



Society for Empowering Human Resources
SEHER



Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW) Project,
Balochistan
Baseline Survey Analysis Report
April 2005



Submitted to: Oxfam Head office, Islamabad

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ACRONYMS

SEHER	Society for Empowering Human Resources
BLS	Baseline Survey
SHO	Station House Officer
NGO	Non-Government Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
VAW	Violence Against Women
EVAW	End Violence Against Women
Distt.	District

Acknowledgement

SEHER extends its heartfelt thanks to all those who were directly or indirectly in accomplishment of Base Line Survey to understand the level and intensity of Violence Against Women in Sibi. It is had to thank each and every individual and institution by name; however, there are some individuals and institution which deserves to be thanked by intimation. First and for most SEHER is highly thankful to Oxfam GB-Pakistan for providing the opportunity to conduct the Base Line Survey on Violence Against Women situation in Sibi. Without Oxfam GB-Pakistan financial support SEHER would have not been able to conduct this survey. SEHER really acknowledges the Oxfam GB-Pakistan's valuable contribution which generated a tremendous individual as well as institutional learning.

SEHER is also thankful to Ms. Palwasha Jalazai, Ms. Yasmeen Lehri, Mr. Abdul Wajid and Abdullah Baloch of SEHER's Board of Directors who have guided and provided continuous technical and intellectual support to the survey team which enabled them to accomplish such a challenging task. SEHER is also thankful to Ms. Naseem Shareen who have encouraged and extended her continuous institutional support to combat with such a complex issue. SEHER acknowledges and appreciates the commitment, hardship and activism of its survey them who made it possible to complete this survey.

Last but not least SEHER's special thanks go to the respondents from communities, NGOs, CBOs, Police, Judiciary, Bar Association who gave us their precious time to conduct Baseline Survey and enabled us to complete the survey.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Violence as act is increasing in the societies, effects the human beings in general and vulnerable segments i.e. women, children and minorities. Violence is also growing in Pakistani society, particularly against women in the name of culture, tradition, honor and religion.

Although Violence Against Women is wide spread in the country and incidents are being reported from each corner of the country, but there are some geographical areas where the number and intensity is much more. This geographical area is situated in the surroundings where all four provinces boundaries touches Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Sibi, Jhal Magsi, Khuzdar districts, in Balochistan, Shadadkot, Jackobabad, Sukkur, and Dadu in Sindh, Bahawalpur, TaheemYar Khan, and Sadiquabad in Punjab and Dera Ismail Khan, Banu, etc. in NWFP. Oxfam GB demarked the region where Violence Against Women prevails the most and finalized the project on Ending Violence Against Women in all four provinces primarily focused on the mentioned above region. One of the those partners in SEHER, which is striving for Ending Violence Against Women in Sibi District.

For Ending/ Eliminating/ reducing/ minimizing the Violence, it is prerequisite to have the existing level measurement, which could be compared with the results of the after intervention level, in this regard conducted Base Line Survey (BLS) in Sibi district to gage the quantum and intensity of the Violence Against Women.

This report provides an outcome of the Base Line Survey (BLS), also provides a layout for measurement of changes in beliefs, attitudes and practices of the target groups, it may also lead SEHER and Oxfam GB to plan a suitable strategy to achieve the objective of “Ending Violence Against Women” more historically. This report further elaborates the existing attitudes of different categories like representatives from High/ session courts, Lawyers/ Judges, NGO/ CBOs District Police/ Union Council SHO/ Tehsildar, members/ Head of household (Male and female) towards women status and women issues. Apart from comparison of attitude of the different stakeholders regarding women, it may also be reference document for other development organization which are interested in the same issue.

SCOPE OF WORK

After various consultative meetings with community development officers and local government representatives, reviews the maps, data and other documentation SEHER decided to focus Tehsil Sibi for Base Line Survey. Further the process is narrow downed to 13 villages/ locations where 864 respondents were interviewed.

This report analyzed the data out of 880 surveyed forms. The following table shows categories, number of respondents and locations:

Category of Respondents	Location	No. of Respondents	
High/ Session Courts/ Judges, lawyers	Sibi	9	
Distt. Police/ Union C/ SHO, Tehsildar	Sibi	42	
NGO/ CBO	Sibi	10	
Household Male/ Female	Locations¹		Number of Respondents
	1	Cachad	80
	2	MalGashgori	71
	3	Allah Abad	110
	4	Raza Maachi	78
	5	Usmani	70
	6	Looni	146
	7	Khosa Abad	78
	8	Chandia	84
	9	Bakhra	78
	10	Karak	72
	11	Aziz Shaheed	38
	12	Shundzai	60
	13	Godhi Mohallah	40

Approach and Methodology:

¹ The bold locations are SEHER's group member villages/ locations.

Scientific analysis of the survey depends on the systematically collected information. To achieve this purpose, quantitative and qualitative methods were used while following participatory and learning-centered approaches to objectively assess physical interventions, practices and the IMPACT of culture and religious influences. Since investigating socio-cultural aspects of human behavior do not easily lend themselves to quantifiable measurement, qualitative methods and tools, to enrich some hard data, were particularly employed to ensure multi-dimensionality of information required for the BLS. While LOOK, LISTEN, and LEARN remained the key principal throughout the survey. From each category, questions have been taken for further analysis and have been discussed in detail, where hard data with its explanation as an analysis is provided in this report separately.

Key steps in Conducting Survey and Analysis:

Training of BLS Teams:

Teams were given three days specified training in which their concepts were made clear for a qualitative as well as quantitative survey purposes. The team that conducted the survey consisted of a 2 male and 2 female. Focused villages for intervention were mapped out considering the diversity in district Sibi. All five SEHER's focused villages were made part of the Baseline Survey. As these five villages/ locations have already been chosen to be sensitized on this issue, and comparison of these five villages/ locations with the non-member group villages will be something to analyze whether how much the adapted strategy worked.

Categorization of Respondents

Violence is generic theme and affects everyone in the society therefore it is thought appropriate to have diversified respondents.

1. Rep. of High/ Session Courts
2. Judges/ Lawyers
3. Distt. Police/ Union Council/ SHO and Tehsildar
4. Rep. of NGO/ CBOs
5. Ordinary community members (male and female)
6. Head of the households.

