

LASOONA: Society for Human and Natural Resource Development

OUTCOME HARVESTING

PROJECT EVALUATION: IMPROVED ACCESS TO FAIR, LEGITIMATE
AND EFFECTIVE JUSTICE PROJECT (ARC)

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List of Acronyms

(Some terms are explained to facilitate international readers)

AIG	Assistant Inspector General (Police)
ARC	Addressing Root Cause
BI	<i>Ba Ikhtiyar</i> (an Urdu word for empowered)
DIG	Deputy Inspector General (Police)
DRC	Dispute Resolution Council (A forum for Alternate Dispute Resolution set up under the KP Police Act, 2017)
DPO	District Police Officer
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police (One rank junior to the DPO)
FIR	First Information Report (the complaint that a complaint registers at Police station)
IGP	Inspector-General Police (Head of the Police in a province)
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Name of the province where project districts are located)
KPCSW	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of Women
MOV	Means of Verification
OH	Outcome Harvesting/Harvested
PAF	Provincial Advocacy Forum
PAL	Police Assistance Line (A district-level facility providing one-window facility to the complainant)
PAS	Police Access Service (An online/SMS based service to access the Police)
PO	Project Outcome (as given in project proposal/project document)
PS	Police Station

QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
SHO	Station House Officer (A police officer in charge of an Police Station)
UC	Union Council (The lowest tier in the 3-tiers local government system. <i>Tehsils</i> and Districts are the upper tiers. Each district consists of three to four tehsils. On average, there are 10 UCs in a <i>tehsil</i> . The approximate population of a UC is 20,000.
VSS	Victim Support Services

Executive Summary

LASOONA: Society for Human and Natural Resource Development is a national, multi-disciplinary, development-oriented, and non-profit making organization. LASOONA implemented a project titled Improved Access to Fair, Legitimate and Effective Justice Project (ARC)” from Oct 2020 to June 2022. The project was implemented in District Charsadda and Nowshera of the KP province. Some advocacy activities were also conducted in the provincial headquarter, Peshawar. The goal of the project was to improve access to fair, legitimate, and effective justice in Pakistan.

In June 2022, LASOONA commissioned an evaluation study based on the methodology of Outcome Harvesting. The Outcome Harvesting methodology consists of collecting evidence of change and then working backward to assess the contribution to that change. Evidence were collected from the project reports, events reports, and IEC material produced during the project and through formal and informal discussions with project team. The harvester then spent time in the field meeting social agents (BI groups and community) and confirming the changes or outcomes. The field activities mainly consisted of KII and FGDs.

The project created a new structure of Ba Ikhtiar (empowered) group. The selected women and men were trained in laws and their capacity to impart knowledge and information to the community was built. The project activities were also supported by district bars, who provided free legal advice during legal clinics, and police who participated in capacity-building activities and provided their support to the project team.

In total, 45 outcomes were verified. The timeline of the outcome was captured on a quarterly basis. The maximum number of outcomes (16) were harvested from Apr-June 21. In Jan-Mar, 2021 quarter, the number was 8, while in Jul-Sep, 2021 quarter, 13 outcomes were harvested. Geographically, eleven outcomes were harvested in Charsadda, 20 in Nowshera, and six in Peshawar. Seven outcomes are categorized as combined because they happened in Charsadda and Nowshera approximately simultaneously. The relevance of the harvested outcome was also determined with the three project outcomes (PO). Nine harvested outcomes are related to PO1 that talked about the legal empowerment of the marginalized groups, particularly women, and strengthened their outreach to formal and semiformal justice providers. PO2 is about Men and Women exercising their legal rights and having equal and meaningful access to justice. The number of harvested outcomes relevant to PO2 is 20. The PO3 is about the inclusiveness and responsiveness of the justice providers/institutions to safeguard citizens' legal rights. Sixteen harvested outcomes are linked with PO3. The harvested outcomes were also segregated at Individual, Organizational, and System levels to understand the nature of change. Eighteen outcomes are harvested at the individual level, twelve at the organizational level (program or institutional level change) and 15 at the system level (the outcome that changes the system are a prelude to such change).

Outcome Level	# of Outcomes harvested	PO1	PO2	PO3
Individual	18	1	13	4
Organizational	12	5	1	6
System	15	3	6	6

The results of the outcome harvesting are segregated in terms of different thematic areas. Six thematic areas are identified based on the guiding questions of this exercise. These areas and the number of outcomes against each area are: a) Knowledge about laws (21), b) Confidence in Justice Providers (8), c) Access to Justice (7), d) Responsiveness of the Justice providers (18), e) Civil Society Contribution to the project (17), f) Advocating for improvement in laws (5).

