MID TERM REVIEW
2011
# Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ........................................................................................................... 4

Preamble ........................................................................................................................................ 5
  Project Goal .................................................................................................................................. 6
  Project purpose .......................................................................................................................... 6
  Project Beneficiaries and Targets ............................................................................................... 6
  Recommendations ....................................................................................................................... 6
  Purpose of the evaluation .......................................................................................................... 7
  Evaluation Methodology ............................................................................................................ 7
  Desk Review ............................................................................................................................... 7
  Field Visits .................................................................................................................................. 7
  Key Findings ............................................................................................................................... 9
  Project Synthesis and Impact .................................................................................................... 10

Chapter 1 : Response to GBV .................................................................................................... 13
  Response generated through mobilization ................................................................................ 16
    Mobilizing the Community ....................................................................................................... 16
    Capacity Building Workshops ................................................................................................. 16
    Meeting the Religious Leaders ............................................................................................... 18
    The ‘Community’ for the Mera Ghar project .......................................................................... 19
    Response Generation .............................................................................................................. 19
    Awareness raising .................................................................................................................... 20
    Sensitization Process ............................................................................................................. 21
    Mobilizing Community through Advocacy ............................................................................ 22
    Recommendations .................................................................................................................. 22

Chapter 2: Prevention of GBV through delivery of service ....................................................... 24
  Reintegration of Survivors ......................................................................................................... 30
  Social Reintegration .................................................................................................................. 31
  Legal Aid ..................................................................................................................................... 32
  Vocational Training ................................................................................................................... 34
  Social Rehabilitation Programme ............................................................................................... 35
  Recommendations ..................................................................................................................... 36
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 3: Coordination and Linkage</th>
<th>37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen Collaborative Alliance through Capacity Building</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance with Police</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance with Doctors</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance with Judges and Women Lawyer Community</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Steering Committee (PSC)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and Control</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 4: Networking through advocacy and lobbying</th>
<th>44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Advocacy Groups (DAGs)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proactive involvement against GBV</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobbying</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 5: GBV Monitoring and Evaluation Systems</th>
<th>52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noor Education Trust</td>
<td>(NET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
<td>(GBV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Advocacy Group</td>
<td>(DAG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Organizations</td>
<td>(POs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Term Evaluation</td>
<td>(MTE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>(KPK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Groups</td>
<td>(WGs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saiban Development Foundation</td>
<td>(SDF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Investigation Agency</td>
<td>(F.I.A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Steering Committee</td>
<td>(PSC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Trafficking Project</td>
<td>(WTP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Hoslamand Khwateen Network</td>
<td>(PHKN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>(M&amp;E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preamble

Noor Education Trust (NET) was formally registered during July 2003 and The Mera Ghar Project is being implemented by the Noor Education Trust (NET) in collaboration with Trocaire. The Noor Education Trust (NET) is recording steady growth since its initiation. This growth has enhanced particularly after 2008 due to the Trust’s increase in collaborative alliance with key statutory agencies. Noor Education Trust (NET) has increased collaboration at local level with Partner Organizations (POs) and other stakeholders.

The impact of NET actions is of magnitude which is discussed in detail. (Kindly refer to Impact Analysis Report). The consistency with which the survivors have continued to register in Mera Ghar project is one indicator of the massive impact in the community.

NET began the project to mobilize the community with a small initiative for survivors of domestic violence in 2002. With support of POs and hard work of many, NET has managed to organize huge support against Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). NET is now operating a shelter home under the Mera Ghar project. The shelter home is located in the provincial capital, Peshawar.

The Mera Ghar project began in 2008 after successful completion of an initial pilot phase that lasted for eight months. The project seeks to empower the women who are survivors of violence from all walks of life. The project also aims to create awareness on GBV and mobilize various segments of the community to protect the rights of such women.

Mera Ghar project is the first component of NET and it supports survivors of especially women based violence through safe shelter, psychological, medical and legal aid programs. This is a three year project after its extension in 2008. The extended three year project duration is from June 2008 to June 2011.

The project progress in the operative districts could not be possible without the utmost and valiant support of Partner Organizations (POs). The present security situation of KPK remains unsatisfactory and a major challenge for NET also. This is due to which the Mera Ghar project has been limited to selective districts. Charsadda was removed from the list because of the security situation. Abbotabad was also visited, but due to the absence of partner organizations in the area, it was also not included in the operations. The aim of the POs is also to empower women from various walks of life to raise awareness to fight the menace of GBV. This is achieved after the sensitization process of the POs. There has also been active involvement of community members in planning, implementation and monitoring of NET programme which is for the well-being of the whole community.
**Preamble**

**Project Goal**

Women survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) are socially and economically empowered to claim their rightful place in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) communities.

**Project purpose**

Women survivors of GBV are rebuilding their live free of violence through an effective and comprehensive Mera Ghar rehabilitation and social re-integration program.

**Project Beneficiaries and Targets**

The primary direct beneficiaries of the project are women survivors of GBV. The activity target groups envisage a range of village community groups including both the gender. They also include District Advocacy Groups (DAGs) which consist of the Police, Local Government Officials, Nazims, Councilors, Lawyers and Ulema. Also included are various media representatives from electronic and print media. Project targets also envisage officials from the Public Legislators that help in the lobbying process.

**Recommendations**

There are clear opportunities for Mera Ghar project to engage with more Partner organizations (POs). This is due to the large platform that has been built in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), courtesy frequent awareness raising campaigns. The POs need to be sensitized on more frequent basis.

It is imperative that male involvement is emphasized in Mera Ghar project. Formation of men groups similar to women groups must be given more attention.

The children accompanied by survivors approaching the shelter home of Mera Ghar project need to be dealt as a separate identity. The trauma faced by the children is completely different from the survivor herself. This urges different counseling.

Advocacy does not have to be aimed at levels such as National and Provincial. It should be done at grass root level and the POs must be sensitized for this cause also according to Mera Ghar project objective.

Service delivery is being done in an outstanding approach by NET and survivors are contented in the shelter home. Sustainability of the shelter home is of major concern due to project deadline and major threats by various mafias in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). Service needs to be delivered in way of ‘empowerment’ rather than ‘welfare’ making the women dependant and project more sustainable even after funding is limited.
Purpose of the evaluation

Individually, Pakistan is pleased to carry out the evaluation process that had been requested by NET. It is imperative to share the general objectives of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) that are given below:

- Provide feedback to NET for improved policy, planning and project formulation.
- Ensure accountability for results to the project’s stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- Assess the effectiveness of the project towards achievement of expected outcomes.
- Document key lessons learnt and make recommendations to NET.
- Help project management and stakeholders identify and understand successes.
- Help project management and stakeholders to draw initial lessons from project impact.

Keeping the purpose of the evaluation in mind, we have developed a methodology according to which the evaluation of Mera Ghar project is carried out. The methodology has been shared below.

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation of Noor Education Trust (NET) Mera Ghar project has been divided into steps. All these steps aim to analyse components of the project.

Desk Review

- Desk review of project reports provided with support of NET staff.
- Legal cases of survivors were studied which can be found in Annexure A.

The first step of evaluation process was a review of the progress reports provided by NET regarding Mera Ghar project. The project reports prior to 2008 were also studied. This helped to obtain an overall picture of the in the previous decade. Project reports along with research studies envisage the following. Research studies conducted by NET were also studied that focused on women survivors of GBV. These were as follows;

- Knowledge Analysis and practice study on Gender Based Violence.
- Brides for Sale, Internal Trafficking Nexus at a glance.
- Response from stakeholders and District Advocacy Group (DAG) meetings

Field Visits

- Face to face interviews conducted with NET staff, stakeholders and survivors residing in the shelter.
- Consultative approach ensuring key stakeholders are involved in the evaluation process.
- Field visit made to the shelter home and Partner Organizations (POs) in operative districts.
- Project districts visited to observe project activities.

Primary and secondary information collected from interviews and field visits was collected to also help in the evaluation process.

The filed visits were arranged for three operative districts. These districts are Nowshera, Swabi and Mardan respectively.

The first field visit of POs was conducted in Nowshera with PO namely Sea Forum. This is a vital partner of NET due to its geographical location. The women trafficking in this district has been high in recent years, next to Mardan. It has almost fourteen organized Women Groups (WGs). Some members of the WGs were contacted and their views related to Mera Ghar project documented.

The next visit was made to Shajar Foundation (Mardan) which is another PO of NET. The PO was requested to share their work plan which helped the consultant get a detailed overview of sensitization in the process. It was also shared by the PO that male and female meetings are held frequently in Mardan.

The Saiban Development Foundation (SDF) was visited next. Information was gathered especially about radio programs in the community that have allotted some time to GBV programmes. Sensitization of Ulema groups, lawyers and doctors was also discussed with the PO. Awareness about free legal aid in Mera Ghar project was enormous in the district. The Samajee Behbood Rabta Council (SBRC) and Paygham are also POs of NET in Mera Ghar project which were visited in the Swabi district.

