سرکیتی ترقی
اکتوبر اور گجر 2012

سول سوسائی اور کیتیش 2013

کانکان ایک رقاب دیک الگا نہیں ہے اور توبیاکار نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے پاس کسانوں کی انسانیت کی بنا پر وہ کانکان نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے پاس کسانوں کے تعلق کی بنا پر وہ کانکان نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے پاس کسانوں کے معاشرتی تنقید کی بنا پر وہ کانکان نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے پاس کسانوں کے معاشی ترقی کی بنا پر وہ کانکان نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے پاس کسانوں کے مذہبی ترقی کی بنا پر وہ کانکان نہیں ہے۔

اکثر، سول سوسائی اور کیتیش 2013 کا مطلب ہے کہ وہ کانکان ہیں جنہوں نے کسانوں کی ترقی کو ترقی میں سپر؛ سول سوسائی اور کیتیش کی ترقی کو ترقی میں سپر۔

سول سوسائی اور کیتیش کا نام ہے جو کسانوں کا ترقی کا ذبح ہے۔ سول سوسائی اور کیتیش کا نام ہے جو کسانوں کا ترقی کا ذبح ہے۔
Ending Torture & El-Treatment of women in police custody

Pakistan has made great strides in introducing women in law enforcement roles, as evident from the SOPs for the treatment of women in police custody. However, the treatment of women in police custody still needs improvement, as they face various challenges, including sexual harassment and discrimination.

In 2012, the report was compiled by the Women's Legal Aid and Research Council (WLARC) and the Federation of Women Lawyers Organizations (FWLO) and presented to the National Assembly of Pakistan. The report highlighted the need for increased awareness and training for police officers to ensure the proper treatment of women in police custody.

The report recommended the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the adoption of the National Plan of Action for Women's Empowerment. The report also emphasized the need for gender-sensitive training and the establishment of women's cells in police stations.

The government of Pakistan has taken some steps to address the issues raised in the report, such as the establishment of police cells for women and the development of a training module for police officers. However, much remains to be done to ensure the proper treatment of women in police custody.
AAWAZ Programme in Inception Phase

Development and security needs of the majority of Pakistan’s citizens especially women, young people, low status castes and religious and ethnic marginalized groups continue to remain unmet. AAWAZ Voice & Accountability programme aspires to address issues of socio-political and gender marginalization, promote peace and tolerance and stir assertive citizen’s demand for social service. Launched in May 2012, AAWAZ is DFID-funded, five-year long programme, spread out in 45 district of Punjab and KP provinces.

The program is being implemented by a consortium of 5 leading Pakistani NGOs, well skilled at advocacy and research for governance reforms. Aawaz is built on the considerable body of literature and best practices of these organizations and has been conceived to carry forward the learning of consortium organizations into a large scale multi stakeholder programme.

Through AAWAZ Voice & Accountability programme, SPO together with its consortium partners seeks to strengthen citizens’ voices to help them articulate demand for an equitable, inclusive and a meaningful democracy by pressurizing state machinery to respond.
The programme is designed to impact on the promotion of a stable, tolerant, inclusive, prosperous and democratic Pakistan. It aims to achieve this through the following four outputs:

1. **Women’s Safe Participation in Political and Public Spheres.**

2. **Peaceful Resolution of Disputes Working Together for Common Solutions.**

3. **Capacity Building of Citizens for Constructively Voicing Demands for Services and Holding Government Accountable for its Performance in Service Delivery.**

4. **Improved Evidence Generated, Synthesized, and Communicated/championed to Political Leaders**

Aawaz V&A promotes establishing and strengthening of community and civil society based structures at village, union council and district levels with manifest 50% membership and participation of women including representation of minority communities and people with disabilities. AAWAZ programme is uniquely positioned to synergize, complement and build on existing similar initiatives with a view to maximizing overall impact of the programme.

AAWAZ alone cannot achieve the intended outcome unless it works together with a wide range of actors beyond NGOs to social movements, associations, trade unions, political parties, individual and other actors not normally covered by traditional notions of civil society confined to NGOs alone. Being conscious of the changing configuration of civil society, AAWAZ V&A will seek to forge partnership with the new forces to embed the culture of voice and accountability.

**Implementation Strategies**

To achieve desired results of programme, Aawaz is carrying out a rigorous mobilization process to reach out to excluded groups. Awareness raising and capacity building of community groups are intrinsic to the program design. To change policies in favor of the marginalized strata of society, evidences will be produced through monitoring, evaluation and research; public outreach will be launched through print and electronic media and lobbying and advocacy actions will continue with policy and opinion makers.

