

Objectives

Provision of viable income generating alternative/supplement to home based soccer stitching women for pulling them out of the vicious cycle of poverty

To increase income of non-soccer stitcher poor women as well through co-operative livestock farming

To develop the modern livestock rearing techniques among the women

To meet the demand of good quality of meat in local markets and possibly for export as well

Cooperative livestock farming: Implementation Features

Description	Unit	Rs./no.
Total disbursement	Rs.	10,000,000
Total villages/localities served	No.	19
Average rate of markup/service charges	%	24
Total new groups/co to be formed	No.	85
- Female (Baby Goat/ Sheep)	No.	60
- Female (Baby Baffalo/ Cow)	No.	25
Total no. of borrowers	No.	425
- Female (Baby Goat/ Sheep)	No.	300
- Female (Baby Baffalo/ Cow)	No.	125
Participants per CO	No.	5
Average amount of loans disbursed	Rs.	23,529
Estimated cost per baby goat/ sheep	Rs.	5,000
Estimated cost per baby baffalo/ cow	Rs.	10,000
Baby goat/ sheep per person	No.	5
Baby goat/ sheep per CO	No.	25
Baby baffalo/ cow per person	No.	2
Baby baffalo/ cow per CO	No.	10



Outreach/Expansion			Targets	Achievement
a)	Total disbursement		10,000,000	10,000,000
b)	Average rate of markup/service charges (p.a)	%	24	24
c)	Total new groups/community organizations to be formed		84	84
	- Female (Baby Goat/ Sheep)	No.	11	11
	- Female (Baby Buffalo/ Cow)	No.	73	73
d)	Total no. of borrowers		250	250
	- Female (Baby Goat/ Sheep)	No.	32	32
	- Female (Baby Buffalo/ Cow)	No.	218	218
	Total no. of animals		570	565
	Baby Goat/ Sheep	No.	132	128
	Baby Buffalo/ Cow	No.	438	437
e)	Participants per CO	No.	3	3
f)	Average amount of loans disbursed	Rs.	40,000	40,000
g)	Estimated cost per baby goat/ sheep	Rs.	13,333	13,333
h)	Estimated cost per baby buffalo/ cow	Rs.	20,000	20,000
i)	Baby goat/ sheep per person	No.	3	3
j)	Baby goat/ sheep per CO	No.	9	9
k)	Baby buffalo/ cow per person	No.	2	2
l)	Baby buffalo/ cow per CO	No.	6	6



Program for Improvement in Working Conditions for the Home- Based Soccer Stitcher Women in Sialkot (July 2010 to June 2012). In collaboration ILO-UN Women

About 100 million people, all over the world, work as Home Based Workers (HBWs), while women constitute a large percentage of this workforce.

In Pakistan, according to the study of World Bank, more than 10 million women are engaged in home-based work in various sectors like garment, bangle-making, shoe-stitching, embroidery, carpet weaving, dry fruit picking, jewellery, leather products, steel scissors, mobile covers and prawn shelling and contribute about 60 percent to the national economy.

The truth is that home-based workers make a massive contribution, not only to their own families, but also to the local, national and even to the economy of the world but remain invisible and without the cover of labor laws.

Pakistan is one of those countries where a large number of women are engaged in home-based work due to poverty and to supplement family income. According to a World Bank study over 10 million women in Pakistan are engaged in home-based work sectors. Though their contribution to economy is 60 percent, still they are the most unprivileged section of the society. Their incomes ranged between Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 (less than one dollar) a day despite the fact that they work for 12 to 16 hours.

Although women entered into paid labor in large numbers, particularly from the poorer classes, their remuneration remained low and their rights as workers almost non-existent. According to informal estimates, 65 percent of the total workforce comprised (HBWWS) Home Based Women Workers but they are not recognized as workers as a result of which they are deprived of all the rights of workers.

Women enter the workforce with several disadvantages. Lack of education and limited exposure to the public sphere leads to diminished employment opportunities for women and a poor sense of self worth. Women thereby tend to be employed in the worst paid and most exploitative occupations. It is estimated that in Pakistan Home-Based Worker's contribution in the national economy is about 60 percent. Despite this they are the most unprivileged section of the society. Their income ranges between Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 (less than one dollar) a day despite the fact that they work for 12 to 16 hours.