The project's theory of change (ToC) and its key assumptions were also tested and validated against the harvested outcomes. Project outcome 1 depends on 3# result chain. All three results were validated by OH. The PO1 has nine key assumptions in ToC. The key assumptions were scrutinized and color-coded according to their completeness. For PO1, seven assumptions were coded green, one yellow, and one red. This implies that most of the assumptions working behind the PO1 were met. The PO2 depends upon 3# result chain. Two results were validated by OH, while the third was only partially validated. The PO2 has seven key assumptions. Four key assumptions were fully validated through OH and were coded green. Two key assumptions were coded yellow because complaint redressal data was not available. One key assumption was coded red because no scorecards to monitor the performance were available. The PO3 is dependent on 2# result chain. The PO3 has 2# result chain. One result was validated, while the second result could be validated only partially. The PO3 has three key assumptions. One was validated completely (green), one partially (yellow), and one could not be validated (red).

Some of the topline outcome harvested during the exercise are:

Outcome #	Description	Link with Project Outcome	Relationship with ToC
I.18	In March 2021, the Ba Ikhtiyar members acquired knowledge about Cyber Crime and learned to register complaints against cyber crimes	POI	The community awareness sessions empowered the women, and they were reaching to justice institutions with confidence.
O.10	In March 2021, Lawyers from District Bar Nowshera agreed to participate in the <i>khuli</i>	PO1	The participation of lawyers in <i>Khuli Kacheri</i> was

	<i>kacheri</i> (open forum) to provide free legal advice to the community		instrumental in the legal empowerment of community. This would strengthen the outreach of the community to justice providers.
I.11	In September 2021, Shazia (not real name), a BI female member from Nowshehra, reported the harassment case at the local police station and registered the FIR against her neighbor.	PO2	Women and men are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice.
I.15	In September 2021, man in Charsadda filed a case on behalf of her wife to get the inheritance rights of the property left by her deceased father	PO2	Women and men are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice.

Outcome 3 of the ToC talks about prioritizing structural and systemic issues in the existing laws and policy frameworks. It will improve the legislative oversight of the justice sector and pave the way for a pro-poor and effective legal framework. There was no strong connection between outcome 3 of the ToC and the milestones that LASOONA was to achieve for the successful completion of this project. Some efforts were undertaken to amend laws, but before any real progress is made, the PHC thrashed a writ petition. By the end of the project, agenda for the strengthening of the DRCs was undertaken. A motion in this regard was submitted in the Assembly Secretariat without any further development recorded.

There is no doubt that the LASOONA team did a commendable job of raising awareness among communities and enabling them to use the legal system to redress their grievances. ARC was a project of a small duration, and the harvesting exercise was conducted just at the conclusion of the project. It is always difficult to assess the real change so close to the completion of the project. To assess sustainability, it is recommended to conduct this exercise at least six months after the project cycle is over. Alternatively, the LASOONA team can commission a supplementary study in six months to assess the sustainability of change.

Chapter 1

1.1 About LASOONAN

LASOONAN: Society for Human and Natural Resource Development is a national, multi-disciplinary, development-oriented, and non-profit making organization. Since its establishment in 1997, the organization has footprints in development initiatives and humanitarian response throughout the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province and in some parts of Gilgit Baltistan (GB) province of Pakistan. The organization is registered under the society's registration act of 1860, accredited by Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP). Over the two decades, LASOONAN enjoys the history of being a civil society organization strenuously working for the vulnerable and underprivileged communities with the spirit to serve humanity without any discrimination and promote equity and equality.

1.2 Project Background

Oxfam in Pakistan is implementing a five-year project entitled “Improved Access to Fair, Legitimate and Effective Justice in Pakistan,” funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the targeted district areas of Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) in consortium with implementing partners. The project's objective is “Women, youth, and marginalized groups in Pakistan have more trust and confidence in Justice System that is legitimate, effective, accountable, and responsive to their needs.” The project aims to understand and focus on the formal justice mechanism. It engages with communities, marginalized groups, women, and youth to understand the challenges they face in accessing justice. It provides them with legal awareness and support to community groups to work with civil society, justice providers, and government authorities to develop practical solutions for more inclusive justice. The project also aims to increase citizens’ demands for legislation and legal reforms, ensuring their participation in policy development, implementation, and oversight. LASOONAN (Society for Human and Natural Resource Development) has entered into an agreement effective from October 1, 2020, with Oxfam to implement the ARC project in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa districts of Charsada and Nowshera. The project continued till June 2022.

