Project Completion Report

PROJECT: ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR VULNERBLE POPULATIONS (A2J)

Project Duration: October 24th 2014, to August 31st 2017






Implemented by: Farmers Development Organization

Funded by: The Asia Foundation

Report Prepared by: Ali Azhar (Project Coordinator)

Table of Contents

Executive Summary……..…3
ABBREVIATIONS……4
Preamble……5
Objectives and Methodology……..…6
Activities and Achievements of Project……....7
Establishment of Dastageer Legal Aid Center……..…8
Services Provided by DLAC……...9
Establishment of Toll Free Number and Mobile Helpline……..……..10
Promotion of Legal Aid Center……...11
Development of IEC material for promotion of center……..……11
Promotional activities carried out with Collaborative Partner……..…12
DLAC Support organizations……13
Referral Services……14
Referral Directory, Referral Mechanism……..15
Center Management and Capacity building Trainings……....16
Establishment of Joint Network “Multan Justice Forum”……..……17
Quarterly Based Joint Network Meetings……..……18
Linkages building/ Coordination with Justice Institutions/stakeholders……..…19
Coordination Meetings details……21-24
Media Coverage……25
Success Stories……...26
Sonia (GBV/Rape, Burning and Murder) ……..……26
Amanual (Minority) ……..…27
Usman Arshad (PWD)……..……28
Lesson learnt, challenges and recommendations……29

Executive Summary:

In Pakistan situation of Violence against women is not good and the women are facing bad conditions. Gender Based violence is widespread in South Punjab and acid throwing, burning, killing, rape and physical abuse is usual practice in the area. Most of these cases never reported in media and women have no independent access to the police and judiciary.

Some customary practices like Watta Satta, Kala Kali, Vani, are applied on the name of honor that is vested in men. Early and forced marriages and harassment of women in the property matter is pushing women behind and behind. Sexual harassment is also a big issue where 70 % cases remained unreported and women remained silence due to the fear of men. Even the women cannot share this problem with their own husband and family heads.

South Punjab, perhaps the most impoverished region of the province, has little to offer to its religious minorities. With growing discrimination and a flawed registration system, members of minority communities in the region have been living in fear of persecution, according to a report by the Minority Rights Commission.

Since its commencement, Farmers Development Organization intends to support the vulnerable communities for their legal rights and promote communal harmony among the people of different religions. Women, Person with Disabilities and Minorities of District Multan remained main focus of FDO.

Project Access to Justice for vulnerable Populations in Pakistan is a three year initiative of The Asia Foundation which aims to improve access to justice and human rights through the provision of efficient, cost effective legal assistance and protection for vulnerable populations.

Words are too little in offering thanks to the The Asia Foundation and project staff and all the stakeholders for their encouragement and cooperation in carrying out the project work successfully.

Ghulam Mustafa

(Executive Director)

Farmers Development Organization

ABBREVIATIONS

CO	Community Organization
LSO	Local Support Organization
FDO	Farmers Development Organization
TAF	The Asia Foundation
INP	Insaf Network Pakistan
PILER	Pakistan Institute of Labour Education & Research
DLAC	Dastageer Legal Aid Center
A2J	Access to Justice
JNM	Joint Network Meeting
LAC	Legal Aid Center
LHC	Lahore High Court
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
DLEC	District Legal Empowerment Committee
DUA	Dar-ul-Aman
GBV	Gender Based Violence
VAW	Violence Against Women
PWD	Person with Disabilities
DBA	District Bar Association
HCBA	High Court Bar Association
WHO	World Health Organization
WEF	World Economic Forum
LJCP	Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan

Preamble:

In Pakistan situation of Violence against women is not good and the women are facing bad conditions. Violence against women is an act of gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual or mental harm of suffering to women, including threats of such acts, compulsion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Social and economic cost of violence against women is massive and has wrinkle effects on all over the society. Women can suffer isolation, powerlessness to work, loss of wages, lack of contribution in regular activities, and limited ability to care for themselves and their children (WHO 2008). According to WHO report gender-based violence, or violence against women, is a major public health and human rights problem throughout the world (WEF 2009).

Gender Based violence is widespread in South Punjab and acid throwing, burning, killing, rape and physical abuse is usual practice in the area. Most of these cases never reported in media and women have no independent access to the police and judiciary. Some customary practices like Watta Satta, Kala Kali, Vani, are applied on the name of honor that is vested in men. Early and forced marriages and harassment of women in the property matter is pushing women behind and behind. Sexual harassment is also a big issue where 70 % cases remained unreported and women remained silence due to the fear of men. Even the women cannot share this problem with their own husband and family heads.

South Punjab, perhaps the most impoverished region of the province, has little to offer to its religious minorities. With growing discrimination and a flawed registration system, members of minority communities in the region have been living in fear of persecution, according to a report by the Minority Rights Commission. Over 0.25 million non-Muslims live in five districts of south Punjab – Rahim Yar Khan, Muzaffargarh, Multan, Layyah and Khanewal. Balmiki Hindus, a sect of the religion, are facing their own share of alleged highhandedness by Muslims in Multan, where the community has lost their ancestral graveyard to the land-grab mafia. The Auqaf Department in Multan receives millions of rupees as rent from the commercial properties of Hindus, but the money is spent on Muslim, instead of Hindu, festivals, the report claimed.

The Access to Justice is a three year initiative, implemented by Farmers Development organization in partnership with The Asia Foundation Pakistan, Pakistan Institute of Labor, Education and Research (PILER), Insaf Network Pakistan (INP) and Rozan. The goal of the project to improve access to justice and human rights through the provision of efficient, cost effective legal assistance and protection for vulnerable populations. The project has been designed to target 13 districts, across all four provinces, where significant rights violations against women and minorities have been reported. FDO is implementing the Project in District Multan which represents urban, rural, and ethnically and religiously diverse populations.

Objectives:

1. To develop and implement a multi-pronged public awareness campaign that increases citizens' knowledge of the laws, which protect their fundamental freedoms;

2. To strengthen the capacity of existing legal aid centers that provide legal services to those whose rights have been violated; and

3. To advocate for protection measures and free and fair trial in cases pertaining to religious freedoms.

Target Area:

District Multan

Target Population:

1. Gender Based Violence (GBV) Victim
2. Minorities
3. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
4. Children

Methodology:

FDO adopted the methodology of establishment of a Toll Free number as first point of contact and a full fledge independent center which named Dastageer Legal Aid Center (DLAC) where people can easily approach. FDO closely worked with other Project partners who have the responsibility to aware the local community about the established Center and Toll Free number for seeking legal opinion, guidance, Legal Aid and Psycho-social support. FDO also assisted PILER for conducting seminars, Street theatres, puppet shows and radio programs for general public awareness. FDO coordinated with DBA Multan and finalized five panel lawyers through a transparent mechanism for providing free legal aid. Moreover, FDO engaged Local Support Organizations for community interactions for meetings and Mobile Legal Clinics. Throughout the Project life cycle two civil society organizations focusing on PWDs and Minorities, supported FDO-DLAC team to achieve the above mentioned objectives.

