representatives of DFID.

At fourth step, after getting informal approval from DFID for the shortlisted proposals, physical verification is conducted of the offices of implementing partners going to be taken on board.

At fifth step, achieving the level of satisfaction after doing physical verification of human and administrative resource of the implementing partners, the meeting of Funds Management Committee (FMC) is convened to seek formal approval for signing partnership with the shortlisted implementing partners. The committee comprises of the members from UNDP, DFID, EAD, MoHR and MoWD. Every proposal is presented in-depth before the members of FMC.

At sixth step, after getting formal approval from FMC members, the memorandum of agreements (MOAs) are then signed with the implementing partners to formally launch the subprojects.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation is done in terms of;

1. Measurement mechanism

The sub-projects will undertake activities towards achieving results/outputs. These activities are conceptualized as targets. For example, if a sub-project has to undertake X number of trainings in a given quarter, then the number of trainings per quarter will be the target. These target specific achievement also

need to be measured to evaluate the progress and pace of the sub-project. Therefore target based monitoring has to be conducted in tandem with indicator based monitoring.

2. Capturing the implementation

This is carried out through the submission of the following by the implementing partners;

- a) Quarterly Progress Report (QPR):
Narrative of all the activities done in a quarter.
- b) Performa 1:
Achievements on indicators and quarterly targets as per the work plan.
- c) Performa 2:
Event information along with means of verification.
- d) Monthly Event Calendar:
Date and place of every event that will be held in the approaching month.

3. Field Visit Report

Narrative report created by the monitoring person of GJP Project's team.

4. Financial monitoring

Financial aspects of the project implementation are cross checked through;

- (1) Quarterly expenditure report and
- (2) Interim report on the use of funds.

5. Evaluation

Mid-term reviews, desk review and third party reviews are managed by DFID and UNDP teams.

Chapter 5

GJP Project and VAW Facets

Below are the facets of VAW prevalent in the society. GJP Project has signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with public and civil society organizations to eradicate these facets on sustainable grounds;

I. Acid Attacks

Acid violence in Pakistan is a particularly outrageous form of violence, usually occurring in domestic settings and most often directed against women. Acid is cheap and freely available in cotton-growing districts of Pakistan, particularly in the Seraiki belt of southern Punjab and Sindh. Recently in Balochistan, the acid-throwing phenomenon is also emerging due to the religious extremists who discourage the women's mobility outside their homes. Acid-throwing is usually directed at the face, and children are often injured too as "collateral damage." Acid is thrown for a variety of reasons, such as family feuds, suspected infidelity, or rejection of sexual advances.

The effects of acid violence include serious physical harm (loss of eyes and limbs, corrosion of organs, and subsequent infections such as septicaemia and gangrene) as well as subsequent social ostracism. Acid survivors are disfigured for life.



GJP Project has been supporting three subprojects to stop this menace. Two partnerships have been with ASF, one for advocacy and awareness-raising, and other supporting legislation on acid control and crime prevention bill. The other MOA has been signed with SOCH in Balochistan to engage Balochistan Health and Education Department for taking initiatives in order to cure and prevent violence against women in Balochistan. The outputs of the subproject include the following;

- a) Balochistan Health Department demonstrates policy initiative on combating violence against women in Balochistan.
- b) Capacity of Balochistan Health Department's service providers (Doctors, Nurses, LHWs) is enhanced to combat violence against women in Balochistan.
- c) Youth in Balochistan say "No to violence against women".

II. Denial of girls/women education in conflict zone

Pakistani society is a male-dominant society that has assigned low status to women. This attitude is practiced in society over centuries and is so deep-rooted that can't be obliterated easily. Women are considered second grade citizens. Their hard work, dedication and devotion often go wasted and unrecognized; almost no one acknowledges their efforts.

The dilemma of the Pakistani society is that people commit violence under the cover of religion. It is a wrong notion that girls become impious if they get education or if they go out of their homes, and many men think that they are allowed to batter the women on their wrongdoings. While it is a fact that women are contributing a lot in the society if they are given opportunities, their efficacious efforts are important in bringing a concrete, positive and sustainable change in the society.

The current challenge of militancy in Pakistan's tribal and northern regions has not only distressed socio political situations of the areas but has implied serious implication towards girls' education, as anti-girls' education campaigns have been broadcasted through local media. Many of the schools' teachers and girls started wearing veils at the initial stages, but with the evil attacks and fiery speeches disapproving education for girls, many of the parents had withdrawn their children from schools. Explosive detonations in girls' schools were taking place rapidly. More than 200 girls' schools in northern areas of KPK had been exploded.

As per the recent figure, more than a dozen of girls' schools have been destructed causing of more than 1000 girls displacement and discontinuation from the education in the districts Lower and Upper Dir. Militants prohibited the girls from attending schools by making announcements on their local FM radio stations. All female schools in public and private sectors remained closed for a long period of time until Maulvi Umar, the Taliban leader agreed to talk to the local Taliban for allowing the primary schools to be reopened.