1.3 The Project Introduction

The ARC Pakistan Project was initiated in Charsadda and Nowshera in October 2020. Its objective “is that women, youth and marginalized groups in Pakistan have more trust and confidence in a justice system that is legitimate, effective and accountable, and responsive to their needs.” The LASOONAN team will work to

- 1- Create awareness among communities about the legal justice mechanisms for addressing their grievances.
- 2- Strengthen Justice Mechanism through technical assistance and capacity building
- 3- Work with local and provincial governments, parliamentarians, and the police to promote accessible, inclusive, and effective justice through advocacy for legal reforms

1. Program Goals and Objectives at the outcome and sub-outcome level:

Goal: The project aims to improve access to fair, legitimate, and effective justice in Pakistan, focusing on semi-formal justice mechanisms that have been recognized or established by the government and linking them to the formal justice system

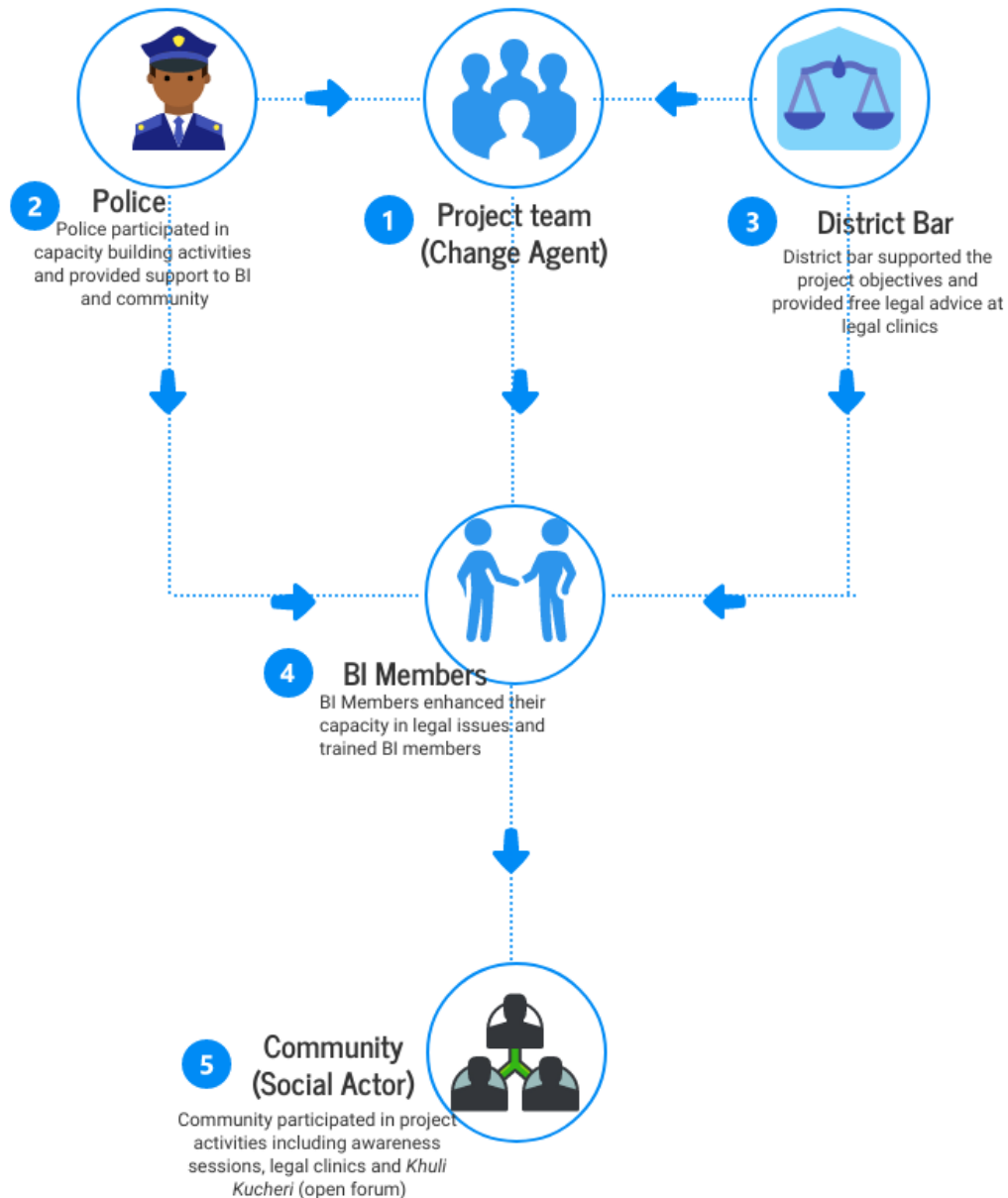
The project has three outcomes:

- Outcome 1: By 2021, citizens, especially women and other marginalized groups, are legally empowered, and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice strengthened
- Outcome 2: Men and Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice (formal and informal)
- Outcome 3: Formal and informal justice providers/institutions are more inclusive, responsive, and accountable for safeguarding citizen's legal rights

1.4 LASOONA Capacity-Building Framework for the Project

LASOONA worked with some of the justice providers mentioned above to build the capacity of the BI members and community. The project also worked to strengthen the capacity of service providers and to bring social and behavioral change to them.

Components of LASOONA Capacity Building Framework



1.5 Project Activities

LASOONA worked with government institutions, Volunteer groups, District Bars, and communities at the district (Charsadda and Nowshera) and provincial (Peshawar) levels. The project activities were conducted to build the capacity of the local community (social agents) to access justice providers and to bring a behavioral change in justice providers to respond to the

citizens' needs. The project was based on milestones. Each milestone was to be achieved through a set of activities. In the table below, the milestones are linked with Project Outcomes to have a better idea of the project.

