

**Baseline Study to
Understand Nature and Types of Violence against Women
In 10 Villages of Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum, Pakistan**



Conducted by

**Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme (CHIP)
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List of Abbreviations

* ADR	Alternate Dispute Resolution
* CCB	Civilian Community Board
* CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
* CHIP	Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme
* FGD	Focus Group Discussion
* FHW	Family Health Worker
* LHW	Lady Health Worker
* MLO	Medico Legal Officer
* PSA	Participatory Situational Analysis
* SSI	Semi Structured Interview
* TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
* UC	Union Council
* UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
* UN	United Nations
* VAW	Violence Against Women
* WO	Women Organization

Analysed and Revised by Salma Malik

Executive Summary

Violence against women is a sensitive and taboo issue in our society. Special skills, expertise and sensitivity are required to work on this issue. Although Pakistan is a signatory of numerous international treaties and agreements, yet there isn't any proper and effective working body to eliminate violence against women from the country.

CHIP has launched a capacity-building project for strengthening local support mechanism to correspond issues of violence against women in Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum of Pakistan. Before conducting awareness-raising and capacity-building activities with different stakeholders and community groups, CHIP intended to assess the actual perception of these community groups regarding violence against women. For this purpose, a baseline study was conducted in selected ten villages of Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum.

The research design had a good amalgam of participatory and systematic research tools. Research tools of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Semi Structured Interviews (SSIs) were designed jointly by the external consultant and CHIP team. FGD guidelines were drawn to conduct FGD with village level men CCBs and Women Organizations. Separate questionnaires were designed to conduct SSI with women survivors of violence, community men, local councilors, LHW, FHW, TBA, police officers, MLO and Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman members. All the tools were pre-tested in the field before collection of data from the target respondents. A total of 120 SSI and 20 FGDs were conducted with all relevant stakeholders. A team of 13 members was appointed to conduct this study. The team included a team leader, enumerators and an external consultant. A total of ten working days were spent for data collection in the field. On an average, one day was spent in each village for information collection. Ten FGDs were conducted with men CCBs in which 70 men participated whereas 80 women participated in ten FGDs with Women Organizations.

The study has transpired very interesting and valuable findings. It revealed a clear difference of opinion between women and men about the type, nature and prevalence of violence against women. A common perception among respondents accounts physical, verbal and psychological torture as violence. The striking point is that while women took *mobility restriction* also as a form of violence, men didn't. Similarly, not a single man reported that the *control over money* is a form of violence but 10% women responded that it's a form of violence. From various forms of violence widespread in Tehsil Sohawa, the most prevailing form of violence was *slapping* (33%); it was followed by *verbal abuse* (25%). It was widely shared by men and women both that in their area they do not consider *slapping* and *verbal abuse* as form of violence. For them, it's a usual practice. *Divorce* is common in this area. A total of 9% reported cases were related to *divorce*. The extent of violence in Sohawa is very high. Despite different constraints, on average 10.1 persons per village were reported during the survey. This situation is very alarming as these are only the reported cases and people informed that the number of unreported cases is very high.

Questions regarding perpetrators of violence reveals and authenticates common perceptions and myths. Most men realized that the majority of the perpetrators are *husbands*. Women respondents shared that other in-laws like *mother- and father-in-law* are also involved in violence. After having detailed discussions with the local people and looking at the collected data, it was observed that in most of the cases, *family elders* play a vital role to resolve all issues. It was shared by most of the respondents that people don't like to involve police in

their issues. Women respondents emphasized on the psychological effects of violence and men respondents linked it with the element of respect in the society.

According to the male participants, women's disobedience is the biggest cause of violence. Financial matters are also sometimes a reason of violence. Many times, men restrict women's mobility and for that purpose they become violent and beat their wives or other women. Men believed that no one is aggressive, but it has to be done to make a woman obedient. According to women respondents, men don't need any reason to become violent. To control their wives and children, men beat them. Legal protection is available in Tehsil Sohawa but due to lack of awareness and their own convenience people prefer to involve their family elders to resolve any issue. Mostly Punchait and Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman deal cases of Violence against Women. The role of lawyers is invisible because taking cases to court is considered awkward in this society.

Most respondents shared that for any treatment they consult Tehsil Headquarters Hospital, Sohawa. To hide them from police, most of the physical injury cases go to private hospitals. A number of women survivors shared that they neither get treatment at any hospital nor at home.

Regarding the Pakistani law to end VAW, most respondents replied that they don't know about any such law. Very few respondents shared that they know about such law. After probing it was revealed that they only know that a law exists, but can't even name it. While collecting the data, it was shared by few persons that they have information about the international law but don't know the title and other details. Only one woman lawyer shared about two international conventions and treaties that are UDHR and CEDAW.

During research many men and women shared that it is not good to beat women or to torture them but it's a fact that Violence against Women prevails in all villages. Perpetrators of violence are not only men but women are also involved in this. The problem identified behind this is the lack of awareness in society regarding Violence against Women. Villagers are accepting that Violence against Women is not a good practice but they don't know how to express their feelings in a healthy manner. Some of them think that religiously its man's responsibility to control women by any means, so they are doing this as a religious duty. During the study it was shared by some men that if a husband is trying to control his wife then it's their personal and family matter and no one has the right to interfere in their problems.

Based on the findings of the baseline study, the research team has recommended that it is imperative to work with these survivors and with other stakeholders to raise awareness among them and to create a violence-free society. CHIP is also a stakeholder of this issue as it has a network of men CCBs and women organizations in these villages and these organizations are actively participating in many social activities. Some of their members are the survivors of violence and they also wanted to eradicate violence from their society. Although there is much resistance in society towards efforts related to end Violence against Women, but hope exists as there are people from these villages who want change in society and end to Violence against Women. Presence of survivors of violence in men CCBs and Women Organizations established by CHIP increases the ownership of the problem in these organizations. There is sheer need to build the capacity of these community groups and all other stakeholders and to raise awareness among survivors of violence. Conscious and sensitive interventions can reduce community resistance and increase sensitivity towards this issue which is presently a tabooed issue in this society.

As the principal treaty on women's human rights, CEDAW is relevant to all work on women's rights, ranging from policy and law on the one hand to field-based programming on the other, so its significant to add contents of CEDAW in the capacity building modules to increase more awareness among masses to end violence against women. Keeping in mind the psychological impact of violence on individuals and communities, it's imperative to conduct psychological para-counseling training workshops for individuals and community workers.

The research team did face certain worth mentioning challenges during field work as conducting baseline study in these villages was not an easy task. It was for the first time that any organization started any intervention in this regard so community and other stakeholders were not mentally prepared to get themselves involved in this kind of sensitive work. Initially, they were defensive and hesitant when the research team was talking about Violence against Women, but after getting some information about the project and building rapport, they began to share. Identification of the women survivors of violence was a big task, as the villagers were unwilling to share information about others and many survivors had already moved to other locations.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme (CHIP) is a leading not-for-profit organization that improves and strengthens functional capacities of individuals, organizations and institutions.

CHIP initiated an 18 month project to end Violence against Women in Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum of Pakistan by strengthening local support mechanism through awareness-raising and capacity-building of community and local stakeholders. Before implementing the capacity-building initiatives, it was essential to find out the nature and types of Violence Against Women and perception of various stakeholders of this community regarding issue of VAW and for better understanding of intensity of VAW in that region.

1.2 Background

Some indications of extent of Domestic Violence:

- Domestic violence occurs in every third household.
- Between 2000-06, 9,379 women were killed, 3,116 women were raped, 1,260 women were gang raped, 1,503 women were burnt and 4,572 women were killed in the name of honour.¹
- More than 200 cases of rape were reported during 2006²
- 2006 'killings' statistics showed a 29% increase compared to 2005 and a 129% increase in rape and gang rape³
- It is estimated that a woman is raped after every two hours in Pakistan and up to 3 women a day die of 'stove-deaths'⁴
- Nearly 50% of women who report rape are jailed under the Hudood Ordinance⁵
- Around 80% of women experience domestic violence.⁶
- More than two thirds of both males and females felt that disobedience was sufficient reason for beating.⁷
- Three quarters of women did not feel that frequent beating was a sufficient reason to leave one's husband.⁸

Women are thought to be the weakest segment of society due to social norms, cultural taboos and the patriarchal family system. Unfortunately, VAW is pervasive in our social fabric. This is generally due to gender discrimination and a chauvinistic mindset of male population. VAW is a matter of serious concern as it undermines women's dignity, self-esteem and deprives them of their full participation in all aspects of development.