Students, teachers and parents were under intensive stress and fear when they came out of their homes for going to schools. This situation further detached females from education. Female teachers were under immense life threats if they intended to go to school for teaching purposes. They were not allowed to stay alone in hostels and residences.

In order to get the girls back to schools, GJP Project funded a subproject proposed by Khwendo Kor to concentrate on the rehabilitation of those students whose schools have been destroyed by the brutal attacks of the militants in Dir. These students would be accommodated in temporary set ups such as rented buildings in the community. The subproject has been helping students to remain in the mainstream of education for the proposed period of two years with the assistance from active participation of the community and the government. When the situation improves, and when the government rebuilds the destroyed schools, these students would be back to the government schools.

III. Denial of inheritance rights

Across the country, women in general are deprived of their inheritance rights. Although people often claim to be religious, they are never ready to practice the religious teachings, either due to ignorance, their stubborn attitude, or because of the fear of being ridiculed by the notorious elements of the patriarchal society for giving the rights of inheritance to their women.



To fight against this facet of VAW, GJP Project funded three subprojects that are being implemented by AWSI, CDP and DGM. These implementing partners are performing multiple tasks among which are raising-awareness on the religious and legal rights of female's inheritance, motivating the religious clergy to play their roles in convincing the public to give their females the right of inheritance, and providing free of cost legal-aid to get the inheritance rights through courts in case family members are reluctant to grant them.

IV. Domestic Violence

Pakistan is a male-dominated society that often deprives the women from many aspects of life. For instance, as a daughter, she is not allowed to marry a person of her choice. Likewise as a mother, she is not consulted in the decision-making process of her children's marriages; she is not allowed to receive basic education or higher education like her brothers. She is not allowed to demand her inheritance rights; the long list of women's deprivation and suffocation continues.



Realizing that domestic violence is the most common facet of VAW, GJP Project is financing 12 initiatives to curb this ill practice. The implementing partners working on this facet are Bedari, CCHD, CHIP, Madadgaar, NRDP, WEG, BIRDS, SF, MNC, CDGR, SHER and SDPI.

These partners are providing free of charge legal-aid, doing advocacy with the male members to crush this practice, and networking with the community groups to take concrete actions for rooting the domestic violence out at the grassroots.

V. Drugs/Substance Abuse

According to the National Drug Abuse Assessment - 2006 there are an estimated 628,000 (0.7 percent of the adult population which is of 15-64 years) opiod users (heroin, morphine, opium, codine, pentazocine, buprenorphine etc) in Pakistan. Out of the total, around 77 percent (484,000) are heroin users. These findings mirror those of drug abuse assessments undertaken in 2000, (estimated number of heroin users in 2000 drug abuse assessment was 500,000). Given the massive increase of opium and heroin production in neighbouring Afghanistan, this stability in prevalence rates is a notable achievement. There are an estimated 125,000 injecting drug users. It is important to note that in the year 2000 the absolute number of injecting drug users in Pakistan was 60,000, a figure almost doubled in 2006 – an alarming trend that needs to be addressed as a priority.

The psychotropic use is higher among women than men. Women with substance abuse problems are not accessing treatment in any great numbers. The main reasons are socio-cultural norms and lack of drug treatment centres that provide confidentiality and an atmosphere where clients can share their feelings with confidence.

Existing institutions providing services to women with substance abuse problems are mostly inadequate both in quantity and quality, and the services offered are often unknown to women. Moreover, approaches to prevention and treatment are often basic, and there is a lack of advanced approaches such as motivational, family, and follow up counseling. More sophisticated methods of treatment and counseling are sometimes available in private clinics in which treatment costs are prohibitive for large sections of the society. These treatment facilities are out of reach for the poor.

Treatment centres staff need trainings in areas related to drug treatment of women, counseling, and outreach programmes. The issue of women and drug abuse is important and needs attention. Not much information is available on the extent and patterns of drug abuse among women. In the absence of updated information, the number of female drug users is not known. Anecdotal information suggests that drug use is increasing among women but there is a need to carry out research and to plan future interventions based on the information and results of the study. Little attention has been paid to the issue of drug abuse on the basis of gender. While it may be true that the number of female drug users is much lower than male drug users, it is important to realize that cultural constraints often lead to concealment of problems related to women including drug abuse.