Project Outcome 1: By 2021 citizens especially women and other marginalized groups are legally empowered and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice strengthened
M1.1.8: Two citizens Ba-Ikhtiar (BI) groups (<u>one male and one female group</u>) in the district is formed out of existing groups from year 1 and 2 through pre-defined selection criteria, with a revised broader scope and geographic representation.
M.1.1.10: Partner's staff meetings with BI members; BI members are active in project UCs to enhance awareness on the provision and systems of local level justice issues
M1.1.9: Manual is reviewed and updated, with ToT workbook for participants
M-1.1.11: BI group members further improve their understanding and knowledge of legal rights, procedures, and justice system; thus, able to orient community members effectively on their legal rights and procedures of the justice system
M-1.1.12.1. Citizen groups are better equipped to raise awareness among their respective community members through refresher training. M-1.1.12.2. Citizens have a better understanding of their legal rights and knowledge of the justice system and procedures in Pakistan.
M-1.1.13: The general public made aware of fundamental legal rights and legal procedures through a local media (radio and magazines/newspaper / IEC material) campaign
M-1.1.14: Citizens' level of understanding and awareness increased through mobilization campaigns on access to justice for women and other marginalized groups
M-1.1.15: Partner's staff meetings with BI members; BI members are active in project UCs to enhance awareness on the provision and systems of local level justice issues
M-1.1.17.1. Citizen's groups are better equipped to raise awareness among their respective community members through refresher training. M-1.1.17.2. Citizens have better understanding of their legal rights and knowledge of justice system and procedures in Pakistan.
3.1.4: Branding Material is developed for the project in line with the branding, marking, and visibility plans of the project for the stakeholders and concerned
M-1.2.3.1: Provincial advocacy forum is established with revised scope functional and effectively implement the advocacy and influencing plan with concrete results M-1.2.3.2: The established forum is capacitated with necessary skills and oriented on plans of the outcome

M-1.2.3.3: Follow up on the recommendations of citizens charter of demand and commitments made by justice providers during rule of law conference
M-2.1.6: Citizens received legal advice from legal clinics
M-3.1.6: Branding Material is development for the project in line with the branding, marking and visibility plans of the project for the stakeholders and concerned.
Project Outcome 2: Men and Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice (formal and informal)
2.1.3: Citizens received legal advice from legal clinics---PO1
2.1.4. Increased engagement with Justice Providers at district level, for improved access to legal aid for citizens and increased awareness among citizens on legal aid mechanism
Project Outcome 3: Formal and informal justice providers/institutions are more inclusive, responsive and accountable to safeguard citizen's legal rights
2.1.5: Preparation and Mobilization for the Police Campaign at provincial level
M-2.2.3.1: Functional links developed with women protection desk with police stations M-2.2.3.1: Referral system with VAWCs and women protection centers have initiated
M-3.2.5: Provincial government and other stakeholders provide recommendations and commit their support for access to justice for women and other marginalized groups
Miscellaneous
M-3.1.7: Project Database is well maintained for tracking and reporting purposes, capturing project details for future reference.

Table 1: Project milestones linked with Project Outcomes.

1.6 The Justice System in KP

The Judicial system in Pakistan is headed by Supreme Court. It is the court of ultimate appeal and final arbiter for deciding civil and criminal cases. The Supreme Court is also the final authority in interpreting the laws and the constitution of the country. The Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges, appointed by the President as per procedure laid down in the Art 175A of the Constitution. The total number of judges in the Supreme Court is fixed at 17; Chief Justice and 16 judges. The supreme court also has a Peshawar Branch Registry established in 1960. Here appeals, petitions, and miscellaneous applications arising out of the judgment decision of Peshawar High Court, Federal Shariat Court, and Federal Service Tribunal, Peshawar, and KP Service Tribunal are dealt with.

The High Court is the principal court of the province. It also supervised all the subordinate courts. The High Court of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is called Peshawar High Court. The High Court consists

of a Chief Justice and other puisne judges. The strength of the Peshawar High Court is fixed at 20 judges.

The subordinate judiciary is divided into two categories: the Civil Court District Judge, Additional District Judge, Senior Civil Judge, and Civil Judge Class I, II & III and the Criminal Court comprise of Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, and Judicial Magistrate Class I, II & III.

There also exists the office of federal/provincial ombudsman. The federal ombudsman has the following offices:

- Federal Ombudsman
- Federal Tax Ombudsman
- Banking Ombudsman
- Federal Insurance Ombudsman
- Federal Ombudsperson against Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace

In addition, there are many special courts and tribunals. Some of them are Accountability courts, Drug courts, Child Protection Courts, and labor courts.