Surveyed Respondents at a Glance:

Being diversified respondents, one may find diversified, even in some cases contradictory outcomes of the BLS, which must be linked with its diversification in the respondents instead of considering it contradictory with each other. Purposefully its is designed to have such diversified group so to have different level and different socio-political opinions regarding Violence Against Women issue and Women status. Vision behind this thinking was/ is that this diversification in respondents may help us to hve a general opinion as well as holistic approach and appropriate strategy EVAW in more systematic and scientific manners.

HoH survey had extreme focus on women respondents because not only their opinion is important but also that they meant to be the ones how would be victim.

Total 864 respondents from all 6 categories are interviewed in BLS, detail of the surveyed area, number of people, and categories are as under:

Survey Type	Location			Total
High/ Session Courts/ Judges, lawyers	Sibi Tehsil			9
Distt. Police/ Union C/ SHO, Tehsildar	Sibi Tehsil			42
NGO/ CBO	Sibi Tehsil			10
Household Male/ Female	Location	M	F	Total
	1- Cachad Village	40	40	80
	2- MalGashgori Village	43	28	71
	3- Allah Abad Village	52	58	110
	4- Raza Maachi Village	38	40	78
	5- Usmani Village	38	32	70
	6- Looni Village	72	74	146
	7- Khosa Abad Village	40	38	78
	8- Chandia Village	43	41	84
	9- Bakhra Village	40	38	78
	10- Karak Village	43	29	72
	11- Aziz Shaheed Village	38	NIL	38

	12- Shundzai Village	30	30	60
	13- Godhi Mohallah Village	20	20	40
	Total	537	468	1,005
Grand Total				1,066

PROGAM DESCRIPTION

a. Oxfam's Institutional Focus:

Oxfam GB is a charity organization registered in the United Kingdom and Ireland. It receives money from donations made by members of the public and from a variety of organizations including large donors such as Department For International Development (DFID) of the British Government, the European Union and agencies of the United Nations.

Oxfam GB works with others for addressing the poverty, inequality, marginalization and Gender issues. It ensures that donations which it receives from individuals and organizations are spent in an effective way, and in line with all the laws and regulations of the respective country. It also ensures that all funds are used in accordance with Oxfam's mission, purposes, and belief throughout the world.

b. SEHER's Institutional Focus:

SEHER is right based organization, strives for empowerment of the most vulnerable segments of society i.e. women and children. SEHER opts multidimensional approach to address the children and women issues, including Violence Against Women issue, in this regards SEHER developed partnership with Oxfam-GB to play its role in Ending Violence Against Women.

Aim and Objectives of the EVAW Project:

Aim:

Ending Gender Based Discrimination and Violence Against Women (EVAW) in district Khuzdar/ Sibi.

Specific Objectives:

- I. To reduce social, economic and political discrimination of women

- II. Promoting and protecting human rights with special focus on women rights
- III. Extending support to the survivors in term of legal aid, legal advice, bailing out
- IV. Using various means for advocating women issues and rights especially Karo Kari
- V. Investigating and documenting case studies related to VAW
- VI. Sensitizing support system such as police, judiciary, lawyers and media to play their role in EVAW
- VII. Linkages building with other CSOs and Alliances to address the EVAW agenda at large scale.

Tools for investigating the context:

Following are few investigative and analytical tools used in BLS:

a). Household Questionnaire:

Standard Questionnaire was developed pre-tested and used through structured interviews with head of the Household (male and female) to measure their present status of attitude towards the issue of Violence Against Women questionnaires were also shared with Oxfam-GB local office and their feed back is also incorporated in the questionnaires.

b). Questions for Multiple Stakeholders/ Deptts:

Four other types of questionnaires were developed to interview different categories of the BLS. The purpose was to gage the existing level and attitude of the all those who have in a one way or the other links or influence on lives of violence victim.

c). Transit Walk (systematic Walkabout):

To ensure the qualitative and multi-dimensional dynamics of the violence issue team spent sufficient time walking across the targeted areas/ villages and observed the physical context for further analysis. Team also encouraged informal and spontaneous conversation with children, school teacher, Molvi and others in surroundings to have information of almost all aspects of the issue.

Analysis of Respondent's responses:

1. Household Survey:

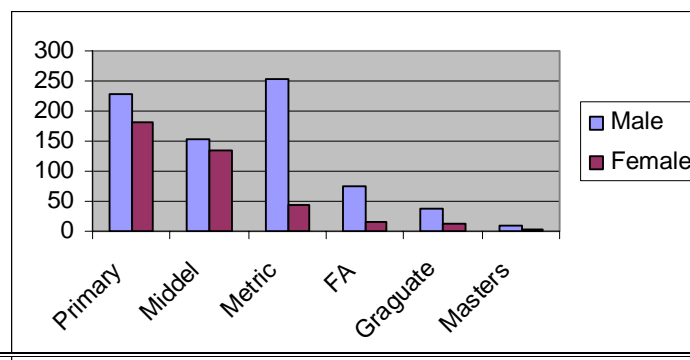
First and for most area, which was given more importance in the BLS was HoH. HoH is the element which is playing the role of the **“Cattles and effect”** both at the same time. In many more cases it is source, generates and perpetuates Violence Against Women, while in some cases it observes the effects and impacts of surrounding society violence and gradually acts in these lines, Therefore, this primary unit is indispensable to be more and more focused. Keeping this in mind the predominant numbers of respondents are taken from this category.

1.1 Level of education at HoH level:

Surprisingly at primary and middle level, the educational level of female was found to be encouraging, where an average of 54% male and 46% female were educated at primary level. Although there was sharp drop out in female but it was almost more than double in middle level (after primary level). Following resources have been told by the participants:

- i. Women are not earning members of the family, therefore, there is no need to invest more on them.
- ii. Religious and tribal misconception, which education would make the women disobedient.
- iii. Due to poverty, it is not possible for parents to hire vehicle for pick and drop because in most cases middle and high schools don't exist in the vicinity.
- iv. No jobs are available for the educated boys, what would be the future of educated girls, it is better not to educate them.
- v. There is no need to have heavy investment on girls in terms of educating them because she would be married and would be part of another family.

Following table exhibits the level and disparity between male and female observed from the overall HoH survey forms in table form and education in the surveyed area.