They have no social and legal recognition of their work and no rights as per law. Long working hours, poor working conditions and family pressure badly affect their health.

Usually Large manufacturers contract their work through middlemen, who get it done, often under a piecemeal arrangement by these informal laborers.

Some of the main issues confronting the informal sector are irregular work, irregular monthly income, and lack of insurance and safety nets as well as labor rights. Since they are not organized and do not have unions or associations, they cannot negotiate for wages and as a result are exploited by middlemen

On account of these facts Baidarie chalked out a comprehensive plan to rectify the issues of the Home-Based Women Soccer Stitchers of District Sialkot.

According to the Pakistan Labor Force Survey of 2007-2008, the informal sector accounts for more than 73 percent of the total employment but the number of Home Based Workers is increasing very rapidly due to an increase in the unemployment and sky rocketing prices of the essential commodities of life

Whoever they are, Home-Based Workers are working behind closed doors, in their own private homes. So they are often invisible, and their contribution to society and the economy is not acknowledged.

Objectives of the Project

- ✦ Pace up process of socio-economic empowerment of the home-based women soccer stitchers through improvement in their working conditions
- ✦ Equip the Home based women soccer stitchers with knowledge and information about **ILO conventions, International Law and Pakistan Labor Laws etc.** and organize them to take collective actions for asserting, protecting and promoting their rights.

Target Area of the Project

Two Villages, Mehat Pur and Korowal of Union Council Roras, were selected to implement the project keeping in view the following indicators.

- ① Proven track record of home based work
- ② Proximity of the location (s) from Baidarie office and the Sialkot city
- ③ Willingness of community to work with Baidarie etc

Out puts of the Project

- ✦ Base line survey was held to determine the status of Home Based Workers in the target area.
- ✦ As many as 1000 Posters and 1000 were published to create awareness about the rights of workers about Occupational Safety and Health. This material was widely disseminated among the direct, indirect beneficiaries and other stakeholders.
- ✦ About 100 HBWs selected from two villages of Tehsil Sambrial, received training about their rights according to ILO Convention as well as about the draft of the National Policy. The topic “organization & collective bargaining without compromising individual productivity” was also included in the trainings.
- ✦ Parliamentarians, Government Functionaries, Personals from Corporate Sector and CSOs were briefed about the miseries and issues of the HBWs to help solve these issues.
- ✦ In view of decline in the hand stitched football industry in Pakistan Training on **Skill Diversification and Enrichment of marketability potential** was provided to about 20 HBWs to adopt different line of work.
- ✦ Information about the procedure registration with Employment Old Age Benefit Institution (EOBI) was imparted to about 15 HBWs who later joined factories as regular workers.

- ★ Data was collected about Computerized National Identity Cards, which revealed that about 80 Home Based Workers, out of 100 HBWs, did not possess the CNICs. An awareness raising seminar, with the cooperation of NADRA, was arranged to equip the semiliterate or illiterate HBWs about the importance of CNICs.



- ★ A survey of about 15 households was conducted considering them as samples. The issues which were ascertained as a result of the survey were as follows:

- Carelessness in using the chemicals used in the football stitching
- Unsafe electric wiring and lack of awareness about safety measures related to electricity
- Lack of awareness about safety measures to avoid fire in the houses
- Lack of awareness about the general issues of Health

- ★ Training about Health Hazards and Occupational Safety were provided to HBWs. They were also informed about the preventive measures regarding the usage of chemicals, safety measures related to electricity and steps to be taken in case of fire caused by short circuit.

- ★ Baidarie organized four training workshops on Community Management Skill, (3 Days each) for the HBWs affiliated with Soccer Industry. The basic objectives of these workshops were to impart information to them about setting up organizations, importance of saving, rights of women particularly right in property and matrimonial rights, and registration of birth with the Union Council.



- ★ Exposure Visits of HBWs were organized and HBWs were taken for three field visits, SOS School, Kasoor, Rural Community Development Society, Shekhu Pura, Mangtan Wala and Community Motivation & Development Organization, Lakki Marwat.

