Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme

Annual Report 2016
ABOUT CAMP

Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP) is a national non-profit and nongovernmental organisation established and registered in May 2002, under the Societies Act of 1860 (Registration No. 192/5/2946). We work with some of the most underprivileged communities in Pakistan; responding to emergencies, improving access to quality health and education, creating livelihood opportunities and working closely with communities and government departments to promote human rights, peace and security.

In 2016, CAMP implemented advocacy and development projects in Punjab and Balochistan, further strengthening its network across the country. Until 2015, most of CAMP’s work was focused in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA); our research and advocacy work expanded to Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces in 2012.

Our team members have rich experience in several areas including research, programme design and implementation, NGO management, and monitoring and evaluation. The operation teams, mostly from the local communities, are well qualified and fully equipped with tools of social mobilisation, community development, negotiation and public relation skills, community participation, etc.

CAMP’s Board of Directors

Naveed Ahmad Shinwari, General Secretary and Founding Chief Executive (Development Practitioner)
Muhammad Amin (Development Practitioner)
Aurangzeb Khan (Attorney at Law)
Muzaffar Aziz Iqbal (Engineer)
Musharaf Hussain (Freelance Consultant)
Muhammad Ibrahim Shinwari (Senior Journalist)
Durre Shahwar (Development Practitioner/Gender Specialist)

WHAT WE DO

Our Vision: A peaceful, prosperous and progressive Pakistan where all human beings live a secure life with dignity and respect.

Our Mission: To promote an enabling environment where people have equitable access to quality services.

Our Strategy: Promoting effective partnership among institutions across Pakistan and internationally, through dialogue, building common perspectives, promoting and coordinating activities for bringing sustainable peace, harmony, prosperity and sustainable development to the marginalised, underprivileged and vulnerable communities.

Our approach is based on developing close cooperation with local communities and relevant stakeholders from the start, and relies on detailed assessments to identify and prioritise...
needs of communities we work with. Our technical expertise and capacity to manage projects has helped build a good working relationship with the government departments and won the support and trust of the local communities.

**Thematic Areas – Translating Our Vision into Reality**

CAMP has contributed to various sectors in Pakistan including health, community infrastructure and development, peace building, rule of law, human rights and strengthening civil society. Following are CAMP's thematic areas:

1. **Emergency Response**
   In times of natural disasters and mayhem, CAMP has provided emergency relief and rehabilitation services across Pakistan. In the immediate aftermath of the October 2005 earthquake that ravaged Northern Pakistan and Kashmir, CAMP provided relief services and during rehabilitation phase also set up a Disability Centre and a village for the earthquake affected in Mansehra district.

   During the largest IDP crisis in the country, CAMP delivered healthcare services through static and mobile clinics in Peshawar and Nowshera districts. From 2009 to 2015, CAMP provided primary healthcare services to over 100,000 internally displaced people from FATA and Malakand region.

   During the floods emergency in 2010, CAMP implemented more than ten emergency relief and rehabilitation projects including health, livelihood, education, clean drinking water, rehabilitation of hospitals and community infrastructure.

2. **Research and Advocacy**
   CAMP has undertaken over 30 qualitative and quantitative social studies on social, political, governance and peace and security issues in Pakistan. CAMP’s most valued products are the series “Understanding FATA: Attitudes towards Governance, Religion, and Society in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas”. The most recent research publications include “Understanding the Informal Justice System: Opportunities and Possibilities for Legal Pluralism in Pakistan”; and “Women and the FATA Conflict: Unfulfilled Promises”. Our research publications may be downloaded from our website: [www.camp.org.pk](http://www.camp.org.pk)

3. **Sustainable Development**
   Since its inception, CAMP has been implementing a wide-range of projects on education, primary health and community development that aim at poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Projects have focused on building and rehabilitating community physical infrastructure, primary education and adult literacy particularly for women, primary healthcare (preventive and curative), and clean water supply and sanitation in FATA and KP. CAMP conducts baseline surveys and develops village plans in consultation with local communities.

4. **Promoting and Protecting Human Rights**
   Promoting and protecting human rights and liberties is one of CAMP’s core programming areas, and a major cross-cutting theme in all our work. Our human rights work involves
empowering communities to claim their fundamental rights, guiding them to advocate for这些 rights, and creating dialogue between communities and key stakeholders for realisation of these rights. Through our programmes we speak out for some of the most vulnerable groups including people with disabilities, and raise our voice on the issue of human trafficking (especially women and children), governance reforms in FATA, and the right to basic services for all.