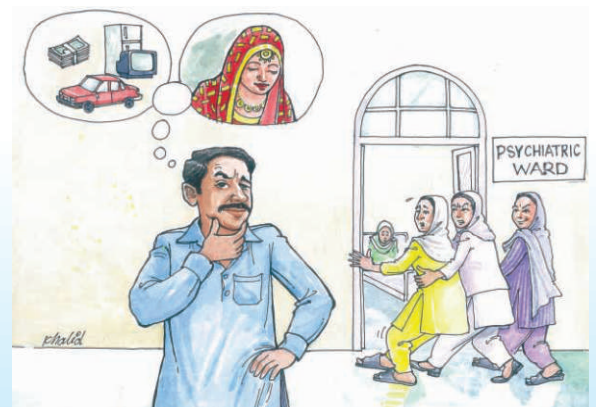
Women at times become victim of aggression and domestic violence by the male drug user in the family that might be her husband, brother or son. To cope with the mental stress and traumatizing experience of violence, women start taking drugs usually sedatives and tranquilizers, and then become dependent on these drugs. Women who are on drugs go to the shelters for battered women as an escape from the domestic violence, but they are unable to receive drug treatment at the shelters.

GJP Project entered into a partnership with Ministry of Narcotics control to plan interventions for rehabilitation centers. Capacity building of the staff of the drug treatment/rehabilitation centres of the Ministry of Narcotics Control and those of the NGOs are carried out, and it includes psycho-social support for violence victims turning into drug users. A research study has been conducted on 'Substance Abuse amongst Women in Pakistan and its relationship with domestic violence'. The findings of this research study are to be fed into the policy stream of the Ministry of Narcotics Control, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Interior.

VI. Forced Hospitalization in Mental Asylums

Women and girls are often forcefully admitted into mental asylums so that men can get a second marriage or if men are reluctant to grant inheritance rights to women.

GJP Project has financed an action-oriented research study on 'Forced Hospitalization in Sir Cowasjee Institute of Psychiatry' in district Hyderabad to capture the real picture on the ground. The implementing partner is IDO.



VII. Gender Based Violence (GBV)/Gender Crime

The health sector has a strategic advantage to address VAW because health services are often the first point of contact for victims of gender-based violence. Health workers are integral to the recognition of, and providing response to gender based violence and providing sensitive physical and mental health support. The health sector also acts as a referral point for other social services that the victim needs. The health sector accordingly plays a critical role in the documentation of gender based violence cases and the provisions of support in legal cases.

GJP Project, in collaboration with District Government Kasur and Basic Development Needs Program, has launched a subproject of an outreach and training program for health professionals in district Kasur on dealing with the cases of gender based violence.

GJP Project is also assisting Punjab Police Department to establish gender crime cells at the range level in Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan. The objective of launching subproject with Punjab Police is to decrease gender crimes in Punjab, as it is not currently recorded in all its forms. Lack of recording of such cases is a reflection of police responses and processes whenever a gender based crime occurs in any jurisdiction.

Generally speaking, women and even men are reluctant to approach police due to specific police behaviours, long-drawn investigation processes, and lack of appropriate privacy in gender based crimes. Another important reason for non-reporting is reluctance to accept domestic violence as crime. Within the police organization, there are usually no gender crime units, and the ordinary police officers deal with most of the gender crimes. However in places, there are women police stations, but their effectiveness is usually open to question. These police stations are required to deal with complaints in which women are victims or complainants. Similarly, Police have no special gender-related trainings except some training provided to women police officers by some of the recently implemented development projects in Punjab. The usual response to gender crime is to depute a woman police officer where she is available. Currently there are 1174 women police officers in Punjab including 34 gazetted police officers. Investigating a gender crime is difficult in any situation. In Pakistan, it is more difficult especially in sex-related crimes where accusations of consent are considered dishonorable. Investigations are also hampered by poor investigation capacities, lack of forensic capabilities and absence of investigation processes. Police officers are also unable to interview vulnerable people. They are untrained to deal with sensitive situations and find it difficult to deal with victims of sexual crimes in an appropriate manner. Additionally, the physical environment in police stations is uncomfortable which makes it difficult for people, with no former engagement with the police, to interact with the police. There are major gaps in processes and procedures of the police which tend to result in a weaker institutional response. Lastly, no coordination mechanism exists which could synergize the police, civil society and other state agencies in a collaborative platform for addressing the menace of gender crime in the province.

VIII. Gender discrimination in marriage contract (forced marriage and child marriage)

Among the social causes of violence against women, Nikah Naama becomes a major cause, which is the formal written marriage contract between a man and a woman. Marriage contract and its standard clauses are prepared in light of Muslim laws, providing various social securities to a woman. A woman's social security in the marriage contract is represented by Clauses 18, 19, 20, 21, addressing the right to divorce, explanation on husband's right to divorce, instructions on dower and woman's lifestyle maintenance, and about the right of a woman to allow or disallow second marriage. To secure the women and address all kinds of atrocious treatments such as violence, social injustice, and gender injustice, the marriage contract includes Clause 17, instructing on special arrangements and agreements for securing a women's marital life.