- ★ About 31 HBWs received training about Lives Stock Management, diseases of livestock and the Process of treatment Feed preparation

- ★ Baidarie joined hands with its stakeholders including representatives of Punjab Government, Parliamentarians, Media, civil society organizations from six districts of Punjab, (Sialkot, Lahore, Faisalabad, Okara, Kasur and Gujranwala) and leaders of trade unions to do joint efforts for the rights of the Home Based Workers.

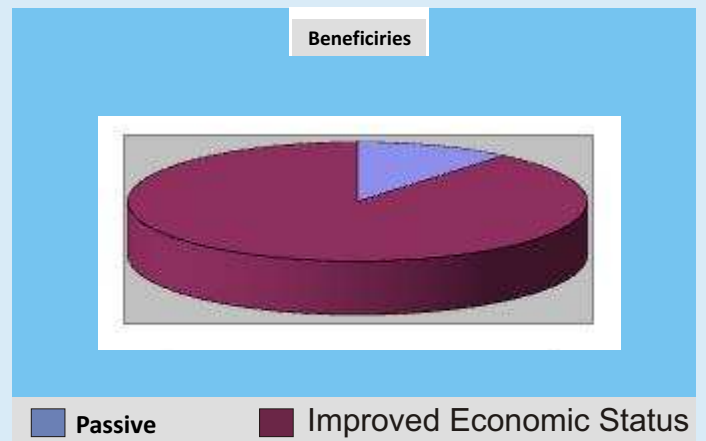
» Major Achievements

The Project was launched in December 2010 and about 100 Home Based Workers from Korowal and Mehat Pur, Tehsil Sambrial, District Sialkot, were involved for economic empowerment through this project. About **89 %** of the HBWs have become economically independent, self reliant and supportive for their families through the interventions of the project within the short period of approximately one and a half year, June 2010- November 2011. Baidarie is also trying to create economic activity according to the specific circumstances of these married women who have little children whom they cannot leave alone, unprotected and uncared at home.

- ① As many as **30** HBWs, after getting training of sportswear, leather garments, fashion designing and garments from Leather Products Development Institute (LPDI), have joined Forward factory as regular workers.

Out of these 30 factory workers 11 are only doing job in the factory while 19, apart from working in the factories, have taken loan also from Baidarie through its micro Credit Program and has invested the money in the business of other members of their family. The reason for taking loan on behalf of other family members is this that these workers have CNICs while other members do not have these cards.

- ② As many as **31** HBWs have adopted the business of livestock. Out of these 31 HBWs 10 are doing only business of livestock while 21, apart from livestock, have taken loan from the Microcredit Program for doing other business like shop of shoes or general store.



- ③ 114 Women and men (69 HBWs + 45 Family members of HBWs) have taken loan from Micro Credit Program. Out of these 69 HBWs, took loan under Microcredit Program of Baidarie and utilized it themselves. They themselves are doing business like shoe shop, general store and bangles and laces shop while about 45 HBWs had received loan and invested in the business of other members of their family.



④ It is also worth mentioning that almost **100 percent** respondents have become fully aware about the importance CNICs.

About 80 out of 100 HBWs were found without CNIC while about **56 HBWs** got their Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs). Total **297 HBWs** and their family members have been facilitated in getting the CNIC. Out of these total 297 approximately **36 HBWs** succeeded in getting CNICs of their adult children.

⑤ **43 HBWs** received the training of Skill Diversification out of whom 30 adopted the business of livestock. Out of these 30 HBWs 10 are doing the business of livestock only while 20, apart from livestock, have taken loan from the Microcredit Program for doing other businesses like shop of shoes or general store.

⑤ The Program has succeeded in realizing the project partners of the grievances and deprivations of the HBWs and they have developed a strong and multi pronged strategy and built linkages with other stakeholders to help solve the issues of HBWs at their own level.



⑥ Positive change in the attitude of the stakeholders (Leaders of Trade Unions, Parliamentarians, Industrialists, Government Officials and high officials of Social Security) and they had started taking up the issues of HBWs with serious concern. Thus the process of socio-economic empowerment of the home-based workers, involved with soccer industry, has started.

⑦ Another major achievement on advocacy front is that the draft of National Policy for Home-Based Workers has been reviewed by the experts and would be put up in the National Assembly soon for promulgation of law which would be a concrete outcome of the movement for the rights of HBWs.