Cross-cutting Themes

Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacity
Strengthening human and institutional capacity is the foundation for CAMP's work and we believe in building on available resources for greater sustainability. Over 2,500 small and medium civil society organisations, and more than 5,000 individuals (including members from civil society, judges, parliamentarians, police officials etc.) have been trained in various thematic areas through CAMP's platform. A pre-requisite to the training is a needs assessment of organisations and individuals, which helps in addressing the priorities of the target groups.

The organisation has also developed numerous training manuals which are publicly available. These include: Laws Protecting Women in Pakistan; Transforming Conflict and Building Peace; Reforming the Tribal Jirga: Sensitisation on Human Rights; Networking for CSOs; etc.

Gender Mainstreaming
In all of CAMP's work, we strive to include women's voice and needs and ensure that their rights are protected. Even in very conservative areas of the country, our programmes have reached out to women and included them in activities in ways that would be acceptable to local culture. We work to strengthen women-led initiatives and civil society organisations led by women so they can continue to promote women's rights.

CAMP's Operations and Core Values
In 2015, CAMP continued to operate under well-defined internal control systems that promote transparency, accountability and good governance. These systems provide the organisation a standard set of policies, procedures and guidelines to facilitate record keeping, information sharing and periodic report generation for operational efficiency assessment. Internal control systems are governed by the Board of Directors and implemented by the Management through support units i.e. Human Resource, Finance, Administration and Procurement. These support units are guided by their respective sets of policies and procedures.

Transparency and accountability are core values for CAMP. Information on the organisation's work is available publicly and on request. We continue to publish and widely circulate research studies, reports and newsletters as part of our efforts to share knowledge and information. CAMP believes in across-the-board accountability. Officials are answerable for their work to management, the board, and stakeholders, especially to the communities they serve.
Building Disaster Resilient Communities in Punjab Province of Pakistan

Project Duration: 1 April 2015 – 30 September 2017
Implemented In: Districts Sargodha and Chiniot of the Punjab Province
Supported By: Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through HELP NGO, Germany
Grant Amount: PKR 146,299,975 (Euro 1,100,000)

Project Introduction

In April 2015 CAMP initiated “Disaster Resilient Linked Communities (DRLC)” project to support flood prone communities and disaster management authorities in districts Sargodha and Chiniot of Punjab province. The project intends to build the capacity and strengthen the resilience of flood prone communities of Sargodha and Chiniot districts. The project will form and build the capacity of Disaster Management Groups (DMGs) across the target districts; strengthen local administration responsible for disaster management initiatives; and introduce institution building concepts of disaster risk reduction at schools through School Management Committees (SMCs). The project will be completed in September 2017.

The activities of the DRLC Project are designed to contribute to Pakistan's National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2013. The project complements the National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDRMF) linked with Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 (endorsed by the UN in 2005). The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is the first plan to explain, describe and detail the work that is required from all sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses.
A Review of 2016

Formation and Capacity Building of Disaster Management Groups (DMGs)

In 2016 CAMP’s field teams, with support from local communities, formed a total of 99 Disaster Management Groups (DMGs) in Sargodha and Chiniot districts. 52 DMGs were formed in Chiniot and 47 DMGs were formed in Sargodha. Field teams conducted following activities for the formation of DMGs in target villages:
- Introductory meetings for project orientation
- Broad Based Community Meetings (BBCM)
- Meetings for the formation of DMGs
- Registration and affiliation with CAMP

87 DMGs were trained on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). Total 44 DMGs were trained in Chiniot while 43 DMGs in Sargodha against the set targets of 36 for each district. Separate training workshops were conducted for male and female DMG members. Trainings were conducted on tailor made manual which includes basic concepts on disasters, their types, disaster management cycle, Preparedness for Pre, During and Post Disaster and Emergency Scenarios, First Aid and Disaster Management Planning at Village level etc.

Distribution of Toolkits and IEC Material

Disaster mitigation toolkits were provided to 87 DMGs in 2016. Total 44 DMGs in Chiniot while 43 DMGs in Sargodha district were provided with the toolkits. All DMGs were trained on the use of the toolkit in order to adapt, mitigate and cope in case of flood. Each Disaster Mitigation Toolkit included equipment and tools significant and useful during disasters and emergencies.

