

2016-2018



Narrative Report



Project

Preventing Gender-based Violence through Democratic Policing

Implemented by

Rozan from the platform of the Pakistan Forum for Democratic Policing (PFDP)

With partnership of
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)
supported by AmplifyChange



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List of Acronyms

AIG	Additional Inspector General
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DG	Director General
DIGP	Deputy Inspector General of Police
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GoP	Government of Pakistan
IGP	Inspector General of Police
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPB	National Police Bureau
PFDP	Pakistan Forum for Democratic Policing
PS	Police Station
PSCW	Punjab Commission on the Status of Women
SCSW	Sindh Commission on the Status of Women
SP	Superintendent of Police
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas

Executive Summary

Rozan implemented a project '*Preventing gender-based violence (GBV) through Democratic Policing*' with the partnership of Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) in Islamabad and Sindh province. It was a two years project which aimed at strengthening a civil society platform called the Pakistan Forum for Democratic Policing (PFDP) and making democratic police reforms a priority of a public policy agenda. The PFDP is comprised of academia, media, national and local NGOs and CBOs, representatives of religious minorities, trans-gender community, lawyers, business community and human rights' activists.

The overall objective of this project was to build the capacity, profile and scale of the PFDP so that it has a strong advocacy voice and robust governance, and is able to effectively strengthen police operations to: reduce the risk of GBV, increase reporting of GBV, increase access to justice and SRHR services for survivors of GBV, improve the police's GBV response and prevention mechanisms. The project was also aimed at expanding the existing setup of the PFDP in Sindh province by establishing its Sindh chapter having the local voice and combined strength of around 40 human rights organizations and activists for democratic police reforms. The Sindh chapter representatives come from the media, legal, academic, and police sectors from all parts of the Sindh province. The PFDP National chapter's capacities were strengthen on network governance and GBV whereas Sindh chapter was capacitated on network governance, GBV and advocacy that helped them to run an advocacy campaign around the issue of combating GBV through democratic policing in the Sindh province. The advocacy campaign reached out around 10,000 beneficiaries directly and 500,000 indirectly having representations from communities, lawyers, journalists, academia, British Council, UK Deputy High Commissioner, Sindh Commission on the Status of Women, Sindh Home Department, famous cricketing personalities like Javed Miandad, Shoaib Muhammad, Danish Keneria and Islahuddin, TV actors like Salman Saeed, Hanan Sameed, Commissioner Karachi, Sindh police including inspector general of Sindh police A. D. Khowaja, Additional IGP Mushtaq Ahmed Meher, DIG South Karachi Azad Khan, DIG West Karachi, SSP South Karachi Javed Akbar, SSP City Adeel Chandio, SP Shehla Qureshi, AIG Establishment Naeem Shaikh and ASP South Rizwan.

1. Introduction of the PFDP

The Pakistan Forum for Democratic Policing (PFDP) was established in 2011 by Rozan, a national non-governmental organization (NGO), and other like minded civil society organizations for promoting the agenda of democratic policing in Pakistan. Mission of the forum is “to make police reforms a priority public policy agenda” with the following objectives:

- i. To initiate a process of dialogue amongst key stakeholders for making the institution of the police in Pakistan democratic gender sensitive and citizen-centric; &
- ii. To consult with the key stakeholders for reforms in the police laws; if required revise these laws and advocate for the implementation.

The PFDP has established three provincial chapters in Sindh and KP, and at the national level. The PFDP has, among its members, approximately 100 senior representatives of academia, religious minorities, trans-genders, national and local NGOs and CBOs, bar and the business community. The PFDP-National chapter contains around 23 members whereas Sindh chapter of the PFDP is consisted of approximately 42 members and there are almost 40 members of the KP chapter. The PFDP’s national was strengthened and the Sindh chapter was established and strengthened with the support of Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO). Both the National and Sindh chapters have been strengthened in the areas of the forums’ governance, advocacy and GBV related concepts and laws. Currently, Rozan is the secretariat of National and Sindh and KP chapters of the PFDP while Legal Rights Forum (LRF) is the co-secretariat of the PFDP-Sindh chapter.