Overall Activities and Achievements of the Project:

The objectives of the project were achieved through a set of activities; we are enlisting major activities which were further divided into small activities:

- Establishment of a 24/7 Toll-Free Helpline (0800-58888)
- Establishment of a center where people had an easy approach
- DLAC Multan Support Organizations
- Services provided by DLAC
  - Legal Advice and Assistance
  - Free Legal aid through Court cases
  - Psycho-Social Support to GBV victims
  - Legal Assistance and victim support
  - Referral Services (Preparation of referral directory)
  - Strengthened referral Mechanism through coordination with Justice Institutions i.e. Police, Bar, Dar-ul-Aman , DLEC, Prosecution and Women Crisis Center

- Staff Trainings
  - Training on center management and paralegal capacity building skills
  - Counseling workshop for counselors
  - Refresher Workshop for counselors
  - Refresher Workshop for center coordinators
  - Center Coordinator's Study visit to Nepal
  - Risk and Financial Management Training

- Established a District Justice Forum namely "Dastageer Justice Forum"
- Quarterly Joint Network Meetings
- Promotion of Legal Aid Center / Helpline by conducting more than 30 Community awareness sessions, Five Street Theaters, Five Puppet Shows and 69 Radio Programs on fundamental rights of vulnerable groups
- Sustainability Strategy Meeting
- Success Stories
  - Sonia (GBV)
  - Amanual (Minority)
  - Usman Arshad (PWD)

Establishment of Dastageer Legal Aid Center (DLAC)

To ensure the provision of better free legal services to the disadvantaged and vulnerable segments, Dastageer Legal Aid Center has been established in FDO central office Multan in October 2014. The center has the independent entity within the orgnization managed by the center coordinator, two female counselors/operators and one front desk officer is also the part of the team. FDO senior management is overall responsible for effective utilization and efficiency of the legal aid center. Legal Aid Center Multan provided friendly, accessible and free of cost assistance to the poor and vulnerable community groups to claim their legal rights.

Services by Dastageer Legal Aid Center:



Services offered by Dastageer Legal Aid Center (DLAC) Multan include, among others, face-to-face and telephonic counseling, referral services, and legal assistance to clients, facilitating clients to access law enforcement agencies and to make court appearances in relation to the cases filed. In this regard, program activities include but are not restricted to the following:

Legal Advice & Assistance:

DLAC Multan provided 1275 telephone callers and 858 walk-in victim-clients with free legal advice, psychosocial support, assistance in lodging FIR, sending letter to

institutions on behalf of clients in case of violation of their rights by that institution, and facilitation in out of court settlement. Under especially difficult circumstances, financial assistance to cover court expenses is also offered to needy victims. Through legal experts/Lawyers mediation services are also provided to phone callers.

The clients/victims approached the center through the following two mechanisms:

- Walk-in (themselves or third party neutral)
- Through Helpline (telephonically) Toll Free and Mobile

Psychosocial Support:

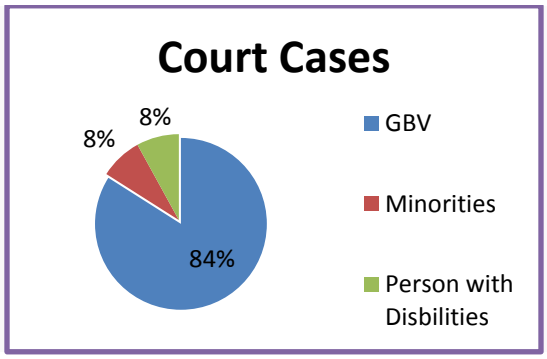
Counseling provided to 239 people including male and female who approached the Legal Aid Center via Helpline or visiting the center by trained counselors.



Legal Aid (Court Cases):

Legal aid Lawyers provided Legal Representation of 95 clients to prepare their case and represent them in court. It is pertinent to mention that court cases target was 73 but during the period DLAC Multan provided court representation to 95 clients. Given that this is a resource-intensive sub-component, the targeting mechanism was being narrowed to the following vulnerable persons from low income groups:

a. Survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV)
b. Minorities
c. Persons with Disabilities



80% Court Cases Resolved with 71% Success Rate

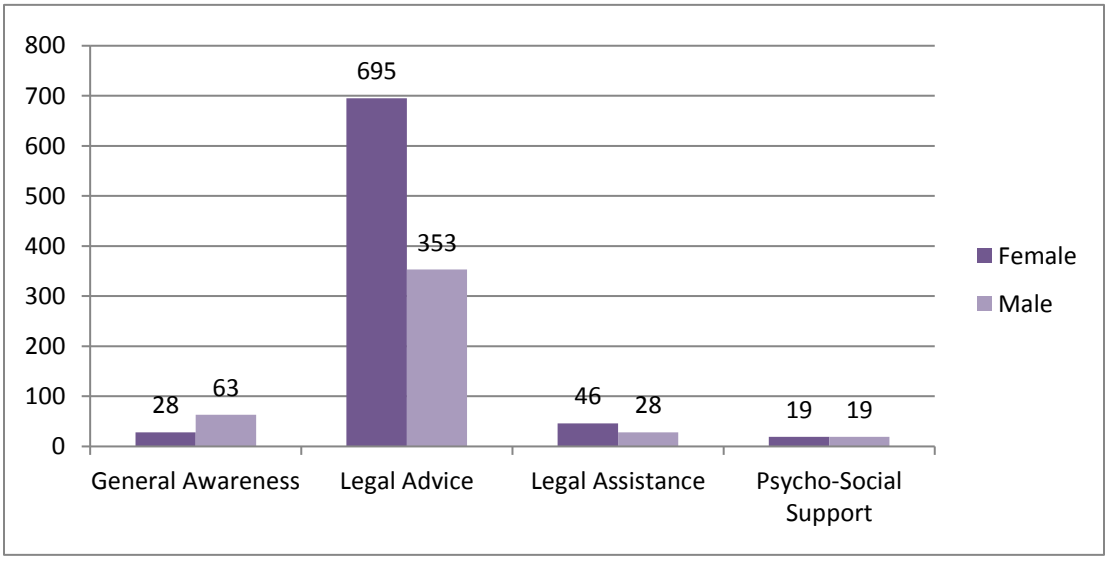
It is significant to mention that 76 out of 95 cases have been resolved with 65% success rate, rest of the cases are properly pursed by the panel lawyers and following up by the center staff.

Establishment of 24/7 Toll-Free Helpline



The first point of interaction for the clients/any other person is the telephone (telephone/ mobile phone). In District Multan, FDO-Dastageer Legal Aid Center established District level helpline for timely response to the clients/ victims/any other person who is in need of legal help. This Legal Aid Helpline provided awareness on legal rights as well as legal advice / counseling through operators/Counselors. This helpline remained mainly beneficial for women, disabled and other vulnerable who are not able or allowed to go out of their homes, or those who can't understand justice system due to lack of education, or for those who can't afford lawyers' fees for legal advice, or for those who are fearful of the justice system.

The procedure was very simple; if anyone wanted to know the justice procedures or needed counseling support or wanted to take legal advice or wanted support in filing court cases, they just have dial Legal Helpline exclusive number 0800-588 88. The legal aid center ensured the records of all calls maintained as per the requirements of the project.



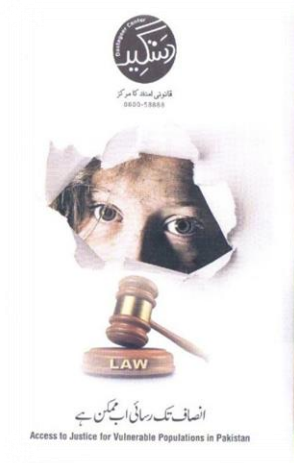
Promotion of Legal Aid Center:

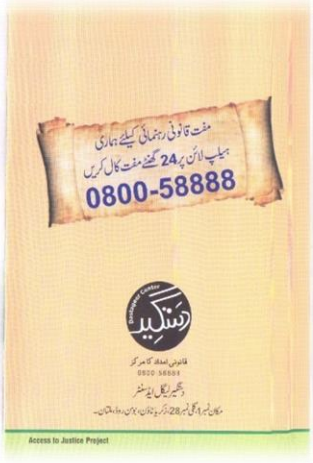
Development and Dissemination of IEC Material:

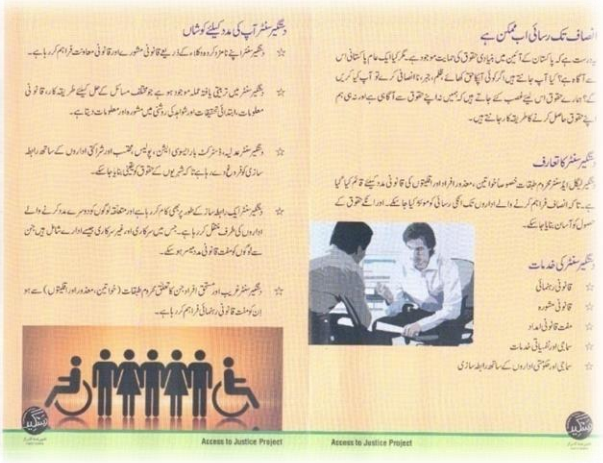
In order to promote the legal aid center/helpline in the district and increase the visibility of the center and promote the toll-free helpline, besides the awareness sessions conducted at the village level and other promotional activities carried out throughout the life of the project, information, education and communication (IEC) material also developed to build more understanding of the services provided by the center. Moreover promotion of Toll Free number and access to center also disseminated through printed material which was distributed in events as well as via personal visit. DLAC Multan staff itself developed promotional material with creativity covering the services available at center which includes pamphlets, broachers, standees and pan flex. Following IEC material developed and disseminated by DLAC Multan.

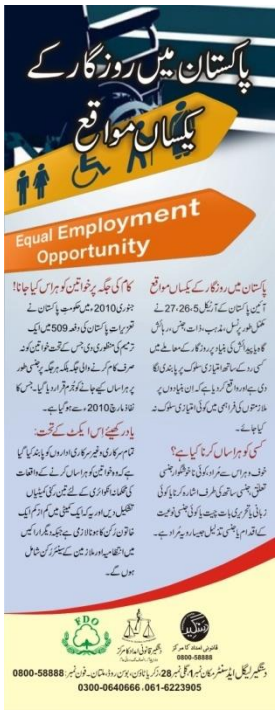











پاکستان میں روزگار کے یکساں مواقع
Equal Employment Opportunity
پاکستان میں روزگار کے یکساں مواقع
آئین پاکستان کے آرٹیکل 5، 25، 26، 27 نے مکمل طور پر نسل، مذہب، ذات، جنس، رہائش کا بنیادی آئینی حیثیت پر روزگار کے معاملے میں کسی رد کے ساتھ امتیازی سلوک پر پابندی لگا دی ہے اور واضح کر دیا ہے کہ ان بنیادوں پر ملازمتوں کی فراہمی میں کوئی امتیازی سلوک نہ کیا جائے۔
کسی کو ہراساں کرنا کیا ہے؟
خوف و ہراس سے مراد، کوئی ناخوشگوار جنسی تحقیق یا جنسی ساتھی کی طرف اشارہ کرنا یا کوئی زبانی یا تحریری بات یا جنسی نوعیت کے اقدام یا جنسی تمثیل جیسا رویہ مراد ہے۔
کا اگلی جگہ پر خواتین کو ہراس کیا جانا؟
جنوری 2010 میں حکومت پاکستان نے تعزیرات پاکستان کی دفعہ 509 میں ایک ترمیم کی منظوری دی جس کے تحت خواتین کو نہ صرف کام کرنے والی جگہ بلکہ ہر جگہ پر جنسی طور پر ہراساں کیے جانے کو جرم قرار دیا گیا۔ جس کا نفاذ مارچ 2010ء سے ہو گیا ہے۔
یاد رکھیے اس ایکٹ کے تحت:
تمام سرکاری، غیر سرکاری اداروں کو پابند کیا گیا ہے کہ وہ خواتین کو ہراساں کرنے کے واقعات کی شکایات کو انکوائری کے لئے تین رکنی کمیٹیاں تشکیل دیں اور یہ کمیٹی کم از کم ایک خاتون رکن کا ہونا لازمی ہے تاہکہ بگڑا رویہ میں انتقامیہ اور ملازمین کے بہتر رکن شامل ہوں گے۔
دستگیر لیگل ایڈ سنٹر مکان نمبر 9 گلی نمبر 28 ذکریا پلازہ، بوہڑ والا، ملتان۔ فون نمبر 0800-58888
0300-0640666 .061-6223905


ابتدائی اطلاعی رپورٹ
ایف۔آئی۔آر
FIR
ایف آئی آر کیا ہے اور اس کی اہمیت
کسی بھی جرم کے وقوع پذیر ہونے کی صورت میں وہ اطلاع جو زبانی طور پر پولیس تھانے میں تحصیل پہلی ہے۔ ایف آئی آر کہلاتی ہے۔
ایف آئی آر کون درج کروا سکتا ہے:
زبانی طور پر ہونے والا شخص یا اس کی طرف سے کسی بھی شخص حقیقت قضایہ میں نکاس اکائی کے نام درخواست کو تحریر ایف آئی آر درج کروا سکتا ہے۔
ایف آئی آر درج کروانے کا طریقہ
ایف آئی آر درج کرانے کا طریقہ قانون فوجداری 1898 کی دفعہ 154 میں درج ہے۔
ایف آئی آر کے لئے اہم معلومات
آپ کا نام اور عمل پتہ
واقعہ کی جگہ، تاریخ اور وقت
واقعے کے متعلق عینی شاہد
اگر کسی شخص یا استعمال ہوا ہو تو اس کا بھی ذکر کریں۔
واقعہ میں ملوث افراد کا نام اور جن لوگوں کے نام پتہ ہوں وہ بھی لکھوائیں
مندرجہ ذیل صورتوں میں پولیس اپنی تحقیق کا آغاز نہیں کرے گی؟
پولیس یہ خیال کرے کہ ایف آئی آر میں تحقیقات کے آغاز کے لئے موجود مواد کافی نہیں
پولیس کے ذرائع کی زیادہ تفتیش ضروری تحقیق میں کے سے ہیں
کسی بھی مجاز مملکت میں درج کرا سکتی ہے اور نہ ہی پولیس کو غلط اطلاع فراہم کرنے، غلط اطلاع دینے کی صورت میں آپ کے خلاف تعزیرات پاکستان کی دفعہ 211 کے تحت قانونی کارروائی کی جا سکتی ہے۔
یاد رکھیے
کسی بھی مجاز مملکت میں درج کرا سکتی ہے اور نہ ہی پولیس کو غلط اطلاع فراہم کرنے، غلط اطلاع دینے کی صورت میں آپ کے خلاف تعزیرات پاکستان کی دفعہ 211 کے تحت قانونی کارروائی کی جا سکتی ہے۔
دستگیر لیگل ایڈ سنٹر مکان نمبر 9 گلی نمبر 28 ذکریا پلازہ، بوہڑ والا، ملتان۔ فون نمبر 0800-58888
0300-0640666 .061-6223905