Success Stories

Success Stories of three sisters, Maria, Jawaria and Khadija

Three sisters Ms. Mariya, Jawaria and Khadija are residents of Korowal, Tehsil Sambrial, District Sialkot. They belong to very poor family. Their father, Mehmood Ahmad, was a casual worker due to which he did not had regular income. He had eight children, three boys and five girls. It was very difficult for her mother to provide only food to ten members of the family. They could dream for other clothing, education, medical cover and other necessacities of life. His three daughters left the school and started stitching footballs to share the financial burden of their father. They used to work for eight to ten hours and get only Rs 5000 per month. In the mean while their father became patient of heart and became unable to fetch the load. In this way his meager income also stopped and the whole family dragged into starvation. In circumstances his younger children also had to quit from the schools.

Baidarie initiated “Program for improvement in working conditions for the home based soccer stitcher women in Sialkot”. When the Baidarie team visited the villages Mehat Pur and Korowal and briefed the dwellers about the Program and its various activities these three sisters expressed their interest to participate in it. They were involved in the groups which were formed for imparting training to them.

The income from football stitching was very meager and was not enough to meet the expenses of their family. Moreover they were facing health problems like permanent pain in the shoulders and in the back. They were anxious to learn alternate skill so that they could earn enough money for their family.

Baidarie managed four-month training in sportswear in Leather Products Development Institute. They worked vary hard and learnt the skill with great devotion. After completing their training they were anxious to get job in any factory but the main hurdle in their employment was they did not have their National Computerized Identity Cards (NCID). For getting NCID registration of Birth with the respective Union Council is necessary but their parents also had not registered them in the Union Council.



However Baidarie contacted the respective Union Council and requested to help solve the issue. After going through a set procedure they were registered. Later Baidarie contacted NADRA (National Institution of Identity Cards). NADRA cooperated very much and sent their mobile van to verify the particulars of these girls and after completing the procedure NCIDs were issued to them. Now there was no hurdle in getting job in the factory. Again Baidarie talked to various factories and succeeded in accommodating them in Forward Sports Factory. Each of them is getting Rs 7000/month and thus their collective income is about Rs 21000/month which is quite enough. They often do overtime and earn more money. Moreover they have become entitled of all those benefits of regular workers like Social Security, Marriage Grant, Old Age Benefits and Death Grants, Pension and Health Facilities.

Ms Maria, Jawaria and Khadiga have again sent their three younger brothers and sisters (one boy and two girls) to school that had dropped out of schools due to poverty.

They are very confident as they have become self reliant. Their parents are also proud of their daughters.

Success Story of Ms. Riffat Bibi

Mst Riffat Bibi, wife of Muhammad Naseer, is a resident of Mehat Pur, Tehsil Sambrial, District Sialkot. She belonged to a poor family. Her husband is a casual laborer. Riffat Bibi is a mother of six children five daughters and one son. Muhammad Naseer gets work off and on and it is very difficult for Riffat Bibi to meet the expenditures of her family in this age of price hike.

Riffat Bibi started stitching footballs at her home. Though she did not get the work regularly but it provided a little financial support to her husband. She had been stitching footballs for the last ten years. Her children began starting three meals a day but it did not bring any significant improvement in her economic status since a little increase in her income was not sufficient to combat the sky rocketing prices of the essential commodities of life. She was receiving the same wages which she received ten years before but the prices of the necessities of life have gone very high. She often remained much worried. She was very anxious to get her children educated.

During the group-formation process the Baidarie Team selected her for various trainings to be imparted to the Home-Based Women Workers of Foot-ball industry. She participated in all the trainings.

After getting these trainings she decided to divert herself from foot stitching towards business for which she required initial capital. She learnt about the Micro entrepreneur program of Baidarie. She contacted the official of the micro entrepreneur Program and got the information about its procedure. She submitted an application for seeking loan to start a small business which was accepted after going through the set procedure. She decided to set a shoe shop because there was no such shop in the village, Mehat Pur and the residents of the village had to go far to other village to buy shoes.

Baidarie team facilitated her to develop links with the market for purchasing shoes at whole sale price. She worked hard and started earning about Rs 200 daily. Meanwhile the festival of Eid came which is very important festival of all the Muslims. She earned about Rs 10,000 on this occasion.