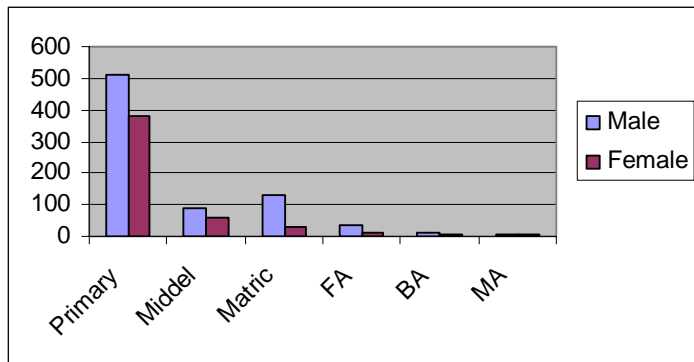


1.1.2 Members of HoH presently studying (comparison of girls/ boys at all level till Masters):

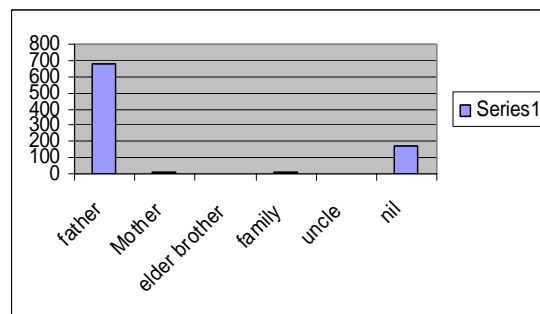
BLS also focused the situation that presently how many members are studying particularly the girls and boys. Same discriminatory attitude is visible for girls to continue their education after primary classes. More or less, the mentioned above five reasons were given for their potential drop out. Following graph shows members of family both male and female who are attending the school education institute:

1.1.3 Decision regarding sending children male/ female) to schools:

Decision making at house level is complex and broad area, but just to have pattern of decision making at House Hold level, very simple and non-sensitive question is asked that who decides whether the child would be enrolled in the school or not.



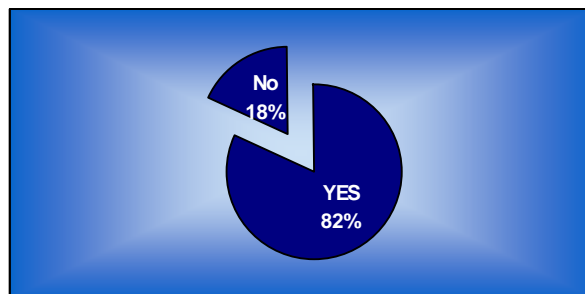
Analysis of the responses shows that predominantly father takes the decision and mother has a least say in this respect. One can deeply understand the pattern of major as well as the sensitive decision, where least and insensitive decision of sending a child to schools is being taken by fathers, while only 0.80% mother remained involved in child education decision. Following graph may explain the trends more explicitly.



Mentioned above figures and graph clearly shows the male dominated society and virtual power in the hands of male. This clearly exhibits that women are virtually out of any decision making no matter it is sensitive or insensitive, strategic or non-strategic and minor or major.

1.1.4 **Girl child is encouraged to attend school?**

82% of the responded were positive to encourage their girl child to attend the school, while only 18% respondents showed their reservation in sending their children to schools. Overall it revealed that the majority believes in providing proper and formal education to their girl child. Following may explain the responses in a better way:

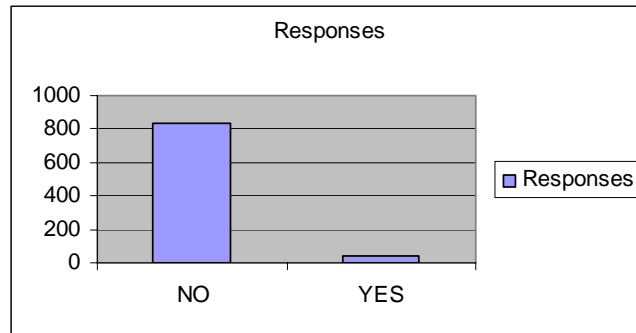


Although mentioned above figure and pie chart shows that predominantly the respondents wants and encourages their girl child to attend the school. But this might be due to the nature of question being asked or due to construction of question in isolation. If we just make the co relationship of this question with questions of 1.1 and 1.1.2 the result of the question may not be that positive, which clearly shows that this predominant encouragement is up till only initial classes of poor that matter only up till primary level.

1.1.5 **Availability of vocational training at village/ Tehsil level?**

Only 5.23% respondent knew of vocational facility in their areas and less than half out of it were only participating in one or the other way in these facility/ center. 94.77% respondents have never been to any vocational center; either were unaware of the concept or were believing that there is no vocational training facility available in

their village or Tehsil. It was observed that in some cases even if vocational training center was available in the village/ area, does not mean that everyone would know about it, so in result, all of them will never be benefiting from such facilities due to lack of information.

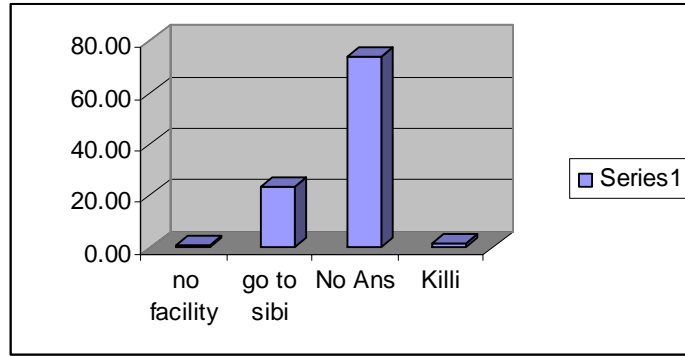


Vocational training should not be seen a simple activity which enhances any skill of the women. It really ensures the mobility of the women which really crucial in women empowerment. There centers also provide opportunity to the women to share with each others and generate experiential learning. Last but not least it enables the women to earn which is essential step in the empowerment of women. While empowerment is of the women is only tool which can End Violence Against Women.

One has to understand that 5.23% of women who knew about the vocational training facility/ center out of which less than half were in one way or the other participating or had any link or connection with these centers are also from some of the semi urban areas like Godhi Mohallah and Aziz Shaheed Colony, rest of the BLS area virtually lack the opportunity.

2. Health Facility and usage

Health is one of the indications, which determines the level, status and empowerment or for that matter disempowerment of the women. Only 1.5% respondents answered that they have the opportunity of health treatment in their area/ village. One can understand the level of ignorance that 80% women respondents were unaware, whether any health facility exists in the area/ village or not. Following Graph may explain the trends of responses in better way.



Opportunity to have health treatment has the social and political decision making direction, instead of only physical well being. It does not only determines the status of women in the family but also exhibits her role and importance at her family level affairs and decision making.