¹ 'Human Rights Report'; Asian Human Rights Commission: 2006

² Ibid

³ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, www.hrcp-web.org

⁴ <http://www.hrw.org/campaigns/pakistan/forms.htm>

⁵ Ibid

⁶ 'Crime or Custom: Violence Against Women in Pakistan'; Human Rights Watch:1999

⁷ 'The State of Human Rights Report'; 1998

⁸ Ibid

According to the collected statistics on incidents of Violence against Women during April-June 2008 by Aurat Foundation:

A total number of 1,705 incidents of violence against women occurred in the four provinces of Pakistan and in Islamabad, in which 1,794 women were subjected to violence. There were 828 cases in Punjab, 301 in Sindh, 278 in NWFP, 233 in Balochistan and 65 in Islamabad, during April 01-30 June 2008.

Out of total of 1,705 cases of violence against women in Pakistan, there were:

- 356 cases of murder: (132 in Punjab, 70 in Sindh, 102 in NWFP, 46 in Balochistan, 6 in Islamabad);
- 135 cases of 'honour' killings: (35 in Punjab, 55 in Sindh, 13 in NWFP, 31 in Balochistan, 1 in Islamabad);
- 17 cases of attempt to murder: (3 in Sindh, 1 in NWFP, 13 in Balochistan);
- 356 cases of abduction: (247 in Punjab, 48 in Sindh, 16 in NWFP, 19 in Balochistan, 26 in Islamabad);
- 205 cases of hurt and body injury: (52 in Punjab, 21 in Sindh, 55 in NWFP, 75 in Balochistan, 2 in Islamabad);
- 64 cases of domestic violence: (19 in Punjab, 15 in Sindh, 22 in NWFP, 4 in Balochistan, 4 in Islamabad);
- 126 cases of suicide: (74 in Punjab, 33 in Sindh, 12 in NWFP, 6 in Balochistan, 1 in Islamabad);
- 24 cases of attempted suicide: (12 in Punjab, 12 in Balochistan);
- 107 cases of rape: (77 in Punjab, 7 in Sindh, 18 in NWFP, 4 in Balochistan, 1 in Islamabad);
- 66 cases of gang-rape: (42 in Punjab, 19 in Sindh, 1 in NWFP, 2 in Balochistan, 2 in Islamabad);
- 42 cases of sexual-assault: (30 in Punjab, 11 in Sindh, 1 in Islamabad);
- 24 cases of custodial violence: (11 in Punjab, 11 in Sindh, 2 in Islamabad);
- 20 cases of burning: (12 in Punjab, 3 in Sindh, 5 in Balochistan);
- 6 cases of acid throwing: (4 in Punjab, 1 in Sindh, 1 in Islamabad);
- 4 cases of trafficking: (2 in Sindh, 2 in NWFP);
- 56 cases of torture: (50 in Punjab, 6 in Islamabad);
- 97 cases of violence were of miscellaneous nature in the four provinces and Islamabad.

The number of cases in this quarter (1,705) is far more than the cases in the previous quarter (1,321 in January-March 2008). There have been 384 more incidents overall, but there has been a sharp increase, particularly in Punjab. This does not necessarily show an increase in

Number & percentage of cases of VAW in Pakistan (1 April – 30 June 2008)		
Category of Violence	Total Number of Cases	% of the Total
Murder	356	20.9
'Honour' killing	135	7.9
Attempt to Murder	17	1.0
Abduction (kidnap)	356	20.9
Hurt and body injury	205	11.4
Domestic violence	64	3.6
Suicide	126	7.0
Attempted suicide	24	1.3
Rape	107	6.0
Gang-Rape	66	3.7
Sexual assault	42	2.3
Custodial violence	24	1.3
Burning	20	1.1
Acid throwing	6	0.3
Trafficking	4	0.2
Torture	56	3.1
Miscellaneous	27	5.4
Total	1705	100

Source: Situation of Violence Against Women in Pakistan, April to June 2008, Aurat Foundation

the number of cases, because it might have been the result of a more intensive media scrutiny by the Aurat Foundation team in Lahore, as most of the data was gathered from regional newspapers. Still, there is lack of coverage of many districts of southern Punjab.⁹

The most prominent human rights document of the 20th century is the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. The UDHR declares a range of rights as inalienable and inviolable. These rights correspond with five categories: civil, political, economic, social and cultural, and constitutes an obligation for members of the international community to fulfill. Examples of the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are the right to life, non-discrimination, housing and shelter, healthcare, work, education and a reasonable standard of living.¹⁰

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is an international convention signed and rectified by many states to eliminate all social and cultural practices which creates discrimination against women from their particular society.

Since Pakistan is a signatory of *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) and *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW,) our ultimate goal should be to create a society that should be non-discriminatory and free of violence for all genders, but unfortunately years after the signing of these international laws and despite continuous legislation, we are still far from achieving this goal. We have different laws against gender-based violence and discrimination but the execution of these laws is invisible, especially in rural areas. The patriarchal system in this region is always creating a challenging environment for women. Since the patriarchal system is deep rooted in our society and the pace of our inadequate efforts to create gender-just society is slow, that's why we are still fighting against this plight.

⁹ 'Situation of violence against women in Pakistan', collection and compilation of statistics on incidents of violence against women during April to June 2008, Aurat Foundation, 2008, page 4-5

¹⁰ "CEDAW: Restoring Rights to Women", India Prints, New Delhi, 2004, page 11

Chapter 2: Research Design

Keeping in mind the objectives of this baseline study, a research design was developed and all necessary steps were taken to achieve the goals set in this particular research design.

2.1 Objectives of Baseline Study

This baseline study was conducted by Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme (CHIP) to achieve the following objectives:

To grasp the perception of women survivors, community men, and all stakeholders regarding violence against women

To understand nature and types of violence against women in 10 different villages of Tehsil Sohawa

To check the level of awareness about the present available support mechanism, national and international laws and treaties regarding VAW

These objectives will further help CHIP to design its interventions according to the requirements of this area.

2.2 Research Design

The following steps were followed to conduct this baseline study:

Step 1: Planning meeting

A planning meeting was conducted with senior staff and external consultant to develop a complete research design. Above mentioned steps were clearly chalked out in this planning meeting.

Step 2: Review of information

Literary review was the second step. Different reports and newspaper articles were studied for this purpose. Aurat Foundation is compiling and publishing data regarding violence against women in Pakistan, their report was also reviewed.

Step 3: Development of baseline study tools

The study was an amalgam of qualitative and quantitative techniques. Semi Structured Interviews (SSIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to collect information from actual women survivors of violence, community men and other stakeholders including government officials, local union councilors, lawyers, etc. A strategy was adopted to collect data from all nine stakeholders of the community through FGD and SSI. On the basis of the in-house sessions and subsequent interaction with concerned staff, the situational analysis framework was finalized.

Step 4: Designing of questionnaires and guidelines

A strategy was adopted to collect data from all nine stakeholders of the community. According to this strategy, FGDs conducted with man CCBs and Women Organizations in each village, and SSIs conducted with community men, women survivors, TBA, LHW, MLO, police personnel and lawyers. A set of guidelines¹¹ and attendance sheets¹² was drawn

¹¹ See Annexure 1: Guidelines for FGD with Men's CCB/Women Organizations

to conduct FGDs and three different questionnaires¹³ were designed to conduct SSIs with selected groups.

Step 5: Training of staff

Staff was oriented about project and then trained to sensitively conduct the baseline study. Techniques of conducting FGD and SSI were shared with the team. Expected challenges and opportunities were discussed during this training in a SWOT exercise.

Step 6: Pre-testing of questionnaires

First draft of questionnaire for SSI and guidelines for FGD were provided to enumerators on the first day of field visit for pre-testing. On the same day in debriefing meeting enumerators shared their feedback for the improvement of questionnaire and guidelines. Provided feedback was incorporated after some discussion in the debriefing meeting and questionnaire and guidelines were finalized.

Step 7: Data collection

As *Violence against Women* is a tabooed issue in Pakistani society especially in rural areas, it was a challenging task for the enumerators to identify and interview actual women survivors of violence. To overcome this problem, first of all, FGDs were conducted with male CCBs and Women Organizations formed in all 10 villages by CHIP organization. After careful and sensitive introduction of the project, the perception of the participants regarding VAW was noted. The facilitators asked the participants to identify and list down names and addresses of survivors of violence in their village. After this, women enumerators interviewed women survivors of violence and male respondents were interviewed by the male enumerators.

A total number of 120 Semi Structured Interviews¹⁴ (SSI) were conducted with different stakeholders of the society including Local Health Workers (LHW), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA), members of Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman, Local Government Councilors, police official, Medico-Legal Officer (MLO), lawyers, women survivors of violence and community men to collect information regarding their perception about violence and to reveal the existing types of violence.

Focus Group Discussions¹⁵ (FGDs) were conducted with overall 70 members of 10 village CCBs (men,) and with 80 members of 10 Women Organizations formed by CHIP for their ongoing projects.