Numerous documents of the survivors were researched on an individual basis also. The files of the survivors are an essential part of the evaluation process. The files have been well maintained and contain the required information. Information regarding the survivors such as entry date, age and rationale to enter NET are essential for the evaluation process. Every case was scrutinized and important points were jotted down from these files to incorporate in the evaluation process. During this visit at NET headquarters, 120 survivor files were studied. Major findings of this analysis are incorporated in the evaluation process.
Key Findings

Progress to date:

- The project staff is skilled and sensitized in relation to Mera Ghar project. This is due to the three month training at the beginning of the project. Self motivation against GBV is also a factor that contributes to the commitment of the NET project team.
- Services are rendered to survivors such as legal aid, shelter home, counseling at doorstep and vocational training, to mention a few.
- Research studies and many GBV materials have been published by NET and its partner organizations regarding women trafficking and fight against GBV.
- The legal counselor and the psychologist are experts who have enormous experience in GBV. They explained the consultant the detailed procedure of how a survivor is dealt with during initial stages at doorstep of shelter home. A survivor who has decided to enter shelter home has taken the first step of empowerment.
- Capacity building trainings by NET on Mera Ghar project have shown positive outcomes. These have also created multiplier effect in fight against GBV. The participants of capacity building trainings act as multipliers of the message to various districts and also encourage other women to participate in such activities.
- Community mobilization has been ensured by the arrangement of frequent seminars. Women rights awareness, presence of shelter home in Peshawar, women empowerment initiating from households is widely discussed in seminars and workshops arranged by NET and POs.
- Radio programs have been used as an effective tool to mobilize the community and sensitize about ways to fight GBV in the region.
- District Advocacy Groups (DAGs) have been used as an effective tool also to mobilize more people at the district level and chalk out ways to shun child marriages and other sort of GBV.
- Meetings with the Nikah registrars have been arranged in which legal marriage procedures are emphasized to avoid future queries and violation of women rights.
- Legal aid is considered one of the most important services provided to the survivors. The lawyers on the panel are working with courage for the cause. This legal aid is provided through a panel of 21 lawyers.
- Vocational training is provided to the survivors under the project objective. This aims to empower the women so that they can become independent rather than view shelter home as ‘welfare oriented’. This training is devised to help the women get back onto their feet and take a step towards self-empowerment. This way the survivors do not have to rely on their families and can make their own decisions.
- Social rehabilitation is confirmed by provision of medical as well as psychosocial aid to the survivors. This includes medical checkups, sessions with psychiatrists and lectures on religious and emotional topics. The lectures are helpful for the survivors to help them in identifying the cause of their misery.
- The NET team coordinates and has linkages with various statutory agencies such as police department. The linkages sustained are relatively strong due to the fact that NET has been
working against GBV for almost a decade now. These linkages are also with POs who work in tandem with the Mera Ghar project goal.

- The main objective of the trainings is to create awareness among the police officials about GBV and its prevention. Police are trained about treatment and handling of survivors of GBV.
- NET has also worked to strengthen linkages with private/public hospitals as this is a crucial agency for the Mera Ghar Program. NET holds frequent meetings with the personnel from the health sector and the existing relationship is being strengthened.
- Lobbying has been efficient in the case of NET’s objective as a successful example of “Women Trafficking bill” presented in the National Assembly. DAGs advocate for support in the design, preparations and implementation of the campaign against GBV. NET is presently advocating its project theme through DAG meetings once every month. Lobbying as a technique has not been employed effectively yet, but it is hoped that by streamlining the advocacy interventions in a formed manner. The organization will also engage in sustained lobbying work on different levels.

**Project Synthesis and Impact**

The impact of NET actions has made a portion of the region view them as a savior. A consistent number of survivor turnover in recent years is an indicator of impact produced. Referral received from linkages is a positive outcome also. The NET staff continues to provide empowerment opportunities to survivors at various steps. The impact and activities of assisting and rehabilitating women encompass around the concept of empowerment.

However, it is important to note that the sizeable impact of NET’s actions come with security challenges. These security challenges are faced by the survivors as well as by the staff members. The organization has kept its staff well motivated even with the major security problems faced. The credit goes to the credible leadership qualities of the administration and also to the staff. There have been numerous instances of security threats against the staff, but they have pursued their client’s well-being even in these circumstances. Some of these will be shared in the case studies later in the report. Due to the prevalent security situation and social structures, NET has been facing some limitations in its operations.

The staff, District advocacy groups and POs are given regular trainings on capacity building and motivation for consistent impact. People not only themselves take active part such exercises but also encourage others to do the same. The steps taken by NET have been effective and have helped the survivors to lead confident lives, even after their ordeal.

POs with support from DAGs and WGs have contributed a whole lot to maximize the impact of project operations at grass root level. They have proved to be an important tool in spreading awareness and sensitizing the community also. In turn this has produced a multiplier effect that enhances the motivation of people against GBV. The organization has been gradually increasing its footprint in the project area, through its direct interventions but also due to such effect. NET has provided the local community with the knowledge of women empowerment, and mobilized
it against GBV. The confidence of the community in NET and its POs has grown tremendously over recent years which can be identified by survivor turnover. However, a lot of effort is still required to mould the social structure a level up and follow up on survivors to support rehabilitation of survivors.

The impact of mobilization has provided NET with an effective platform against GBV. The increased platform has also helped NET to receive a high number of referrals. The mutual efforts, to curb GBV, with Ulema, police, local authorities and media have also contributed greatly. It is important to comprehend that local infrastructure does not provide support for the rehabilitation of these women and children. The trauma faced under such a situation is enormous in which the NET shelter has been able to act as a support for different stages of empowerment. It is vital to understand that a survivor entering the NET office has already surpassed a difficult stage of empowerment that is to escape from her husband and family who are torturing her.

The strategy that has been devised for the empowerment of the survivors includes three stages:

- Awareness / knowledge of rights
- Actions to guard against / respond to GBV
- Ability to take decision by the survivor

NET through its POs, advocacy and WGs has successfully created awareness among the local communities that has resulted in a sizeable impact. This impact has helped them reach out to other sections of the society in order to facilitate the sensitizing process of the public on GBV. Through trainings, seminars, meetings and workshops NET has disseminated the knowledge of women rights and empowerment to various sections of the society. These include police, media, lawyers, judges, prominent figures of local community and ulemas. As a result, the public of these areas has been educated in terms of the rights available to a survivor of GBV. As a result many women have taken initiatives in exercising their rights.

With the awareness in these communities for the empowerment and rights of women, they have started taking active measures in order to prevent GBV. Cases are constantly referred to NET and its POs by the community, as the presence of this organization grows and becomes known. NET provides the survivors with legal aid, psychological, spiritual therapy and vocational training. This helps develop self confidence in the survivor and gradually addresses Post Traumatic Stress. The shelter home provides a safe haven to the survivor and present them with a comfort zone to concentrate their efforts in restarting a normal life.

Reintegration in this project context is referring to integration of survivors of GBV. This will lead the survivors back into their families or the life they were living before the incident of violence. Some of the tools used by NET are free legal aid and vocational training. These will be illustrated with case studies later in this chapter.
The relation of NET with the statutory agencies carries immense importance when it comes to analyzing the impact. Prior to 2008 it is clear that the main alliance of NET was with police officials. The alliance is now extended to other statutory agencies and more linkages are made with government at provincial level. The impact of strengthening collaborative alliance with these statutory agencies has been immense. The increasing number of referral cases from statutory agencies such as police is an indicator. NET has segmented the statutory agencies into three levels of relation building at local, federal and provincial levels. Case studies will be illustrated in support of the impact generated by relation with statutory agencies. (Kindly refer to Impact Study Report.)

NET over the years has managed to identify allies in its process of lobbying to some extent. Lobbying techniques have been used by NET to produce impact at various levels. At present NET is working in coordination with its allies, Aurat Foundation, Peshawar office programme component, "Legislative Watch" and Trocaire Project also. The objective remains the same that is to further increase awareness against GBV by improved legislative framework.

Programs have been devised by the organization at NET's shelter home to facilitate the trauma stricken survivors to get back on their feet. However, there stands a major need for an enhanced programme and a detailed strategy for the further empowerment of these survivors. The children accompanying the surviving women lack rehabilitation completely. Only the survivors are counseled and the children are neglected due to which they are directed towards seminaries. Follow-up procedures have been adopted by NET to check on the rehabilitation of these survivors after leaving the shelter homes. These are also subject to constraints and limitations by the local social structure.
Chapter 1 : Response to GBV
Chapter 1 : Response to GBV

The result of NET in the Mera Ghar project extracted from the project proposal is to ‘Mobilize Community Action through Awareness, Sensitization and Advocacy.’

NET facilitates change and development through the process of bringing a community together. This envisages empowering members from different walks of life to raise awareness against GBV. While evaluating actions performed to mobilize the community, this chapter will attempt to make the distinction between community mobilization and participation by NET.

The Trust has witnessed a sturdy growth due to active mobilization of community. It is imperative to comprehend that the initial plan of Mera Ghar project was to focus on seven districts. Due to security reasons it is operating in five districts only. This chapter evaluates NET being a large scale community based programme whose success depends on active community mobilization. Even though this community participation is voluntary, it is surely a deciding factor in the success of project goal.

There has been an active involvement of community participation of people in planning, implementing and monitoring of the NET programme which is for their well-being as a whole. The chapter will look at the community mobilization techniques. Actions are described which the community has performed as a result of awareness sessions and sensitization. Various case studies will also be mentioned to substantiate the conclusion.

In order to evaluate the objective more effectively we have developed a framework which is shown below. This framework will allow us to analyse each component of the Trocaire NET project proposal objective separately.
TroCaire/NET Project Result # 1

What are the techniques for mobilization that have been used?

What is the “community” for this project?

Has any action been performed by the “community?”

Mobilize Community Action through Awareness, Sensitization and Advocacy

What are the tools for awareness raising, if any?

Tools for advocacy, if any?
- Were the tools gender and culturally sensitive?
- How were the tools developed?
- Are the tools sustainable?

Tools for sensitization, if any?