1.7 Police

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police is headed by the Inspector General of Police (IGP). Three Additional IGs, two DIGs, and two AIG assist the Inspector General. KP is divided into six regions; each region is headed by a Regional Police Officer (RPO). The District Police Officer is the head of police at the district level. The ASP and DSP work under the command of the DPO. The police force in Peshawar is under the command of the Capital City Police Officer (CCPO). The number of police stations in project districts is as follows:

District	No. of Police Station	No. of Police Posts
Peshawar	30	31
Charsadda	13	16
Nowshera	8	4

Table 2: Number of police stations and police posts in project districts

Police Access Service (PAS)

Police Access Service is designed for prompt redressal of public complaints. Citizens can access the police through an SMS or mobile application. The concerned police officer will contact the citizen within 24 hours of the complaint registration.

Police Assistance Line (PAL)

The PALs offer one window solution to the masses for the resolution of their day-to-day affairs. PAL is established in every district of the KP.

Online FIR

The KP Police website has a facility to register an online FIR.

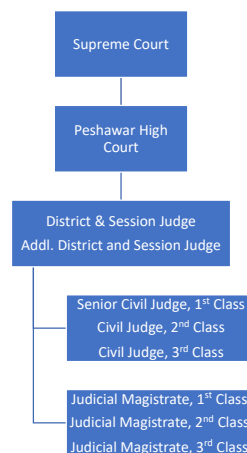
<https://pas.kppolice.gov.pk/public/OnlineFIR> The citizen will fill in the required information and can upload any document or image to register the FIR. The website also provides a facility to register a complaint against the police. <https://pas.kppolice.gov.pk/public/OnlineComplaint>

Dispute Resolution Council

The Dispute Resolution Councils are established in KP at the police station level. Each DRC consists of 21 members selected from civil society. DRC is built on the model of ADR to facilitate citizens to resolve their petty issues without entering the lengthy process of courts.

1.8 Ombudsperson for Protection of Women against Harassment at Workplace

To ensure that women's rights to property are not violated by means of harassment, coercion, force, and fraud, the KP assembly has legislated the KP Enforcement of the Women Property Rights Act, 2019. Under section 4 of the Act, any woman deprived of possession or ownership of her property can file a complaint to the Ombudsperson appointed under the Protection of Women against Harassment at Workplace Act, 2010.



Chapter 2: Methodology

This chapter describes the overall evaluation approach, methodology of harvesting, and the guiding questions that guide the harvesting exercise.

2.1 Methodology

LASOONA started implementing the ARC project in Oct 2020. Amidst ongoing changes in Implementing Partners, LASOONA continually innovated and adapted its capacity-strengthening approach to meet the needs of the BI groups and the community in which they worked. The consultant drew on multiple methods to assess programmatic achievements and understand the project's influence on the behaviors of the community, Justice Providers, and the BI members. First, the consultant conducted a participatory capacity self-assessment with key staff at the Peshawar office and in project districts. The qualitative changes in the capacity of BI groups were gauged by conducting key informant interviews with the BI group members using a change methodology. Some success stories and stories of change were also gathered that highlighted the changes following LASOONA action in the project districts. To complement these approaches and recognize the need for an evaluation method capable of employing a more flexible way to measure capacity strengthening achievement, the consultant utilized a post-hoc, qualitative evaluation approach known as "Outcome Harvesting." Outcome Harvesting offers a more robust and systematic way to assess capacity outcomes for development such as ARC.

2.2 Evaluation Approach

To evaluate the LASOONA's contribution and accomplishments over the implementation period, the consultant used a qualitative evaluation technique known as "Outcome Harvesting." Outcome Harvesting is a methodology that is very useful when evaluating projects that involve capacity strengthening or when the project is implemented in uncertain settings like Pakistan, where CSOs face many hindrances from government agencies while implementing field-level activities.

2.3 Methodology Overview

Outcome harvesting is a monitoring and evaluation methodology used to identify, describe, verify, and analyze the changes brought about through a development intervention. It is designed

Terms used in Harvesting Exercise

A **change agent** is an individual or organization that influences an outcome. In outcome harvesting, the change agent is often an organization running a project or program.

A **social actor** is an individual, group, community, organization, or institution that changes because of a change agent's intervention.

The **harvest user** is the stakeholder who needs the findings of an outcome harvest to make decisions or take action. This may include one or more people within the change agent organization or third parties such as a donor.

The **harvester** is the person or people responsible for managing the outcome harvest. The harvester is often an internal or external evaluator. The harvester leads the outcome harvesting process and facilitates and supports participation within the process.

An **outcome** is a positive or negative change that occurred in the behavior of a system, organization, or critical individual.

Source: Adapted from Wilson-Grau and Britt (2013)

to collect evidence of change and then work backward to assess the contribution to that change. Following are the key points of the methodology.