Mentioned above graph and figures clearly shows that women have less or no status and importance at their family level. One has to understand very important dimension of the response i.e. 1.5% respondents who answered that they have the opportunity in their area/ villages is also blurred in the BLS Godhi Mohallah and Aziz Shaheed Mohaallah were also included which area situated in sub-urban areas of the Sibi, where consciousness level as as the availability of services might be more in access. But still the figure is as lower as 1.5%. Second dimension is response of the respondents about going to Sibi for their treatment. Word treatment is generic word, its unpacking revealed that almost in all cases women have been taken to the Sibi for treatment, when the delivery was complicated and realized that it is beyond the control of Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA).

Further more it is also came out from the probing that in many more cases women have been to the hospital/ doctors in Sibi but not for their own treatment, either they were accompanying the male members of the family for caring the child to be treated or with any adult mostly male but in some cases old women i.e. mother, mother in law etc. But they were generically responding that they go to Sibi for treatment.

2.1 Vaccinations for children:

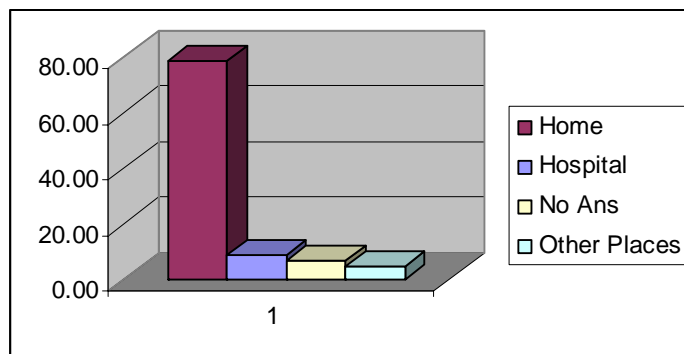
94.09% of the families responded that they do get their children vaccinated and believe strongly in prevention than treatment. This trend found to be encouraging and shows their first-rate knowledge and practice of health preventions. On thing might be very much contributed in their first rate knowledge is UNICEF’s efforts. Sibi is UNICEF’s one of the focused districts. UNICEF is running campaign on polio in the district. UNICEF is also supporting and facilitating EPI in vaccination due to which it is really possible that such a huge number of respondents have vaccinated their children and have very positive response that they prefer prevention than treatment. Secondly it is also to bear in the mind that the focus area for BLS was Tehsil Sibi, where UNICEF campaign was more focused and effective. Since last two years Balochistan was declared “Polio free province”. The only case of finding child with polio is from Sibi –from Tehsil Larri which exhibits that such cases are still in the area.

As for as the rest of the 5.1% is concerned who have not shown their understanding about vaccinating their children, may have had polio but not the other vaccinations because polio campaign is directly ran/ monitored bye UNICEF and it almost ensures every child. Which vaccination by EPI may have some gaps?

2.2 Where do women go for their child birth?

Majority of the women (78.86%) labour their children at home, and take the help of midwife and less than 9% go to hospital for the labour.

Following graph shows all the existing resources that women use to give birth:



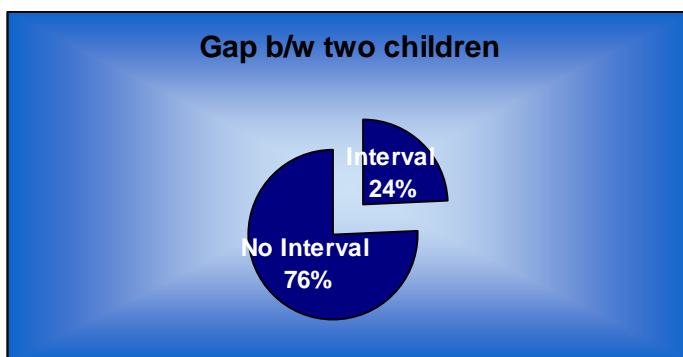
The mentioned above graph as well as figures prove the analysis of health facility and usage that the women have been taken to Sibi in the name of “Treatment” when the delivery is complicated and it is realized that it is beyond the control of TBA.

One of the dangerous aspect of this whole “waiting” for any complication is that in most of the cases it gets too late to reach to the hospital due to which child as well as women life remains at high risk.

2.3 Interval between children:

Only 24% of female responded that they do plan gap between their next child and rest have no such plans for their interval. This response seems to be smaller but in fact, such response is encouraging as most of the time, there is nothing discussed or planned to give gap between two children.

Following pie chart is self-explanatory regarding interval trend in Sibi district:



Although two of the Sub-Urban areas were also part of the BLS and there is possibility that this 24% response might be dominated by those respondents who were from these two domains. But yet it is encouraging because earlier even in sub-urban areas including metropolitan city i.e. Quetta sub-urban areas people were wither to ensure the interval between children or even talk about it. Its 24% encouraging figure reveals that there is potential in the BLS area regarding interval between children bearing, if serious and specified interventions are designed.

2.4 Who decides having and number of children (wife or husband)?

In order to further understand the decision making power on such issues where the wives take decision to have child, number of children or even they have any say in this regards or male dominates the decision without considering its repercussion on

her health. Only 1.14% of mothers responded that they while in rest of the cases it is plan for their children and rest of the time, husbands decide. Women have almost no say in this regards.

Two important aspects must be bear in mind – firstly, the analysis of 1.14% women response regarding having plan for having a child/ children makes doubtful as the response of 24% in 2.3 that they take decision regarding intervals in children, which shows that 24% area also dependent on their husbands or in other words that 24% husbands are planning to have intervals between the children while the women in that case might also be as less as 1.14% because these both questions are in a sequence and the same respondent had to response the question, due to its co relationship both should have the same level of results.

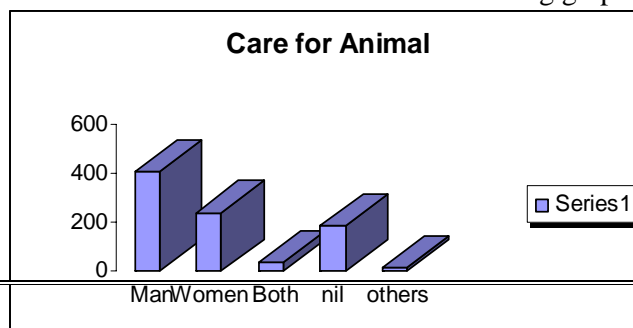
Secondly, in many more cases, it is probed by the teams that why always husband influence the decision of having, interval and number of children. Interestingly, it came out that it is not only husband, old lady in the family i.e. mother in law, aunt etc. also built pressure on young women to have more and more children because they propagate that the more children one has, the more she is secured and enjoys privileges.