جسمانی تشدد
انسانی حقوق کی پامالی کو روکنے اور
قانونی چارہ جوئی کے لئے
تشدد کیا ہے؟
بڑی اور طاقت کے بیجا استعمال سے کسی بھی شخص کی تذلیل اور تحقیر کرنا تشدد کہلاتا ہے۔
پاکستان میں عورتوں کے حقوق اور قانون سازی:
2006 میں خواتین کے تحفظ کے قانون کے تحت، خواتین کے ساتھ کسی بھی قسم کے جنسی سلوک اور تشدد کی روک تھام سے متعلق ہے اور خواتین کے تمام بنیادی حقوق کی فراہمی یقینی بناتا ہے۔
بچوں پر جسمانی تشدد:
بچوں پر جسمانی تشدد کے واقعات عام معمول بن گئے ہیں یہ صورتحال اس وقت پیچیدہ ہو جاتی ہے جب یہ سلوک ان کے ساتھ ان کے قریبی لوگ کرتے ہیں جنہیں ان کی حفاظت کی ذمہ داری سونپی جاتی ہے۔ ان کے حقوق کی پامالی، اعتماد کا ٹوٹنا اور سزا سے مستثنیٰ ہونا سب کچھ ہی ہے۔
اغلبوں کے حقوق اور تحفظ:
پاکستان ایک ایسا ملک ہے جہاں مختلف نسل، ذات اور نسلی گروہوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے لوگ رہتے ہیں۔ پاکستان کے آئین کے آرٹیکل 25 (1) کے مطابق "تمام شہری قانون کے سامنے برابر ہیں اور قانونی تحفظ کے برابری حق دار ہیں" اور آرٹیکل 36 کے مطابق مملکت اقلیتوں کے جائز حقوق اور مفادات کا تحفظ کرے گی۔
معذور افراد کے حقوق اور ہماری ذمہ داری:
معاشرے میں معذور افراد کے لئے سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ معذوری نہیں بلکہ سماجی رویے ہیں ایک اور اہم مسئلہ آئینی، قانونی حقوق سے لاعلمی ہے اور یہ بات معذور افراد پر بھی صادق آتی ہے۔
اظہار رویوں ترمیم کے بعد صوبائی سطح پر
معذور افراد کے لئے کی گئی قانون سازی:
صوبہ پنجاب نے معذور افراد کے لئے (روزگار اور بحالی) آرڈیننس 2015 منظور کیا جس میں معذور افراد کے لئے ملازمتی کوٹہ 2 فیصد سے بڑھا کر 3 فیصد کر دیا ہے۔
دستگیر لیگل ایڈ سنٹر مکان نمبر 9 گلی نمبر 28 ذکریا پلازہ، بوہڑ والا، ملتان۔ فون نمبر 0800-58888
0300-0640666 .061-6223905


End Sexual Violence
NO MEANS NO
جنسی تشدد
بول کہ لب آزاد ہیں تیرے
جنسی تشدد یا جنسی ہراسانی کسی بھی شخص کی جانب سے کیا جانے والا ایسا عمل ہے جس میں جنسی نوعیت کا رویہ یا عمل شامل ہو اور جو متاثرہ شخص کی رضامندی کے بغیر کیا جائے۔
مجرم کون ہے؟
خاندان کا کوئی فرد
قریبی دوست یا احباب
محلے یا دفتر کا ساتھی
یا پھر کوئی اجنبی شخص
اس سے کون متاثر ہوتا ہے؟
جنسی تشدد یا اتصال کا ہر بالغ مرد یا عورت جس کی عمر اٹھارہ سال یا اس سے زیادہ ہو۔
جنسی اتصال یا تشدد کے بارے میں کیا کیا جانے؟
لوگوں میں جنسی اتصال یا تشدد کی علامات کو پہچاننا اور اس کو رپورٹ کرنا
جنسی اتصال یا تشدد کی تمام علامات کو تحقیق سے پرکھنا اور متعلقہ افراد میں کو رپورٹ کرنا
جنسی اتصال یا تشدد کے مجرم کو سزا دلوانے؟
جنسی زیادتی کے کیس میں جلد سے جلد قانونی تحفظ کے لئے کسی معتمد سرکاری ہسپتال سے طبی معائنہ کروانا۔
تمام ثبوت کو ضائع ہونے سے محفوظ کرنا۔
جنسی جرائم کی سزائیں؟
تعزیرات پاکستان کی دفعہ 354 کے تحت عورتوں پر جنسی تشدد کرنے کی سزا عرفیہ یا سزائے موت ہو سکتی ہے۔
تعزیرات پاکستان کی دفعہ 376 کے تحت زنا بالجبر کی کم از کم سزا 10 سال قید یا عرفیہ عمر بھر یا سزائے موت ہو سکتی ہے۔
HELP
دستگیر لیگل ایڈ سنٹر مکان نمبر 9 گلی نمبر 28 ذکریا پلازہ، بوہڑ والا، ملتان۔ فون نمبر 0800-58888
0300-0640666 .061-6223905

Community Meetings:

In order to target the communities and gain support and buy-in for the services offered to vulnerable groups by the DLAC, Six community meetings were held with different groups including local community members (both men and women), influential persons, local elders, male and female youth, and religious clergies. These meetings act as a two-way information sharing process, facilitating awareness rising on fundamental rights of vulnerable groups and legal remedies, and also increased the level of trust of the communities in the legal aid centers. Existing project beneficiaries were also engaged as much as possible to share their stories, so the communities could benefit from their experiences. Altogether six community meetings held as per given details.



Sr. #	Community meetings			
	Location	Discussion Topic	Target Community	No. of Participants
1	Nawab Pur	Gender Based Violence and Discrimination or non-cooperation by law enforcement agencies	Mix Population	41
2	Punj Koha	Physical Violence, Sexual Abuse and Rights of PWD's(Equal Employment and Special Quota)	Women and Persons with Disabilities	40
3	Lutf Abad	Administrative Justice	Men, Women	40
4	Saleh Mahay	International Women's Rights Day, Constitutional and Legal Rights of Citizens and Pro-Women Laws	Women and Persons with Disabilities	43
5	Ghareeb Abad	Constitutional Rights of Minorities and Discrimination or Non-Cooperation By Law Enforcement Agencies(Police, Local Authorities)	Mix Population	48
6	Basti Missan	Discrimination and Non cooperation by law enforcement agencies(Police, Local Authorities	Mix Population	43
			Total:	**255**

Mobile Legal Clinics:

Mobile Legal clinics served as a temporary facility set-up by DLAC- Multan for provision of legal advice and assistance (including on matters such as birth, death, and marriage registration, disability registration, etc.) on monthly basis. Locations were mainly including Public Places, Markets other easily accessible public spaces for different groups based on need. Locations for the mobile legal clinics were identified based on the needs and accessibility of the vulnerable groups targeted. These mobile legal clinics served as a one-stop shop for the vulnerable to resolve their issues through legal assistance and legal opinion. Panel Lawyers of the center facilitated these clinics by providing their services, besides DLAC Multan staff organized these clinics with local social activists. These are the details of Mobile Legal clinics;

Venue	Date	Responsibility	Demographics of the Area						
			Gender	Age limit	Socio Demographic Differences	Status	Class	Expected Client	Expected Cases
UC Nawbpur	31-1-17	Center Staff & Panel Lawyer	M/F	20-50	Businessman/Shopkeepers Private Employees /Students	Married & Single	Middle & Lower Middle	Fee Based	FIR, Guardianship, Inheritance Property Rights, Conjugal rights, Discrimination By Law Enforcement Agencies
Durana Langhana	17-3-17	Center Staff & Panel Lawyer	M/F	20-50	Customers/ Housewife	Married & Single	Middle & Lower Middle	Fee Based	Psychological Abuse, Inheritance Property Rights, Cases for Maintenance & dowery articles
Bsti Malook	26-4-17	Center Staff & Panel Lawyer	M/F	20-60	Workers	Married & Single	Lower	Free of Cost	FIR, Guardianship, Inheritance Property Rights
			M/F	20-60	Housewife	Married, Single & Widow	Lower	Free of Cost	Physical Violence, Psychological Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Inheritance Property Rights, Guardianship

Lutf Abad	17-5-17	Center Staff & Panel Lawyer	M/F	15-50	Businessman/Shopkeepers Private Employees /Students	Married & Single	Middle & Lower Middle	Fee Based	Issues relevant to birth and death registration, Conjugal Rights
Basti Gharib Abad	8-6-17	Center Staff & Panel Lawyer	M/F	15-50	Customers/ Housewife	Married & Single	Middle & Lower Middle	Fee Based	Physical Violence, Psychological Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Inheritance Property Rights, Guardianship, Divorce, Maintenance
Punj Koha	12-6-17	Center Staff & Panel Lawyer	M/F	20-60	Workers, Housewife	Married, Single & Widow	Lower Lower Middle & Lower	Free of Cost & Fee-Based	FIR, Guardianship, Inheritance Property Rights Physical Violence, Psychological Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Inheritance Property Rights, Guardianship

Pictures of Mobile Legal Clinics:





Promotional Activities in Collaboration with Project Partner:

Project is designed in different portions implemented by different partners i.e. capacity building of the staff is the responsibility of Roan, Center's promotion by conducting seminars, street theatres and puppet shows is the responsibility of PILER. In this regard PILER along with DLAC Multan conducted following activities in Multan on Quarterly basis.