1. An outcome is a positive or negative change that occurred in the behavior of a system, organization, or critical individual.
2. The Changed Agents (in this case, LASOONA) efforts that influence change must have taken place before the outcome.
3. Each outcome needs to have a plausible and logical link between the change and LASOONA's contribution, but LASOONA could not have had direct control over those outcomes.
4. The Outcome Harvesting process requires the evaluators to work backward to assess the project's contributions toward each outcome and the importance of achieving the outcome.
5. During this process, the harvester (in this case, the consultant) conducts a document review, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews with local staff and the BI members, who serve as essential and valuable sources of information.
6. After completing the harvest, the harvester verifies the outcomes with external sources to obtain the final list of vetted outcomes.

2.4 Guiding Questions

Following research questions guided the evaluation process.

- In what ways are the citizens, especially women and other marginalized groups, legally empowered, and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice strengthened?
- To what extent are Men and Women exercising their rights and having equal and meaningful access to justice?
- How far are the formal and informal justice providers/institutions inclusive, responsive, and accountable for safeguarding citizens' legal rights?

2.5 Outcome Harvesting: An Introduction to the Assignment

The project evaluation will be done based on the outcome harvesting approach. Outcome harvesting is a relatively new concept in Pakistan and has not been used on a wider scale. This section will briefly explain the process of Outcome Harvesting.

During the evaluation, evidence of change will be collected through constant interaction with the ARC team and community. After gathering the evidence, the harvester (Consultant) will work backward to assess the contribution of the change. The six-step approach will be adopted to complete the outcome harvesting evaluation. These steps include: Designing the harvest, Gathering data and Data description; engaging with the informants; substantiating the outcomes; Analysis and interpretation; and supporting the use of findings. Following is a very brief description of the six steps of outcome harvesting:

- 1. Designing the harvest:** In this step, harvester and harvest users will develop the question that will guide the process. While doing so, the needs of the harvest users will be kept at the forefront.

- 2. Gathering Data and Drafting Description:** The consultant will gather the data and will draft the description in two sub-steps. All existing documents, including project reports, evolution, press releases, and case studies, will be reviewed in the first sub-step. Primary data from social actors will also be collected wherever required. The data collection tools for qualitative analysis like Key Informants Interviews and Focus Group Discussions will be employed to collect the data.
- 3. Engaging with the Informants:** in this step, engagements will be made with change agents to review the description. This Engagement may be through surveys, questionnaires, interviews, or a workshop setting.
- 4. Substantiation:** At this step, the harvester and harvest users will review the outcome descriptions and select a sample to verify them. This step will increase the accuracy and credibility of the findings.
- 5. Analysis and Interpretation of the Outcome:** In this step, the consultant will categorize all the outcomes based on the classification done in Step 1. This will be a participatory exercise with change agents (ARC Team).
- 6. Support the finding:** In this step, the harvester will hold discussions with the harvest users based on the analysis and interpretation of the outcomes. The harvester may suggest specific courses of action based on the findings.

2.6 Outcome Harvesting Table:

The outcome harvesting table is given as Annex A at the end of this report. A total of 45 outcomes were harvested. Each outcome answers the following questions:

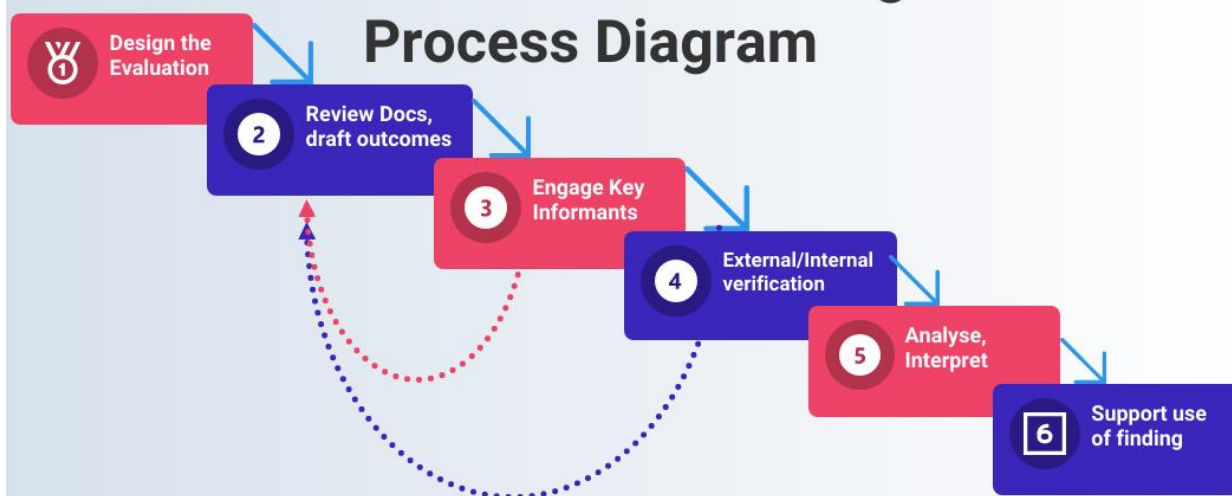
Outcome Statement: This describes the change that happened and the timeline of that change.