IEC material including 18,096 posters and booklets were provided to the trained DMG members for further distribution among their respective community members during roll-out trainings.
Community awareness through DMGs
During the reporting period, DMG members carried out 696 roll-out training sessions among their respective communities, in which 17,400 volunteers received information. Each male DMG member trained 20 volunteers representing a cluster of 20 households. In the same way, each female DMG member trained 33 female volunteers, therefore, raising awareness of 200 male and female volunteers on disaster management, in a village of 100 households they represent.
DMG members distributed posters and booklets (18,906) during roll-out sessions, which included pictures and simple messages on disaster preparedness, for further distribution among community members.

Training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs)
In collaboration with Rescue 1122 Punjab formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) began in district Chiniot and Sargodha in the first quarter of 2016. CERTs are Union Council level apex bodies, comprising of at least 12 trained DMG members, for coordination with the district line departments working for disaster risk management.

Rescue 1122 District Chiniot and Sargodha in collaboration with CAMP provide training to the CERT members on BLS & FS, CADRE “Basic Life Support and Fire Safety” and “Community Action for Disaster Response”. Master trainers of Rescue 1122 facilitate the trainings. With CAMP’s support, 14 CERTs were trained till the end of 2016.

Supporting the Punjab Emergency Services/Rescue 1122
On November 14, 2016, a flood mitigation toolkit was handed over to Punjab Emergency Service, Rescue 1122 Chiniot in consideration of the immediate needs of Rescue 1122, Chiniot. It will enhance the capacity of Rescue 1122 in handling emergencies and disasters and strengthen its linkages with all stakeholders. The handing over ceremony was held at Rescue 1122 office. Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khan, District Coordination Officer (DCO) of District Chiniot was chief guest at the occasion. The ceremony was largely attended by Rescue 1122, Staff, DCO office staff and CAMP staff including Founding Chief Executive and Director Programme.

Ms. Tahira Khan District Emergency Officer (DEO) thanked CAMP, HELP and BMZ Germany. DCO appreciated efforts of CAMP and thanked the Ministry for Economic Cooperation & Development (BMZ), Germany for the provision of much needed items to Rescue 1122 which is the disaster management authority at district level. Mr. Naveed Ahmad Shinwari CEO CAMP
thanked district government and Rescue 1122 for effective collaboration and support. While talking to media, he also talked about significance of the project for underprivileged communities of flood prone areas of both districts. The ceremony was covered widely by both print and electronic media. Below is the list of the items of flood mitigation toolkit.

**Annual Progress Review Meeting**
The first annual progress review meeting of Disaster Linked and Resilient Communities (DRLC) Project was held at Donga Gali on August 24 – 25, 2016. CAMP management and project team participated in the event. On first day of the event project progress was reviewed. Project Manager DRLC, field teams of both districts and M&E Section shared their respective progress through presentations. Chief Executive and Director Programs expressed satisfaction over the project progress.

On second day of the meeting a brief planning session was conducted for year 2016 - 17. A detailed work plan was produced after deliberations among the project team. Targets for each project activity were set for the next year.

**Coordination with Government Officials**
CAMP while conducting project interventions has maintained a closed liaison with all the concerned line departments to ensure their collaboration and support during the reporting period. CAMP Management not only visited the government offices regularly but periodically invited the line department officials to visit the ongoing field activities. Month wise details of the coordination events is given below.

**Project Monitoring**
CAMP is determined to ensure quality in its interventions and their subsequent results. Hence all the interventions are closely monitored to keep the progress on track ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and sustainability in its work. In this connection, all DRLC Project activities were closely monitored during the reporting period against the set protocols and standards. Thoroughly developed and tested monitoring tools for data collection, analysis and reporting were used to record and gauge the project outputs and outcomes.