Step 8: Debriefing meeting



Fig 1: FGD with Women Organization -Sarai Sydan



Fig 2: FGD with Women Organization- Madan

¹² See Annexure 2: Attendance Sheet for FGD with Men's CCB/Women Organizations

¹³ See Annexure 3, 4 and 5: Questionnaires to Conduct SSIs

¹⁴ See Annexure 6: Target Groups of SSIs

¹⁵ See Annexure 7: Details of FGDs

Debriefing the whole day was a usual exercise during data collection. Enumerators were asked to debrief all the activities with their supervisor in debriefing meeting. Strategies were identified on daily basis to overcome problems related to data collection and respondents. Also, a debriefing session was conducted on third day of data collection with entire team as it was overwhelming for the enumerators and other team members to go through different cases of Violence against Women. Some of the enumerators shared very disturbing cases that were narrated to them by respondents, for example, a woman was brutally beaten by her husband and he hit her fingers with a hammer. This exercise helped enumerators avoid burn out.



Fig 3: FGD with CCB-Bhit Mast

Step 9: Data entry

Collected data was entered into SPSS; a computerized analysis software, mostly used by social scientists for data analysis.

Step 10: Data verification meeting

After completing data entry a meeting was held with all team members who were involved in this baseline study. Collected data was shared with meeting participants. Participants reviewed the data and provided their input regarding its validity. Teams also reflected their views on overall situation of VAW in Soha wa. Faced challenges and enumerator's recommendations were discussed during the meeting.

Step 11: Data analysis and validation

Data was analyzed by an external consultant and it was validated with the enumerator's responses.

Step 12: Draft report

Draft report was designed with the help of collected data and information.

Step 13: Final report

Report was finalized after incorporating feedback given by senior management on baseline study report.

2.3 Geographical Area

Tehsil Sohawa is situated in District Jehlum. Grand Trunk (GT) Road links it with many other cities. The Tehsil hospital, courts and a police station are located in the Tehsil. The major problems of this area are shortage of drinking water, improper sewerage system and shortage of electricity.

The areas selected for baseline study were those where CHIP has been working. In each of the areas, the selection of Union Councils (UC) was done to ensure representation of different village. Within the 6 UCs, ten different villages¹⁶ were randomly selected.

¹⁶ See Annexure 8: List of Villages

2.4 Team Composition

A team of 13 members¹⁷ was appointed to conduct this exercise. The team included a team leader, enumerators, data analyst and reporters. The aim was to ensure the quality of questionnaires filled by the enumerators in terms of accuracy of the collected information and to ensure statistical and qualitative analysis and writing of an unbiased research report¹⁸.

2.5 Types of Respondents

Respondents¹⁹ were selected to ensure the participation and representation of all stakeholders and particularly actual women survivors of violence to find out their opinion and perception regarding Violence against Women.

2.6 Research Tools

Questionnaires/guidelines were developed for key Semi Structured Interviews (SSI) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD.) The questionnaires and guidelines were developed on the basis of past experience and initial desk review of documents. Research tools of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Semi Structured Interviews (SSIs) were selected for this situational analysis. Separate questionnaires were designed to conduct SSI with women survivors of violence, community men, local councilors, LHW, FHW, TBA, police officers, MLO and Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman members. FGD guidelines were drawn to conduct FGD with village level men CCBs and Women Organizations.



Fig 4: FGD with CCB-Gora Utam Singh

2.7 Time Lines

Every day, the research team was split into pairs for different villages according to the work plan. A total of ten working days were spent in the field to carry out information collection. On average, one day was spent in each village for information collection.²⁰

2.8 Challenges Encountered

As with all research studies, the process was not hurdle free. The study was set out to cover 10 villages in a limited time period, entry of collected data, analysis and report writing.

¹⁷ See Annexure 9: List of Team Members

¹⁸ See Annexure 10: Gender Break Down of Enumerators

¹⁹ See Annexure 11: Categories of Respondents

²⁰ See Annexure 12: Time Line and Data Collection Record

Challenges Encountered By Research Team

Identification of women survivors of violence was a big task, as the villagers were unwilling to share information about others and many identified women survivors had now moved or relocated other places.

Building rapport with the local community was a challenge for external consultant and newly hired CHIP Islamabad office staff, as they were strangers for the villagers. To overcome this problem, research teams worked in pairs.

The situation had to be assessed on a daily basis and the program adjusted accordingly. Frequent visits in the same communities created apprehensions and misconceptions in the community about CHIP's role. It was a maiden effort with the community regarding violence against women so community members were on their defensive. Most of them had high apprehensions and expectations. Unavailability of secondary data was also a problem in this research.

While visiting a village, the research team, came to know of a woman who was murdered. Psychologically, it was very stressful for the team to work in such environment. Since their safety was at stake, they left the field in a hurry.

Given the sensitivity surrounding VAW, respondents in nearly every village initially denied its presence in their village. After some probing, however, they started sharing.

A key barrier was the joint family system. A number of women survivors shared that their in-laws had physically or psychologically abused them. Additionally, in-laws didn't allow their sisters-in-law to share any thing with the research team; even many in-laws did not leaving the respondents alone with the interviewer.

The dominant role of community men scared the women survivors. Most respondents remained quiet in presence of any man or woman relatives or neighbors. They would informally share the presence of VAW every day, but would refuse when being interviewed. Many women respondents admitted that number of unreported cases is very high.

For the team, it was painful and stressful experience to listen to the stories of survivors. Thus, daily debriefing session was conducted in the evening to avoid psychological stress and burnout in team members.

Given the stigma attached with rape, none of the participants shared any incidence in FGD or SSI, however they discussed in private meetings.

2.9 *Lessons Learnt*

- The idea of not talking directly about VA W was very successful in the community;
- A joint orientation meeting with CCBs and WOs could play a vital role to seek their support;
- Work plan should be prepared in an understandable manner separately for every team in advance;
- Questionnaire should be pre-tested and finalized before conducting the actual survey;
- Enough time should be allocated for staff capacity-building to conduct FGDs and SSIs;
- According to CHIP Sohawa office team, the time frame was not enough. Additionally, the survey should have been conducted only by CHIP Sohawa office staff in a one month time frame;
- Personal contacts can play important role to conduct such activity in which a large number of community members and local administration person are involved.



Chapter 3: Key Findings

The key objective of this baseline study was to find out the actual perception of men and women regarding Violence against Women and to understand the nature and type of violence. All activities, which were conducted in this baseline study, were focused on getting maximum information regarding these objectives. The level of information and awareness about the present available support mechanism, national and international laws and treaties regarding Violence against Women was also checked during the baseline study.

3.1 Men's and Women's Perception of Violence

A common perception accounts physical, verbal and psychological torture as violence. The striking point is that while women took *mobility restriction* also as a form of violence, men didn't (See Graph 1.) Similarly, not a single man reported that the *control over money* is a form of violence but 10% women responded that it's a form of violence²¹.



Fig 6: FGD with Men CCB in Bhit Mast

3.2 Types of Violence That Exist in Sohawa

Various forms of violence were widespread in all ten selected villages of Tehsil Sohawa²² (See Graph 2.) The most prevailing form of violence was *slapping*²³ which was 33%; it was followed by *verbal abuse* (25 %.) A total of 9% reported cases were related to *divorce*. Despite the presence of other forms of violence, members were unaware about them, so these three types were observed (slapping, verbal abuse, divorce.) The concept of domestic violence is traditionally defined as violence perpetrated by intimates against intimates. Domestic violence occurs in relationships where conflict is the continuous result of power inequality between the partners, and one partner is afraid of and harmed by the other. Domestic violence can occur in any relationship but in common practice; women are the victims of domestic violence. It is commonly used to describe as the abuse women suffer at the hands of their male partners. It can also occur between relatively more powerful members of the family, like brother/mother/father and in-laws, and relatively less powerful ones, like daughter-in-law.

“If I raise voice against this evil my husband will further torture me and nobody will protect me, so I always remain quiet”

Shared by a woman survivor in Village Bhit Sher Ali

3.3 Intensity of Violence

It was widely shared by men and women that in their area they don't consider *slapping* and *verbal abuse* as forms of violence (See Graph 3.) For them, it's a usual practice and they are habitual of this. *Divorce* is common in this area. It was shocking to find that men would bring back their wives, whom they have divorced earlier, with the consent of their elders without fulfilling religious and legal obligations. A woman shared that a man hit his wife's hand with a hammer very brutally. Some women also shared that normally men change murder cases into suicide cases.