2. The project Preventing Gender-based Violence through Democratic Policing

VSO Pakistan implemented first phase of a project titled ‘Preventing GBV through Democratic Policing’ in partnership with Rozan from January 2016 to January 2018 in Sindh and Islamabad. The project, funded by AmplifyChange, has been successfully concluded after achieving all the milestones set for two years.

The project had the following objectives:

- To scale up the PFDP national chapter while establish and strengthen a provincial chapter in Sindh;
- To strengthen the PFDP by building forum capacity in governance, advocacy and GBV
- To design and launch an advocacy campaign in Sindh to influence the police and public behaviour towards preventing GBV particularly against rape and strengthen SRHR movement;
- To engage new actors in “breaking the silence” surrounding GBV and SRHR;
- To bring together people and organizations whose combined strengths, ideas and skills can achieve more to address the issue of GBV and SRHR; &
- To put relevant information in front of the right people and groups in ways that motivate them to make meaningful use of this information to improve GBV and SRHR outcomes.

3. Progress and Achievements

3.1. Recruitment and Placement of International Volunteers

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) recruited Forum Strengthening and Coordination Advisor, Mr. William Stewart Bill Carr, for strengthening the capacity of national and Sindh PFDP on governance and networking. He led on the development of ToRs for both the forums and in the capacity assessment of the PFDP national and Sindh chapters.

The Advocacy Advisor, Becky Higgins, was engaged in advocacy training of Sindh PFDP, designing and implementation of advocacy campaign related activities by coordinating with the forum members and different stakeholders like the police, media, famous cricket personalities etc.

International Eminent Volunteer, Baroness Burt, serving Member of the House of Lords UK, joined

the project during its advocacy campaign in the 4th quarter of year 2 and engaged with Sindh PFDP members, supported in coalition building with Sindh Home department, Sindh Police Sindh Human Rights Commission and Sindh Commission on the Status of Women on account of on-going advocacy campaign. She also participated in British Council's event on women, met with women Action Forum (WAF), visited 3 police stations including a women police station and PANAH shelter home, participated in a program of Geo News, interacted with retired judges and attended a theatre performance and the launch of an alliance Ending Violence against Women and Girls (EVAWG)-Sindh. She shared learning from the developed world context with police and shelter homes on dealing with survivors of GBV. On her return, she also sent a letter of recommendations on behalf of the PFDP to Sindh Home Department and spoke in favour of VSO work on the floor of House of Lord. South Asian Eminent Volunteer, Dr. Madhuri Singh, a Nepalese women's rights activist was engaged



with the National PFDP members, National Commission on the Status of Women, Women Action Forum, participated in a seminar at Gender Studies department of Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi and interacted with the staff and volunteers of Rozan on International Volunteers' Day where she shared her experiences and best practices to combat GBV from a regional/South Asian perspective. She also answered questions from participants and gave her expert opinion in controlling GBV in Pakistan.

3.2. Strengthening and Building Capacity of the Forums

3.2.1. Strengthening of the PFDP- National Chapter

With the technical guidance from Forum Strengthening and Coordination Advisor, Trainings on Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Forum Governance were organized for strengthening the capacity of the PFDP-National Chapter. In training on GBV, Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP), Director General (DG) of Gender & Crime Cell National Police Bureau (NPB), DG of Social Welfare Department Punjab province and the chairperson of Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW) talked with the forum members on different aspects of GBV and ensured their support for the PFDP in the cause of combating GBV. These trainings helped the forum in coalition building and engaging with new actors.

The PFDP national chapter was trained on governance and networking with the support of the VSO's



international volunteer. Different civil society experts, a retired Inspector General of Police and a senior advocate talked about effective networking and governance skills, including learning from regional best practices. Terms of Reference for the forum were developed and agreed by the members.

A baseline study for capacity and governance assessment was done with the PFDP national chapter that helped in designing and formulating the governance training contents and selecting experts.

3.2.2. Strengthening of Sindh Chapter PFDP

Sindh chapter of the PFDP was established after one-on-one meetings to identify and select like minded organizations having some experience of working with the police on GBV, advocacy and governance. The meetings were held at the offices of the potential organizations across Sindh.