Street Theatres:

In order to increase awareness among community about DLAC and its services PILER in collaboration with DLAC Multan conducted five street theatres with unique ideas. The theatre play not only covered the issues of vulnerable communities but also presented solution by pointing out services available at the center. DLAC Multan staff represented center in all five events with commitment of raising awareness among the people.



Puppet Shows:

In the same way as street theatres were Organized, five puppet shows conducted in collaboration with DLAC Multan in different locations of the district which also includes Muslims, Christians and Hindu communities. PILER highlighted the issues of GBV, Minorities and Persons with Disabilities by different ways through conventional puppet shows. DLAC Multan staff participated in the shows and introduced center, services and progress among the local communities.



Seminars:

In order to build more understanding and raise awareness about the access to justice situation in the district on demand (services) side, PILER in collaboration with DLAC Multan organized five District level seminars with students, teachers, Bar members, Police personnel and general public at the premises of Law Colleges and Bar Associations. These seminars were on different topics i.e. **"Women Protection Laws and Status of Implementation in Pakistan", Speedy Justice, Need of the Hour"**, and **"Minority Rights in Pakistan in light of Supreme Court decision".** DLAC Multan Coordinator and Counselors participated in the seminars with their point of view and sensitize the audience on issues faced by vulnerable populations.



DLAC Support Organizations:

In keeping with Dastageer Legal Aid Center's (DLAC) responsibility to develop strong referral mechanism and institutional linkages under the Access to justice project mainly working on the rights of Persons with Disability and Minority Communities, DLAC Multan with the support of INP selected one organization working on Minorities and one organization working on Persons with Disability in district Multan that served as referral link to Dastageer Legal Aid Center on a voluntary basis.

Key for Organization Selection:

- Organization has established Helpline and Referral mechanism / past experience with protecting rights of Persons with Disability or Minority Communities.
- If organization currently has no such helpline mechanism in place where community can contact them, then identify organization that are willing to establish helpline and referral system at their premises after getting training on Center / Helpline Management.

Insaf Network Pakistan provided training to these two selected organization on Legal Aid Center Management and Paralegal Skills so that they can effectively

1. Provide full support and complete cooperation as Network Partner for the activities carried out by LAC for project in district Multan voluntarily.
2. Strengthen LAC's working on person with disability / minority & ethnic rights as per Support Organization expertise.
3. Serve as liaison between the community and Legal Aid Centers.
4. Case Referrals and facilitate LAC in mediation/ arbitration of cases with consent of litigating parties.
5. Support LAC networking and advocacy on human rights framework specifically focusing on Gender Based Violence, person with disability and minority & ethnic rights.
6. Enable establishment of sustainable linkages between community and other CBOs in the area.
7. Establish helpline/or community referral mechanism at their own premises.

List of Access to Justice Support Organizations Multan:

Sr. #	Organization Name	Theme (Minorities or Disability)	Years of Experience	District
1	Peace and Development Foundation	Support Organization for Minority	4 Years	Multan
2	Nation Server Organization	Support organization for Disability	4 Years	Multan

Referral Services:

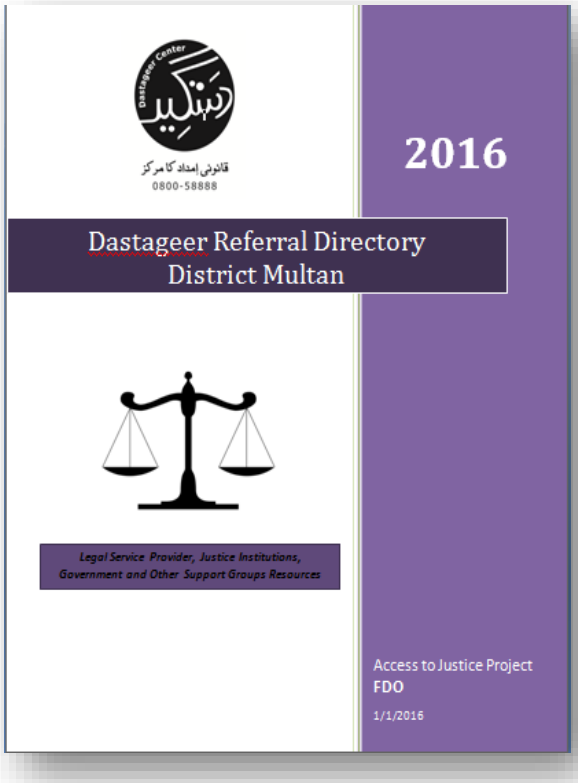
Referral services:



The beneficiary-clients or the phone-callers have also been referred to other supportive services, such as emergency shelters for women (Dar-Ul-Aman), rehabilitation programs, and counseling services, etc., as per the needs. Centre also facilitated the clients to identify and approach the police officers, and medical practitioners for obtaining medico legal Certificate (MLC) in order to facilitate the filing of complaints and registration of FIR. DLAC Multan built a close relationship with District Legal Empowerment Committee (DLEC) as strong and sustainable platform to provide free legal aid to deserving clients. Besides the above mentioned referral services DLAC Multan prepared a comprehensive referral directory as a ready tool to refer clients to concerned Justice/Law departments.

Referral Directory:

Besides of the services provided by the center, DLAC Multan prepared a comprehensive referral directory for those cases which don't fall within project domain. In keeping with its responsibility to develop strong referral mechanism and institutional linkages under the Access to justice project, the Dastageer Legal Aid Center (DLAC) Multan has developed a Referral Directory, that lists Legal service provider, Justice institutions, Government and other support groups resources as ready reference in case of any need arises while providing legal services through its panel of lawyers, paralegals and counselors. This directory has developed access to various justice forums that provide legal assistance to vulnerable population mainly focusing Gender Based Violence victims, individuals with disabilities, and minority groups. This directory has been resulted in having complete and comprehensive information about District Multan. The directory is a key resource book for staff of the Dastageer legal aid center.



Usage of Directory:

During the course of work, the center often needed to contact with district hospital, police station, government departments, crisis centers, justice institutions and other support organizations for provision of legal assistance. This directory contains a complete list of all important contact numbers from the point of view of project. The victim-clients or the phone-callers have also been referred to other supportive services provider, such as emergency shelters for women (Dar-ul-Aman), DLEC, rehabilitation programs, and counseling services, etc. as per the needs. Centre also helped the clients to identify and contact the Police officers, and medical practitioners in order to facilitate the filing of complaints.

Directory Information Sources:

Directory information is collected from multiple primary and secondary sources for the purpose of referring poor & vulnerable victims to legal service providers, justice institutions, government departments and other support organization to ensure their timely access to justice and this information never used for any other purpose. This information is subject to change of the officials or offices therefore DLAC Multan updated this Directory on timely basis.