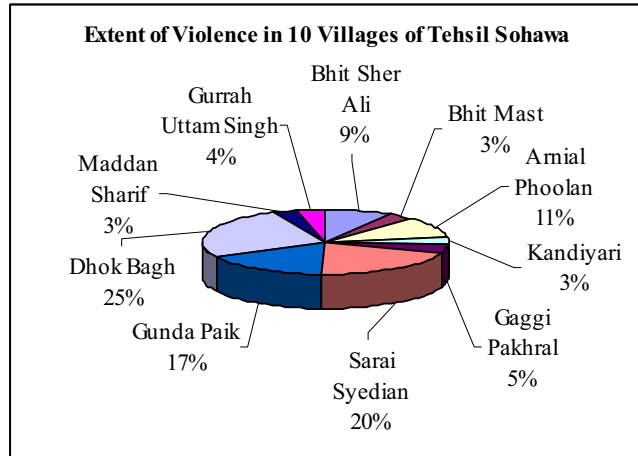
²¹ See Annexure 13: Men and Women's Perception of Violence

²² See Annexure 14: Types of Violence Discovered in Villages of Tehsil Sohawa

²³ See Annexure 15: Existing Types of Violence

3.4 Extent of Violence That Exist in Sohawa

The extent of violence in Sohawa is very high²⁴. Despite different constraints, an average of 10.1 persons per village was reported during the survey. This situation is very alarming as these are the reported cases and mostly people shared that the number of unreported cases is very high. Most cases are unregistered and untold by many survivors due to unfavorable and asphyxiated environment and unwelcoming attitude of society, where mostly women are suppressed by their male family members. It's also unacceptable for the villagers to accept that violence exists in their village. It's a matter of honour and dignity of their village for them. In the beginning of SSIs and FGDs they negate the fact that violence occurs in their village, but after 5 to 10 minutes they start sharing their personal experiences and different incidents related to their villages.



3.5 Who Plays a Negative Role

Questions regarding perpetrators of violence reveals and authenticates common perceptions and myths. Most of the men realized that most of the perpetrators²⁵ are *husbands* (See graph # 4.) Women respondents shared that other in-laws like *mother- and father-in-law* are also involved in violence. A woman shared that her women relatives had beaten her and gave her nothing to eat for the next three days. Looking at Graph 4, it's very obvious that both men and women agreed that mostly a *husband* plays negative role. It's also a notifying point that its women's perception that *mother-in-laws* are perpetrator of violence but men's opinion is clearly different.

3.6 Who Plays a Positive Role

After having detailed discussions with the local men and women and looking at the collected data, it was observed that in most of the cases, *Family elders* play a vital role to resolve all issues (See Graph 5.) It was shared by most of the respondents²⁶ that people don't like to involve the police in their issues. Very few respondents shared that the police is also a support to resolve the issues.

“Role of police is not to support us but to harass innocent persons”
Shared by a man respondent in Village Dhok Bagh

3.7 Effects of Violence on Women's Life

Women respondents emphasized on the psychological effects of violence²⁷ and men respondents linked it with the element of respect in the society. According to the women, respondent's suicide attempt is also included in the effects of violence. A women respondent shared that after facing violence, she jumped in the water well. Her suicide attempt failed as she was rescued. Some other effects were also shared like she may feel humiliated, demeaned and degraded, may suffer immediate physical and psychological injury as well as long-term

²⁴ See Annexure 16: Extent of Violence that Exists in Villages of Tehsil Sohawa

²⁵ See Annexure 17: In Case of VAW Who Plays A Negative Role?

²⁶ See Annexure 18: In Case of VAW Who Plays A Positive Role?

²⁷ See Annexure 19: Effects of Violence on Women's Life

trauma, feel lonely, or may become aggressive. Most respondents shared psychological effects of violence.

3.8 When Violence occurs what do Women usually do

In reply of question related to women's reaction on violence²⁸, most women shared that they kept quiet (See Graph 6.) Some women respondents informed that if they tell any other person their men might beat them again so they always keep quiet. Men's opinion was totally different. According to them, women seek legal help in case of violence, but it's not true as people said that in most of the cases family elders resolve the issues. Women also shared that survivors mostly returned back to their mother's home.

3.9 When Violence occurs what do Families usually do

It was shared by women respondents that in most cases family members got upset and became worried²⁹. Men respondents shared that it created bad feeling and family members became more worried. At this point it was also shared by different respondents that family elders perform their role and try to resolve the issue. Some of the respondents very hopelessly said that family members usually do nothing for the survivor. They just try to resolve the issue temporarily³⁰.

3.10 Causes of Violence

3.10.1 Men's Perception

Men respondents shared that, due to patriarchal society they have absolute powers in this society and violence is very common in every household. It is still not necessary that a perpetrator has been a man; women too can commit such an offense. They shared that women's disobedience is the biggest cause of violence. Financial matters are also sometimes a reason of violence. Many times, men restrict women's mobility and for that purpose they become violent and beat their wife or other women. Men believed that no one is aggressive, but it has to be done to make a woman obedient.

3.10.2 Women's Perception

According to women respondents, men don't need any reason to become violent. To control their wife and children, men beat them. A woman shared that if she asked any thing from her husband or mother-in-law, they start violence. Poverty is also a big reason. Physical violence is very evident in every village and psychological and verbal abuse is also very common. Some times in-laws verbally abuse their daughter-in-law for not bringing dowry with her. One of the respondents shared that if her children make any mistake her husband beats her for that as well³¹.

3.10.3 Perception and Knowledge about Available Legal Protection

Legal protection is available in Tehsil Sohawa, but due to lack of awareness and their own convenience people prefers to involve their family elders to resolve any issue. Even police officer does not include himself as an available legal support for people. Mostly Panchait and Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman deals with cases of Violence against Women. None of the women survivors include Masalihati Anjuman in available legal protection. Family elders are playing the most prominent role in this regard.

²⁸ See Annexure 20: Women's Reaction on Violence

²⁹ See Annexure 21: When Violence Occur What Do Families Usually Do?

³⁰ See Annexure 22: Perception and Knowledge About Available Legal Protection

³¹ See Annexure 14: Types of Violence Discovered in Villages of Tehsil Sohawa

3.11 Role of Different Stake Holders to End Violence against Women

3.11.1. Role of Police

Few respondents think that police can play any role to resolve cases related to Violence against Women. It was shared in every village and by every community group that all types of cases can be resolved by family elders so there is no need of any other system except Panchait.

Rarely people register any case in police station and it's a usual practice to settle cases outside the court. Role of Masalihati Anjumans is always dominating in this regard. Mostly cases registered in police stations are related to road accidents, burglary and murder³².



Fig 7: Picture of Sohawa Police Station

3.11.2 Role of Masalihati (Alternate Dispute Resolution) Anjuman

The role of Masalihati Anjuman is dominant after the family elders. It is important to point out that 10% of men and women from the organization shared that there is no system devised by the government to support survivors of violence.

3.11.3. Role of Lawyers

It is obvious in Annexure 18 that few community people hire lawyers to pursue their cases. The role of lawyers is invisible because taking cases into court is considered very awkward in this society. People prefer Panchait or Masalihati Anjumans than courts.

Also due to time-consuming procedures of courts, people don't register their cases in courts.



Fig 8: SSI with ADR Chairman, Sohawa

³² See Annexure 23: Support Provided By Government To The Survivors of Violence

3.11.4. Role of Local Councilors

Annexure 18 shows that local councilors have some importance when they work together with Masalihati Anjuman on cases related to Violence against Women. Because local councilors have the actual information of their area, it is easier for them to understand the actual scenario of any case. All of them are from their own community so they have more influence in their community. Mostly respondents don't think that councilors can solve their cases solely. Respondents attached Union Councilor's role with Masalihati Anjuman's role³³.

3.11.5. Role of Panchait or Family Elders

Decisions of family elders are the most important and widely accepted by most of the respondents. Respondents shared that in their village's family elders or Panchait handle most of the cases. Mostly survivors shared that in case of violence they first consult with their family elders and then any one else.

3.12 Are Survivors Provided Medical Support?

Mostly respondents shared that for any treatment they consult Tehsil Headquarters Hospital Sohawa (See Annexure 24.) To hide from police most of the physical injury cases go to private hospitals. A number of women survivors shared that they never get treatment at all or get treated at home³⁴.



Fig 9: SSI with MLO, District Hospital, Sohawa

Surprisingly when we asked the same question to the Medico Legal Officer, he denied this fact. According to him, cases went to the private hospitals.

3.13 Level of Information about Pakistani Law to End Violence against Women

Mostly respondents replied that they don't know about any Pakistani law to end Violence against Women (See Table 1.). Some replied that they had heard about Pakistani law but don't know the exact title of that law. Only police officers knew the exact title and articles of the law which protect women survivors of violence.