3. Cattle care and economic resources:

It is necessary to have clear understanding regarding the labour division and role of women in productive activities. There was no need to ask questions regarding household work, because it is 100% being done by women (which are never acknowledged by her counter part as productive activity) but there are some directly productive activities in which women are involved were focused in BLS.

3.1 Animal care and selling the products:

27.05% women are taking care of animals, while rests of the 72.05% male in a one way or the other take care of the animals. Still being directly productive activity, it is encouraging number of women who are involved. Following graph may explain it in a better way:

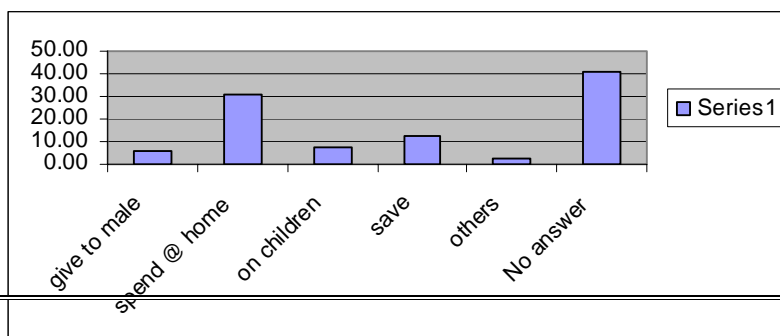


Same is the case when it comes to selling milk, men are found to be more responsible marketing their products. 87.04% of the men responded that they sell the milk, this is some thing which supersedes and builds the encouraging figure of 27.05% women involvement in productive activities which could lead them towards empowerment. Male keeps them in the labour but keeps them away from selling/ marketing which results on end of the day the economic benefits and control goes to a male which helps men to have their domination kept stronger as compared to women. Only 10.09% of women were involved in selling the milk and it was not sure that they could decide what to do with the money in the end when it comes to spending.

3.2 Sources of income and women’s role and contribution:

The major source of income is government jobs among men which constitute 41.14% of total respondents, and second major source of income of the community interviewed is agriculture, where men are the main source of labour (39.09% men work as farmers). The role of women throughout all the mentioned sources of professions is found to be very low, only 0.45% women work as farmer and 2.84% women work as government servants. The average income of men is Rs. 3,935/ month.

Women have least say in the spending and even if they are given a chance to spend then they spend at home, and only 12.50% of the women said that they save. Following graph shows overall spending and saving trends of women.

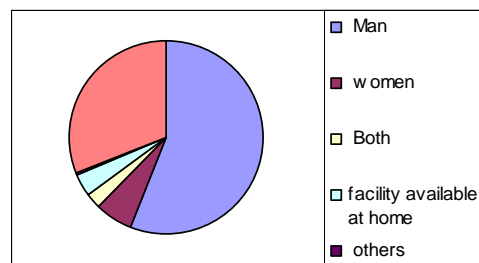


4. Basic Needs and Resources:

Basic needs are one of the most important area because the most sufferer, in case of lacking the basic needs and resources. This is also essential to understand that whatever facilities are available are making case the life of men or women. In this regards some of the following basic resources are focused.

4.1 Basic needs like Water resources:

Water facility is not available at large in the village; community fetches water from distance, unlikely, in other parts of Balochistan, auspiciously only 6.15% of women fetch the drinking water. 56.15% drinking water is fetched by men in the villages which definitely alleviates the burden from women's shoulders and gives them a relief from such a labour activity which is a common practice of many women around the country in general, in Balochistan in particular to get water for their families drinking purpose. Following graph details out the information:



Human/ Women Rights awareness:

Human Rights in general and Women Rights in particular are never given due consideration in Rural Balochistan. To understand the situation of Women Rights in project area, following aspect of the Human/ Women Rights are focused in BLS:

5.1 Choice of Marriage:

Women are never asked for their choice of marriage; even if they had ever decided or wished to marry a male of their choice they are blamed, given bad name and considered shameless creatures. Only 6.48% female responded that they had a choice

to marry a person of their choice but 88.41% women were never given the chance to decide for this matter it is worth mentioning that out of the focused area for BLS, One of the Mohaallah i.e. Godhi Mohallah, which is Christian population. The figure 6.48% female having the choice to marry a person of their choice might be from their or predominant practices.

5.2 Exchange Marriages:

Exchange marriage (watta Satta) is centuries old custom and still very common practice in the Rural Balochistan. In BLS focused area 86.59% of the women had exchanged marriages (Watta Satta). Discussions, probing, discussed with the respondents revealed that exchanged marriages had its social, political and physical consequences in the lives of women.

Social impact and consequences is that one couple might have very good understanding among themselves and might be living happily, but due to the other couple's problems in their domestic affairs, they are (particularly the male/ husband) is pressurized to the same act/ cruelty with his own wife in response.

On political front, in many more cases women face much more stress, discrimination and misbehave from their in laws, but keep quite, does not react to it because, the same antagonistic attitude in her father has where in her exchange this family woman was married.

As far as physical consequences are concerned, if one exchanged married women gets physical beating, message passes to the other family, and the same level of violence occurs with the other exchanged women with out considering that the first exchanged lady received the violence might have had its own reasons (although for violence, no reason is justifiable and acceptable but male use to make some pseudo justification for his violent act), without any psycho reasons beats his wife because his sister had any violent act in his wife's father's father family.

5.3 Arranged Marriages:

Almost all the women are not given opportunity to choose their spouse, even parents and primary care givers arrange their marriages without their consent and

consultation. Almost 99% arranged marriages take places in close relatives and among the first cousins. This arranged marriage among the first cousins is in practice from generations; due to cultural taboos they are reluctant to marry girl out side the family/ clan. This practice is now converting to danger zone because in the villages where BLS is conducted, this is 4th generation which is married to each other, which may cause in “Albino” children in coming days.