In general, major stakeholders are either less aware or insensitive to the importance of the marriage contract and its role in eradicating social injustice and gender inequality. The state entrusts the responsibility of marriage contract registration with the Union Council Administration. The union administrators are themselves insensitive to marriage contracts' importance and its social effectiveness. Another major stakeholder, the marriage contract convenor (Nikkah Khawan) who is responsible for family law enforcement at the of the contract, treats the contract document merely as an ordinary paper and plays a major role in uselessness of the marriage contract by deleting Clauses 16 to 22 without informing the two contracting parties. The contracting parties (marrying man and woman and their families) are themselves not informed of the importance of the marriage contract. Musalihat-e-Anjumans, another major stakeholder responsible to arbitrate marital disputes and act as a mutual decision-making body, generally make decisions based on members' sole understandings and judgements irrespective of the marriage contract.

The above narrated practices and unawareness of the marriage contract importance nourish the situations where women face domestic violence, forced divorce, and husband's second marriage without any justified reason. When women go to the courts, the courts issue judgements in light of the marriage contract (with unfilled Clauses 16-22), and forced to issue judgements in favour of the husband.

GJP Project is sponsoring the FDO in the district Lodhran to raise awareness among the masses on the women-friendly clauses of marriage contracts and capacity building of Nikah conveners, administrative officers of union councils and Nikah registrars.

The subproject is also enlightening the public on the issues of forced and child marriages.

IX. Gender discrimination in wage rates

The economic disempowerment of women leads to their 'commodification' and 'objectification', which perpetrates various forms of violence from sexual exploitation to outright physical abuse. The rate of domestic violence and its correlation with women's economic disempowerment can be investigated and established. Domestic violence is a norm rather than an exception in the context of rural southern Punjab. It is almost never reported and goes on unnoticed. Following cause-effect relationships can be stated in the context of women economic empowerment and VAW;

1. The economic empowerment of rural women will give them voice in a nuclear family setting in terms of decision-making.
2. More earnings will raise their bargaining position in the family power relationship.
3. A less poor household will have more peaceful family relationship. Although it can be argued that poverty is not the only causative factor of domestic violence, nevertheless it is a very important cause of domestic violence.
4. Economic empowerment of female farm workers will also curb the sexual exploitation at the hands of managers and land-owners.
5. Awareness about the existence of a forum where their voices can be heard, will help mitigate the incidence rate of VAW.
6. Their economic empowerment will also enable them to pursue the education of girl children; an educated girl child is more equipped to resist violence than an uneducated girl child.
7. It is realized that the processes of behavioural and social change is painstakingly slow, but it has to start somewhere. Any awareness exercise or advocacy shall not bear results without creating economic empowerment.

GJP Project has hence supported WASTA to execute a subproject in the tehsil Hasilpur of the district Bahawalpur to address the causative factor of VAW and the exclusion of women from decision-making in the context of nuclear families via the economic empowerment of rural female farm workers in the target area. This subproject intends to achieve the following two objectives;

1. Bringing the wages of women agricultural labourers at par with the Government fixed minimum wage award.
2. Creating an enhanced value chain for handicraft products for rural women artisans.

X. Honour Killing (Karo-kari)

Province of Sindh has the highest incidence rate of honour killings. This practice is more prevalent in rural areas of Sindh, though an increasing trend of incidence of this crime is being reported in urban and semi-urban areas too. The incidence rate of honour killings is higher in northern Sindh due to the Baloch tribal composition of the population, who tend to adhere to Baloch tribal tradition of Sardar-dominated Jirga-



based, extra-judicial processes. Honour killing is not only a gross human rights violation, but it also contributes to accentuate personal and tribal feuds, leading to serious policing problems in the province. Other than Sindh, Balochistan also depicts bleak picture when it comes to honour killings.

GJP project is sensitizing the masses with the help of MRDO in Sindh and The NEEDS in Balochistan. Besides, the project is financing the initiatives of Sindh and Balochistan Police Departments to create anti Karo kari cells and building the capacity of police officers to deal with the honour killing cases.

XI. Rape/assault

Rape or assault is not reported in the society openly because of the fear of the stigmatization of the victim. However, the occurrence of this facet is quite high in the rural areas of the country.

GJP Project has funded the components of the two subprojects run by Bedari and Rozan on domestic and gender based violence respectively. These subprojects have mobilized the male members of the society to condemn the practice of rape/assault.



XII. Sexual harassment at work place

Women have to earn bread and butter either to support their families or to assist their husbands in income earning. Unfortunately, the society has yet to become cultured enough for extending cooperation and friendly attitude towards these working women. Most of the times, these women are considered characterless for stepping out of their homes no matter how modest they are. Hence they are tortured or harassed. The rate of sexual harassment is very high among the women working in the health & educational sectors and those who are the employees of industrial units or factories.



GJP Project is financing three subprojects on this facet through the implementing partners of Mehergarh, SRDO and SDO.