---

1 Taken from Project proposal
Response generated through mobilization

Mobilizing the Community

Mobilization refers to an act of organizing resources and putting them into a state of readiness so they can be used for a particular job or action. The aim of mobilization in KPK region is prevention of GBV and awareness raising amongst the masses. Different tools of mobilization have been used in various mediums such as electronic media and print media. The techniques used by NET with support of POs for this objective has given major outcomes which have resulted in community actions identified by case studies later in the section.

Capacity Building Workshops

One of the tools of community mobilization used effectively is capacity building workshops in the operative districts. This has been done with support of POs. According to the progress report\(^2\), the capacity building workshops have increased since 2008. Training workshops have also been conducted with POs for sensitization at the initial stages of the project.

Immediately after the pilot phase had been completed, POs were identified by NET for the Mera Ghar project. A two day orientation and planning workshop was organized for selected POs on October 8-9, 2008 at Peshawar. Representation from a total of 15 organizations attended the workshop. Capacity building of POs help set up an implementation mechanism for successful Mera Ghar project. In the initial capacity building workshops, a work plan was also devised with the POs. The work plan was then successfully implemented in achieving objectives of Mera Ghar project.

NET has adopted a diverse strategy and attempted to mobilize stakeholders also. They include members of District Advocacy Groups (DAGs) and Women Groups (WG). It is imperative to evaluate that DAGs were formed during initial projects. However, with the initiation of Mera Ghar project the previous membership was revisited and new participants taken on board. DAG members in Mera Ghar project comprise of media, lawyers, educationist, CSO, local government officials and religious leaders. These representatives from various walks of life play a vital role in the spread of Mera Ghar project cause. This makes it very important for them to attend capacity building workshops aimed at reducing GBV. An extensive capacity building programme for WGs has been developed and completed in series of three trainings.

In the period from Jan-June 2010, a total of 179 women participated in these trainings in Mardan, Swabi, Haripur and Nowshera. The increase in participation from operative districts shows that women are being successfully mobilized more often. To further ensure successful participation and the impact of such trainings, NET evaluates women before and after the session. Let us look at an example from session that took place in period of Jan-June 2009.

\(^2\) Progress Report January-June 2010
Chapter 1

PRE EVALUATION OF WOMEN GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PO,s</th>
<th>no knowledge</th>
<th>little knowledge</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>good knowledge</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SBRC</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAIBAN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDF</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHKN</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We- can</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POST EVALUATION: Women Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no knowledge</th>
<th>little knowledge</th>
<th>knowledge</th>
<th>good knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capacity building trainings tend to create a multiplier effect in region. Participants of such trainings undergo a sensitization process regarding GBV. These participants then cause devolution of the subject to their respective areas. To ensure consistent mobilize and the spread of word against GBV, refreshers are arranged by NET.

Community mobilization has been done by arranging seminars in operative districts of Mera Ghar project with support of POs. According to progress reports of 2008\(^3\), a positive trend can be identified. This is an indicator of positive outcome which is leading more and more citizens to attend such seminars and openly discuss ways to empower women survivors of GBV. Participants, especially women, are becoming more interested to take part in such activities as progress reports show that women participation is increasing in seminars related to GBV.

DAGs have been used as a tool to mobilize more and more people at the district level for Mera Ghar project. Mobilization of people through such meetings also gives the option to share progressive reviews, activities and plan of diminishing GBV. According to progress reports the DAG meetings have shown an increase since January 2010. A total of seventeen meetings were held in last year. Out of these 1 was held in Peshawar, 6 in Swabi, 5 in Nowshera, 1 in Haripur and 4 in the district of Mardan. The aim of these meetings is to mobilizing the locals from different walks of life into such forums where campaigns and activities can be discussed tailor to the specific district.

\(^3\) Progress Report January-June 2010
However it is imperative to comprehend that capacity building of POs is also necessary on frequent intervals. This will help the project goal being achieved more easily. The sensitization of the POs has a reasonable margin of improvement and it should be carried out more effectively in order to orientate them on the concept.

Reintegration is considered as an important part of the overall exercise conducted by NET. The organization has also taken a series of steps to ensure this and they include legal, vocational and social rehabilitation programs.

**Meeting the Religious Leaders**

Religious leaders and Nikah registrars are stakeholders who have an important role to play against GBV. In the first six months of 2010, 10 meetings have been held with these two categories of the community to mobilize them for specific action. Five meetings were held with Ulemas and five with the Nikah registrars to increase their sensitization regarding legal cases. It was also emphasized that Nikah should be registered which is a constitutional right of every woman in Pakistan. During the meetings with the Nikah registrars it is emphasized to them that the forms must be filled completely and the Nikah must be registered with the women having her full rights to prevent future queries.

However, it is important to comprehend that the children of the community have not been mobilized completely as a separate category. Children accompanied by mothers entering Mera Ghar project are provided help by the shelter only. According to the January-June 2010 progress report, a total of 42 survivors were registered during this period, including 30 women and 12 children. In the case of trauma and a mother being harassed, children tend to go through a unique form of mental stress that is unique from a woman. This requires a different type of strategy to deal with.

### MEN / WOMEN COMMUNITY AWARENESS RAISING MEETINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>no. of participants</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>no. of participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mardan</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Mardan</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowshera</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nowshera</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swabi</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Swabi</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haripur</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Haripur</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>185</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>366</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other forms of techniques of mobilization used for stakeholders are street theatres, news articles focusing on Mera Ghar project objective and TV. 3 street theatres and 1 Mushaira at district Swabi and 1 theatre at Swabi were held in 2009. Such theatres interest the people of local communities to participate and also receive a message against GBV in an interesting way.

Newspaper articles regarding GBV are published in local newspapers of all the five districts with

---

4 Progress report Jan-June 2010

5 Progress report Jan-June 2009
POs. Regarding TV, two programs relating to GBV were also aired on Khyber TV in the same tenure.

Some other techniques used for community mobilization is the active use of radio. However this seems to be a missed opportunity as the radio shows are generally scripted by a committee of three. It can be more effective if the survivors are brought on the radio show and their first person testimonial is presented.

*The ‘Community’ for the Mera Ghar project*

‘Community’ is another keyword extracted from the Trocaire/NET project result. As mentioned earlier the region surrounding the provincial capital of Peshawar, KPK and the operative districts, comprise a weaponized society as compared to other major cities. In 2009 a total of 80 suicide attacks took place in the city of Peshawar. So the community security position remains unsatisfactory and as a major challenge.

The community for Mera Ghar project comprises of the families inhabiting the surrounding districts and especially cities of Nowshera, Swabi, Peshawar, Mardan and Haripur. These have been places where many cases of GBV and women survivors have been reported. It also includes police personnel, lawyers, women groups, males, media officials, Ulemas, doctors and public representatives. The collective effort of all the components of this community will help in achieving the objective of Mera Ghar project.

As the Mera Ghar project enters another year of operations it is identified that this community has been increasingly interested to fight against GBV in the region. The community has been actively involved in preventing women from GBV in their specific ways. For instance, in 2009 the success against GBV violence led to formation of more women groups. Such actions help in achieving Mera Ghar project objective. 78 WGs were formed in the districts Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Swabi and in the selected Union councils of Haripur. 61 of the WG have now been confirmed with the objective of responding to GBV in the areas.

*Response Generation*

The actions performed by community in accordance with Mera Ghar objective have been positive. The community members have contributed to the cause within their limitations. A good example of actions taken by the community after mobilization is the rapid increase in number of legal cases referral. According to progress reports this number increased three times than the previous six months in 2009.

There are similar actions that have been carried out by community after mobilization to serve Mera Ghar project such as below.

---

6 Progress report Jan-June 2009 pg. 11
7 Project Report Jan-June 2009 pg. 11
The behavior of police personnel has changed after training workshops e.g. such events have trained officials on how to treat survivors of GBV as they differ from regular victims. \(^8\)

FIR is now registered more easily in the case of GBV as women are becoming more aware of their rights and the procedure is explained during awareness exercises.

The police personnel have also referred cases to NET of women who have been tortured which is a positive sign of community action.

The 3 trainings regarding health sector and training of doctors, contributed to the action generated by this part of the community. Due to the trainings the doctors are now better trained to treat women going through GBV trauma.

Similar to police personnel, referrals are being made by the doctors. E.g. If a doctor is treating a woman with physical abuse marks on her face, the doctor will refer her to NET. The doctor will also encourage the survivor to file a police report. Red flagging of the patient’s case by the doctor is due to the sensitization process of NET.

Free legal aid is being provided by sub-lawyers of POs due to the awareness raising and sensitization.

The Ulema been shown interest in devoting the last five minutes of each sermon in creating awareness regarding GBV. The word of mouth in a sermon is highly honored in this community.

### Awareness raising

#### TOTAL QUANTITATIVE DATA ABOUT AWARENESS SESSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mobilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women groups assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women participated in capacity building training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building trainings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAG meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious leaders and nikah registrar meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community awareness raising meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and progress review meeting with POs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The awareness raising has been done mainly in various districts of KPK with the support of POs. Mainly the focus of these awareness raising sessions have been on all segments of the society in the past few years. As it can be seen in the table above, the women have not only appreciated such sessions but have shown an increase in participation. This is an encouraging factor for

---

\(^8\) Project Report Jan-June 2009 pg.25
Mera Ghar project in the operative districts. The increase in awareness raising sessions and high women participation means an increase in the platform of NET for Mera Ghar project.