Referred Cases/Clients:

DLAC Multan referred more than 77 clients for legal services to the following departments**;**

1. Women Crisis Center
2. Dar-Ul-Aman
3. Police
4. Nishter Hospital Multan
5. District Legal Empowerment Committee
6. EHD Organization (PA2J)
7. Violence Against Women Center
8. Other Dastageer Centers

DLAC Multan continuously followed up all the referred clients sent to the above mentioned department to come up with some positive solutions of their issues.

Pro-bono Legal Services by DLAC Multan Lawyers:

Pro-bono services means provision of legal services by lawyer without charging any legal fees, DLAC Multan panel lawyers provided pro-bono services to 30 clients who didn't fall into the court cases category of the project. This is something worth appreciating and encouraging as well promoting the internationally recognized pro-bono culture among lawyers.

Capacity Building Trainings of DLAC Staff:

In order to carry out Legal Aid Center effectively and as per quality standards in terms of services The Asia Foundation Pakistan conducted training workshops for the center staff. Through these trainings staff enhanced their knowledge and skills on center management, Para-Legal, Safety and Security measures, Psycho-Social support/counseling and relevant laws.



List of Trainings/Workshops attended by DLAC Multan staff:

Sr. #	Topic	Date	Venue	Organized By
1	Legal Aid Center Management & capacity Building Workshop	26-28 Nov,2014	Regency Grand, ISB	INP & TAF
2	Para-Legal Counseling Workshop for Counselors	29 Dec,2014 - 2 Jan,2015	Islamabad Hotel	Rozan & TAF
3	Refresher Training for Counselors	june, 1 - 3,2015	Shalimar Tower,LHR.	Rozan & TAF
4	Safety & Security Management		Islamabad	TAF
5	Refresher Training for Center Coordinator	20-21 August,2015	Lockwood Hotel, Muree	INP & TAF
6	Exposure visit of Coordinator to Nepal		Nepal	TAF

Establishment of Joint Network “Dastageer Justice Forum”

The basic purpose of establishing Joint Networking is to promote and support developing partnerships and expanding networks among Dastageer Legal Aid Center (DLAC) Multan (FDO), Rights Based Organizations, LSO’s, DBA, Dar-ul-Aman, Media and other relevant stakeholders of the District. The network was given the name “Multan Justice Forum” unanimously by all the network partners. This interaction has ensured collaboration, coordination and establishing networks for workers of human rights and organizations working on human rights at a central point together to develop a Justice cluster of the district. The organizations developed some action points through collaborative efforts to be agreed upon by all to enhance/ improve access to justice in the district.



Joint Network Meetings:

During the project life cycle nine joint network meetings (each in a Quarter) organized for the purpose of progress sharing, input, lesson learnt and further coordination in terms of improvement in Access to Justice in the district. In all JNM representative from Insaf Network Pakistan participated.



Following are the details of JNM:

Sr. No	Date	Objective	Key Actions	Venue	No. of Participants
1	16 February,2015	To strengthen the referral Mechanism & Linkages building with stake holders	Networking increased & Improved demand for legal Aid services among vulnerable segments of Society.	FDO, Central Office Multan	
2	19 May,2015	To build a platform at district level for vulnerable people	Executive body of platform should be decided & its SOPs should	FDO,Central Office Multan	

		regarding Sustainability of DLAC with coordination of participents.	be share with one page profile of Organizations with Coordinator of DLAC before next meeting		
3	10September,2015	Disscusion & sharing of views on building a forum for victims.	1. Proper mechanism & structure of Forum should be shared. 2.Name of Forum should be would be suggested & finalized by the all participants	Human Career Development Center,Clifton colony Multan	22
4	15 December,2015	To promote & support partnership & expending networks Among DLAC (Multan) (FDO), ROBs & other stake holders of the districts.	1.Progress update & follow up 2.Multan Justice Forum signed by partners 3.Network partners will develop a joint work plan	Human Career Development Center,Clifton colony Multan	30
5	8March,2016	Sharing of progress & also to take "Pledge of parityon the international Womens Day" along with all 13 districts.	1.Sharing of views of particepents with respect to GBV. 2.Disscusion on Pro-Women Laws in Pakistan. 3.Pledge (13 centers connected through Skype	FDO,Central Ofice Multan.	33
6	16 May,2016	Major achievements (shared through success stories).	1.Promoting public interest litigation. 2.Increase linkages with other justice institutions. 3.Promotion of probono Culture. 4.Ensure active participation	FDO,Central Ofice Multan.	27

7	20th December 2016	New directions of DLAC	Establishment of Joint work plan Sharing of one pager profile of member organizations	FDO Central Office	16
8	16th March 2017		New ways of the network decided	FDO Central Office	28
9	8 August 2017	Dastageer Justice Forum	Nomination and finalization of Dastageer Justice Forum core members	FDO Central Office	22

Linkages Building/ Coordination with Stakeholders:

Access to Justice without coordination with relevant justice institutions and legal departments is not possible therefore DLAC Multan regularly conducted more than 45 meetings with High Court & District Bar Association, District Police Officials, Manager Women Crisis Center, Incharge Dar-ul-Aman, Social Welfare Officer, Incharge 15 Police, Civil Society Network representatives and Prosecution. Throughout the Project period a strong coordination build among DLAC and these institutions in terms of provision of Access to Justice for deserving people. DLAC Multan also performed a vital role while engaging institutes and civil society for trust building on both sides.









Access to Justice Coordination Meetings Details				
Sr #	**Date**	**Department**	**Objective**	**Venue**
1	15/01/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Nawab Pur
2	16/01/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Saleh Mahay
3	19/01/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Binda Sandela, Jhok Balu
4	19/01/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Nawab Pur, Ghanta Ghar
5	22/01/2015	Police	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Police Lines
6	26/01/2015	Dar-ul-Aman	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Dar-ul-Aman
7	26/01/2015	Social Welfare	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Social Welfare department
8	06/02/15	Dar-ul-Aman	Progress Sharing and discussion about basic human laws and their implimentation mathods	Dar-ul-Aman
9	9/2/15	Multan Civil Society Network	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	MCSN Office
10	9/2/15	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Lutfa Abad
11	10/2/15	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Tareen Colony
12	11/2/15	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Raza Hall
13	18/2/2015	Citizens Commision for Human Development	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	CCHD Office

14	18/2/2015	Dar-ul-Aman	Progress Sharing and discussion about reffered case	Dar-ul-Aman
15	24/2/2015	Police (CPO)	Introduction about DLAC and its services. Progress Sharing and linkages building	Police Lines
16	3/3/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Durana Langana
17	6/3/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Binda Sandela
18	10/3/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services	Lutfa Abad
19	12/3/2015	Civil Society Organization	To raise the knowledge of community about DLAC services and human laws	Nawab Pur
20	26/3/2015	MNA (politician) Office	Introduction about DLAC and its services. Progress Sharing and to strenghten the referral mechanism & linkages building	Durana Langana
21	26/3/2015	Multan Civil Society Network	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	MCSN Office
22	26/3/2015	High Court	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	High Court
23	8/4/2015	Bar Association	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	FDO Central Office
24	13/4/2015	Police	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Police Lines
25	13/4/2015	Police	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Ghanta Ghar
26	13/4/2015	Woman Crices Center	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Woman Crices Center,Multan
27	13/4/2015	Citizens Commision for Human Development	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	CCHD Office

28	13/4/2015	Dar-ul-Aman	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Dar-ul-Aman
29	28/4/2015	High Court	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	High Court
30	28/4/2015	Dar-ul-Aman	signing of MOU	Dar-ul-Aman
31	28/4/2015	Bar Association	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	District Bar
32	29/4/2015	Woman Crices Center	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Woman Crices Center,Multan
33	27/5/2015	Bar Association	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	District Bar
34	27/5/2015	Bar Association	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	District Bar
35	27/5/2015	High Court	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	High Court
36	27/5/2015	Police	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Model police station, Qilla Kuhna Qasim Bagh
37	1/6/2015	Police	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Model police station, Qilla Kuhna Qasim Bagh
38	1/6/2015	Police (Incharge 15)	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Model police station, Qilla Kuhna Qasim Bagh
39	17/6/2015	Bar Association	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	District Bar
40	17/6/2015	Bar Association	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	District Bar
41	27/7/2015	Bar Association	Progress sharing, follow up of cases, action planning	FDO Central Office