She was much happy. There was no boundary wall around her house. She got it constructed and now she and her children felt very safe and secure in their house. She wanted to make more progress and bring improvement in her socio-economic status. She consulted the officials of Baidarie who provided her full guidance of the livestock Project. After thinking on its various aspects she decided to state the business of livestock. She informed the Baidarie team about her verdict.

The Baidarie team provided her guidance and after going through the set procedure she got Rs 40,000 to purchase sheep. Gradually the prices of the sheep will increase in the market and she would get handsome profit by selling these sheep.

She is planning to expand her business of shoes by investing the profit gained from the business of live stock in the shoe shop.

Baidarie also helped her daughter, Ulfat, getting training of four months in sportswear from Leather Products Development Institute. After getting training, she is now doing job at Forward Sports Factory. She is Rs. 7000/ month and facilities of social security, pick and drop, marriage grant, food allowance, death grant and old age benefits etc. Riffat Bibi is also stitching footballs at free time and receiving wages by stitching footballs too. She enrolled her children into schools. She is now very happy and leading a satisfied life. Her husband supported her in all her efforts. She and her family are proceeding towards prosperity.

Violence against Women



Violence against Women

Campaign for Increasing Community Responsiveness against Gender Based Discrimination and Violence (October 2010 to March 2011) in Collaboration with South Asia Partnership (SAP-PK)

Like all the Third World Countries the social indicators of women in Pakistan lag behind those of men, despite the significant gains made under various Conventions introduced by the various agencies of the United Nations including Convention for the Elimination of all kinds of Discriminatory Against Women, (CEDAW), by the Convention to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In fact Violence against women is a matter of control. It is an extension of the ideology that gives men the right to control women's behavior, their mobility, their access to material resources and their labor, both productive and reproductive. In the traditional set-up of Pakistan, a man He makes decisions and women have to follow these decisions even about their own lives.

Violence against women in Pakistan is widespread and increasing day by day in all its forms which keep women away from the main stream of development. Domestic violence destabilizes women's confidence and self-respect. Thus it annihilates their health, education and personality whereas the fear of sexual harassment in the public domain is great hindrance in their participation in the development activities. On account of these facts they lag behind men in all respects.

Women, in Pakistan, have to face several forms of violence like sexual harassment inside as well as outside her home, domestic violence including physical and mental torture, deprivation of their rights of proper food, education, medical and recreation. Moreover they are kept away from the economic empowerment as the men have control over all the resources. In other words the women are dependent upon the men in order to survive physically, socially and economically.

The most serious form of violence faced by women is domestic violence, the violence in the homes. It is surprising that despite the efforts of social sector and cases highlighted by the Media, there is alarmingly increase in the cases of domestic violence. It prevails in almost all classes of the society. But unfortunately it is still considered as is a "family matter" that does not require adequate governmental intervention.

Domestic violence includes slapping, hitting, and kicking, to murder. Since it is considered as a private matter, it goes unnoticed until it takes extreme forms of murder or attempted murder. A study conducted by the Women's Division suggests that domestic violence takes place in approximately 80 percent of the households in the country. Other forms of violence against women include child marriage, "watta satta", honor killing, acid throwing, murder, deprivation from the property and burning them alive in the name of social traditions.

Gender Equality exists only in the Constitution of Pakistan adopted in 1973 but in reality strong traditions and values influence women's status in the family and in the community. The discriminatory attitude of the family and society has resulted in violation of many rights of women. The situation of violence against women varies from class to class and urban and rural area depending upon the level of education, awareness and economic status. But the situation is bleaker in rural areas.

Like other rural areas of the country the situation of the women residing in the village Roras of Tehsil Sambrial, District Sialkot in Punjab Province is not different. The Union Council, Roras, consists upon 23 villages situated at 0.5 to 15 kilometer from the main road. It also comprises 3539 households and the average size of each household ranges from 6.5 to 9.5 members. Its total population is about 28,312 individuals.



The literacy rate is very low but it is lower among women due to non availability of educational institutions for girls within their reach. There are about 5,695 children of school going age including 2906 girl children in UC Roras but the total number of Government Primary schools is only 26 which are insufficient to cater the need of 5,695 students. There only three high schools for Girls for the total 2906 school going girls in UC Roras.