During the reporting period Monitoring and Evaluation Section carried out 102 visits to monitor the project activities including DMG Formations, DMG Trainings, Rollouts and CERTs Trainings etc. Separate visits were carried out to male and females activity events. Number of visits against the activities are shown below.
THE SISTERS' VOICE PROJECT
Project Duration: 1 October 2014 – 30 September 2016
Implemented In: Balochistan and Punjab provinces
Supported By: Commonwealth Foundation
Grant Amount: PKR 15,929,600

Project Introduction
"The Sisters' Voice" is a two-year project funded by the Commonwealth Foundation. The project started in October 2014 and aims at improving advocacy for better implementation of pro-women laws, through women-led Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Balochistan and Punjab provinces of Pakistan. While pro-women legislation has been promoted and adopted by the Government of Pakistan, there are gaps in enforcement. CAMP believes that women CSOs can play a vital role in highlighting women's issues and the gaps in the implementation of laws, thereby supporting policy makers and state institutions.

Through the Sisters' Voice project, CAMP provided training in a range of skills and knowledge, including awareness of existing laws and policies, advocacy and networking skills, and opportunities to engage with stakeholders, to women from 40 women-led CSOs. The selected organisations initiated dialogue with policy makers and state institutions through network meetings. With improved knowledge, skills, and linkages, it is hoped that women-led CSOs will play a more active role in advocating for better protection of women in Pakistan.
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Advocacy efforts for improving implementation of women protection laws
In 2016, a total of 10 formal and three (03) informal coordination meetings were conducted by the network members. In Punjab coordination meetings were held in February 2016 while in Balochistan these meetings were held in May 2016. These meetings were conducted with parliamentarians, police officials, lawyers, chairpersons of local Union Councils, and representatives of NGOs working for women’s rights and how implementation of current women protection laws can be improved. A meeting was also held with Chairperson Parliamentary Committee on Gender, Punjab Assembly.

In addition to these, relevant stakeholders from parliament, police, judiciary and civil society were invited to the network meetings. At all these meetings, these stakeholders expressed their interest in working with the network members. In the end of project evaluation a majority of the stakeholders showed a commitment to work with the network in future as they are already doing similar work.

As a result of the coordination meeting between the Punjab network and Ms. Rahela Khadim Hussain, Chairperson Standing Committee on Gender, Punjab Assembly said she would raise the issue of strengthening coordination between “lumberdar” (head watchman) and local police department in cases of women’s rights violations in the Punjab Assembly. She mentioned that she would try to pass a resolution in Punjab Assembly to ensure that forensic evidence is sent to relevant laboratories by the police in time. These points were raised by network members in the advocacy briefs.

Provincial and National Network Meetings
The second network meeting in Punjab was held on 01 March 2016. The meeting brought together women from 14 civil society organisations to share progress on the network’s activities and discuss the way forward. This also provided them a chance to get some perspective on the role of civil society and police in expediting collaborative efforts for improved enforcement of pro-women laws.

The second network meeting for the network members in Balochistan was held on 03 May, 2016. The network shared the progress of the activities conducted under the network. In addition, members from police, judiciary and parliament were invited to initiate a discussion on increasing collaboration on pro-women laws and establishing linkages

The National Network Meeting of the women-led CSOs working in Punjab & Balochistan under the Sisters’ Voice project was held in Islamabad on 02 September, 2016. The meeting brought
together 32 network members. Government officials, donors, and representatives from relevant national and international NGOs also participated in the meeting.

The meeting provided network members a platform to share progress on the network’s activities in both provinces, and advocate improved implementation of women protection laws with policy makers. The meeting also offered them a chance to interact with parliamentarians, human and women rights activists and representatives of national and international civil society members, and understand the role these stakeholders are playing for the enforcement of pro-women laws.

The network members also discussed ways in which the network could become sustainable and continue to contribute for improving implementation of women protection laws.

Ms. Marvi Memon, Federal Minister of State/Chairperson at the National Network Meeting held on 02 September, 2016, invited the Sisters’ Voice Network to collaborate for women protection and empowerment through the BISP platform that is the biggest safety net in Pakistan. At the same meeting other panelists from provincial assemblies and organisations such as UN-Women and the Asia Foundation also showed an interest in collaborating further with these CSOs.