**Expected results**

- Approximately 5000 villages and urban communities in the 45 districts will directly benefit from the programme between 2012 and 2017.
- Increase women’s representation and voice in political organizations by 20% (local and district) and 10% (provincial and national) as well as reduce tolerance of violence against women by 10%.
- The programme aims to reduce incidents of local disputes by 10% from the baseline, thus protecting the lives, livelihoods and assets of excluded groups and improving safety.
- Program targets to achieve increase by 20% the number of direct engagements between communities and local officials to seek improved delivery of health and education services to women and girls.
- In addition, the programme’s advocacy campaigns will result in progress towards strengthened implementation of six key laws on gender equality, creating a framework for bringing Pakistani domestic law into line with the Constitution and Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
Inception Phase of Aawaz Programme

Program was successfully pilot tested in 7 districts of KP and Punjab by consortium partners. SPO is responsible for programme implementation in 2 districts, Muzafargarh (Punjab) and D I Khan (KP). During this phase, 100 Aawaz Forums at village/Mohalla, 10 Union Council Forums and 1 Aawaz District Forum at each district was created with 50% women representation including minorities and people with disabilities.

The process of social mobilization and setting up Institutional structures (Village, UC and District Forums) was followed by awareness and capacity building activities. This includes seminars, local initiatives, meetings, Focus Groups Discussion (FGDs), orientations and training of committees at community, union council and district levels. Aaghi Centers have been established in 10 target union councils of each district. These centers are becoming focus of awareness and capacity building activities.

Taking the lead, SPO also facilitated the development of training manuals on Right To Information (RTI) and budget cycle to enable all consortium partners undertake district level training activities with Aawaz District Forum members to make use of RTI and engaged citizens in budget awareness, analysis and tracking at district level.

Since Aawaz district level institutional structures are in place and functional, the pace of program activities was escalated with action-packed months from December onward. The climax of the inception phase at district was marked by major events such as women assemblies, melas, and interactive theaters, capacity building activities and intensified engagements of Aawaz forums with government line agencies, political parties, electronic and print media, religious scholars and other civil society stakeholders. Also, eventful conduct of consortium partners’ joint activity, Aawaz National conference was facilitated.

Based on the inception phase experience, Aawaz program starts full scale operation in March 2013 and SPO will move from current 2 districts to 11 more districts of Punjab and Khaibar Pakhtoonkhwa.

Roundtable on Drinking Water Issue of Gwadar

December 13, 2012

Gwadar town and adjoining villages are facing a severe crisis of drinking water for last six months. Due to scanty rainfall, the only dam that supplies water to the area has gone completely dry. Initially water was fetched through Navy ships from Karachi and then through tankers from scattered ponds located in far flung areas. Crisis attained serious turn when district government failed to pay the tanker owners who have now stopped supplies. District administration owes more than 250 million rupees to the Tanker owners. It requires some 80 million rupees per month to meet expenses of tankers to sustain water supply.

Politically explosive situation of Gwadar has turned into a powder keg. An urban problem is morphing into a conflict that can take any ugly turn anytime. SPO-facilitated Political Parties’ Steering Committee of Gwadar has initiated an advocacy campaign with the support of SPO. District leaders of National Party, PPP, PML-N, Jamaat-e-Islami are trying to pacify the freaked citizens and simultaneously pursuing authorities to resolve the issue immediately before it spirals into a law and order situation. Apart from several meetings with administration, the Steering Committee also convened a roundtable of stakeholders with the support of SPO on 13th Dec at Gwadar. Assistant Commissioner, senior officials of Public Health dept, Irrigation dept, Gwadar Development Authority, Balochistan Coastal Development Authority, Health Dept media persons, civil society organizations, women organization and district leadership of political parties participated in this constructive dialogue and discussed various dimensions of the problem. Team of SPO Turbat, Naseer Memon (Chief Executive) and Dr. Taj Baloch (Member BoD of SPO) participated on behalf of SPO. After four hours threadbare discussion, the participants jointly recommended the following steps.

- According to the drinking water policy 2009 of Govt. of Pakistan, access to clean drinking water is a basic human right. Therefore government should take every possible measures to fulfill this obligation.
- Timely and reasonable funds should be provided to the district administration to maintain supply of drinking water through tankers as short term measure.
- PDMA and NDMA should immediately intervene at this stage to avoid any kind of disaster.
- As a long term measure, the government should work on multiple plans instead of relying on a single source. It should include construction and functioning of desalination plants in different areas, construction of small dams, rehabilitation of Sunt-e-sar bore holes to augment supplies through exploiting ground water, functioning of Karwat Desalination Plant, completion of Sawarh Kore Dam, construction of Shadi Kore Dam.
- Gwadar Development Authority, Gwadar Port Authority and other federal governmental department should also play their role in provision of clean drinking water to the peoples of Gwadar.