Capacity of the PFDP Sindh Chapter was strengthened through trainings on Advocacy, Governance and GBV. In the governance training, forum developed and agreed on its Terms of References (ToRs). Well recognised experts on networking and governance were engaged during the capacity building of the forum on the topics of team building, Human Rights Cells in the province and the role of CSOs in social change. Forum members also arranged a demonstration in favour of police reforms in front of Karachi Press Club and assured support of civil society for making Sindh police apolitical.

Training on GBV was held for enhancing the capacity of the PFDP Sindh chapter in which DIGP of South Karachi, Ex-Minister for Women Development and Human Rights and Ex-Chairperson National Commission on the Status of Women talked with the forum members on different aspects of GBV.

Training of the PFDP Sindh chapter on advocacy was held with the support of International Volunteer-Advocacy Advisor in which capacities of the forum members were enhanced on designing, planning, implementing and reporting the advocacy campaign for police reforms to make the police gender sensitive and citizen centric. This training remained pivotal in completing the successful advocacy campaign in Sindh.

3.3 Networking and Linkage Building



3.3.1. National PFDP: Meetings and Seminar

National chapter of the PFDP is representative of all the provinces and Islamabad that grew from eight founding members to a forum of around 23 members. A series of regular quarterly meetings were arranged for scaling up, linkage building and networking of the PFDP-national chapter. These meetings supported in engaging with key stakeholders including the police, community influential, legislators and members of parliament and rights activists. During the meetings, the members successfully drafted and agreed on ToRs of the forum and also were provided a platform where they

exchanged their experiences, work, current landscape for CSOs and identified areas of mutual interest with each other. They also provided feedback in the designing of Sindh advocacy campaign, website of the PFDP, newsletter of the PFDP and establishment of the PFDP-KP Chapter.

Sindh advocacy campaign's review and lesson learnt seminar, held with the PFDP-National chapter, was chaired by the IGP Islamabad. Other panel speakers included National Manger Police Program, chairperson of the National Commission on the Status of Women and Managing Director of Rozan, it was attended by the forum members, media persons, academia, minorities and men and women police. Details of the key activities conducted by the Sindh forum members were shared along with pictures, videos, IEC material and media coverage. This seminar provided an opportunity for like minded stakeholders to discuss way forward at national level where the IGP Islamabad agreed to extend his support for the forum to make Islamabad police gender sensitive and responsive. He also showed his interest for working together with the PFDP and NCSW for improving the police's response.

3.3.2. Sindh Chapter PFDP Meetings, Seminar and Consultations

Five quarterly meetings were held with the PFDP-Sindh chapter to engage a diverse range of stakeholders and share learning on different aspects of policing and combating GBV. Participating members were given a platform to share their experiences of running forums and doing awareness-raising/advocacy campaigns on the topics of combating GBV and police reforms. Two consultative seminars were held with Sindh Police, the PFDP-Sindh chapter and key influencers where a woman SP was also invited as a speaker along with other 60 police staff. Major gaps and possible solutions in the implementation of GBV laws were discussed and presented by the participants.

Sindh advocacy campaign's review and lesson learnt seminar was held in Karachi that was chaired by



the DIG of Police-South Karachi where a minority woman and a trans-gender member of the forum addressed the seminar and shared their experiences of running the advocacy campaign. Details of key activities conducted by the forum members were shared by Rozan along with pictures, videos, IEC material and media coverage. The DIGP appreciated progress of advocacy campaign and assured his full support to the PFDP-Sindh chapter for conducting a high police-community cricket match and the also the next phase of the project. These meetings and seminars provided a platform for the forum to learn from each other, experts of policing, laws and human rights as well as other key influential at various levels.

3.4. Evidence Collection

3.4.1. Membership Baseline Survey

The survey was part of multi-staged baselines to be carried out under this project. The first stage i.e. the membership baseline survey was efficiently managed in terms of cost and time because

participants were approached before the start of quarterly national PFDP meeting as per the work PFDP plan of the project. The key target was to find out the membership status of the PFDP which according to the data revealed that 8 members compared to the estimates made in the project narrative proposal. The positive aspect was that the members are organizations of diverse experiences and are proactively involved with police. The PFDP has had no standard SOPs or any policies in place according to the findings of the survey.

3.4.2. Baseline Study for Capacity and Governance Assessment of the PFDP

A detailed baseline capacity assessment was carried out by VSO and Rozan with 30 members (the PFDP secretariat and members) in two phases; one was with the members of National Chapter and the other one was with the members of the Sindh Chapter. A detailed report of the assessment was also prepared.