XII. Stove Burning

A large number of burn cases involving women go unreported and undocumented since the police is often reluctant to investigate these "family matters", and when cases are investigated, husbands can often bribe the police to label them as suicide attempts. Many women don't survive by the time their



case goes to trial, so their cases are dropped. According to Human Rights Watch report of 2008, only 5 percent of abusive husbands and family members are ever convicted. Moreover, the course of investigation depends on the social and financial standing of the parties. Hardly ever an effort is made by attending doctors or the investigating officers to get the dying declaration of the victims. Victims with more than 33 per cent burns hardly survive.

GJP Project has supported a subproject with FPAP to address this facet.

XIV. Social Exclusion of Women Prisoners

In a closed society of KPK, where the interaction of females with the male members outside their family is considered an immoral, the women prisoners of KPK remain deprived of the facilities to be realised on parole because of having no access to male lawyers.

GJP Project assisted RDHR Peshawar to get notified the female parole officers to help women prisoners to get their bails facilitated. The subproject also taught income generation skills to these women prisoners and facilitated them by providing economic safety net through micro-credit facilities.

XV. Swara/Vanni (Exchange of women to settle disputes/feuds)

In KPK and southern Punjab, women are often bartered in the name of Swara and Vanni to settle disputes/feuds. The girl, as a consequence, is married to a man of her father's age or to a very young boy who has not yet reached puberty.

GJP Project is working with two implementing partners, AWSI and DGM, to stop this inhumane practice.



XVI. Women & girls trafficking

Extreme poverty and gender discrimination are the major factors contributing to women/girls trafficking in Pakistan. Discriminatory laws, conservative setup, polygamy, early marriages, lack of employment opportunities, high population growth rate, unstable political situation, and ineffective law enforcement institutions are other factors adding to this facet of VAW in Pakistan.

GJP Project has been supporting a subproject with CAMP to eradicate this facet.



GJP Project's Implementing Partners

Province wise Coverage	Serial No.	Partners	District wise Coverage	Number of partners	Status
KPK	1	District Government Mardan	Mardan	8 partners	Completed
	2	Basic Integrative Rural Dedvelopment Society	Nowshetra		Completed
	3	Community Development Program	District Bannu		Ongoing
	4	Al- Mubarak Welfare Society International (2nd Proj)	3 Tehsils of District Charsadda		Ongoing
	5	Al- Mubarak Welfare Society International (1st Proj)	Tehsil Shabbadar of district Charsadda		Ongoing
	6	Khwendo Kor	Upper and Lower Dir		Ongoing
	7	Schnaizta Relief and Development Organization	District Nowshetra and Peshawer		Ongoing
	8	Sungum Development Organization	Haripur, Hattar Industrial Estate and Peshawer		Ongoing
Sindh	9	Indus Development Organisation	Hyderabad	4 partners	Completed
	10	Sindh Police Department	Sukker, Khairpur, Nosheroferoz & Ghotki		Completed
	11	Madadgar	Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana and Sukkur		Ongoing
	12	Marvi Rural Development Organization	5 districts of Northern Sindh which are Larkana, Ghotki, Naushero ferroz, Sukkur, Khyber		Ongoing
Balochistan	13	Balochistan Police Department	Police Range of Sibbi and 8 districts (in the offices of DPO)	2 partners	Ongoing
	14	National Educational and Environmental Development Society (The NEEDS)	Jaffarabad & Naseerabad		Ongoing
	15	Civil Society Human & Institutional Development Programme	Tehsil Sohawa in District Jhelum		Completed
	16	Acid Survivors Foundation	Bahawalpur, Muzaffargarh, Multan & Lodhran		Completed
	17	Bedari	District Attock (6 Tehsils)		Ongoing
	18	Bedari	Chakwal		Completed
	19	Citizen's Commission for Human Development	Vehari		Completed
	20	Farmer's Development Organisation	Lodhran		Completed
Punjab	21	Narawal Rural Development Programme	Narawal	14 partners	Completed
	22	Sarsabz Foundation	Faisalabad		Completed
	23	Women Association for Social Transformation Alliance	Bahawalpur		Completed
	24	Women Empowerment Group	Multan, Lahore & Bahawalpur		Completed
	25	Center for Peace and Development Initiative	District Muzaffargarh, Jhelum, Jhang and Lahore		Ongoing
	26	City District Government Rawalpindi	District Rawalpindi		Ongoing
	27	District Government Kasur/BDNP	District Kasur		Ongoing
	28	Punjab Police Department	3 Police Ranges of Bahawalpur, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan		Ongoing
Provincial level	29	Balochistan Foundation for Development	Provincial level (5 districts are directly covered which are	6 partners	Ongoing
	30	Sindh Police Department	Quetta, Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Bolan and Sibbi)		Ongoing
	31	Social Organization for Care of Humanity	Entire Sindh Province		Ongoing
	32	Society for Human Empowerment and Rural Development	Provincial level (All districts of Balochistan)		Ongoing
	33	Community Appraisal & Motivation Programme	District Khushab		Ongoing
	34	Regional Directorate for Human Rights	KPK		Completed
Semi-National level	35	Family Planning Association of Pakistan	Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Mirpur & Bhimber, Mansehra, Skalkot, Gujranwala & Gujrat	2 partners	Completed
	36	Rozan	Islamabad, Abbottabad, Haripur & Chakwal		Completed
	37	Acid Survivors Foundation	125 districts in Pakistan		Ongoing
National Level	38	Sustainable Development Policy Institute	National level	4 partners	Completed
	39	Ministry of Human Rights	All 4 RDHs of the 4 provinces		Ongoing
	40	Ministry of Narcotics Control	National level		Ongoing
Federal Level	41	Mehergarh	Federal level	1 partner	Ongoing