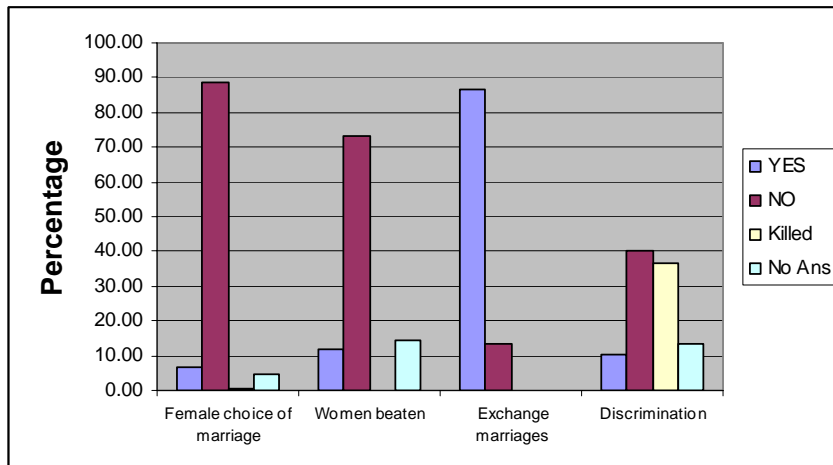
5.4 Physical Violence (Beating):

Only 11.93% of women had the courage to respond that they themselves are receiving abusive languages and physical beating from their husbands and same is the practice in other families in the villages, 89% of the respondents either kept quite, simply said no, or showed their reluctance to answer the question.

There are variety of reasons that such a huge number of women did not responded the questions, it could be lack of enough confidence, fear of their counter parts or due to religious influences (misconception of Islam, mixed with culture) and cultural taboos and practices.

5.5 Discrimination Against Women:

As far as general perception regarding discrimination is concerned, 36.36% respondents replied that discrimination is up to a high level according to them this is not necessary that only woman is found guilty but if she is also found outspoken/demanding then they kill such women making false stories and justifications for it, because they fear that outspoken or dominating women may reveal rebellious path to other women as well. As far as the incidents of discrimination in the respondent’s own family are concerned, they were probed in this regard. Only 10.11% responded reported that they think there is discrimination practiced against women in their families, where 40.11% responded said that there is no discrimination at all. Following graph is shows four aspects of discrimination in percentage and bars:



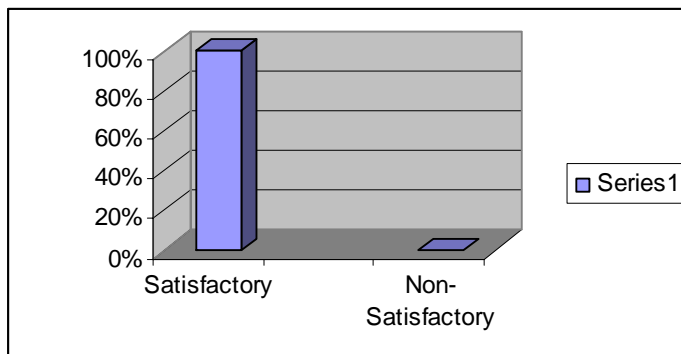
6. Categories interviewed other than HoH:

Violence issue is more complex and multidimensional, has varieties of stakeholder. It is not possible to focus each and every individual and institution. Which has in one way or the other way role in committing Violence Against Women. But to the maximum level all important formal and informal institutions are focused in BLS.

6.1 Lawyer Category:

General perception is that, Judiciary system in Pakistan or at Provincial level is not seen with confidence by any one living in Pakistan, neither lawyers nor civil society has firm trust over the judiciary system, because of their believe that the centuries old system is rotten and needs serious attention and changes.

In contrast with the general perception, lawyers showed their confidence in overall judiciary system at least at district level. Although they confessed that some changes are required for its efficiency which is related to its process

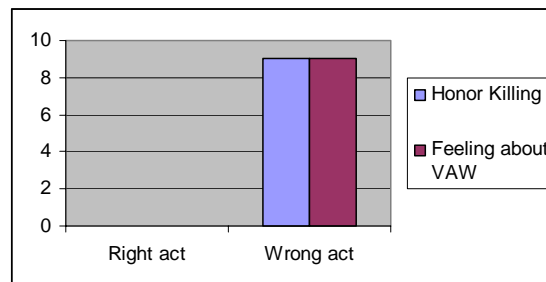


than the structure. Structure is excellent, with the passage of time courts are over burden due to population explosion as well as due to slow and lengthy process of the courts. To increase the efficiency of the courts the process has to be speedier and

number of courts and judges has to be increased and that would produce excellent results.

Lawyers and judges as category were comparatively positive, showed their concerns about women's protection and honor killing issues and were on opinion that they should be provided with the opportunity of education and allow them to work and play her social role. As far as their own role is alleviating/reducing/minimizing/Ending Violence Against Women in concern, they never did anything practically in this regard.

As far as their perception regarding Violence Against Women is concerned, they have had condemned all form of violence against women, especially the extreme form i.e. Karo Kari. The following graph shows that Lawyers and Judges cent percent condemn Karo Kari:

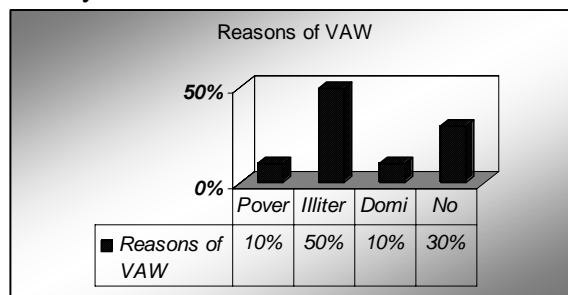


Although Lawyers and judges have had not done any practical work regarding EVAW, but yet their encouraging attitude and response may provide, opportunity to also sensitize the most rigid categories such as religious and tribal chiefs.

6.2 NGO Category

Local NGOs/ CBOs are the most important part of civil society organizations, which could play a crucial and important role in bringing positive changes in their respective communities, areas and districts. Keeping in view the future perspective in mind to involve the Sibi CBOs, in EVAW agenda, it was essential to gage the existing level, attitude and commitment in this regard. As far as responses of CBO representatives in BLS is concerned, they seem to be more proactive, cooperative and willing to help to fight such unwell acts of the societies, even they showed their willingness to build a local network in future for Ending Violence Against Women.

CBOs believed that such issues are usually in more complex shape due to ignorance and lack of education and on top of it the widespread poverty. In their perspective the major reason of VAW is illiteracy, lacking basic knowledge of socio-religious teachings and also lack of productive activities. The following graph may explain their responses in a better way:



Key:²

Apart from responses based on questionnaire, Team had focus group dialogues with various stakeholders i.e. CBOs ordinary members, cultural organizations, local government representatives including counselors, EDO community development, EDO social welfare, Lawyers, Journalists and some of social workers who had no CBO and working individually and independently. These formal and informal discussions enabled the survey team to understand that generally the CBOs are one man show, does no practical work on women issue but when realize that any big NGO entered in the area with the mandate, they contact it and pretends that they are working on it. There are three visible groups of NGOs pressure groups who are all the time in chase to divert the attention of big NGOs as well as any new comer or delegation from the genuine gross root organizations and try to engrave their own image in the minds of outsider. Concrete examples given in these discussions were that one has to go and check that they are with Aurat Foundation.