The situation of health facilities for women is also not satisfactory. There is only one Tehsil Head Quarter Hospital which is not enough for 28,312 populations of UC Roras. More over it is not equipped with adequate facilities required for mother and child care due to which the mother and child mortality rate becomes high in the rural areas. Moreover injustice in the distribution of food among girls and boys causes nutritional deficiencies among female children resulting in further complications in their health and child birth. On account of lack of awareness about health and non availability of health facilities by the government women are mostly victimized at the hands of quacks and hakims.

Pakistan is signatory of the United Nation's Declaration on the Human Rights (UDHR) and thus bound to implement it in the country. According to the article 4 of UDHR "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" depicting that it is directly and deeply linked with the right to life but it is totally denied to women in Pakistan generally and particularly to the rural women. Domestic violence, oppression of the families to the daughters like degrading treatment or punishment in cases of their denial to accept the decisions of the families regarding the choice of marriage are clear examples of defiance of the article 4 of UDHR.

In view of the above mentioned situation of basic Human Rights of women Baidarie took initiative and implemented various projects to create awareness among the community, law enforcing agencies, socialists and CSOs to develop a culture of human rights in the district Sialkot.

Campaign for increasing community responsiveness

(October 2010 to March 2011)

Goal

To raise awareness in societal actors on the social cost/pernicious impacts of gender-based discriminations and violence against women, increasing inter-agency cooperation for providing effective relief, easy access to justice & rehabilitative recourses to the women survivors of violence.

- ✦ To create awareness through advocacy, ICT tools and media campaigns on gender based discriminations & VAW among social rights, activists/CBOs/NGOs.
- ✦ Reduce incidence of VAW cases across the District
- ✦ To create awareness for ensuring implementation of law on VAW \ and Women Rights in Pakistan

Activities

- ✦ A petition was launched for getting opinion/vote in favor/demand of a legislation to stop domestic violence against women in Pakistan. Human/Women Rights activists, Representatives of different CBOs/NGOs, lawyers, teachers, housewives, community influential, police, famous people from judiciary and laymen/women etc all include the signatories of the petition. No of hard copies of signatures has touched the figure of 1360 and is still in progress. We have received 201 sign on our online petition and the number of signatories is increasing on day to day basis.
- ✦ Information Education Communication (IEC): material (1000 posters, 1000 fliers, 4000 stickers, 1000 year planners) were published for awareness raising of different stakeholders. The services of 4 cable channels in 4 Tehsils of District Sialkot were hired to publicize the numbers of Baidarie Help line and other Government Services Providers on these cable channels.
- ✦ As many as 25 Awareness- Raising Seminars were organized in different locations of District Sialkot in which about 1186(795 Female 339 male) participated in these seminars. The participants included Opinion and decision makers in the society Community influential, local journalists, *Khatibs*, *Pesh Imams*, CBOs/NGOS and Social/political/Human rights activists. They expressed their commitment to do struggle to end violence against women.



- ★ About two Orientation meetings with the teachers were held about VAW. The topics covered were Orientation about the Campaign, Human Rights, Women Rights, Pernicious impacts of violence against women in family and in society, Gender and results of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, communication skills and importance of recreation activities
- ★ Twelve monthly meetings with these Alliances were held in which Monthly progress was reviewed, case studies and future plans were shared, painting competition among children regarding ending of the Violence against Women was held.



We Can Campaign

(August 2011 to September 2011) in Collaboration with South Asia Partnership (SAP-PK)

Objective

- ✦ To adapt clear strategies for collective and timely actions after having better understandings of the women's issues in emergencies like in recent floods.
- ✦ To make a bout 40% of the schools in the targeted areas free from violence through change in beliefs and practices
- ✦ To motivate the communities in 11 districts for becoming socially disapprove VAW and become engaged with the campaign through the use of mass media and communication.