The awareness raising seminars have been a success in the recent years as it has given positive outcomes. There were two seminars regarding GBV in 2008 in which 40-60 women participated as the bi-annual progress report shows. This was done with the support of POs. As compared to this number, 165 women participated in 2010\(^9\) which shows a major increase.

Also, if we analyse there were more activities that took place district wise in 2009 rather than previous years.\(^10\) There were 3 seminars organized in Swabi, 4 in Nowshera, 7 in Haripur and 3 in Mardan. We can deduce from these figures that the participants that attended the seminars after 2008 are higher in number as compared to previous years. This is also an indicator that the awareness raising techniques of the project are being successful, as more and more people are interested to know about GBV.

**Sensitization Process**

The component of ‘sensitization’ from the project result can be supported by a case study. This woman firstly mentioned how she was trained for open ended and close ended questions by the help of NET sensitization trainings. Further she continues to tell about an incident that took place with an acquaintance that is illustrated in the case study below.

A member of the WG in Sea Forum (PO) who is fifty years old, explained in local language about a young girl who was being married to a man from Waziristan. The right of dowry and Nikah form was put forth by the parents of the girl after they had been sensitized by the WG member. The prospective groom agreed to give dowry but remained hesitant of the Nikah form for the marriage. He refused to fill in this form and get it registered. This made the women’s family disagree to the proposal as they wanted to make sure that the rights of the girl were protected.

However, it is imperative to analyze that the POs play a vital role in the sensitization process in different cities such as Swabi, Nowshera, Mardan, Hairpur and Peshawar. This makes the refresher course vital for the POs.

However it has also been identified in the sensitization process that POs require frequent refreshers. In a small consultative meeting of consultant with the staff of CAC (Nowshera PO), it was felt that a woman was interrupted on a few occasions while she wanted to talk during the meeting. The male officer sitting beside her asked her aggressively to stop talking which was a little alarming and reflects the sensitization weakness of NET partner.

---

\(^{9}\) Progress Report Jan-June 2010 pg 11

\(^{10}\) Project Report Jan-June 2009 pg.9
Chapter 1

Such incidents need to be minimized and raise the need for sensitization of partner organizations by NET. As mentioned earlier it is understandable that there are comprehension limitations but values of partner organizations have to accord with NET’s in order to achieve success.

**Mobilizing Community through Advocacy**

The term ‘advocacy’ is another component extracted from the Mera Ghar objective. Tools of advocacy have been used to promote the idea of preventing GBV. The detail of advocacy tools will be explained later in the report. In the year 2008 advocacy groups were formed during the pilot phase of the project which was the initial stage. 6 meetings were held with DAGs with the partner organizations in each district. 11

These groups as mentioned earlier include representation by media, local, government, lawyers and Civil Society Organizations (CSO). Trainings are given to them to further advocate against GBV within their limitations which has given positive outcome. A massive increase in referrals has been detected since this period. A consistent increase in such meetings has been identified leading to a total of 17 DAG meetings till June of 2010.

At the same time, it is important to inquire how sustainable the advocacy tools are, which are being used by NET. It is imperative that measures are taken to create one central advocacy group in the city of NET headquarters. Two members from various DAGs should be invited and a central DAG should be formed to bring in new ideas for effective advocacy.

NET has developed its niche amongst civil society organizations and the people of the region through advocacy techniques which we will later elaborate in chapter 4. Through this method NET is now also recognized by law enforcement agencies and district’s citizens which have also provided NET with referrals.

The objective as stated by Trocaire/NET is being fulfilled to a large extent and the community actions are a positive response which is highly supporting the positive outcomes. The intervention of Ulemas and Nikah registrars is a step in the right direction as they have a very important role to play in minimizing the GBV against women especially. The awareness sessions and sensitization workshops are increasing along with an increased number of participants.

**Recommendations**

Women empowerment cannot be successful unless males advocate for the subject as well. It is imperative that in the operative districts of Mera Ghar project male groups must be formed exactly like the WG at district level. The community cannot be mobilized successfully unless males are mobilized and successfully sensitized regarding the project goal.

---

Outreach to far flung areas besides the main project districts must be focused on as well. Coverage needs to be increased for the Mera Ghar project and must reach maximum rural areas.

Venues apart from DAGs must be explored and yearly the members of DAG profiles must be revisited to make sure that they align with the project objective.

Advocacy trainings at grass root level must be initiated so that it can be carried out in districts with the help of POs.
Chapter 2: Prevention of GBV through delivery of service
Chapter 2: Prevention of GBV through delivery of service

The result of NET in the Mera Ghar project extracted from the project proposal is that ‘Women Survivors of GBV are socially re-integrated in the community through affective legal, vocational and social rehabilitation’.

Reintegration is considered an important part of the overall exercise conducted by NET. The organization has also taken a series of steps to ensure this and they include legal, vocational and social rehabilitation programmes.

In this chapter, the meaning of reintegration has been made clear and a comparison has been drawn from the work conducted by the organization in this regard. The data provides us with the claims of the organization that have been reconfirmed by our field visits.

Legal aid is also considered one of the most important parts of the overall intervention. Legal aid is provided through a panel of 21 lawyers, police, partner organizations and the local government. Once the organization was successful in conducting workshops on awareness of this important issue, all the stakeholders identified above have started referring legal cases to the organization.

Vocational training is provided to the survivors for the means of rehabilitation. A number of women while being part of the shelter home started earning money, which showed their willingness to join the society to start all over again, but with a different zeal.

Social rehabilitation is confirmed by providing the survivors medical as well as psychosocial aid. This includes medical checkups, sessions with psychologists and lectures on religious topics. These lectures are quite helpful for the survivors and help them in identifying the cause of their misery and ultimately its cure.

The aim of this chapter is to evaluate the objective stated above based on the data received from the Noor Education Trust and field visits of “Mera Ghar Crises Intervention Project.” The objective lays stress on Social reintegration of survivors of Gender Based Violence through legal, vocational and social rehabilitation programmes.

In order to evaluate all the important components of this objective, the consultant has developed a framework that will help us analyse and then describe the actions undertaken in order to evaluate the change in the lives of the survivors.

---

12 See Annexure B for the List of Lawyers
Women Survivors of GBV are socially re-integrated in the community through affective legal, vocational and social rehabilitation.

What is meant by reintegration, and how is it done?
What are the effects of reintegration? Positive or Negative

Steps taken and Impact either positive or negative

Legal Steps undertaken Are they sustainable? Do they enhance legal awareness about GBV as well?

Is Social rehabilitation done, through a program? Explanation of the Program

What does the word Social refers to in this

13 Extracted from Trocaire NET Project Proposal
We’ll start off by describing each and every component identified in the framework. It is important to mention here that the “Mera Ghar” shelter home follows a structured daily routine. The survivors along with the staff offer their prayers in the morning. After having breakfast, a morning meeting is conducted. This meeting involves the survivors and the staff (House Manager and Psychologist). This meeting provides them a chance to share their feelings, the problems they have with others, and their day planning etc. Daily chores are performed based on rotation, which provides every survivor with a chance to perform. Pictures of the weekly schedule and the rules of the shelter home are attached below.

**Weekly Schedule of Survivors**

---

14 Project Report Jan-Jun 2009
Chapter 2

Rules and Regulations of Shelter Home
Reintegration of Survivors

Reintegration means “to integrate again into an entity or restore to unity.” The word in this context is referring to integration of survivors of GBV back into their families or into the life they were living before the incident of violence. However, in order to evaluate the claim of NET stated in the objective, there is a need to look into the interventions made by the organization in this regard, so that their claim is justified.

Children that are provided help are mostly accompanied by their mothers or other female relatives. According to the January-June 2010 progress report, a total of 42 survivors were registered during this period, including 30 women and 12 children, and in addition to this, 29

---

women and 12 children were discharged from the shelter home. Prior to this period, a total of 317 women and 322 children were registered\textsuperscript{16} with the shelter home, out of which 313 women and 321 children were discharged. A new and improved registration form is also being developed.

When women are discharged, the administration of the shelter home makes sure that they are reintegrated into their previous lives or they are well equipped to start a new life. From the biannual reports from July 2008 to June 2010, it was inferred that the women admitted are mostly survivors of forced marriages, death threats, physical and psychological violence, sexual violence, property/inheritance issues and lack of understanding among family members etc.

In order to provide solace to the survivors, the shelter home “Mera Ghar” provides medical, psycho-social and legal aid on priority basis and undertakes steps to rehabilitate and reintegrate the survivors back to a normal life.

According to the biannual reports from July 2008 to June 2010, survivors are reintegrated by job placements, school admissions, reconciliation and mediation of survivors with their families and referral to other agencies. During the period, January-June 2010, a total of 15 women were reintegrated, out of which two were provided jobs as house maids, nine were reunited with their families, two were provided admissions in schools and two got married.

According to the project report of January-June 2010, NET has adopted a thorough follow-up mechanism that extends back since the project was initiated. In most of the cases, the follow-up is done through conversations on the phone. In a recent case, a woman with three children was reintegrated into the society by job placement. The project staff met her during the field visit and through self admission, it was stated that she has been reintegrated.

Vocational rehabilitation is considered as an important part of reintegration. For this purpose, women are provided necessary skills trainings. These trainings include housekeeping, cutting, sewing and embroidery etc. According to the project report of January-June 2009, these women have been able to generate income by using these necessary skills.

So far, it is seen that the organization is well aware of the concept of reintegration and has ensured timely follow-ups to make sure the reintegrated survivors are leading a happy life.