3.4.3. Mid-Term Governance and Capacity Baseline Survey

A detailed mid-term governance and capacity baseline survey was conducted by Rozan and VSO. The survey findings showed a significant improvement in the members' as well as the forum's overall capacities in the areas of forum governance, GBV, networking and democratic policing.

3.4.4. Advocacy Capacity Assessment of the PFDP Sindh Chapter

An advocacy capacity assessment was conducted with the PFDP-Sindh Chapter. The Advocacy Advisor interpreted the analysis of the data and the report was finalized on the advocacy capacity assessment of the Sindh PFDP. The report findings were instrumental in designing the training as well as the advocacy campaign.

3.4.5. Police Engagement in Baseline and Attitude towards GBV Survey

Police being the key stakeholder in reducing gender based violence through democratic policing was engaged in the survey to know their existing understanding on GBV and know their perspective in reducing menace of GBV. Key challenges in the implantation of pro-women laws were lack of women representation in the implementing departments, lack of knowledge regarding the laws, discrimination against women. To address these issues they suggested that public should be made aware of GBV related laws and police authorities should be provided opportunities to build and refresh their legal understanding and grasp the new developments on the issue by attending seminars and capacity building trainings.

3.4.6. Key Influencers' Baseline and Engagement

Expert opinion of 8 key influencers was sought during the baseline survey and incorporated in the design and implementation of the advocacy campaign. These influencers include representatives of CSOs, academia and the police. They also ensured their participation in consultative seminars and community policing cricket match in Karachi.

4. Learning and Sharing

4.1. Sindh PFDP visit to KP

The study tour of members of the PFDP-Sindh Chapter to KP was conducted where forum members visited Police Assistance Line (PAL), Police Access Service (PAS), a model police station and a model reporting centre where they learned good practices and exchanged their experiences. They also interacted with some members of the PFDP-KP chapters. This experience sharing visit also helped forum members to incorporate best learnings in the advocacy campaign.



4.2. Monitoring Visits

M & E visits remained regular part of the intervention to support the forum members and partners to ensure smooth implementation of the project. Rozan and the PFDP members were provided technical assistance and guidance in planning, conducting and interpreting the baseline capacity reports, pre and post training assessments and using the right data collection and reporting tools. A database was also developed and maintained regularly containing detailed information of the PFDP members, record of its activities, plans of action and advocacy campaign related activities.

4.3. Campaign Review and Lessons Learnt

Sindh advocacy campaign lesson learnt seminars were held with the PFDP Sindh and national chapter members, key influencers, media, the police, communities and academia to share findings and lessons learnt of the advocacy campaign run by the PFDP Sindh chapter.

4.4. Systems and Tools for the PFDP

Different systems and tools were developed for the PFDP such as database, newsletter, website, social media pages, ToRs for both forums and WhatsApp groups. The purpose of these tools was to support the project's smooth implementation, proper record keeping, information sharing with the outer world and to ensure better coordination. Link of the website is <http://www.thePFDP.org/> Facebook page of the PFDP remained active and was liked by the PFDP Sindh, National as well as KP chapter members along with others. Material and information related to the project activities, police reforms and GBV was shared at the page. Link of the page is <https://www.facebook.com/thePFDP/>

5. Awareness Raising and Lobbying

5.1. Advocacy Campaign by the PFDP-Sindh Chapter

The PFDP-Sindh Chapter members designed and successfully implemented an advocacy campaign in close collaboration with Sindh Police by covering almost whole Sindh province. Major activities in the campaign were seminars, press conferences, community meetings, developing and dissemination of promotion material, radio messages, theatre performances, writing blogs and a community policing cricket match.

The campaign focused on raising public awareness on gender-based violence e.g. harassment, domestic violence, rape and other customary anti-women practices as crimes and reasserting the police's commitment to tackling them, as a way to strengthen community-police ties and work to build a positive image of the police working to serve the needs of the community. The campaign was executed from 25th November till 10th December 2017 in Sindh on account of 16 Days of Activism. Members of the PFDP-Sindh chapter conducted activities across Sindh with an aim to spotlight, inform, and raise awareness about gender-based violence through democratic and gender sensitive policing.