Respondents	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Community Men	53	47
Women Survivors	9	91
Men CCB	60	40
Women Organizations	0	100
TBA	25	75
LHW/FHW	0	100
Police Officer	100	0
Medico Legal Officer	50	50
Local Councilor	50	50
Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman Chairman	75	25
Lawyer	100	0

³³ See Annexure 18: In Case of VAW Who Plays a Positive Role?

³⁴ See Annexure 24: From Where Survivors Provided Medical Support

3.14 Level of Information about International Treaties/Conventions to End Violence against Women

While collecting data it was shared by a few persons that they have information about the international law but don't know the exact title. Only one woman lawyer shared about two international conventions and treaties that are UDHR and CEDAW (See Table 2.) According to the respondents they were least interested to know about any such law as they are living in Pakistan and here they have different treaties and conventions but no one cares about these treaties and conventions. Also according to a woman lawyer, how can people have any knowledge about international laws and treaties, when they don't know about Pakistani law.

Table 2: Information about International Treaties/Conventions to End Violence Against Women		
Respondents	Yes	Don't Know
	%	%
Police Officer	100	0
Medico Legal Officer	0	100
Local Councilor	0	100
Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman Chairman	25	75
Lawyer	100	0
TBA	0	100
LHW/FHW	0	100
Men CCB	20	80
Women Organization	0	100
Community Men	5	95
Women Survivors	0	100

3.15 Selected Case Studies

Following case studies have been documented during the process however names have not been mentioned to protect the dignity of survivors of violence.

Case Study 1

In Pind Mattay Khan, wife of a man and his step-mother were fighting with each other. The man supported his wife and hit the step mother with a stone. She got injured and tried to register a case against her step son. She couldn't do so due to the financial burden associated with registering a case. The family elders resolved the issue and made an agreement between two parties.

Case Study 2

In Pind Mattay Khan, a woman was divorced just because her previous two children were born after major operation and the in-laws were not ready to bear the financial load for third pregnancy.

Case Study 3

In Giggi Pakhral, a respondent shared that there is a family which first asks for marrying their daughter and when married, file for "Khula" (divorce) from her husband. The girl's parents would, meanwhile, file a case against her in-laws for the maintenance so that the family would claim a handsome amount from this. According to the respondent it's their *business*.

Case Study 4

In Maddan Sharif, a woman was slapped and punched by her husband when her neighboring girl came to meet her. Her face and different body parts swelled. Her other in-laws tried to stop her husband but he continuously tortured her.

Chapter 4: Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

In most of the cases people are uncomfortable in talking about Violence against Women. Mostly people share this type of cases when they feel that the person next to them will not judge them. Mostly respondents of this baseline study don't know the exact definition of violence but when they have been asked the same question with different words they shared different kinds and forms of violence, it is because they were unaware of what comes under the definition of violence. In this regard women of this area are more aware than men; and they shared more forms and types of violence than men. For example, women included mobility restrictions and control over money as a form of violence but men did not. Most of the men think that only physical abuse is called violence. In some of the targeted villages it was revealed that men and women were very violent and they mostly did violence on vulnerable people like women, children and also on those men who don't have power to resist. In all ten villages violence was common on women and it was also observed that women were also accepting it as a cultural and religious duty. Women are unaware of this fact that they can raise their voice against this social evil.

During research many men and women shared that it is not good to beat women and to torture them but it's a fact that Violence against Women prevails in all villages. Perpetrators of violence are not only men but women are also involved in this. The problem identified behind this is the lack of awareness in society regarding Violence against Women. Villagers are accepting that Violence against Women is not a good practice but they don't know how to express their feelings of anger in a healthy manner. Some of them think that religiously it's a man's responsibility to control women by any means, so they are doing this as a religious duty. During the research, it was shared by some men that if a husband is trying to control his wife then it's their personal and family matter and no one has the right to interfere in their personal matter.

Family elders are playing an important role to resolve cases of violence against women and other issues related to family and property. If the family elders failed to resolve the matter then the case goes to the local ADR Anjuman or Panchait. Very few cases are referred to the Local Government Union Councilors and to the local police because it's a common perception that taking any case to police is insulting for the whole family and village that's why they usually try to solve cases at village level.

Men CCBs and Women Organizations are established by CHIP in these villages and are actively participating in many social activities. Some of their members are the survivors of violence as they also wanted to eradicate violence from their society. Although there is a lot of resistance in society related to ending Violence Against Women, but some hope exists as there are people from these villages who want change and an to end Violence Against Women. There is sheer need to build the capacity of these groups and all other stake holders and raise awareness among survivors of violence. Conscious and sensitive interventions can reduce community resistance and increase sensitivity towards this issue which is presently a tabooed issue in this society.

4.2 Recommendations

- It was evident and also many people shared that School Teacher and Maulana (religious leader) are always well-regarded by every person so they must be included as key stakeholders while implementing further interventions.
- After meeting with community men and women, it was observed that in all the ten villages, while conducting capacity-building sessions we should link VAW with the concept of self-awareness; since most of them deny any experience of violence.
- Electronic and print media can develop a new thinking in the society so they can be utilized for capacity-building and awareness-raising in our next intervention. For this a specific training workshop could be arranged.
- List of identified referrals that are willing to end VAW, should be provided to all doctors, police stations, members of Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman, LHWs, TBAs and other stakeholders.
- All of us should use the word *survivor* for the victims of violence because those engaged in the struggle for the rehabilitation of victims, and working for the rights of the victims, find the word survivor more significant as it contributes significantly to the recovery process of the victims. Given the power of language, to call a victim of violence a victim is to re-enforce the powerlessness of the victim. A critical aspect of healing is to facilitate the victim to recover abused dignity and to take strength from survival. The word survivor thus emphasizes hope, recovery and strength.
- According to the present conditions in the community, only seasoned and experienced facilitators are recommended to conduct capacity-building activities with the community.
- As the principal treaty on women's human rights, CEDAW is relevant to all work on women's rights, ranging from policy and law on the one hand to field-based programming on the other, so its significant to add contents of CEDAW in the capacity building modules to increase more awareness among masses to end violence against women.
- Keeping in mind the psychological impact of violence on individuals and communities it's imperative to conduct psychological para-counseling training workshops for individuals and community workers.

Annex 1: Guidelines for FGD with Men's CCB/Women Organizations

A	FGD Code #		B	Name of Organization	
C	Village		D	Union Council	
E	Date		F	Place of FGD	
G	Name of Moderator		H	Name of Documenter	

- 1 Perception about violence
- 2 Types and ways of violence
- 3 Usually who is the perpetrator in case of Violence Against Women
- 4 Usually what is the reaction of women on violence
- 5 What are the effects of violence on women's personal life
- 6 What are the effects of violence on women's children
- 7 What are the effects of violence on women's husband
- 8 What are the effects of violence on women's family
- 9 Approximately how many women got injured in your village due to violence (from Aug 2006 to Aug 2008)
- 10 Approximately how many women separated or divorced in your village due to violence (from Aug 2006 to Aug 2008)
- 11 Approximately how many women ever died in your village due to violence (from Aug 2006 to Aug 2008)
- 12 What kind of support mechanism is available for women survivors of violence
- 13 In case of physical injury where do women survivors go for treatment
- 14 Information regarding any government law which provides justice to the women survivors of violence
- 15 Information regarding ratification/signing of any international treaty or agreement to eradicate discrimination and violence against women by Govt. of Pakistan

Comments/Observations:

Annex 2: Attendance Sheet For FGD With Men's CCB/Women Organizations

S. #	Name	Designation	Age	Profession
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

Annex 3: Questionnaire For SSI With Women Survivors Of Violence

A	Respondent's Code #		B	Respondent's Name	
C	Village		D	Age	
E	Educational Qualification		F	Marital Status	
G	Date		H	Place of Interview	
I	Name of Interviewer		J	Name of Documenter	
S. #	Question	Response			
1	What do you understand by Violence?				
2	In your opinion what are the types and ways of violence?				
3.a	Have you ever faced violence?	i. Yes ii. No			
3.b	If 'Yes' then who was the perpetrator?	i. Husband ii. Mother-in-law iii. Father-in-law iv. Other in-laws (specify) _____ v. Male relatives (specify) _____ vi. Female relatives (specify) _____ vii. Any other (give details) _____			

Annex 4: Questionnaire For SSI With Community Men

A	Respondent's Code #		B	Respondent's Name	
C	Village	D	Age		
E	Educational Qualification		F	Marital Status	
G	Date		H	Place of Interview	
I	Name of Interviewer		J	Name of Documenter	
S.#	Question	Response			
1	What do you understand by Violence?				
2	In your opinion what are the types and ways of violence?				
3.a	Have you ever observed violence against women?	i. Yes ii. No			
3.b	If 'Yes' then who was the perpetrator?	i. Husband ii. Mother-in-law iii. Father-in-law iv. Other in-laws (specify) _____ v. Male relatives (specify) _____ vi. Female relatives (specify) _____ vii. Any other (give details) _____			