\textbf{Social Reintegration}

Social reintegration is defined as ‘any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current persons with problems into the community’. The three ‘pillars’ of social reintegration

\textsuperscript{16} See the registration form in Annexure C
are (1) housing; (2) education; and (3) employment (including vocational training). Other measures, such as counseling and leisure activities, may also be used. 17

Social reintegration is an important part of the objective stated above. For the sake of comparison, the steps undertaken by NET in their shelter home are aligned with the definition provided here. It is also clear from their biannual reports that the administration of the shelter home understands the very basics of social reintegration and has made important interventions in this regard.

Social reintegration is either possible through mediation between the conflicting parties or by providing the women with necessary skill trainings. From the data available and the interviews conducted by our field assistants, it was revealed that follow-ups are made to ensure the status of the survivors that were reintegrated. Questions pertaining to their social interaction, economic condition, relation with their family members and their future plans reveal a number of realities. Follow-ups are usually done on telephones, which are not considered as a reliable tool for this exercise. However, considering the socio-cultural values of the region, this technique is considered safe. In one case mentioned by the staff, a woman left the shelter home after one of her relative assumed her responsibility. However, when the staff contacted her for follow-up, the mobile phones of both the woman and her relative were switched off.

It is quite apparent that the security situation of the region is not satisfactory, so the staff members rely on conversations via phone to follow-up. The data sheets explain that with the help of medico legal aid and skill trainings, the survivors have been able to reintegrate into the society. The psychological aid given to the survivors made a considerable difference in their lives and they are better equipped to cope with challenges in their upcoming lives.

**Legal Aid**

Provision of legal aid to the survivors is an important part of the stated objective. Legal cases mostly include divorce, divorce through Khula, dower, maintenance, domestic violence, child custody, harassment, police harassment, conjugal rights, property and money disputes, murder and attempted murder, rape, habeas corpus/illegal confinement, drugs, execution, kidnapping and succession etc.

A total of 334 legal cases were registered with NET between July 2008 to June 201018. These cases were registered under different categories, with the cases of divorce being the highest i.e. 99, out of which 46 were resolved and 53 are still active. Dower cases were second in line with a total of 52 cases registered in this period, out of which 20 were resolved and 32 are still active. There were 14 cases of harassment out of which 7 got resolved and 7 are still pending.

---

18 Project Report Jan-Jun 2010
The legal panel of NET consists of 21 lawyers that provide free legal aid to the survivors of violence. The term “Gender Based Violence” doesn’t comply with the nature of cases registered with NET, because they mostly deal with women and children that accompany them.

In a case study stated in the progress report of January-June 2010, a woman named “S” reached the shelter home after she was physically and psychologically harassed by her in-laws after her husband’s murder. Her parents also adopted a similar approach and she had nowhere else to go but the shelter. The NET staff provided her with all the help she needed, but no details about legal aid are provided in this case study. However, this woman successfully started a job as a housemaid and was remarried later, where she demanded her right to get a Khula, dower and maintenance from her husband in the Nikah Nama.

Legal awareness has been an important part of the overall interventions made by NET. WGs are formed, which are provided with training about the legal rights of women and the importance of the registration of the Nikah. Due to the loopholes in the registration system of the Nikah, women are sometimes unable to demand their legal and religious rights, which are further exploited by the male section of the society.

The cycle of legal aid starts with documentation of statements given by the survivors on legal documents. The lawyers then pursue the cases in courts. However, the most important part of the whole exercise is the capacity building and training of the women groups. These trainings provide awareness and help the women folk to avoid such mistakes in the future.

We feel that it is also important to include men in these capacity building programs and trainings, because they are an important part of the whole task. Unless or until they realize the rights of women, there won’t be a marked decrease in the overall percentage of these cases.

Progress report of January-June 2010 states that “awareness raising meetings with men and women and strict monitoring of partner organizations has resulted in an increase of almost 65.33% in the registration of legal cases compared to those registered in the last six months of 2009.”

The impact of the awareness raising trainings/programs has been positive and now the police stations and other partner organizations refer different legal cases to NET for resolution. For
instance in the period between January to December 2009 a total of 150 cases were registered with NET, out of which 74 got decided, 72 were closed and 4 remained pending. Out of these 150 cases, 48 were registered directly with NET, while the remaining 102 cases were referred by other people (Nazims etc.), partner organizations and police stations. From these figures it is evident that the raised awareness level among the local people has resulted in these referrals.

Legal aid provided to the survivors is sustainable, as the panel of lawyers is providing the necessary help to the survivors. Currently 79 pending cases are registered with NET and work is being done to solve them. 130 legal cases were either closed or decided in 2010. These figures provide a strong proof that the legal help mechanism of NET is working well and is helping the survivors of violence in their pursuance of justice.

Vocational Training

Vocational training refers to “applied educational courses concerned with skills needed for an occupation, trade or profession.”

According to the data sheets provided by NET, it was revealed that they have been active in providing vocational training to the survivors in the shelter, in order to help them reintegrate into the society once they are discharged.

During the period June-December 2008, NET provided skill training to 20 residential survivors. This training consisted of operation, maintenance and repair of sewing machines along with different stitching styles. Apart from this eight of the residential survivors were also provided training to prepare vinegar and oil based vinegars and improved their cooking skills. The products that were prepared were also shown in an exhibition organized by STEP at the Pearl Continental Hotel, Peshawar on November 19, 2008. Similar to this, there was also an exhibition held in 2010 which displayed various products. The survivors were at first trained and their products were then put in the exhibition. These trainings were basically aimed at providing economic self reliance and welfare to the survivors, during their stay or after being discharged from the shelter.

During the period of January-June 2009, 48 non-residential clients were also provided vocational training under an Enterprise Development Programme which helped more than 10 women to get self employed.

However, presently the vocational training programme has been halted, as only 2 survivors are present at the shelter and lack of resources is also stated as a reason.

So far vocational training courses/trainings have been successful in providing self reliance to survivors. However, there is a strong need to continue this programme so that the women can learn skills that will help them earn a reasonable livelihood.

---

Social Rehabilitation Programme

Social rehabilitation involves the creation of an intentional community in which attention is paid to the interconnections of the clients with their social and physical environments. Social pressure and support from members of the community help in changing the lives of clients in a positive way.  

Psychosocial rehabilitation involves rehabilitation interventions which help you to manage behaviors, perceptions and reactions to your injury or condition which may hold back the process of recovery or maintenance of your well-being. A rehabilitation programme may focus solely on a package of psychosocial interventions. However, it is more likely that psychosocial activities will be offered in conjunction with medical and or vocational rehabilitation services.

According to the data provided by NET, they have a comprehensive rehabilitation programme in their shelter home that encompasses psychological, physical, medical and social rehabilitation through a number of interventions.

During the Period of July-December 2008, a total of 29 women and 32 children got registered with the shelter home out of which 26 women and 31 children were discharged. The range of medical treatment includes first aid treatment in case of bruises and other injuries. However, patients with severe injuries are referred to other hospitals and psychiatrists.

Psychological rehabilitation is done with the help of meetings and sessions. Morning meetings are conducted in which psychologists, house managers and the survivors are present. These meetings are usually aimed at discussions of day to day problems and how they can be solved.

Apart from this, individual counseling sessions are also conducted. During the period July-December 2008, a total of 67 counseling sessions were conducted with 29 survivors. A total of 117 Psycho-Social education sessions were also conducted in order to improve the psychological weaknesses of the survivors. Apart from these interventions, Crises Group Counseling, Confrontation Groups, Technique Groups and family meetings were also conducted. However, details of these sessions are not provided in the available data.

Spiritual counseling is also considered as an important part of the rehabilitation programme. Due to the religious affiliation of the survivors, these sessions tend to help them to solve their problems. A psychologist usually conducts these sessions in which topics like Namaz, rights of women and personal hygiene are discussed.

The overall objective as stated by NET is being fulfilled and the organization is taking important steps in this regard. The reintegration of survivors, who also spend some time in the shelter, is

---

confirmed through a series of interventions. These interventions help the women lead a normal life, once they get back into the society. Social reintegration is confirmed through the legal, medical, psychosocial and vocational aid that the survivors receive while being part of the shelter. Their stay also provides them with the opportunity to spend their time with other survivors, who had similar or even worse experiences. This way they can reflect on what they have gone through and change their lives in the future. Legal aid also helps the survivors in realising their rights, and they are well equipped once they get back into the society. Vocational training helps them learn skills and lead an independent life without relying on their families. The case study presented in this chapter clearly describes that the woman who was once the survivor of violence is now leading an independent life without being a burden to her family.

**Recommendations**

Children need to be addressed as a separate category. Presently, only those children who are catered for that are with the female survivors. Strong emphasis is needed in this category, so that the children grow up being sensitive to this important issue.
Chapter 3: Coordination and Linkage
Chapter 3: Coordination and Linkage

This is a vital objective of Mera Ghar project. NET has shared alliance with legal agencies since its initiation in 2002. This result of NET in the Mera Ghar project extracted from the project proposal is to ‘Strengthen Collaborative Alliance with Statutory agencies for Prevention and Control of GBV’.

After the pilot phase of Mera Ghar project in 2008, NET has attempted to build new alliances with various statutory agencies to achieve Mera Ghar project objective. Building further alliances such as NET has been doing makes it easier to achieve the support in Mera Ghar project.

NET has had linkage with police departments as this is of primary importance. Besides police, the defenders of women rights, lawyers have also been approached sustainable alliance. This is rather a much recent collaborative alliance which has been initiated with capacity building trainings in 2010. NET also shares alliance with categories such as doctors in the health sector, civil society organizations, Federal Investigation Agency (F.I.A.) and media personnel. All these alliances have assisted NET in achieving its Mera Ghar objective of prevention and control of GBV. The response of various categories has been unique but they all have shown commitment towards the cause.