42	6/8/2015	Civil Society Organization	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Nawab Pur
43	6/8/2015	Civil Society Organization	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Lutfa Abad
44	6/8/2015	Civil Society Organization	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Binda Sandela
45	24/8/2015	Civil Society Organization	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	HSF Office
46	24/8/2015	Special Education Center	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Special Education Center
47	24/8/2015	Woman Crices Center	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Woman Crices Center,Multan
48	24/8/2015	Hospital	Introduction about DLAC and its services. Progress Sharing & follow up of referred cases and linkages building	Nistar Psychiatric Ward
49	25/8/2015	Civil Society Organization	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Organization for Women and Disable Care, Gulzar Town
50	31/8/2015	Civil Society Organization	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Aas Welfare Organization, Tareen Colony
51	31/8/2015	Civil Society Organization	To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	National Commision for Justice and Peace , Cant
52	4/11/2015	Police	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Police Lines
53	12/11/2015	Bar Association	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	District Bar
54	18/11/2015	Police	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Police Lines
55	16/12/2015	Dar-ul-Aman	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	Dar-ul-Aman

56	17/12/2015	Civil Society Organization (Puppet show)	To raise the knowledge of community about their rights and DLAC services	Suraj Miani
57	19/1/2016	Bar Association	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	District Bar
58	16/3/2016	Bar Association	To ensure the participation of DBA in speedy justice & DLAC	District Bar
59	25/3/2016	Civil Society Organization (seminar)	Awareness raising on protection Laws and Implimentation	Pakistan Law College, Multan
60	14/4/2016	Bar Association	Progress sharing and follow up of reffered cases	District Bar
61	24/4/2016	Civil Society Organization (seminar)	To sensitize the stakeholders about laws & their implimentation	Durana Langana
62	11/5/2016	Punjab Acces to Justice	Capacity building/human development session on inter personal communication skills	Bahawalpur
63	13/5/2016	Hospital	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	Civil Hospital, Multan
64	17/5/2016	Multan Civil Society Network	Progress sharing. To strengthen the referral mechanism and linkages building	MCSN Office
65	18/5/2016	Civil Society Organization (seminar)	To ensure speedy justice & end to domestic voilence	Pakistan Law College, Multan

Media Coverage:


روزنامہ جنگ ملتان

THE DAILY JANG MULTAN 11 MARCH 2016

جلد 14 | شمارہ 103


روزنامہ ایکسپریس ملتان

DAILY EXPRESS WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 2016

ملتان: لڑکی کو آگ لگانے والے مجرم کو 75 سال قید، جرمانہ کی سزا


روزنامہ جنگ ملتان

THE DAILY JANG MULTAN 11 MAY 2016

جلد 14 | شمارہ 164

لڑکی کو آگ لگانے کے ملزم کو 75 سال قید اور 21 لاکھ جرمانہ


اُمیدِ سحر

پنجاب کم عمری کی شادی کی روک تھام کا قانون (ترمیمی ایکٹ 2015ء)

محمد علی اظہر ہیٹہ ایڈووکیٹ

اعداد و شمار ثابت کرتے ہیں کہ گزشتہ ایک عشرے کے دوران پاکستان میں کم عمر بچوں کی ان کی مرضی کے بغیر شادی کے رجحان میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ کم عمری کی شادی کی روک تھام کے لیے قانون کی بات کی جائے تو اس حوالے سے قیامِ پاکستان سے پیشتر ہی 1929ء میں قائداعظم محمد علی جناح نے قانون ساز اسمبلی میں بل پیش کیا تھا۔ اٹھارہویں آئینی ترمیم کے بعد صوبوں کو ملنے والے اختیارات کے تحت مارچ 2015ء میں پنجاب اسمبلی نے بھی بل منظور کیا جو دراصل موجودہ دور کے لحاظ سے ضروری تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ 85 برس پرانے قانون کی ہی تبدیل شدہ شکل تھی۔

اس قانون میں مختلف نکات میں ترامیم کی گئی ہیں۔ سیکشن ا میں ترمیم: لفظ ''پاکستان'' کی جگہ ''پنجاب'' لکھ دیا گیا۔ سیکشن ۲ میں ترمیم: تعریف کے حصے میں ''بچہ/بچی'' کی اصطلاح میں ترمیم کی گئی ہے جس کے تحت اٹھارہ سال سے کم عمر لڑکا ''بچہ'' کی ذیل میں شمار ہوگا اور اسی طرح سولہ سال سے کم عمر لڑکی ''بچی'' کی ذیل میں شمار ہوگی۔ اسی مناسبت سے کم عمری کی شادی، حکومت اور یونین کاؤنسل کی تعریفوں میں موجودہ دور کی ضروریات کے لحاظ سے تبدیلیاں کر دی گئی ہیں۔ سیکشن ۴ میں ترمیم: سزا سے متعلق اس سیکشن میں کسی کم عمر بچے یا بچی کی شادی کرانے والے فرد کے لیے سزا کی مدت ایک ماہ سے بڑھا کر چھ ماہ اور جرمانہ پچاس ہزار روپے تک کر دیا گیا ہے۔ سیکشن 5 میں ترمیم: اس سیکشن میں ترمیم کے بعد سزا کی مدت ایک مہینے سے بڑھا کر چھ ماہ اور جرمانہ ایک ہزار روپے سے بڑھا کر پچاس ہزار روپے تک کر دیا گیا۔

ماہرین کا کہنا ہے کہ اگرچہ نئے قانون میں سزاؤں اور جرمانے میں اضافے، یونین کاؤنسل کے کردار کو بہتر بنانے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے تاہم یوں کسی عام فرد کے براہ راست پولیس کو رپورٹ کرنے یا پولیس کی جانب سے از خود کارروائی کرنے کے اختیار کو ختم کر دیا گیا۔

کم عمری کی شادی کے سلسلے قانون میں نابالغ بچے کی شادی کرانے والے والدین کو ایک مہینے کی قید اور ایک ہزار روپے جرمانے کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا تھا جب کہ نکاح خواں کے لیے کوئی سزا مقرر نہیں تھی تاہم موجودہ قانون کے تحت صفحہ 11 پر جاری

9


روزنامہ دنیا ملتان

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 2016

Success Stories:

Many case studies came across during the project period, some of which are invaded below:

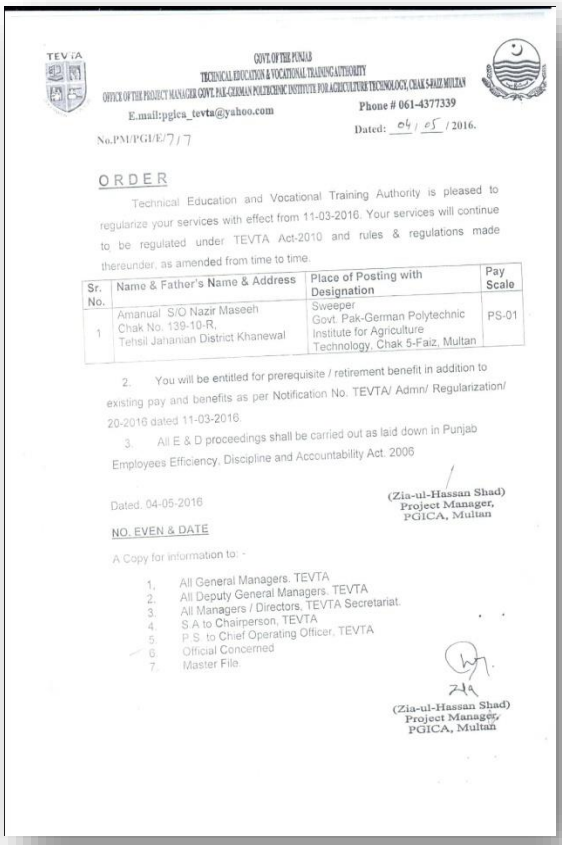
1. **Sonia Case GBV under Burning/Rape/Killing:**