Following major activities were conducted during the advocacy campaign:

- i. Press conferences in different parts of Sindh to mark the start of campaign. The press conferences were helpful in engaging journalists in educating the masses on the issues of the police and demands of civil society organizations for a citizen friendly, operationally autonomous, accountable and gender sensitive police institution.
- ii. Walks in various districts of Sindh for engaging with the general public for seeking their support for the cause of police reforms by orienting them on the need of police reforms for the masses, especially for the survivors of GBV.
- iii. Theater performances to aware the general public, especially women, in an interactive way to educate them about the issue of GBV and desired role of the police in facilitating and supporting survivors of GBV. The performances also enabled the audience understand the challenges and needs of the police for meeting expectations of complainants. For ensuring better understanding of the locals of Sindh, the performances were done in Sindhi for the audience of Sukkur and Jamshoro districts and in Urdu in Karachi.
- iv. Seminars to generate discussions amongst the police, academia, media, NGOs and lawyers on ways to improve understanding on GBV, need of police reforms, better coordination of community with the police and empowering them to play role in ending GBV.
- v. Development and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material having messages related to GBV and police reforms and pro-women laws. Radio messages on GBV and police reforms were also developed and on-aired by SPARC and ‘Center for Advocacy, Research and Democracy’ (CARD). Printed IEC material was distributed among the participants of activities and also displayed at different police stations.
- vi. A police-community cricket match was held in Karachi for bridging the gap between community and police and to raise demands of the PFDP for police reforms, especially with regard to facilitate survivors of GBV. The rationale behind the match was to engage the police with communities to deliver the message of enhanced community police ties and to raise awareness on GBV and democratic policing in the presence of key influencers, local community, celebrities and media. This cricket match provided an ideal platform for the police to use the stage to demonstrate their zero tolerance approach towards GBV. Senior police officials, including the IGP Sindh, pledged their commitment for gender sensitive policing on a banner that was displayed in the ground. The IGP of Sindh Mr. AD Khowaja acknowledged demand of the PFDP to establish Human Rights and Anti-Gender Crime Cells in all the districts. He committed to provide all the resources for



establishing and making them functional. The IGP also shared measures that Sindh Police are taking to double women officers/ personnel's' strength in the province. The IGP asked his team to replicate community policing/sports events in other areas of Sindh too. A theatre performance was also performed on reducing GBV through democratic policing.

5.1.1. Three Tiers of Advocacy

i. Grassroots level

To ensure engagement at grassroots level, forum members successfully engaged local communities in different parts of Sindh during the advocacy campaign activities like awareness sessions, walk, seminars, theatre performances and meetings of community with the police. The PFDP-Sindh Chapter not only educated the communities directly during the campaign but also provided them with the opportunity to interact with the police, lawyers, LHWs and journalists to discuss their law and related issues with specific focus on crimes against women and girls.

ii. Institutional Level

To create a wider impact of the advocacy campaign at state level departments, two eminent volunteers, Baroness Burt, member of UK House of Lords and Dr Madhuri Singh, a gender expert



IGP Sindh Mr AD Khowaja and DIG South Karachi Mr Azad Khan signing the pledge for a citizen-centric and gender sensitive Sindh Police.



Audience of the Police-Community Cricket Match, Karachi, and the promotional messages can be seen in the background.

from Nepal joined the advocacy campaign. Their contribution to the project has been discussed earlier.

Community Policing Cricket Match was held in Karachi for bridging the gap between community and police. The rationale behind the match was to engage senior cadre of police with communities to deliver the message of enhanced community police ties and to raise awareness on the issue of GBV and democratic policing in the presence of key influencers from the local community, celebrities and media. The theme for the match was strengthening community policing ties to improve response to gender based violence. IGP Sindh AD Khowaja, Additional IGP Karachi, DIGP South Karachi Azad Khan, Ex-cricketer Javed Miandad, Ex-Cricketer Shoaib Muhammad, Ex-Hockey legend Islah ud Din, Commissioner Karachi Ejaz Khan, famous showbiz stars and other members from the Police, forum members and community joined the event.

iii. Policy Level

One of the main objectives of the campaign was to engage with policy makers to voice CSOs' demand for police reforms, GBV prevention and community policing. Policy makers and state actors were engaged in various discussions and seminars with the PFDP members and Eminent Volunteers.