For a detailed evaluation, a framework was developed by the consultant that will help discuss each component of the objective separately.
Trocaire/NET Project result # 3

Has it been Strengthened or Initiated?

Is the alliance sustainable?
What is the nature of the alliance?

Strengthen Collaborative Alliance with Statutory agencies for Prevention and Control of GBV

Was this done?

How far was this done?

Was this done?

---

22 Taken from Project proposal
Strengthen Collaborative Alliance through Capacity Building

This is one of the main components of the project objective as illustrated in the framework. It is imperative to comprehend that some of the NET alliance has been strengthened whereas other have been initiated in recent year. Over the past years and especially after 2008 NET has initiated many more alliances which will be discussed in this section. These help NET to strengthen the alliances with statutory agencies for prevention and control of GBV. It is also important to identify the importance of strengthening the linkages with statutory agencies as this component will lead to the success of Mera Ghar project objective. This component also requires the support of partner organizations after sensitization in GBV.

Alliance with Police

NET team initiated the linkage with the police department through police trainings. The police in KPK have also referred cases to NET on numerous occasions after this alliance. This linkage of NET is sustainable which has been made possible through various trainings with police department. Some trainings since 2008 in this regard are as listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swabi</td>
<td>May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haripur</td>
<td>March 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowshera</td>
<td>April 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardan</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up, Mardan</td>
<td>June to December 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main objective of the trainings is to create awareness amongst the police officials and sustain the linkage made with them in regard to prevention of GBV. The police are sensitized about GBV and how to handle the case of such survivors and the above chart is in support. Frequent interactions with the police department help in achieving the Mera Ghar project.

Since June 2008 a total of 145 police officials, 28 from Peshawar, 20 from Nowshera, 40 from Swabi, 23 from Haripur and 34 from the district of Mardan have been trained in a cycle of five police capacity building trainings. There have been four police trainings as of 2009. Two trainings were organized for the police in 2008 and the same for 2009 in different cities with existing POs. Overall fifty three participants received the training in the first six months of 2009.

The trainings have had an effect on the police as referrals from the police have increased after such linkage. However, it is important to have a valuable follow-up of the police trainings in order to assess the impact of the trainings. After these trainings in 2008 follow-up forms were distributed amongst the police officials of whom a majority of forms were returned unfilled. These police officials were posted to different districts in KP. Of the 34 police officials who were trained from June to December 2009, only 17 could be reached by phone calls. This can be
considered a lapse, but given the departmental difficulties it cannot be labeled as a project weakness but rather a situational limitation.

**Alliance with Doctors**

NET has sustained linkages with public hospitals. This linkage is with a crucial statutory agency for the Mera Ghar Project due to the amount of referrals that are received from doctors. NET has frequent interaction with the health sector. Two Consultative workshops with key administrative, doctors and medical staff of all relevant units that frequently deal with GBV at Khyber Teaching and Lady Reading Hospital were arranged in Peshawar. In these trainings NET and Mera Ghar project was introduced to the staff and the objectives of the programme were explained. 30 doctors, 15 from each hospital attended this workshop and showed commitment to provide adequate support to survivors of GBV. This alliance of NET has been initiated in the reported tenure of January-June 2010 and in the light of recommendations the hospitals are willing to work in tandem with NET to achieve its objective.

**Alliance with Judges and Women Lawyer Community**

The alliance of NET with judges has always been present since the initiation of the Mera Ghar project. This has helped NET on various occasions. An example of strengthening alliance with judges is that they help NET staff in recording of court statement of women survivor of GBV. This court statement is a step in the empowerment of women facing GBV and provides protection to the survivor from public litigation. A judge in the tribal belt helped a survivor in ordering immediate legal aid and also referred the survivor to NET. Other judges have also time to time referred cases to NET for the purpose of protection.

Women lawyers are an important statutory agency for the Mera Ghar project objective. NET has initiated capacity building trainings for the women lawyer community in 2010 to get them on board. These include women lawyers both practicing and non-practicing. A total of 17 women lawyers from district Peshawar and Mardan participated in these trainings. The trainings were aimed at capacity building of women lawyers in accordance with the prevention of GBV in KPK.

**Project Steering Committee (PSC)**

At the initiation of the Mera Ghar project, a PSC was made by attending meetings with officials such as Secretary Law Department, Director General (F.I.A.) to get membership of the department on this committee. As time move on in the Mera Ghar project, NET was successful in sustaining this crucial linkage. From the progress reports, in 2010 NET has more collaborative alliances to support the legislative framework preventing GBV.

This meeting is now held every once in six months according to the project document. This meeting helps NET strengthening alliances with its stakeholders and statutory agencies while
keeping them on board with project activities and progress. Participants from stakeholder such as FIA, media, lawyers and members of CSOs also attend this meeting. The future plans are shared with the participants for a sense of ownership to achieve Mera Ghar objective.

**Stakeholders**

NET has made efforts to strengthen existing alliance with various stakeholders in recent years. With the inception of the Mera Ghar programme, NET in collaboration with stakeholders has managed to present the “Women Trafficking Bill”. In this context NET organized a consultative workshop in April 2010 where members of the lawyer community, the civil society organizations and law department participated.

The objective was to further strengthen alliances with the stakeholders and to get a broad overview of existing laws regarding GBV and ways to improve it.

**Prevention and Control**

In reports prior to 2008 it can be seen that the main alliance of NET was with police officials mainly. In 2008 the alliance was extended to other statutory agencies and more linkages were made with government. Judges were sensitized and they initiated helping NET staff record court statements of survivors of GBV. In 2008 people related to the judiciary have referred women survivors of GBV to NET’s shelter home also for the purpose of re-integration. Aiming to train higher police officials in capacity building is a positive step.

It is important to identify that alliance is an active dynamic partnership which needs to be maintained throughout the project’s tenure. In this objective it is also important to differentiate between alliance and a consultative arrangement. As seen in the police example above, it seems to be more as a consultative arrangement where officials are invited and they attend the sessions. No concrete steps have been taken for collaborative alliance that can sustain for project tenure. The main objective of the trainings has been to create awareness amongst the police officials whereas the participants should be aligned tighter to support the cause.

**Recommendations**

Mera Ghar project has been successful in making linkages with the government and other stakeholders. However, NET also needs to focus on programme level linkages which remains neglected. This approach will help Mera Ghar project with an ideal condition in which many organizations are working on the same issue of curbing GBV in KPK region.

Actions must be taken to keep the existing collaborative alliance sustainable on more frequent basis. To increase the linkage with POs and concrete results, they should be encouraged to work collectively with other GBV programmes that are carried out in the region.
A detailed follow up of the trainings with police and other statutory agencies needs to be devised. The follow up of these trainings with linkages is relatively weak as pointed out less forms were send back to NET in previous year follow up mechanism.
Chapter 4: Networking through advocacy and lobbying
Chapter 4: Networking through advocacy and lobbying

Since its initiation NET has attempted to take actions through which it can perform successful advocacy and lobbying in Mera Ghar project. This result of NET in the Mera Ghar project extracted from the project proposal is that ‘Advocacy Networks, working groups are proactively involved in lobbying for improved legislative’.

DAGs as an advocacy tool have been a step in the right direction especially to involve stakeholders in the aim to safeguard women against GBV. Lobbying techniques have been implemented to some extent by NET to present the ‘Women Trafficking Bill’ in the National Assembly Secretariat in 2010.

As mentioned earlier, DAG has been formed in different cities of KPK, mostly where POs of NET are operating. The aim is to evaluate the effective involvement of advocacy networks whose involvement has also helped in lobbying for enhanced legislative framework protecting women from GBV. A clear distinction between advocacy and lobbying also needs to be discussed.

The stated aim of NET with the formation of DAGs is to raise issue of GBV in the existing Human Right networks in KPK and to get the concerned people involved to lobby for a legislative framework benefiting women affected by GBV. Zero tolerance for GBV is something that will come with the enhanced legislative framework. The chapter will acknowledge NET on working groups to review and analyze existing laws protecting women and developing guidelines to register cases of GBV. It is necessary to follow-up on the implementation of guidelines at local police stations through project staff and district partners as an indicator of the success of the project.

In order to evaluate all the components of the objective, the consultant has formed a framework shown below that will help us analyze and describe the actions that led to positive change in the lives of survivors.
Advocacy Networks, working groups are proactively involved in lobbying for improved legislative protection.

Were they involved?
Nature of involvement?
Techniques and tools used

Lobbying or advocacy
Lobbying techniques, if any?
Allies and Adversaries?

---
23 Extracted from NET/Trocaire Project proposal
The DAGs and working groups have been working together to support the legislative framework for prevention of GBV. Reactivating DAGs directly by the NET staff is a revised strategy adopted by NET as opposed to previous strategy where POs were responsible for proactive involvement of DAG.

DAGs were first formed during the pilot phase of the Women Trafficking Project (WTP) in 2007. In the light of a successful end to WTP, NET has decided to reconstitute the existing forum, which envisages media officials, lawyers, educationalists, civil society organizations, local government representatives and religious leaders. These members of the DAG support the project activities at the community level.

In order to involve DAG members, district local communities and POs with a sense of ownership, it is imperative to differentiate between advocacy and lobbying for a similar cause regarding protection of women from GBV.