6.3 Levies Category

2

Pover	Poverty
Illiter	Illiteracy
Domi	Dominance
No	No answer

There were only three representatives of Levis department who were contacted and interviewed. They enlightened team that early marriages, exchange marriages, physical and sexual abuse are in practice but not that much common and also people do not want to openly discuss true matter. They also told that Honor killing is usually not practiced that much as compared to other forms of harassments and violence but still it exists. One of the astonishing thing, Levies personnel never bravely told that whatever we told you is off the record, we will never accept that such ill practices are in practice in our area.

Here, one thing seems very obvious that even if such ill practices exist but representatives like levies and other members of community do not want to admit is the big hindrance in ending such cruel practices. It is obvious that their attitude towards such practice is the same as of those who commit and are proud over it. The only difference is they can not openly be proud on it due to their uniform.

Since last 6 years on VAW issue, review their own work nothing practical would be found in their own efforts on ground and secondly just review their constitutions, objectives or organizational policy (if any) you would not find a single word/objective regarding EVAW.

The stressed was also on, there are genuine people and organizations, who are working in reality but they are in isolation and due to strong monopolies they have never been approached by any new comer due to which the genuine work had never come up to surface and mainstreamed and on the other hand monopolies of these CBOs is further strong which are only opportunity seekers.

6.4 Police Category

Police has very important role to protect human rights or violence issues in the society. Proactive and appropriate actions and decisions of police do not only matter a lot to sufferers, especially to the vulnerable members of society but also leads towards peace and harmony in the society as a whole. Unfortunately general public does not feel confident going to police stations to get their support and help to protect themselves as well as their rights. Therefore, police category was made an essential part of the BLS so to gage their existing level of understanding as well as opinion on such issues and see how they their attitude towards EVAW. The most important

aspect was to analyze the intervention with police that how police as an organization/ institution can be engaged to bring positive changes in line with EVAW agenda.

Police representatives responded that honor killing, physical and sexual exploitation, harassment, beating and other form of violence exists against women.

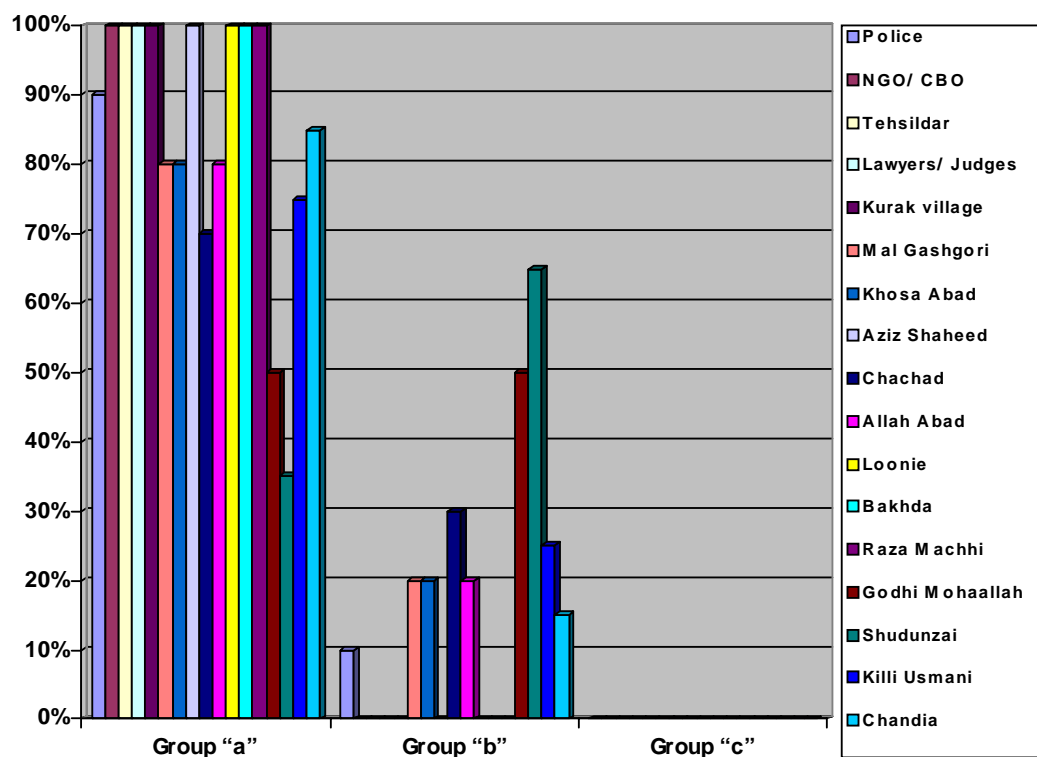
They shared their concerns that to some extent public is right, not to trust the police, because we have some of the staff who are really doing the same as public says, but it is not the case with whole department. We also have practical problems; either we do not have some one who could evident or public does not come and register the case or in some aspect we do not have laws like beating wife is considered as private matter.

It is observed that police personnel as well as institution were gender insensitive; they had little bit inclination towards the cultural practices, while they were justifying their inclination in the camouflage of handicaps of the rotten system. Some of them were seem sensitive and potential was obvious that they may take the agenda and play their role within the department.

7. OVERALL OUTCOME OF BASE LINE SURVEY:

Apart from practicality issues, by and large sizeable number of respondents from each category had mild attitude, if not completely positive, towards those women who were suffering of violence in one or the other way, on the top of all this to have recognized violence, irrespective of as a problematic.

In order to further systemize the process regarding its form, their opinion, SEHER has divided and classified the opinion into three groups (a, b & c) following graph may help in systemizing the respondents opinion.



Although is long way to bring changes in behavior, even in attitudes of those who are in verities of influences, receives continuous social and cultural practices and have restricted exposures. But BLS revealed that, majority of the people have indifferent attitude, some have mild attitude and some have harsh attitude towards women status and issues.