Baroness Burt, member House of Lords UK, during her meetings with Home Department Sindh, Sindh Commission on the status of Women and Sindh Human Rights Commission., raised the issues that she had observed in the country, including the lack of ring-fencing and resourcing of gender-sensitive policy and interventions. She asked, "What would it take to achieve 5% of women in the police in practice?" She also suggested an exchange program of the police – "We have made the mistakes [in dealing with honour crimes and gender-based violence], so you don't have to", she said.

The Home Secretary of Sindh province highlighted that girls outperform boys at colleges and schools in Sindh, which he said was progressing faster than other regions. He said that Sindh was the only province in the world for providing free of cost land directly to women for farming and cash transfer schemes to send money directly to the women. He also talked about gaps in the police system like political interference, lack of tenure security, absence of shift system, lack of gender sensitization trainings etc. He also said:

- *"An educated girl cannot be beaten."*
- *"We welcome any kind of assistance, advice and counselling. We are open, I am open".*
- *"This meeting can provide a spark for change to happen."*

The Home Secretary offered to take forward recommendations and gaps in the implementation of pro-women laws and requested Baroness Burt to write a letter of recommendation as House of Lords member. Through advocacy campaign, civil Society developed its understanding on policing and trust was built between the police and civil society organizations.

During the community policing cricket match, the IGP of Sindh Mr. AD Khowaja acknowledged demand of the PFDP to establish Human Rights and Anti-Gender Crime Cells in all the districts. He committed to provide all the resources for establishing and making them functional. The IGP also shared the measures that Sindh Police were taking to double women officers/ personnel's' strength in the province.

Extracts from Final Evaluation conducted by a third party independent M&E firm:

With regard to the democratic policing and practices; all of the members and the forum were found aware of the police practices and procedures with regard to the GBV. A minimum role of police was discovered in addressing GBV and promoting pro-women laws and opportunities, during the

qualitative findings. There were found minimum police resources to work efficiently. Overall the democratic policing was perceived as public-friendly police, which works for; and is responsible to the public, and is independent of all pressures.

The Sindh forum members were found significantly aware of the law relating to GBV and having more capacities to reduce the incidences of GBV, if compared with the national members. The common challenges in this regard were recorded as cultural barriers, lack of awareness and implementation of GBV laws.

There were all of the forum members along PFDP (as a forum), found fully skillful at a significant level to engage with the political leadership, to design and implement an advocacy campaign, to engage with the media, to network effectively, and to govern a forum effectively. It was revealed in the qualitative findings that the forum helped the members much in police engagements, networking with other stakeholders and developing and delivering the advocacy campaigns. Media was found engaged by many organizations for addressing the GBV issues; during the qualitative outcomes.

Overall, the forum grew from 8 initial members in the baseline survey to 65 members (42 at Sindh level and 23 at National level), thus indirectly reflects a great interest and involvement of the civil society within itself. Forum was also reported as working democratically by involving and engaging all the members in the forum activities and consultations, to the maximum. The members were open to be the other network's members; besides working as a forum member. These forum members were found having the freedom and rights to go for funding on behalf of forum, as well. There was found a need to have more committees, for police engagement, verifying membership and engaging donors, and etc.

The forum and its members are recommended to promote the values and best examples of democratic policing, to have more strong capacities and networks with the local communities, political leaders and media, and to have strong interaction between national and provincial chapters.

Overall, the PFDP achieved following results.

- PFDP members: Initially from 8 to 64 (39 in Sindh and 25 at National level) - All of them got trained on Governance and GBV; besides the Sindh members, who were also capacitated on Advocacy.
- Over 800 police officials were made engaged during the community meetings, seminars, press conferences, IEC material distribution, and theatre performances. There were high ranked officials in Karachi participated in a community police match and pledged for a gender sensitive police.
- The PFDP's advocacy campaign reached to 481,191 direct and indirect beneficiaries through radio messages, seminars, theatres, cricket match, volunteer meetings, TV coverage, press releases, social media and IEC material distribution.
- There were more than 2,484 people directly participated in the advocacy related activities, including the general public, lawyers, police, youths, CSOs, media personnel, journalists, government officials, GBV survivors, and marginalized population groups.
- There were 20 key influential identified, and 8 were made involved during the advocacy campaign activities; including Justice (Rtd) Mrs. Majida Rizvi (SHRC), Mr. A.D. Khowaja (IG, Sindh), Ms. Nuzhat Shirin (Chairperson Sindh Commission on the Status of Women), Mr. Niaz Ahmad Siddiqui (DIG, South Karachi), Ms. Zar Bano (Manager Panaah Shelter), Mr. Azad Khan and Ms. Shehla Qurehsi (SP, City Division, Karachi).