GJP Project in 2009

Partners	Research	Capacity Building				Theater/ Puppet		Awareness/ Seminars				Radio Prog.		Posters		Calenders		Stickers		Brochures		Booklets		News Letters		IEC Kits		Documentary		Helplines		Legal Aid		Counseling			Rehabilitation		Karo-kari cells	
	No	#	Modules	W	M	#	W	M	#	W	M	No	No	Types	No	No	Types	No	Types	No	Types	No	No	Types	No	No	No	No	No	#	W	W	M		No					
Total	13	121	14	1,187	1,992	86	4,694	5,433	452	11,051	13,146	21	54,500	20	2,000	11,500	8	49,800	22	8	10,800	6	3	1,400	1	13	20	676	4,990	147	27	4								
Bedari	2	6		102	110				7	340	238							8,000	2			1							1	56	110									
CAMP	1	8		58	117																	1																		
CDP	1	17	3	30	283				50	806	678		3,000	1				6,000	2			1									1	54	139	14						
CHIP	1	9	2	48	57	6	54	141	14	220	196	1	2,000	2				1,000	2			1										16	90							
DGM	1								7	12	440																													
IDO																																								
Madadgar	1								23	1,023	223							10,000	2												4	3	20	4,365						
NRDP	1	38		428	487	67	4,280	3,702	70	4,964	4,006		10,000	2				5,000	1	3	5,000	1								1	1	68	111							
RDHR	1								6	126	54																									4	4			
SPD	1	5		24	124								10,000	1				5,000	1																					
WEG	1								8	215	802		3,000	2																										
Al Mubarak		3			81				5	350						2,500	2				2	2,500								1		22	42	130	22					
ASF									2	18	41	4	10,000	1																										
BIRDS									48		1,676		500	1				1,000	1															5						
CCHD		9	2	256	290				10	370	574		1,000	1				2,000	2												1	1	121	110		1				
FDO	1	1	2	1	5				27	120	431		5,000	1				4,000	2																					
FPAP	1	7	4	66	153				3	11	90	1										2																		
KK		3			55				9	100	97																													
MRDO		9		100	126				10	357	107	10	1,000	2				700	2	1	300											5	15	10	3					
NEEDS						6	240	1,070	71	1,182	2,893	5	8,000	4	2,000	8,000	4	2,000	1																					
Rozan									5		103																													
Sarsabz		3		33	70				5	60	129							3,600	3	2	3,000	1									1	4	181							
SDPI									1	32	18																													
SHER		3	1	41	34	7	120	520																									3	7	8					
WASTA									71	1,095			1,000	2		1,000	2	1,500	1																					
GJP Project																						1	1000																	