Due to irregular or lack of continuous process and pressure of agenda of Ending Violence Against Women by CSOs and other institutions. People how have indifferent attitude or mild attitude could not be chanzalized to counter those who have lavish attitude. BLS enabled us to realize to form both having indifferent and mild attitude to pursue the agenda of Ending Violence Against Women in focused area.

8. FINDINGS:

- ❖ Women are for that purpose child girl is never considered worth to be invested, she is virtually kept deprived or only allowed to attend the primary school classes

due to strong perception of she being women/ girls would not be earning member of the family so there is no need to be invested heavily.

- ❖ Women/ girls are being considered and treated as common duty. Perception is they are temporarily belonging to their parental family, after her marriage she would be belonging to her in laws family. Due to this concept of “belonging” neither she has the privileges of education to be empowerment in the future nor has the voice and choice rights both at parental and in laws family’s.
- ❖ Decision making is extremely in the control of male counterparts; even mother/ women are deprived of simple decisions such as giving names to the child, enrolling the child in school etc.
- ❖ Vocational training centers has dual aspect on one hand it can help women in enhancing their capital base and other hand provides the opportunity of mobility to the women. Both capital base and mobility are prerequisite for empowerment, which definitely lead them towards liberating themselves form all kinds of violence and discrimination. In BLS focused areas either vocational training does not exist or women were unaware of it or were restricted to attend it, which had deprived them from both capital base enhancement and smooth mobility.
- ❖ Women have no say in decision of having interval as well as about the minimum and maximum number of children. They face anemia and other diseases but continuously produce children. The old/ senior women of the families i.e. mother, mother in law, aunt etc. build more pressure to have more and more children because there is cultural perception that more children (male children) one has the more she is secured and posses high status.
- ❖ Early marriages, mismatch marriages, exchange marriages, arrange marriages, restrictions on choosing spouse, physical and sexual abuses are in practice, even due to cultural practices late marriages or showing her wish for spouse or objecting the mismatch bride is considered very insulting act.
- ❖ 95% of the rural areas I sin the administrative jurisdiction of Levies force, same was the case in BLS focused area. But Levies force are coming from the same background (Levies are appointed on the base of tribal quota) The only thing is different is they are wearing uniform otherwise they have the same anti women attitude and have soft corner for the culprits.
- ❖ Police does not have pro-women attitude but yet they have comparatively mild attitude towards the victim. Police in comparison with Levies is diverse, the staff

is different parts of the country, who come with their own socio-economic background and police is also given specialized training due to which they are more organized at least in their discussion and explanation of their attitude.

- ❖ Majority of local CBOs are involved in verbal approach, almost none of them have anything practical on ground even monopoly of some of the CBOs is visible which undermines those CBOs who have the potential and practically want to contribute in the agenda.
- ❖ Although judges and lawyers had limited or no track record of extending their support to the victims, but they are the most potential group which could be instrumental in pursuing the agenda of VAW.

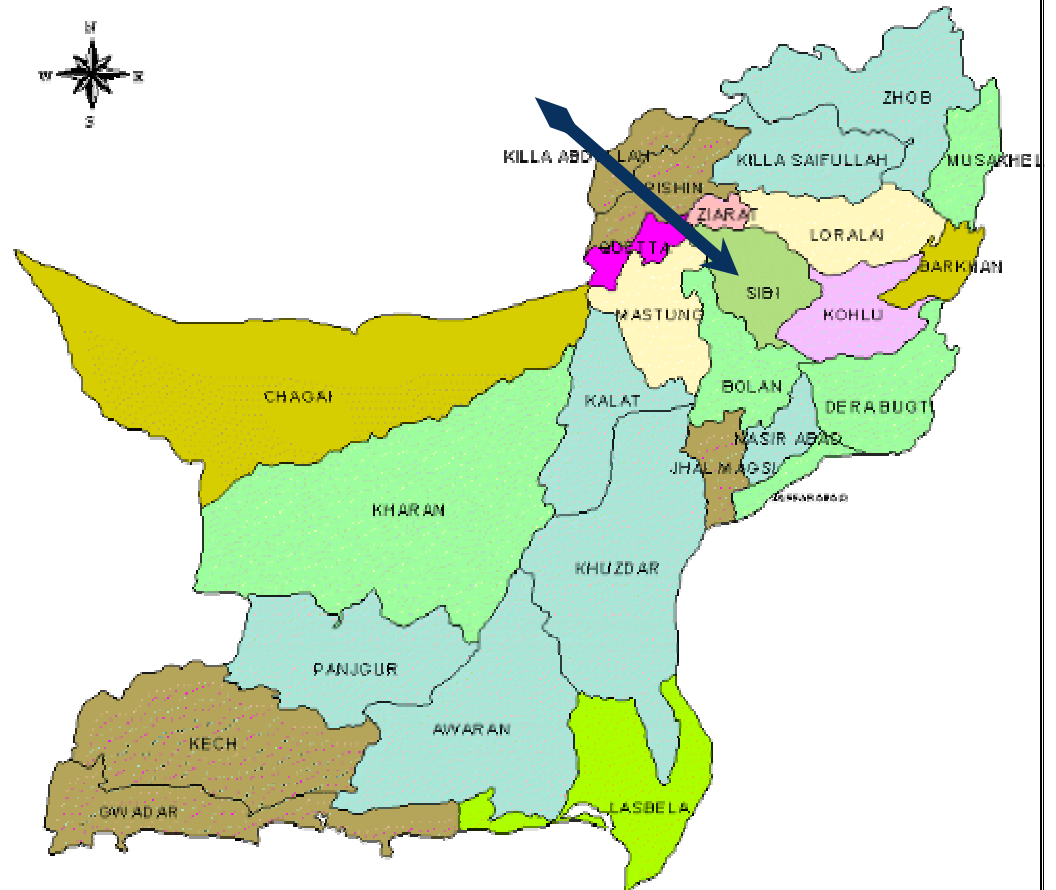
9. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Education opportunities, including Literacy and Vocational training opportunities must be made available for girls and women to ensure their capital base and mobility.

- Awareness raising and capacity building of the villagers, especially the women and their counterparts are needed more holistically.
- Soughting out genuine CBOs, building their capacity and (involving) coaching them in Ending Violence Against Women.
- Judiciary, Lawyer and Police are essential stakeholders, need more focus intervention to involve them in EVAW agenda.
- Exposure visits of the various stakeholders i.e. sparks of the villages, members of target groups, members of CBOs, lawyers and journalists may expedite the process of learning.

Annex-B

3



³ Arrow showing the location of the district surveyed in Balochistan Province.