Annex 5: Questionnaire for SSI with Councilors/TBA/LHW/Police/Lawyer/MLO

A	Respondent's Code #		B	Respondent's Name	
C	Village		D	Union Council	
E	Age		F	Designation	
G	Educational Qualification		H	Marital Status	
I	Date		J	Place of Interview	
K	Name of Interviewer		L	Name of Documenter	
S. #	Question	Response			
1	What do you understand by violence?				
2	In your opinion what are the types and ways of violence?				
3.a	Have you ever observed violence against women?	i. Yes ii. No			
3.b	If 'Yes' then who was the perpetrator?	i. Husband ii. Mother-in-law iii. Father-in-law iv. Other in-laws (specify) _____ v. Male relatives (specify) _____ vi. Female relatives (specify) _____ vii. Any other (give details) _____			

4	What was the reaction of women on violence?	a. Type of violence	b. Reaction of Survivor	c. Who was the perpetrator
		1.	i. Keep quiet ii. Share with family elders iii. Share with village elders iv. Seek legal support v. Any other _____	i. Husband ii. Mother-in-Law iii. Father-in-law iv. Other in-laws (specify) _____ v. Any other (specify) _____
		2.	i. Keep quiet ii. Share with family elders iii. Share with village elders iv. Seek legal support v. Any other _____	i. Husband ii. Mother-in-Law iii. Father-in-law iv. Other in-laws (specify) _____ v. Any other (specify) _____
		3.	i. Keep quiet ii. Share with family elders iii. Share with village elders iv. Seek legal support v. Any other _____	i. Husband ii. Mother-in-Law iii. Father-in-law iv. Other in-laws (specify) _____ v. Any other (specify) _____
5	What are the effects of violence on women survivor's:	i. personal life _____ ii. children _____ iii. husband _____ iv. family _____		
6	Approximately how many women got injured in your village due to violence? (from Aug 2006 to Aug 2008)			
7	Approximately how many women separated or divorced in your village due to violence? (from Aug 2006 to Aug 2008)			

Annex 6: Target groups for SSIs

S. #	Target Groups for SSIs	# of Participants
1	Women survivors of violence	81
2	Community men	19
3	Traditional Birth Attendants	4
4	Health worker	4
5	Medico-Legal Officer	2
6	Police official	1
7	Local government councilor	4
8	Lawyers	2
9	Members of Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman	3
Total		120

Annex 7: Details of FGDs

S. #	FGD conducted with	# of conducted FGDs	Average # of participants in each FGD	Total # of participants
1	Men's Citizen Community Board (CCB)	10	7	70
2	Women Organizations	10	8	80
Total				150

Annex 8: List Of Villages

This baseline study was conducted in 10 different villages of Tehsil Sohawa of District Jehlum in Punjab province, Pakistan. Geographically, these 10 villages lie in 5 different Union Councils.

S. #	Village Name	Union Council
1	Bhit Sher Ali	Sohawa
2	Bhit Mast	
3	Arnial Phoolan	Pind Mattay Khan
4	Kandiyari	
5	Giggi Pakhral	Phulray Saidan
6	Sarai Saidan	Pail Bannay Khan
7	Ganda Paik	Lehri
8	Dhoke Bagh	
9	Maddan Sharif	Jajial
10	Gurrah Uttam Singh	

Annex 9: List Of Team Members

Given the sensitive nature of Violence against Women, only sensitive, self-motivated and committed people were required to run this survey. A team of 13 enumerators was selected for this purpose including 5 female and 8 males.

S. #	Enumerators	Sex	Name Code
1	Abid Hussain	Male	AH
2	Ali Mujtaba	Male	MZ
3	Ambreen Yousuf	Female	AY
4	Asma Sarfaraz	Female	AS
5	Imran Ahmed	Male	IA
6	Manzoor Hussain	Male	MH
7	Mohammad Fazil	Male	MF
8	Mohammad Ikram	Male	MI
9	Nadeem Yousuf	Male	NYf
10	Naeem Younus	Male	NYs
11	Nosheem Amir	Female	NA
12	Rahat Kulsom	Female	RK
13	Sadaf Fareed	Female	SF

Annex 10: Gender Break Down Of Enumerators

S. #	Enumerator's Gender	# of Enumerators
1	Men enumerators	8
2	Women enumerators	5
	Total	13

Annex 11: Categories Of Respondents

Due to sensitivity of topic and socio-cultural norms of this region, very selective respondents were interviewed in this situational analysis survey. Majority of the respondents were women survivors of violence but community men and other stakeholders of Violence against Women were also selected from different villages and professions. From each village, women survivors and community men were selected along with men CCB and Women Organizations of that village. TBAs and LHWs were also selected from the specified villages. Selected lawyers, police officers, medico-legal officers, members of Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman and Union Councilors provided their services in Tehsil Sohawa and had immense understanding of socio-cultural conditions of the area.

S. #	Categories of respondents	Number of respondents	Research tool used	# of times research tools used
1	Medico-Legal Officer	2	SSI	2
2	Police	1	SSI	1
3	Lawyer (man)	1	SSI	1
4	Lawyer (woman)	1	SSI	1
5	Members of Masalihati Anjuman (ADR)	3	SSI	3
6	Members of men CCBs	70	FGD	70
7	Members of Women Organizations	80	FGD	80
8	Local Councilors	4	SSI	4
9	TBA/LHW/FHW	8	SSI	8
10	Women survivors of violence	81	SSI	81
11	Community men	19	SSI	19
	Total Respondents	270		

Annex 12: Time Line and Data Collection Record

S. #	Respondents	Methodology		21/8/08		22/8/08		23/8/08		24/8/08		25/8/08		26/8/08		28/8/08		29/8/08		1/9/08		2/9/08		Total Number of Respondents	Total Target	
		SSI	FGD	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Targeted	Achieved	Achieved	Remaining			
1	Medico-Legal Officer	SSI		2	2																		2	2	0	
2	Police	SSI		1	1																		1	1	0	
3	Lawyer (female)	SSI		1	0			1	0			1	1										1	1	0	
4	Lawyer (male)	SSI		1	1																		1	1	0	
5	Members of Masalihati (ADR) Anjuman	SSI								4	1	2	2										4	3	1	
6	Men CCBs		FGD			7	7	3	3														10	10	0	
7	Women Organizations		FGD			4	4	4	4	2	2												10	10	0	
8	Local Councilors	SSI		3	2					0	2												3	4	-1	
9	TBA/LHW/FHW	SSI		4	4	1	1	3	3														9	8	1	
10	Women survivors of violence	SSI								10	8	24	19	11	11	7	9	15	14	12	12	8	8	70	81	-11
11	Community men	SSI								2	2	8	7	2	2	6	6	2	2				20	19	1	
Total				12	10	12	12	11	10	18	15	35	29	13	13	13	15	17	16	12	12	8	8	131	140	-9

Annex 13: Men And Women's Perception Of Violence

	Slapping	Mobility restrictions	Mental and physical torture	Divorce	Control over money	Murder	Don't know	Any other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female Respondents	5	1	64	14	10	4	1	1	100
Male Respondents	5	0	74	11	0	11	0	0	100

Annex 14: Types Of Violence Discovered In Villages Of Tehsil Sohawa

Village Name	Slapping	Verbal abuse	Mobility restriction	Beating with stick	Divorce	Control over money	Burn	Murder	Second marriage	Bone fracture	Child snatching	Not providing property rights	Forced marriage	Any other	Total
Arnial Phoolan	8	5	0	3	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Bhit Mast	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11
Bhit Sher Ali	7	6	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	21
Dhok Bagh	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9
Gunda Paik	7	2	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	18
Gaggi Pakhral	9	8	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
Gurrah Uttam Singh	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	14
Kandiyari	15	11	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	34
Maddan Sharif	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sarai Saidan	11	8	2	7	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	2	2	0	48
Total	67	50	9	14	20	9	5	12	3	3	3	5	9	2	211

Annex 15: Existing Types Of Violence

S. #	Existing types of violence	Percent (%)
1	Slapping	33
2	Verbal abuse	25
3	Mobility restriction	4
4	Beating with stick	7
5	Divorce	9
6	Financial restrictions	4
7	Burn	2
8	Murder	6
9	Second marriage	1
10	Bone fracture	1
11	Child snatching	1
12	Not providing property rights	2
13	Forced marriage	4
14	Any other	1
	Total	100

Annex 16: Extent Of Violence That Exists In Villages Of Tehsil Sohawa

Bhit Sher Ali		Bhit Mast		Arnial Phoolan		Kandiyari		Gaggi Pakhral		Sarai Syedian		Gunda Paik		Dhok Bagh		Maddan Sharif		Gurrah Uttam Singh	
# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors	# of house hold	# of survivors
100	9	103	3	63	7	106	3	173	9	54	11	52	9	62	16	96	3	300	11
9%		3%		11%		3%		5%		20%		17%		26%		3%		4%	
Average of 10 villages is:						10.1 person per village in 10 villages													

Annex 17: In Case Of VAW Who Plays A Negative Role

	Husband	Mother in law	Father in law	Mother in law & Father in law	Brother's wife	Sister in law	Women relatives	Men relatives	Any other	Don't know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female Respondents	51	9	2	10	1	1	12	6	4	4	100
Male Respondents	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	100

Annex 18: In case of VAW who plays a positive role?