At the national and provincial network meetings, guest speakers were invited in an attempt to build linkages with the network members. These included: Ms. Marvi Memon, Federal Minister of State/Chairperson Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Ms. Rahela Khadim Hussain, Chairperson Parliamentary Committee for Gender Mainstreaming, Punjab Assembly, Dr. Shama Ishaque Baloch, Chairperson Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Balochistan Assembly, Ms. Masooma Hayat, Member Provincial Assembly, Balochistan, Ms. Feryal Ali Gauhar, Political Economist, Ms. Rukhshanda Naz, Legal and Gender Analyst, Ms. Tahira Abdullah, Human Rights Activist, Ms. Benazir Jatoi, Manager, Law and Governance, Aurat Foundation, Ms. Hadia Nusrat, Gender Equity Advisor, UN-Women, Ms. Nadia Tariq Ali, Manager Programme Development, The Asia Foundation, Mr. Mohammad Suleman, Director
Planning & Evaluation, Social Welfare Department, Govt. Of Punjab, Mr. Mohammad Usman, Secretary to Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW), Mr. Ahmad Ishaque Jehangir, Deputy Inspector General Police, Punjab (Research and Development), Ms. Mumtaz Mughal, Resident Director, Aurat Foundation, Lahore, Mr. Salman Abid, Regional Director, Strengthening Participatory Organisation (SPO), Ms. Masooma Hayat, Member Provincial Assembly, Balochistan; Ms. Salma Qureshi, Deputy Director, Women Development Department; Mr. Sajjad Haider Tareen, Senior Superintendent Police (SSP) (Crime & Legal), Balochistan; Ms. Farzana Khilji, General Secretary, Balochistan Bar Association, Ms. Saima Haroon, Deputy Director Aurat Foundation, Quetta and Ms. Rehana Khilji. Ms. Rehana Khilji, Programme Officer, UN-Women. All these guests appreciated the idea of setting a network on women-led CSOs and assured of their support.

The initiatives taken by the Network shows that there is commitment to improving women's protection in Pakistan. With further networking and support these small efforts by the network will hopefully translate into real and concrete change for improved implementation of pro-women laws in Pakistan.

**Knowledge Management**
Quarterly newsletters and updates on the project’s Facebook page were shared regularly to highlight women’s protection issues and gaps in implementation of laws. In 2016, two quarterly newsletters were published as planned. The newsletters were disseminated among women-led CSOs, parliamentarians, donors, international community and civil society representatives. The newsletters are also available on CAMP’s website (http://www.camp.org.pk/?page_id=681)

**Sustainability and replication**
Linkages created with the relevant stakeholders through the network and coordination meetings are likely to sustain. As mentioned, the network was invited to connect with the BISP. CAMP continues to follow up on that offer by Minister of State, Ms. Marvi Memon.

The networks’ information was shared with individuals as well as leading national and international civil society organisations working on women and human rights. Network members also intend to continue following up with stakeholders about the commitments made by them at the coordination meetings.

Increased collaboration and coordination among the network members is expected to continue and if funding is available for joint efforts, this is likely to increase. The project’s Facebook page, Google group and WhatsApp groups continue to be active even one month after the project ended. Knowledge gained through the training is also being used for further training and awareness.

CAMP believes that project’s model can be replicated. The network can be formed in the other two provinces of Pakistan as well, provided that funding is available.
RULE OF LAW PROGRAMMING IN PAKISTAN (RLPP)
Project Duration: January 2015 – February 2016
Implemented In: District Kasur in Punjab, and District Loralai in Balochistan
Supported By: The German Federal Foreign Office
Grant Amount: PKR 26,899,560

Since 2010, CAMP’s Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan project has contributed to reforming the traditional *Jirga* and other mechanisms through capacity building and sensitisation of stakeholders on human rights, especially women’s rights. Under this project, CAMP has also produced three comprehensive research studies supported by empirical data, and its work within grassroots communities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Balochistan. The research studies are: “Understanding the Informal Justice System: Opportunities and Possibilities for Legal Pluralism in Pakistan” by Naveed Ahmad Shinwari and introduced by Dr. Osama Siddique (2015); “Understanding Justice System of KP, FATA and Balochistan: The Pakhtun Perspective” by Naveed Ahmad Shinwari and Neha Ali Gauhar (2013); and “Understanding Jirga: Legality and Legitimacy in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)” by Naveed Ahmad Shinwari (2011).

According to these research studies, the informal justice system is considered accessible, cheap and quick. However, the system has tendencies to promote some traditional practices that are harmful to women’s, children’s and minorities’ rights. CAMP believes that there is an urgent need to advocate for reform in the informal justice system through proper regulation, and put an end to human rights violations that may be perpetuated due to the flaws in the system. The RLPP project Phase V was based on lessons learned from the previous phases of the project; that both formal and informal justice systems have *lacunae* and need rigorous advocacy/lobbying and sensitisation to lay the foundation for accessible and impartial justice in Pakistan.
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Advocacy & Lobbying

Four provincial roundtable/consultation meetings on "Opportunities and Possibilities for Legal Pluralism in Pakistan" for advocacy were conducted at Lahore and Quetta, two of which were held in January 2016 (19 January and 21 January respectively).