5.2. Setting up Social Media Campaign

A Social Media Campaign was set up by Advocacy Advisor by using Facebook page of the PFDP & Twitter and was supported by the Eminent Volunteer Baroness Burt by highlighting advocacy campaign activities focusing on combating GBV through democratic policing.

5.3. Beneficiaries Reached

Activity	No. of participants (direct beneficiaries)	Outreach (indirect beneficiaries)
Radio messages on GBV and democratic police		100,000
Theatre performances on GBV and democratic policing	630	
Police-community cricket match and theatre performance	500	
Eminent volunteers visits	250	
IEC material distribution	6,555	
Seminars	769	
Newspapers coverage (52 clippings)	0	200,000
Social media (Facebook and Twitter)	0	12,000
Awareness raising Sessions	1033	
Press conferences	163	
TV coverage		160,000
Sub-total	9,900	472,000
Grand total		481,900

6. Challenges

- The signing of MoU with Sindh Police could not happen during the project due to the institutional frictions between Sindh Police and provincial government over the removal of the Inspector General of Police (IGP) Sindh, and then his restoration by Sindh High Court by the efforts of CSOs. The Supreme Court issued its final order for restoration and tenure security of the IGP after the end of this project on January 18, 2018. However, a close collaboration with the senior management of Sindh Police enabled Rozan to successfully engage with the police for the advocacy campaign, police community cricket match, consultative seminars and theatre performances. Officers ranging from the Inspector General of Police Sindh to the constable participated in various activities of the project.
- Delayed arrival of Advocacy Volunteer due to late issuance of her visa resulted delayed execution of advocacy training for the Sindh PFDP and consultative seminar to gather evidence on challenges in implementing GBV laws.
- Shrinking space for civil society especially for working on women rights and GBV and hard line taken by the government for re-verification and re-registration of INGOs, especially without having clear set of ToRs for them
- Difficulty in using term rape directly during advocacy campaign to raise awareness on sexual violence as it may lead to further implications against CSOs
- Denial that GBV incidents occur despite being reported, it was due to the patriarchal mindset of the society

7. Learning

- Effective engagement of top leadership of the police proved very effective and resulted in strengthened collaboration between the PFDP and the police
- Adopting democratic process for running the network/forum, and selecting secretariat and co-secretariat of the forums proved very helpful in smooth execution of the network and its successful grassroots level advocacy campaign
- WhatsApp groups of Sindh and National chapters remained helpful for the purpose of efficient and swift coordination and sharing of relevant information amongst the forum members
- Involvement of key stakeholders and influencers during the design and implementation of grassroots level intervention proved beneficial
- Designing of the advocacy campaign based on the interests, expertise and strengths of member organizations
- Strong linkage of forum members with the local police was key in ensuring engagement of the police with communities
- Engagement of the forum with other concerned stakeholders:
- Norwegian University of Life Sciences approached Rozan and requested to arrange their meeting with the members of the PFDP-National Chapter for progress sharing and feedback on their “Community-based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform” project. This meeting was attended by 12 national chapter members where they had a detailed discussion with Prof. Dr. Ingrid and her team. The meeting helped us understand the concept of community policing
- Rescheduling activities in line with police/government availability to ensure their maximum participation and ownership
- Engagement of the NCSW and Provincial CsSW during trainings, advocacy campaign and meetings ensured enhanced support from the state level institutes in combating GBV