Activities held

Sr. No	Activity	No of Activities	UC	Villages	Topics Covered	Results Achieved
1	Group Formation at Community Level	25	5	24	Introduction of campaign, Role of community members, Group formation at village level, Oath for ending violence and filling of membership form	Participants were agreed to form a group and joining hands with the campaign, They also took oath for ending violence in the society
2	Awareness raising about Domestic Violence and filling of the change makers forms from the community group.	25	6	26	Violence on women and its Impact on their family and society ,Role of the participants, CBOs and Change Makers to Stop the violation of basic human rights ,Bad impact to grow Exploitive , discriminative, violent Behaviors against women, children, and minorities ,Rights of vulnerable Groups	Communities got the information about campaign and they were ready to change their behavior with their daughters, wives and mothers. They also took oath for ending violence on women and filled change maker forms.
3	Formation and orientation of District and UC Alliances	6	1	1	Introduction of Campaign, Human Rights, Women Rights, Role of the members of UC Alliances and District Alliance, Oath for ending violence and filling of change maker forms	UC and District Alliances were formed. Members were agreed to take part in every activity regarding this campaign. They also shared some incidents of violence. They made future strategies for the effective functioning of these alliances
4	<u>Institutional Change:</u> Orientation meeting with education department about VAW	4	1	1	Orientation on campaign, Request for signing on Permission letter for the conduct of campaign activities in the 10 selected schools	Education Officer advised us , first of all we should get permission from the DCO. Permission letter was submitted to DCO, then DCO marked the lette and sent to EDO. After the effort of 2 months Baidarie was able to get permission for conducting of campaign activities with teachers and students
5	Selection of schools and identification of teachers and Students	10	5	7	Introduction of Campaign, Human Rights, Women Rights, Role of the members of UC Alliances and District Alliance, Oath for ending violence and filling of change maker forms	Teachers and students were agreed to work with this campaign, they were also ready to organize different events for gaining the objectives of this campaign

6	Organize sessions in colleges and universities	4	1	1	Introduction of Campaign, Human Rights, Women Rights, Role of the students and teachers, Oath for ending violence and filling of change maker forms	Teachers and Students were agreed with the objective of the campaign, got information about violence against women, women's rights and Human Rights. The students promised to work as a change-maker in the society. Teachers also filled the change-makers' form.
7	Monthly meetings with groups	25	5	26	Progress sharing and discussed the case studies of female survivors of violence	Members participated in meetings and were trying to solve the problems of female survivors of violence in their localities
8	Orientation meetings with teachers about VAW	2	1	1	Orientation on campaign, Human Rights, Women Rights, Pernicious impacts of violence against women in family and in society, Gender and results of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, communication skills, recreation activities	Teachers gave very positive response and appreciate the efforts of Baidarie and SAP PK for organizing the event. Teachers were also very cooperative and were ready to teach the children in peaceful way. Painting competition was held in Baidarie office for the children of these schools to end VAW.
9	<u>Campaign Management</u> Monthly meeting with the alliances	12	5	5	Monthly progress review, sharing of case studies and future plans, Information about activities in schools and painting competition of children on EVAW.	Members shared their progress and discussed the strategy for effective working of alliance. They appreciated the activity of painting competition. Members also shared they are involve in addressing the issues of females survivors of violence and solving the problems of child abuse.

Social Mobilization



Social Mobilization Program in Collaboration with PPAF (April 2010 to March 2012)

Social mobilization is a broad scale movement to engage people's participation in achieving a specific development goal through self-reliant efforts.

Project Objectives

- Mobilizing the people of grass roots level for self-reliant development.
- Empowering communities, in particular, women as key change agents.
- Forging effective partnerships with local government and other stakeholders.
- Capacity Building of the community members as well as Baidarie Staff to overcome hindrances in achieving the goals.
- Formation of 300 Community Organizations (Cos).
- Formation of 06 Village Organizations (Vos).

Major Achievements of the Social mobilization Program

The project was implemented in 33 villages under two union Councils Baghwal Awan and Roras included in two Tehsils, Sambrial and Sialkot.

Its major achievements are as follows:

- ★ Total 174 Community Organizations were formed including 85 organizations of men, 81 of women and nine of mixed people.
- ★ About four village organizations were set up.
- ★ As many as eleven exposure visits were organized to introduce the COs and VOs to have first hand knowledge of other organizations.
- ★ About 888 voters were registered, 261 births and 48 deaths were registered.
- ★ About 2440 persons, out of total 58960 populations were registered in NADRA and helped got their Computerized National Identity Cards. (CNIDs)
- ★ About 17 trainings were extended for the staff members to build their capacity.
- ★ Approximately 164 persons were benefitted by the projects of Cos.
- ★ Approximately 350 projects were completed by the Cos set up during the project.