W stands for women
M stands for men

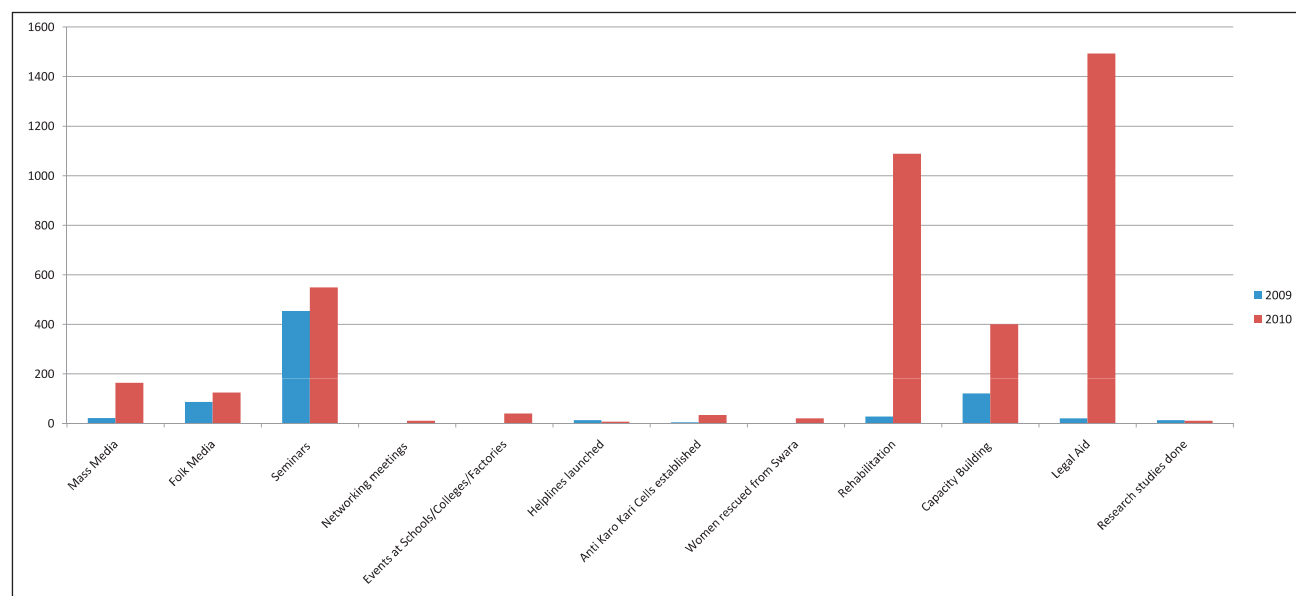
GJP Project in 2010

		BIRDS	NEEDS	FPAP	CDP	Rozan	SHER	Madagascar	MRDO	BFD	SPD	Bedari	CCHD	FDO	Sarsabz	CAMP	NRDP	ASF	KK	WASTA	SDPI	RDHR	Al Mubarak	Total
Research	No.	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
Capacity Building	No.	5	0	3	37	76	17	3	0	0	16	6	11	25	7	8	11	0	6	160	1	2	7	401
	Modules	2	0	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	100	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	128
	W	28	0	51	274	31	240	35	0	0	20	39	115	222	94	81	150	0	7	1500	7	42	23	2959
	M	10	0	12	371	95	185	123	0	0	283	38	398	632	90	215	187	0	0	0	18	18	453	3128
Theater/ Puppet	No.	0	12	0	0	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
	W	0	3	0	0	30	2120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4783	0	0	0	0	0	0	6936
	M	0	9	0	0	220	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4143	0	0	0	0	0	0	4652
Awareness/ Seminars	No.	100	0	28	84	6	2	61	6	0	55	8	14	0	35	1	95	37	0	0	4	0	13	549
	W	2560	0	407	1081	21	56	4484	305	0	35	186	867	0	1512	16	6036	15	0	0	50	0	0	17631
	M	5181	0	1324	967	50	44	3449	36	0	215	101	701	0	531	45	4967	22	0	0	60	0	252	17945
Networking meetings	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Radio Prog	No.	0	32	4	0	0		85	3	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	162
TV Prog	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Media consultation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
File Covers	No.	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Pen	No.	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Helplines	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Poster	No	500	1000	2000	4200	1	0	0	1300	0	0	0	3	5000	0	0	10000	1000	0	4000	0	1	5000	34005
	Types	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1000	0	4	0	1	1	1021
Bill Boards	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	222
	Types	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Calenders	No.	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500
Stickers	No.	3000	9000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10000	6000	0	0	0	0	5000	0	0	5400	38400
	Types	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	21
Brochures	No.	1000	5000	400	14450	1	0	0	800	0	0	0	2	0	4500	0	5000	0	0	3000	0	0	2500	36653
	Types	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	513
Newsletter	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1700	7	4000	0	3	0	0	0	0	5719
Booklets	Types	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	6	19
	No.	0	0	700	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4000	500	0	5000	2000	0	0	0	45	10400	24646
Handbooks	Types	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3200
Reg Forms	No.	0	0	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500
IEC Kits	Types	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	No.	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1900
Documentary	No.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Legal Aid	No.	0	0	0	0	0	14	508	18	0	0	0	689	0	68	50	88	0	0	0	0	24	34	1493
	W	0	0	0	130	0	0	362	17	0	0	69	359	0	68	50	88	0	0	0	0	24	34	1201
	M	0	0	0	26	0	14	146	1	0	0	0	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517
Counseling	W	0	0	0	283	0	85	5744	20	0	0	45	124	21474	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	28229
	M	0	0	0	24	16	25	584	0	0	0	0	52	18136	147	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	80	19177
Rehabilitation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	648	0	0	0	114	8	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	1089
Karo-kari Cells	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
School debate Progs	No.	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Swara cases dealt	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20