Outcome Description: This further explains the outcome statement and provides the context of the change

Relevance: This talks about the relevance of the outcome in the overall context of the project.

LASOONA Contribution: This explains the contribution that LASOONA made to the outcome. It also gives information about the capacity strengthening of the stakeholders and any external factors that contributed to the outcome.

Outcome Harvesting Process Diagram



The Six Steps to the Outcome Harvesting Evaluation Process

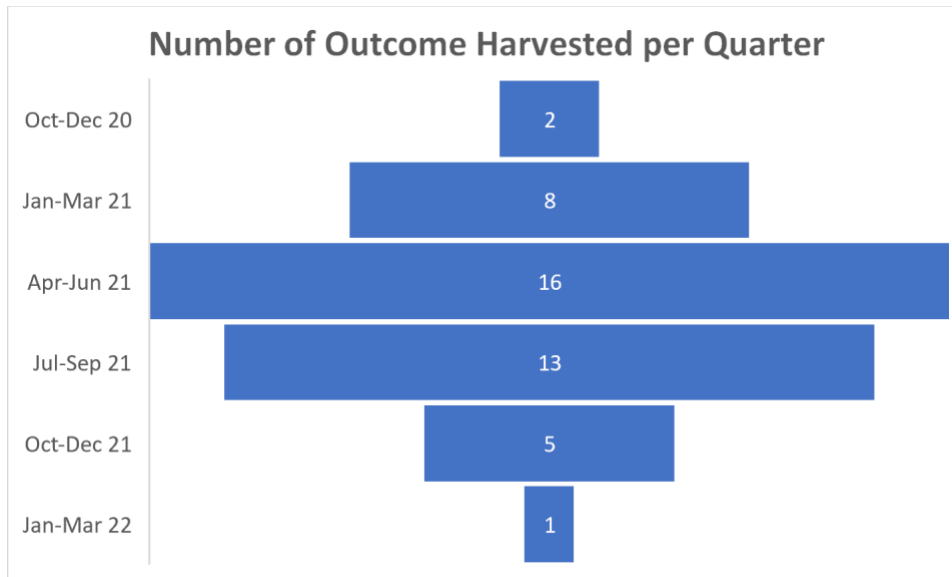
Reference: Wilson-Grau, R (2015). *Outcome Harvesting. Better Evaluation*. Concept Retrieved from http://betterevaluation.org/plan/approach/outcome_harvesting Designed at MAHER Consulting

Chapter 3: Key Finding

3.1 Timings of the Outcome

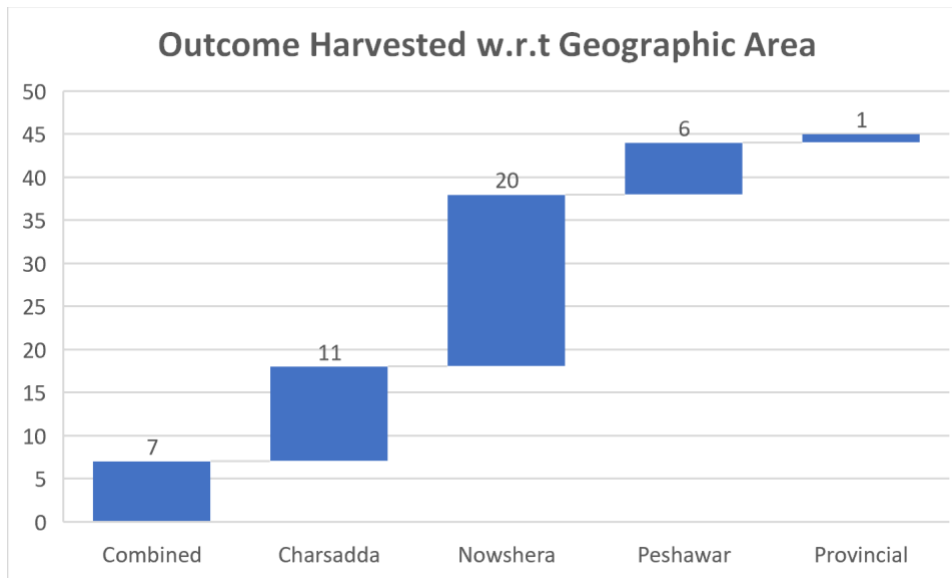
The evaluation harvested a total of 45 outcomes. (The complete set of outcomes with their description is placed at Annex A)

Chart 1 shows the number of outcomes captured during different quarters. The chart shows that the outcomes occurred over the course of the project, but their rate was different during the different quarters. During the first quarter (October-Dec 23), two outcomes were harvested. The number kept on increasing and reached a maximum during the third quarter (Apr-Jun 21). From the third quarter, the outcomes then started decreasing gradually.