In order for advocacy efforts to have an impact CAMP collaborated with the provincial governments. The meetings in 2016 were held in Lahore in coordination with the Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department, Government of Punjab; and the event in Quetta was held in coordination with the Women Development Department, Government of Balochistan. Participants at these meetings included lawyers, MPAs, CSOs, government representatives, media, paralegals, tribal chiefs’, academics, students, and human rights activists.

There was a consensus that the informal justice system in Pakistan exists mainly because the formal system has failed to deliver. However, participants also agreed that the informal justice system has several flaws - most of all that it violates women’s rights. The meetings brought forward several recommendations on how to bring the informal justice system under the ambit of the Constitution of Pakistan etc.

Collaboration with Ministry of Human Rights

CAMP’s senior management continued to coordinate with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights in 2016, after the joint two-day national consultation on “Opportunities and Possibilities for Legal Pluralism in Pakistan.” The national consultation provided views and recommendations from relevant stakeholders for the draft Panchayat/Jirga (ADR) Bill to be presented in the Parliament.

Grassroots Awareness Raising

The Grassroots Awareness Raising Campaign in the target districts of Kasur and Loralai was an integral part of the project and were implemented by CAMP’s local partners. The aim of these awareness sessions was to educate the local communities on the prevention of human rights violations in informal justice mechanisms, and sharing access points to justice by involving local community centers such as, local schools, hujras, baithaks, etc. The team initially conducted awareness sessions at public and private
schools, colleges, community centres in urban centres which were easily accessible areas, and gradually expanded to remote areas.

By the end of the project in February 2016, a total of 600 grassroots awareness sessions were conducted; in which 14283 individuals including 8269 men, 6014 women received the messages directly. It is expected that these direct beneficiaries will share information/messages with family members and others. Apart from this 1598 volunteers were also identified during these awareness sessions who will disseminate messages in their communities, thus reaching out to more people than anticipated.

Preventing Honour Crimes through Theatre
In collaboration with the renowned Lahore based Ajoka Theatre company and the Pakistan National Council of the Arts (PNCA) Islamabad, CAMP organised a theatre play “KARI - A play on honour killing” at Islamabad on 14 January 2016. More than 300 people watched the play. The play was part of Ajoka and CAMP’s campaign (under RLPP) to create awareness about the brutal custom of ‘honour killing’ in Pakistan. CAMP’s efforts were an attempt to mobilize public opinion to eradicate this evil custom.

Sustainability and way forward
All five phases of RLPP project contributed significantly to change (in areas where the project was implemented) the way people at the grassroots level make insensitive and un-informed decisions, particularly when dealing with women or minorities’ issues1. By exposing stakeholders such as women groups who may be the first point of contact for women in their communities; the district police representatives and traditional leaders, youth volunteer groups, to information and knowledge on human rights, the project have encouraged them to make “sensitive” decisions, eventually might reduce the incidents of human rights violations. It is also anticipated that those who receive education on these issues will serve as ‘watch-dogs’, who can help prevent violations of women and minorities rights within their respective areas.

The nation-wide advocacy and awareness campaign in model-districts where the project was implemented might not only provide information on these issues, but have also beuan to garner support from the communities and public at large on the need to reform the justice systems of Pakistan.

The coordination meetings between the police and communities have increased public confidence in law enforcement which will help restore the trust between the citizens and the police (state), and eventually lead to reduction/avoidance of human rights violations.

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1 Based on case studies received from Phase V of the project, where police, men and women trained on human rights by CAMP actively took part in resolving issues at village level.
The local implementing partners at district level had the opportunity to build their knowledge base and understanding on Rule of Law issues, and gained from hands-on support to the project at the grassroots level.

However, ensuring sustainability of Rule of Law efforts is not an easy task. It requires efforts of decades and a political will. CAMP believes that the initiative will be sustained through the information and knowledge, lessons learned from the model districts, and skills provided to the stakeholders and communities, during the proposed project.