	Family elders	Masalihati Anjuman (ADR)	Police	Police & lawyers	Support unavailable	Family elders & Masalihati Anjuman (ADR)	Family elders & police	Any other	Don't know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female Respondents	60	0	4	2	6	0	11	4	12	100
Male Respondents	42	5	5	0	0	16	32	0	0	100

Annex 19: Effects Of Violence On Women's Life

	Separation from family	Disrespected in society	Financial crisis	Psychological stress	Suicide attempt	Embarrassment	Feeling helpless	Any other	Don't know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female Respondents	5	5	3	58	1	6	11	7	4	100
Male Respondents	0	58	16	5	0	5	5	11	0	100

Annex 20: Reactions Of Women On Violence

	Keep quiet	Tell family elders	Seek legal support	Weeping	Attempted suicide	Returned back to mother's home	Any other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female Respondents	52	12	6	3	1	24	3	100
Male Respondents	16	21	32	0	5	21	5	100

Annex 21: When Violence Occurs What Do Families Usually Do

	Nothing	Irritated	Become worried	Enmity	Don't know	Any other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female Respondents	9	0	72	1	14	5	100
Male Respondents	0	21	37	37	0	5	100

Annex 22: Perception And Knowledge About Available Legal Protection

	Family elders	Masalihati Anjuman (ADR)	Police	Police & lawyers	Nothing	Family Elders & Masalihati Anjuman (ADR)	Family Elders & police	Any other	Don't know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female Respondents	60	0	4	2	6	0	11	4	12	100
Male Respondents	42	5	5	0	0	16	32	0	0	100

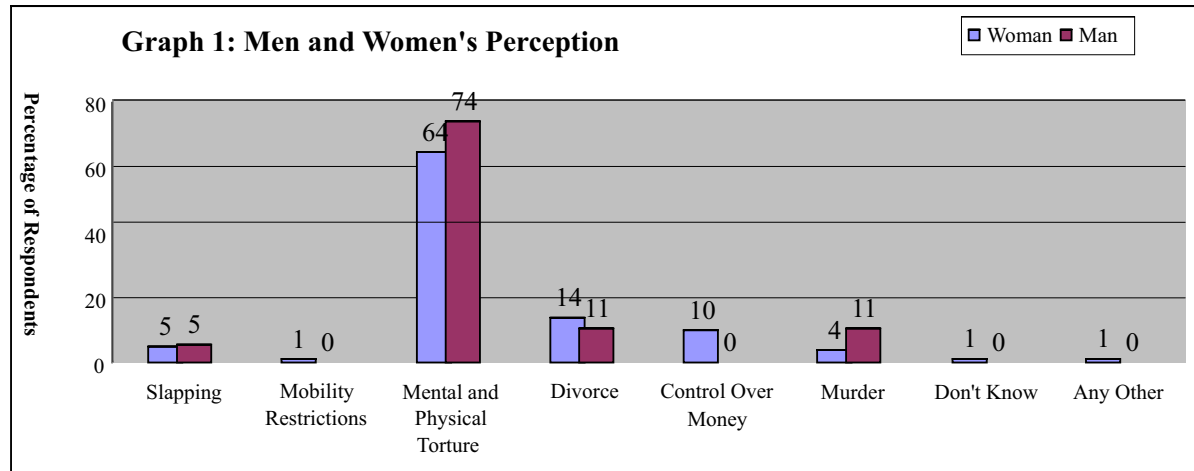
Annex 23: Support Provided By Government To The Survivors Of Violence

	Pir Faaqeer	Family elders	Masalihati Anjuman	Family elders & Masalihati Anjuman	Masalihati Anjuman & Union Councilor	Police & lawyers	Family elders & police	Police	Nothing	Any other	Don't know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Medico Legal Officer	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	100
Local Councilor	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Masalihati Anjuman Chairman	0	0	25	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Lawyer	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	100
Community men	0	42	5	16	0	0	32	5	0	0	0	100
Survivor women	0	60	0	0	0	2	11	4	6	4	12	100
TBA	25	50	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
LHW/FHW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Men CCB	0	40	10	10	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	100
Women Organization	0	40	0	20	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	100

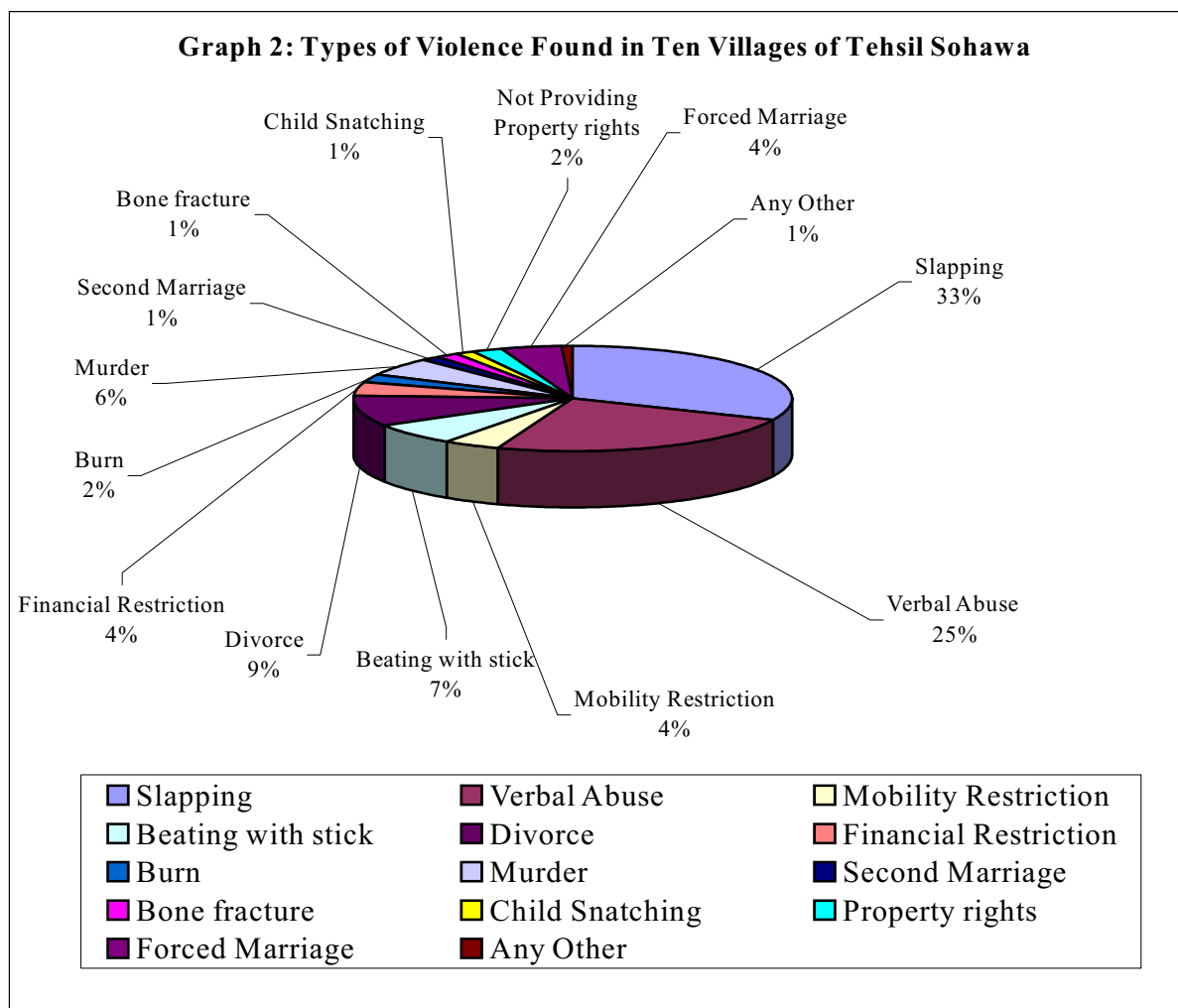
Annex 24: From Where Survivors Get Medical Support