Although most people use the words ‘advocacy’ and ‘lobbying’ interchangeably, there is a distinction between the two terms. When nonprofit organizations advocate on their own behalf, they seek to affect some aspect of society, whether they appeal to individuals about their behavior, employers about their rules, or the government about its laws. NET is performing advocacy with its members and also with support of partner organizations in different cities of KPK. However, it is proposed that more profound and sustained efforts for lobbying would have to be made before this objective is achieved.

**District Advocacy Groups (DAGs)**

DAGs have been formed by NET in various districts to support its theme in mobilizing the community to form further support groups at district level. DAGs advocate for support in design, preparations and implementation of campaigns against GBV. This is an advocacy tool used by NET in advocating and the lobbying for its objective at district and provincial levels.

NET is presently advocating its project theme through DAG meetings once every month. DAG members also support lobbying for the enhanced legislative framework for the NET theme.

In the past NET has attended various National Advocacy Forums to strengthen its alliance at local and national levels. Some forums include Community Appraisal and Protection of Human Rights, Dost Foundation and Women Crisis Center. This ensures the presence of NET by meeting other organizations with similar interests.

First meeting was held on November 15th, 2008 in which Haripur’s DAG was formed with the support of district partner, Pakistan Hoslamand Khwateen Network (PHKN). 16 DAG members attended to this meeting. Similarly, a DAG meeting was arranged in Mardan to reconstitute for DAG for Mardan, which carries immense importance due to high rate of women trafficking in
this city according to the project reports. The latest Mardan DAG meeting was held in 2010 illustrated later in the chapter.

Presently, there is one coordinator who acts as the focal person for DAG members from various districts and keeps them posted about upcoming meetings and events. The DAG coordinator is available at the head office of the NET in Peshawar.

**Proactive involvement against GBV**

It is vital to comprehend that majority of the DAGs were formed during previous projects. With the initiation of the new phase in 2008, DAG structure in terms of membership has been reviewed and more members are included on board. The involvement of the DAG members in this project was assured and made more powerful by the conceptual understanding of the theme of the project with their role in prevention and response to GBV.

The very first one day training of the consultative workshop was organized at Nowshera on December 3rd, 2008 with the support of partner organizations. A total of 11 participants attended this training from the categories of DAG members. Later that year a DAG training was held in December 2008 in Swabi in which the local government representatives showed commitment to move a resolution in the District Assembly on issues regarding GBV.

The suggestions of DAG members were also taken at each meeting which later contributed in the advocacy strategy for the districts. A list of proposed activities was also formed which will help in the formation of a bigger network to curb GBV from the society.

The nature of involvement of the DAG members as a group is as follows:

- Support of the client
- Support in follow-up
- Case management and referral
- Participate in the campaign design and implementation
- Advocate with local government representatives and Dist. Government

The nature of the involvement of the DAG members is diverse. The media personnel related to print media from the DAG often advocate for this cause through newspaper articles and columns related to GBV. The importance of Nikah registration is emphasised through media and awareness is given regarding the filling of the form and women rights. The journalists write in their articles against selling of brides in the country, particularly in KPK in order to support the legislative framework supporting the prevention. The Ulemas which are DAG members show their involvement in sermons during congregations and through Khutbas. The lawyers attempt to focus on the “Women Trafficking Bill” and advocate against GBV. As mentioned earlier the lawyers have also given referral cases to NET. The lawyers also provide free legal aid to women

---

24 15 Child Brides used to settle Pakistan Feud. Available at: [http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/jun/05/pakistan.humanrights](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/jun/05/pakistan.humanrights)
who have been survivor of GBV. It is stated in the progress reports of 2009 that trainings were
given to Jirga members to be neutral and not biased when a case is presented regarding gender
violence. The local government representatives attempt to focus on lobbying and promote the
idea of protecting women from GBV in the KPK communities.

DAG Mardan has referred almost 26 cases. Sea Forum is new PO of NET and has referred five
cases to District Alliance, Nowshera in 2010.

The weakness of DAG is the poor capacity of participation in some districts. A good example of
this will be the city of Haripur, from where the majority of the DAG forms have been returned.
The capacity of the group participants points once again at the awareness raising sessions. If the
society is not made aware of GBV then they will not show motivation to participate in DAG also.

In Mardan and Swabi, no form was returned but in Nowshera one DAG form was returned. It is
important to improve the capacity of the DAG members so that advocacy can be done
efficiently. Low level of awareness means that few members are active and are involved in
supporting their community from domestic violence and referring the severe cases to NET.

Another weakness pointed out is the lack of communication between the PO, DAG and NET. This
was shared by participants in the Swabi and Mardan meeting as well. 25 Telephonic
communication was suggested so that all POs and NET could stay in continuous interaction with
daily updates.

The duties of DAG members are explained to the participants in the meeting which later
supports NET in achieving its objective. DAG meetings usually take place in the five main
districts of the province.

On average there are 20-25 participants who come to the DAG meeting and these members are
from various backgrounds which supports the objective of women survivors of GBV claiming a
place in the KPK communities. Participants from DAG represent media, lawyers, local
representatives and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) members.

However, tools of advocacy have not been identified in the proceedings of NET. The work of
DAGs has been effective to a certain extent; it also created an echo chamber in the 4 cities
regarding legislative framework protecting women from GBV.

As a result of advocacy by the DAG members and the partner organizations, the community has
given referral cases to the organization.

There is also more awareness of women rights that continues to increase in the region. The
awareness of written documentation regarding ‘Nikah form’ (marriage) has also been an
advantage promoted through advocacy.

25 PR June, 2010 pg 4. DAG review
Lobbying

In lobbying, the very first step is to identify the allies of NET to prevent weak lobbying. It refers specifically to advocacy efforts that attempt to influence legislation. This distinction is helpful and should be kept in mind because it means that laws limiting the lobbying done by nonprofit organizations do not govern other advocacy activities.

In the case of the NET/Trocaire project proposal, objective aiming at prevention of GBV, lobbying will attempt to influence legislation at the provincial and state level. On the other hand, advocacy is a much broader range of activities which may or may not include lobbying and is most effective when done on an ongoing basis over a period of time.

There are examples of successful lobbying on numerous occasions since 2007 where direct lobbying has been performed by NET to put effective pressure on local government. The local government representatives and institutions have been lobbied to minimize immoral practices in KPK and a “Women Trafficking Bill“ which has not been passed yet but has been presented in the National Assembly. The bill is an indicator of successful lobbying by the NET and this will be further analyzed below. NET has followed the attributes below:

- Stay informed of pending legislation
- Coordinate efforts with others for greater impact
- Networking with like minded organizations and allies

This bill is an example of attributes above which was drafted by NET and the consent of all stakeholders to spotlight women trafficking in KPK. The bill was drafted in collaboration with its stakeholders aiming to end bride purchase and other immoral practices in the province. The bill condemns such actions and discourages the bride sale to various provinces. At present the Bill is present in the National Assembly. The grassroots lobbying techniques have been used by NET since 2008.

Recommendations

The difference between advocacy and lobbying must be emphasized on in the capacity building trainings of POs and DAG forums. Advocacy must be initiated at household level as that is the place where the first step of empowerment takes place.

There is a strong need to make good use of the Radio programmes. Presently, radio programmes are not following a pattern and are mostly based on sporadic planning. More emphasis should be given to the interventions made by NET and how this project is bringing a change in the lives of the survivors of GBV.

Evidence based advocacy should be used in radio programs which will also help in mobilizing the community in the Mera Ghar project. The survivor cases can be utilized in their benefit by inviting them to radio stations and conversing during the program.

Advocacy through radio programmes require timely follow up which is imperative to calculate the impact gauged. The broadcast should also invite feedback from the callers and their concern regarding GBV in operative districts especially.
Chapter 5: GBV Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
Chapter 5: GBV Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

The outcomes of this important objective are limited. However they are steadily moving towards the fulfillment of this important objective. Some of the components of the M&E system are in place, i.e. documentation and research. This result of NET states regarding ‘GBV Monitoring and Evaluation systems are in Place, documenting and generating data for research.’

Research and documentation has provided the organization with a baseline for development of M&E systems. This is one of the benefits that the organization got from documenting their interventions.

Research studies and surveys in this regard have also helped in raising the awareness level of the community that the organization is working with. Another unanticipated benefit as identified in previous chapters, is that police and other organizations working in the area are referring legal as well as other cases to NET, which is not only increasing the goodwill of the organization but is also helping to limit Gender Based Violence.

The Structure Review Process for evaluation is also used by the organization with the help of their partner organizations, police and the local government.

The aim of this chapter is to evaluate the monitoring and evaluation systems in place, as claimed by NET. By developing a framework, we have tried to evaluate the said objective by breaking it down into different components. This will not only help us with the evaluation, but will also make the objective clearer for understanding.
GBV Monitoring and Evaluation systems are in Place, documenting and generating data for research.

How are they developed?
Are they in place

Usefulness of the M&E Systems and results generated, if any?

Evidence of Documentation

Provision for using this research

Extracted from Project Proposal of NET/Trocaire
Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as a project progresses. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project or organization. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It helps to keep the work on track, and can let management know when things are going wrong. If done properly, it is an invaluable tool for good management, and it provides a useful base for evaluation. \(^{28}\)

Evaluation is the comparison of the actual project impact with the agreed strategic plans. It looks at what you set out to do, at what you have accomplished, and how you accomplished it. It can be formative (taking place during the life of a project or an organization, with the intention of improving the strategy or way of functioning of the project or organization). It can also be summative (drawing lessons from a completed project or an organization that is no longer functioning). What monitoring and evaluation \(^{29}\) have in common is that they are geared towards learning from what you are doing and how you are doing it, by focusing on:

- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Impact

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of development activities provides government officials, development managers, and civil society with better means for learning from past experiences, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources, and demonstrating results as a part of the accountability to key stakeholders. \(^{30}\)

NET organized an internal M&E workshop on March 30\(^{th}\) to 31\(^{st}\), 2009. The main aim of this workshop was to develop an understanding of M&E systems and its relevance to the development sector. According to the progress report of January-June 2009, this workshop helped NET and its staff in developing an understanding of the M&E systems and also led to the hiring of an M&E officer.