On October 22, 2015, 20 year old Sonia was kidnapped from outside her house by Latif, who lived in her neighborhood. A few days prior to the incident, Sonia's father had a heated argument with Latif after which he slapped him. To settle the score with her father, Latif kidnapped Sonia, sexually assaulted her and then after pouring diesel on her, set her on fire. Upon finding her, Sonia's family immediately rushed her to the hospital, where the doctors informed them that she had sustained burns on thirty-five percent of her body. On October 26, 2015 Sonia's father filed an application for legal aid at DLAC, Multan. The team of DLAC and panel lawyer went to the hospital to meet Sonia and recorded her account of the incident. Subsequently, the panel lawyer submitted an application to the Station House Officer (SHO) to include additional charges in the F.I.R., to correspond with the nature of the incident. Upon refusal of the SHO to do the same, a petition in the Session Court was filed on October 29, 2015. Meanwhile, Sonia succumbed to her injuries and passed away on November 3, 2015. A few days later, the petition filed in the Session Court was accepted. After six months and statements of 28 witnesses, on May 10, 2016 the Anti-Terrorism Court passed a judgement imposing a fine of PKR 21,10,000 (approximately USD 20,000) and sentenced the accused to life imprisonment on four counts under Pakistan Penal Code: i) causing hurt by dangerous means or substances (Section 336-B), ii) outraging the modesty and use of criminal force (Section 354), iii) murder by intention (Section 302-B), and iv) creating sense of fear and insecurity in the area under section 7 of The Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA), 1997.



2. Amanual Case Minority under Discrimination at workplace

Amanual 37 years old works as a sweeper in Pak German institute run by the Govt. of Punjab. Before his appointment in TEVTA his father was also working as a sweeper in this department, who was expired during service. That ultimately, Amanual joined the department as a sweeper in employee's son quota, since he is performing his duties diligently, efficiently & honestly with the entire satisfaction of his supervisors. During his service no complaint was made against him from department or other public. After the expiry of mandatory period he moved an application to the department with the request to regularize his service but his application not facilitated. While in identical case another person was regularized after mandatory period in employee son quota, so he was discriminated from the fundamental right of regularization of his service. Provision of equitable justice to all citizens is the adherence of social contract between state, department and its citizens. In the developing world this adherence has been diluted. The citizens especially the poor and the vulnerable tend to lose their identity as citizens as a result of this disillusionment. Amanual was also one of them who was facing this critical situation then he heard about DLAC Multan through Radio program and contacted us for legal aid. DLAC Multan wrote application the Department head but no action on application took place. DLAC provided lawyer after no answer from department and filed Writ Petition in High Court Multan Bench. After hearing both parties court passed an order of being regularized as permanent employee according to service rules fulfilling the fundamental rights of the citizens. Department took some time and finally regularized Amunal on 04-05-2016.



GOVT. OF THE PUNJAB
TECHNICAL EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING AUTHORITY
OFFICE OF THE PROJECT MANAGER GOVT. PAK-GERMAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY, CHAK 5-FAIZ MULTAN
E.mail:pgica_tevta@yahoo.com
Phone # 061-4377339
No.PM/PGI/E/7 / 7
Dated: 04 / 05 / 2016.

ORDER

Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority is pleased to regularize your services with effect from 11-03-2016. Your services will continue to be regulated under TEVTA Act-2010 and rules & regulations made thereunder, as amended from time to time.

Sr. No.	Name & Father's Name & Address	Place of Posting with Designation	Pay Scale
1	Amanual S/O Nazir Maseeh Chak No. 139-10-R, Tehsil Jahanian District Khanewal	Sweeper Govt. Pak-German Polytechnic Institute for Agriculture Technology, Chak 5-Faiz, Multan	PS-01

2. You will be entitled for prerequisite / retirement benefit in addition to existing pay and benefits as per Notification No. TEVTA/ Admn/ Regularization/ 20-2016 dated 11-03-2016.
3. All E & D proceedings shall be carried out as laid down in Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability Act. 2006

Dated. 04-05-2016

(Zia-ul-Hassan Shad)
Project Manager,
PGICA, Multan

NO, EVEN & DATE

A Copy for information to: -

1. All General Managers. TEVTA
2. All Deputy General Managers. TEVTA
3. All Managers / Directors, TEVTA Secretariat.
4. S.A to Chairperson, TEVTA
5. P.S. to Chief Operating Officer, TEVTA
6. Official Concerned
7. Master File

(Zia-ul-Hassan Shad)
Project Manager,
PGICA, Multan

Court Orders

3. Usman Arshad PWD under Discrimination at Workplace

Saleem Akhtar a 32 years old Person with Disability works in Poultry Feed Company at Multan. It was the September 2015 when he falsely involved in Criminal Case by the Company owner and caught in Jail through the Police. His case referred by DLAC Sialkot to Multan, DLAC Multan provided him Lawyer who struggle hard for his release on Bail right from the court of Magistrate up to the High Court. Finally in January 2016 High Court accepted Saleem Akhtar's Post-arrest Bail and he released from Jail after four months continuous efforts of DLAC Multan. It was Dastageer Center who beared the Lawyer's professional fee and Court related expenses at all levels of the case and Provided "Access to Justice" to a Person with Disability.



Lesson Learnt:

- Expand the scope of access to justice services for other vulnerable people
- There is a continued need for the activities funded by the Initiative
- Involvement of Bar Association at very initial level
- Project steering committee should have to be formed
- Stakeholders involvement throughout the life of the project should be make sure
- GBV victim protection is still un-addressed
- Advocacy in terms of Minority and PWD's legal rights
- Progress sharing Meetings of all centers on quarterly basis
- Expand the working mechanism of Joint network/Justice Forum

Challenges:

- Limited scope of vulnerability groups
- Too many strategically changes by the donor in project implementation
- Limited involvement of Project stakeholders in activities
- Referral partner's are yet to be sensitized
- Poor communication among DLAC centers
- Too much expectations of community from DLAC
- Lack of awareness among community about legal rights
- Bulk of Family related cases
- Slow process of Judicial system

Recommendations:

- Results from the implementation of project indicate a knowledge gap in terms of the communities' understanding of the rights particularly related to religious freedoms.

- A similar initiative needs to be in place on the supply side of the legal and justice sector whereby orientation and sensitization sessions on various issues such as GBV, rights of persons with disabilities and religious freedoms can be organized for various actors and stakeholder groups including lawyers, judges, magistrates etc. For law enforcement agencies, for example, capacity building initiatives can focus on areas like reporting, investigation and accurate case documentation.

- Awareness-raising exercises will also be needed for the media to train them on reporting of such issues.

- While forging linkages with change agents and influencers, the project may consider reaching out to the more unconventional stakeholders. For example, the project can develop linkages with the newly elected representatives for the resolution of family matters.

- It is also recommended that a strong advocacy should be started for protection of GBV victims, implementation of Supreme Court decision on minority rights and speedy justice so as to increase the trust level among communities on judicial system of the country.

- District Legal Empowerment Committee should be work more effectively to provide free of cost legal aid to poor litigants**.**