W stands for women
M stands for men

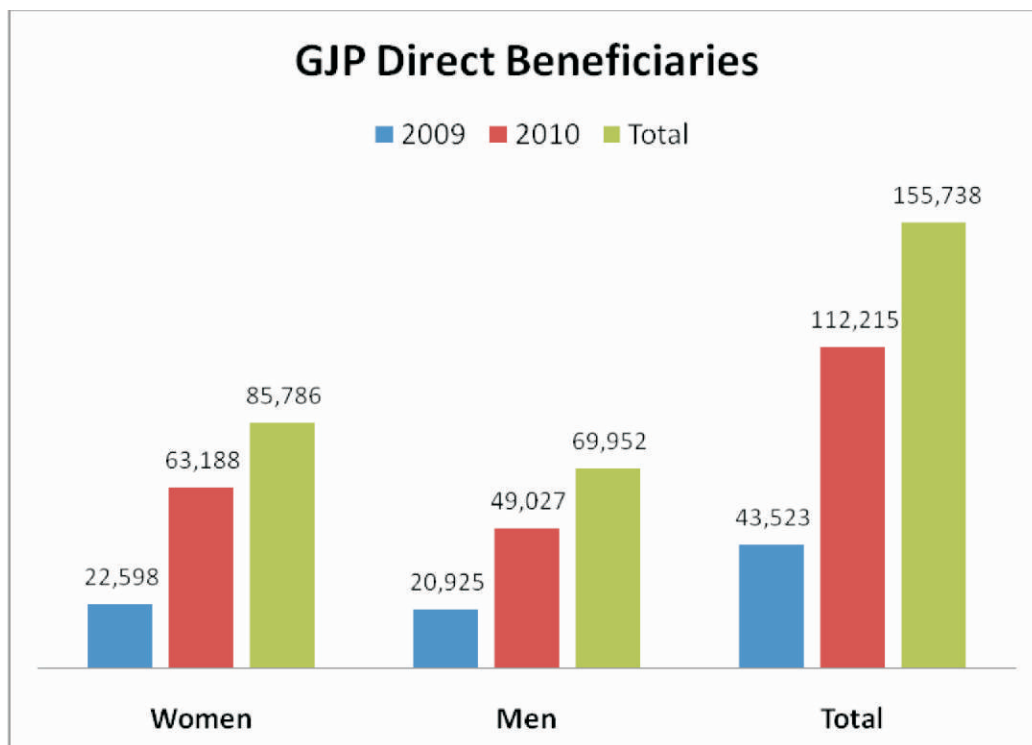
GJP Project in 2009 & 2010

GJP Achievements	2009	2010
Mass Media	21	164
Folk Media	86	124
Seminars	452	549
Networking meetings		11
Events at Schools/Colleges/Factories		40
IEC Material Produced	130,026	124,096
Helplines launched	13	7
Anti Karo Kari Cells established	4	34
Women rescued from Swara		20
Rehabilitation	27	1,089
Capacity Building	121	401
Legal Aid	20	1493
Research studies done	13	11



GJP Beneficiaries

- Total direct beneficiaries: 155,738
- Total direct women beneficiaries: 85,786
- Total direct men beneficiaries: 69,952



GJP Project's Implementing Partners & Priority Areas

GJP Implementing Partner	Advocacy and Awareness Raising	Capacity Building	Legal Aid	Action Oriented Research & Documentation	Upscaling Promising Practices	Support to Legislation on VAW
Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF)	✓	✓				✓
Al-Mubarik Welfare Society International (AWSI)	✓	✓		✓		
Balochistan Foundation for Development (BFD)	✓	✓		✓		
Balochistan Police Department (BPD)		✓				
Basic Integrated Rural Development Program (BIRDS)	✓					
Bedari		✓				
Center for Peace and Development Initiative (CPDI)		✓		✓		
Citizen Commission on Human Development (CCHD)		✓	✓			
City District Government Rawalpindi (CDGR)		✓				
Civil society Human and Institutional Development Program (CHIP)		✓				
Community Appraisal and Motivation Program (CAMP)					✓	
Community Development Program (CDP)			✓			
District Government Kasur (DGK)/BDNP		✓				
District Government Mardan (DGM)	✓					
Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP)		✓				
Farmers Development Organization (FDO)	✓	✓				
Indus Development Organization (IDO)				✓		
Khwendo Kor (KK)	✓	✓				
Madadgaar			✓		✓	
Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO)	✓	✓	✓			
Mehergarh	✓	✓				✓
Ministry Of Human Rights (MoHR)		✓				
Ministry of Narcotics Control (MNC)	✓			✓		
Norowal Rural Development Program (NRDP)		✓				
Punjab Police Department (PPD)		✓				
Regional Directorate of Human Rights KPK (RDHR)			✓			
Rozan	✓					
Sarsabz Foundation (SF)			✓			
Schunazia Relief and Development Organization (SRDO)	✓	✓		✓		
Sindh Police Department (SPD)	✓	✓				
Social Organization for Care of Humanity (SOCH)		✓				
Society for Human Empowerment and Rural Development Society (SHER)		✓				
Sungum Development Organization (SDO)	✓					
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)				✓		
The National Educational and Environmental Development Society Balochistan (NEEDS)	✓					
Women Association for Social Transformation and Alliance (WASTA)	✓					
Women Empowerment Group (WEG)	✓					