According to the latest progress report, i.e. January-June 2010, NET has now hired a full time M&E officer along with an advocacy expert. Both are helping to develop proper M&E systems. Work on a website is also underway. Prior to this NET used to hire individual consultants for this job. However, Structure review process, such as Non-directive interviewing, group facilitation, field observation, note-taking, and basic statistical skills were in place. But these methods are considered less valuable, reliable, and credible compared to other M&E systems. \(^{31}\)

Follow-ups have also been conducted. For instance, in the latest progress report, it is revealed that 104 follow-ups were conducted between January and June of 2010, out of which 89 were

---


\(^{29}\) ibid


telephonic and 15 were physical visits. A 69.68 % increase was recorded as compared to 67 follow-ups conducted in the previous quarter.

Although, a lot of activity is underway, but still there is a lot of room for improvement. Identification of Performance indicators would help NET in mapping the performance that will help them in developing an early warning system, which is considered important for corrective action.

Several days of training are recommended to develop skills for defining practical indicators. Data collection, analysis and reporting skills and management information system (MIS) skills are required to implement performance monitoring systems. 32

**Documentation**

After reviewing the data provided by NET along with psychosocial files (Annexure D) and after conducting field surveys, it was revealed that this organization has been documenting the information since the inception of this project.

Detailed accounts of women and children, registered and discharged are available. For instance, in the latest progress report, i.e. from January to June of 2010, it is revealed that a total of 347 women and 314 children were registered in the shelter home, out of which 341 women and 334 children were discharged. Apart from this, detailed accounts of activities undertaken for psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors are also available. For instance, between January and June 2010, a total of 79 educational sessions were conducted out of which 55 were meant for psychosocial rehabilitation and 24 were religious sessions.

Detailed accounts of legal cases registered directly or referred to NET are also available. Between July 2008 and December 2009, a total of 334 legal cases were registered with NET, out of which 181 were resolved, while 153 were active. Peshawar was on the top, from where 134 cases were referred.

Documentation is an important part of the M&E systems, because it provides the baseline for evaluation and also helps in the identification of performance indicators. NET has sufficient documented proof of the interventions made in this regard. However, there is a strong need to improve the documentation procedures, because certain irregularities were found in the serial registration numbers and arrangement of the registration forms for female survivors.

Documentation can also help, if the organization is conducting an internal evaluation. Internal evaluations are important, because before going into the mainstream, it can help the organization to identify their mistakes and learn from them. After learning from the mistakes the organization can make changes accordingly or avoid the loopholes in the future.

32 ibid
NET needs to improve the overall documentation process and if possible develop a Management Information System (MIS). This will allow them to manage their data in an efficient manner and will also increase the authenticity of the data. MIS would also help evaluating and monitoring the Mera Ghar Project.

**Research**

Research is considered an integral part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems, because it helps in providing a baseline upon which the rest of the systems are based.

Data provided by NET also contains two research studies that are extensive in their scope and has helped the organization to build its capacity and the baseline for the interventions made to help the survivors of violence.

Gender Based Violence GBV is not just limited to women but also includes men. However, this terminology is widely used to portray women based violence. This distinction needs to be addressed, especially in relation to the survivors of violence that are catered by the shelter home managed by NET. Most of the survivors that are provided assistance are women and children that accompany them.

“Brides for Sale-Trafficking Nexus at a Glance 2007” is a study conducted by NET and Swabi Behbud Rabta Council (SBRC). In this study a correlation between trafficking and the customary bride price was clearly established. The study revealed that the internal trafficking of Pashtun girls is a bitter reality and not just a myth. It is revealed that the significant characteristics of survivors are more targeted particularly in relation to their age-group, education and socio-economic status.

According to the research document the main purpose of this trade is sex and labor. The predominant clientele comes from Punjab but other provinces are also involved, but in a relatively lesser proportion. The study also revealed that the client’s age is not a significant causal factor as it usually ranges between twenty to sixty years of age.

NET also conducted a KAP study of Gender Based Violence with the help of its partner organizations. The study revealed that people were largely unaware and ignorant of gender dynamics. People are usually entangled to maintain social norms and try to perpetuate stereotype thinking, therefore accept and award higher a status to men.

The study/survey also revealed that partner organizations, media and local government officials are more aware than the rest of the groups, based on a higher score. Focus Group Discussions were also conducted, which revealed that people can identify the reasons for Gender Based Violence. However their knowledge about the whole phenomenon is insufficient.
These two research studies can help NET develop an affective baseline for their future plans. This will be a great step forward in developing affective monitoring and evaluation systems as well.

These research studies have also provided NET with a framework on which all of their future activities would be based. This will also increase the authenticity of the work conducted by the organization so far. Continuous research also allows an opportunity to fill the loopholes that exist and if interventions are made accordingly the overall working of the organization can improve many folds.

After reviewing the documents and data received from NET and with the help of a series of visits conducted with the purpose of evaluation, we have come to conclude that the Monitoring and Evaluation systems, as claimed by the organization, are not well developed. However, the organization is aware of this severe gap and has taken important steps to fill it. The organization with the help of its partner organizations and the local government has conducted two important research studies to support their work and this step describes the intentions of NET for the future. Research studies always provide a baseline for the overall operations and a framework for an organization. Two research studies that are mentioned in this chapter are quite elaborate and explain the reasons of GBV, particularly from the point of view of women. NET however needs to change their focus and must therefore replace the term “Gender” with “Women”, to make things clearer. The organization is working to develop the basic system including the Management Information system (MIS). However, there is a long way to go before these systems are fully operational.

**Recommendations**

There is a strong need to develop a Monitoring as well as an Evaluation system. This will help the organization to fill the loopholes that existed in the past.
Conclusion

The Mera Ghar project team remains highly skilled and continues to work with a lot of courage against GBV in the KPK region. The mobilization of the community in the project has been done at a constant speed and much effectively. The awareness raising sessions and multipliers of word of mouth have helped greatly in the cause. An example of this is the cab drivers of the local shelter home area who know about Mera Ghar project. These cab drivers have also lead survivors to the shelter home. Through frequent seminars more and more people continue to know about the services being provided by Mera Ghar project. However, it is also important that men of the region must be mobilized effectively. Replica of women groups need to be formed such as male groups which will play a vital role in advocating GBV at grass root level in houses.

Self motivation also tends to play a vital role in Mera Ghar project. The project team is not being compensated for the amount of high risk faced in a weaponized society but still they continue to give their one hundred percent in efforts to fight against GBV. The services being rendered by the Mera Ghar project team are encouraged by the survivors and also the locals of the community. Especially women prove to be effective multipliers in the community and are helping to spread word against GBV. The awareness raising sessions in the community has encouraged the people to spread the word of mouth and functions of NET.

During the field visits to shelter home and POs, mostly feedback was directed towards personal grudge and arguments within family that resulted in violence on women. This violence is carried out by either the husband or the family. Some survivors also lamented that they were abused since long time. The husband’s family as well as their own had not left the survivor with any choice but to escape. Majority of the cases in the KPK region originate from the same rationale. This is the reason why the violence takes place on the women who are subject to a male dominated society. Such a situation gives rise to the rationale leading to women empowerment. There is a dire need to empower women as at present they are very dependent on the male of the house. Some dependency on the male of the household is understandable culturally. However, being dependant on the male for even food is not appropriate.

This dilemma makes the relation between husband and wife complicated. It also makes it imperative that the Mera Ghar project objective regarding vocational training must be increased at a huge scale. This will help such women become independent and they will not rely on the shelter home or their families for basic necessities of life. Once they are empowered where they can make a living for themselves, it will help them to make their own decision and face the consequences. This is also the real meaning of empowerment as it just does not mean ‘participation by the women’. This empowerment will help Mera Ghar project to not only deliver the services they are providing to the survivors but also lift the so called ‘daughter burden’ in KPK.
Conclusion

Coordination and linkage remains an effective component of NET in Mera Ghar project. The platform that has been formulated over the recent years has been a result of NET linkage with POs. Enhanced collaboration with statutory agencies is also worthy of appreciation. This platform continues to increase through more awareness raising sessions and multipliers in the KPK region. However the work and services provided by NET must be increased also. The platform is massive for stance against GBV and can be utilized for numerous purposes. This opportunity must be utilized in the KPK region where violence against women is a serious issue.

Another component of the Mera Ghar project needs to be brought under the limelight. This is the crystal clear differentiation between lobbying and advocacy. These two terms seem to have a very thin line between them so it is vital to demarcate. Advocacy in relation to GBV must be done from grass root level. This must be initiated from the house and within family. On the other hand lobbying must be done at district and provincial level to urge the officials towards the project objective. Successful lobbying has various techniques that need to be utilized.

The huge platform produced by NET operations in the KPK region must now be utilized most effectively in coming years. The Mera Ghar project sustainability must be focused upon as well. The survivors must be empowered to a level which allows them to quit dependency on others to make decisions. The capacity of survivors must be enhanced to a level where they can perform activity and earn the basic necessities of life. This will allow them to make their own decisions and will not have to listen to their husbands and obey all orders.