8. Unintended Outcomes

- The discussion at the national chapter led to the establishment of a provincial chapter of the PFDP in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province in collaboration with a different sponsor (Coffey International). This additional Provincial chapter of the forum will also strengthen national action in respect of promoting democratic policing and the preventing GBV. The PFDP-KP chapter also supported the Sindh PFDP members during their exposure visit to KP in understanding the provincial context of KP around police reforms.
- Fifteen members of the national PFDP were invited by the Director General of the National Police Bureau (NPB), with reference to Rozan, for a stakeholders’ meeting working on policing/gender responsive policing. The meeting was a sign that the NPB recognizes importance of the forum which was result of keeping the police in loop from the very start of the project. The meeting helped building synergies and connections between the state and the PFDP on gender responsive policing. The NPB ensured to extend their cooperation to the PFDP and Rozan for mutually interested goals.
- During the community policing cricket match, IGP Sindh acknowledged request of the PFDP Sindh chapter to increase the number of women in Sindh police.
- The Baroness Burt spoke in favour of the PFDP and the advocacy on the floor of UK house of Lord. She said, “Last December I went as a volunteer to Karachi to support the work of VSO and its celebration of Women of the UN’s 16 days of activism against violence against women, working with the police and others to publicise efforts to encourage abused women to come forward and report their abusers. There is a whole culture change going on, particularly in Sindh province, where I was. I met some incredibly inspirational characters, such as Majida Razvi, a Supreme Court judge who succeeded in getting the laws on rape changed. Before her long campaign to

secure a conviction for rape, there had to be four male witnesses. That just shows how far they have come. We in this place are in a highly privileged position. We can open doors and use our diplomatic skills to put pressure on those who have power over women's lives, at home and abroad."

- The IGP Sindh liked the idea of police-community matches for the bridging trust deficit between the two. He asked his officers to replicate such police-community sports events in other parts of Sindh province too
- The national chapter's seminar on Sindh advocacy campaign and lessons learnt was chaired by the IGP Islamabad where he agreed to extend his support for the forum to make Islamabad police gender sensitive and responsive and invited Rozan and NCSW to make a road map for making Islamabad police gender sensitive. He committed that he will soon establish an Anti-Violence Against Women and Children in Islamabad which will provide medical and legal services to survivors of violence under one roof. This will be a model centre and woman police station (G-7 Islamabad) will be broadened in scope and functions.

9. Sustainability

One of the core objectives of this project was to build and enhance the capacity of the PFDP's National and Provincial chapters in governance, GBV and advocacy, especially in respect of police reforms and reducing GBV. There were not many member organizations having strong expertise in such areas, the members enhanced their capacities while at the same time building capacities of other members from the scratch, was the core strategy of the PFDP so that the initiatives of the forums can be sustained by the members in the future. The members did acknowledge the fact that they learnt a lot from the forum around the issues of policing and GBV which would be helpful for them to contribute to the solution of these issues.

The general elections are approaching and are expected to be held in July 2018. The civil society, especially members of the PFDP, would be trying to avail this opportunity to engage with political parties to make them put police reforms in their manifestos. The High Courts of Pakistan and the Supreme Court of the country are taking actions for making the police apolitical, it is expected that pressure for police reforms by the civil society and the courts will be increased in the coming days, especially in Sindh, which would lead to positive changes in the police. The PFDP would like to stand with the courts for this purpose.

We have witnessed change in the style of the police governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) where a new progressive police law, namely 'KP Police Act 2017', has been introduced. Successful implementation of the new law is expected to make the police depoliticized and accountable which would positively impact lives of the general public. We hope that this would put pressure on other provincial governments as well to make the police operationally autonomous. The PFDP intends to work for implementation of the KP Police Act 2017 in its true letter and spirit.

The IGP Sindh acknowledged the request of the PFDP Sindh chapter to increase the number of women in Sindh Police, he also asked the PFDP and Rozan to get in touch with him to ensure that the Human Rights and Anti-Gender Crime Cells are established in all the districts of Sindh. New phase of the project would be started by building on the foundation laid in the first phase.

10. Way Forward

- Expansion of Pakistan Forum for Democratic policing (PFDP) to Punjab province with inclusion of voices from most marginalized strata including survivors of GBV.
- More vigorous engagement of the national PFDP with policy makers and decisions makers for police reforms and eradication of violence particularly sexual violence.
- More focus on the grass root level engagement with police and communities to strengthen for SRHR and prevention of GBV.



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