Respondents	Pir Fageer	THQ Hospital Sohawa	Private hospital	Get treatment at home	Never get treatment	Any other	Don't know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Community Men	0	47	26	0	5	21	0	100
Women Survivors	1	19	6	25	44	3	3	100
TBA	0	50	0	25	25	0	0	100
LHW/FHW	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	100
Police Officer	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Medico Legal Officer	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	100
Local Councilor	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Masalihati Anjuman Chairman	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Lawyer	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	100
Men CCB	0	80	10	0	0	10	0	100
Women Organizations	0	40	10	40	0	10	0	100

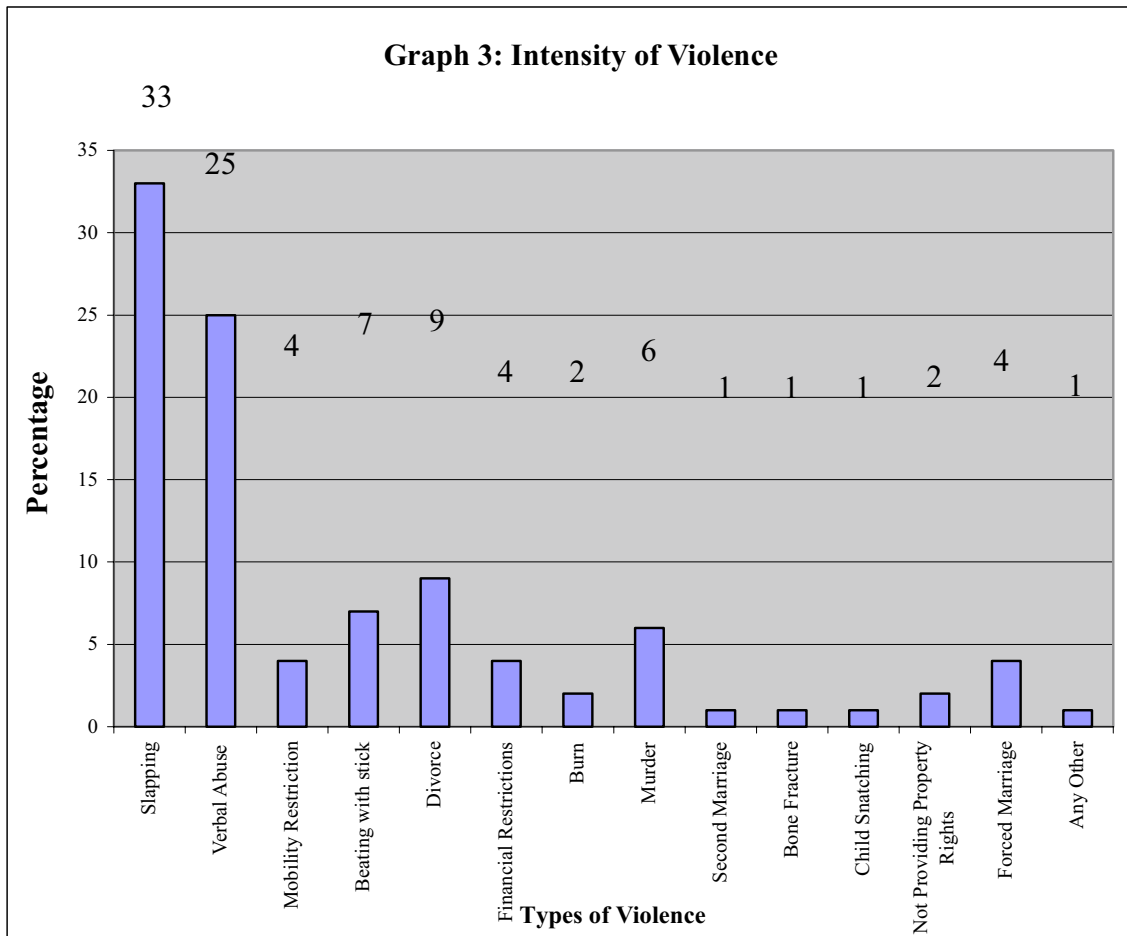
Graph # 1: Men and Women's Perception Regarding VAW



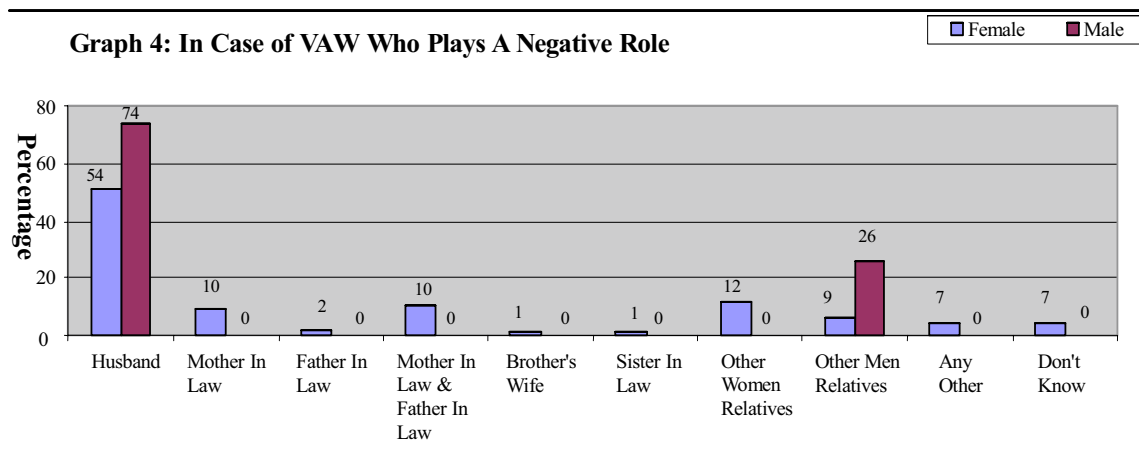
Graph # 2: Types of Violence Found In Ten Villages of Tehsil Sohawa



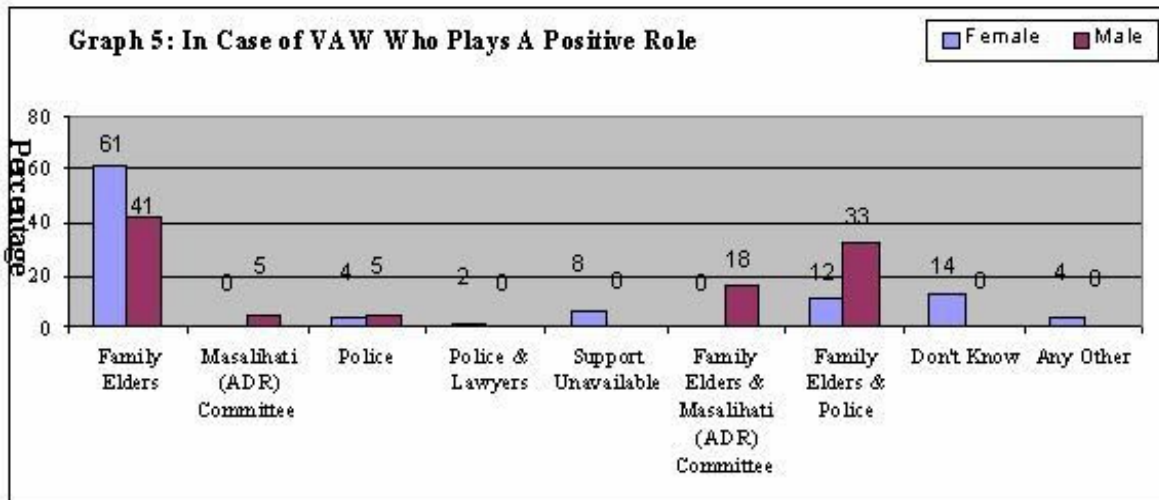
Graph # 3: Intensity of Violence



Graph # 4: In Case of VAW Who Plays a Negative Role



Graph # 5: In Case Of VAW Who Plays A Positive Role



Glossary of Terms

- * Masalihati Anjuman Alternate Dispute Resolution Anjuman
- * Panchait Family or community elders
- * Survivor of violence The difference in the meaning and implication of the words “survivor” and “victim” is well-debated by those working with victims/survivors of violence. Those engaged in the struggle for the rehabilitation of victims, and working for the rights of the victims, find the word “survivor” more significant as it contributes significantly to the recovery process of the victims. Given the power of language, to call a victim of violence a victim is to re-enforce the powerlessness of the victim. A critical aspect to healing is to facilitate the victim to recover the abused dignity and to take strength from the fact of survival. The word survivor thus emphasizes hope, recovery and strength.³⁵

³⁵ “Training Module for Capacity Building of Women’s Centers Staff”, Developed by Rozan, Islamabad, 2006, page 63-64