3.2 The Geographic Area of the Outcomes

The LASOONA team executed the activities in three districts. The major field-level activities were implemented in District Charsadda and Nowshera. In addition, the Provincial Advocacy Forum was established in Peshawar for system-level advocacy. Chart 2 shows the geographic areas from where the outcomes were harvested. Eleven outcomes occurred in District Charsadda, whereas 20 were captured from District Nowshera. The combined category in Chart 2 represents the similar outcome that appeared in both districts simultaneously. The activities in Peshawar were responsible for six outcomes. One outcome is categorized at the provincial level. This outcome relates to the number of complaints received at the ombudsperson office. It was not possible to segregate the district-level data from the provincial data.



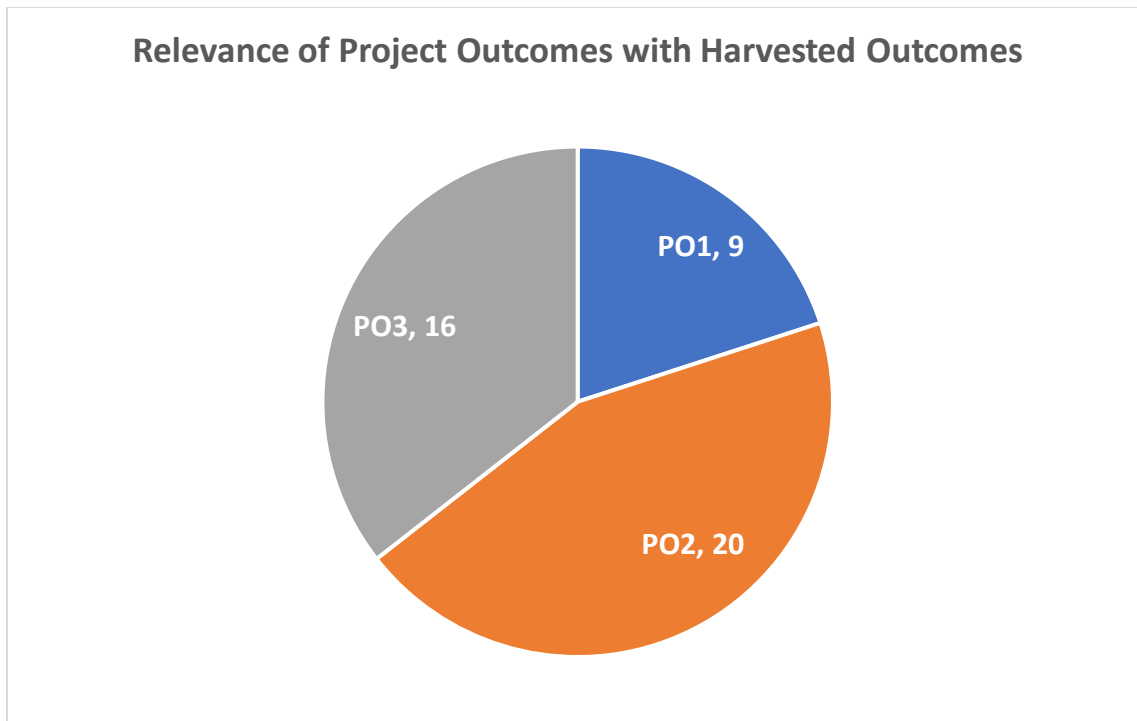
3.3 Relevance of the Harvested Outcomes with the Project Outcomes

This section will trace the link between the harvested outcomes with the project outcomes. The following three outcomes are given in the project document. (Hereafter referred as Project Outcomes-PO)

- Outcome 1: By 2021 citizens especially women and other marginalized groups are legally empowered and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice strengthened
- Outcome 2: Men and Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice (formal and informal)
- Outcome 3: Formal and informal justice providers/institutions are more inclusive, responsive and accountable to safeguard citizen's legal rights.

Nine outcomes were harvested relevant to PO1. One of these nine outcomes was harvested from district Charsadda, and four were harvested from district Nowshera. Another four outcomes were harvested from Charsadda and Nowshera at approximately the same time and categorized as combined outcomes. Of these nine outcomes, two are harvested in the first quarter of the project (Oct-Dec 20), three in the second quarter (Jan-March 21), and four in the third quarter (Apr-June 21).

The maximum number of outcomes were harvested against PO2; the number was 20. The geographic location of these outcomes is seven in Charsadda, ten in Nowshera, and one in Peshawar. One outcome was combined for Charsadda and Nowshera. One outcome appeared at the provincial level. The quarter-wise distribution of these 20 harvested outcomes is as under: Second Quarter-two outcomes, Third Quarter- seven outcomes; Fourth Quarter-eight outcomes, and finally, fifth quarter three outcomes. Assigning harvested outcomes to a single project outcome was sometimes difficult. The harvested outcome could be assigned to more than one project outcome. Still, for simplicity, we limited it to one project outcome. Finally, 16 outcomes were harvested against PO3; three in the second quarter, five in the third and fourth quarter, two in the fifth quarter, and one in the sixth quarter.



3.4 Segregation of Outcome by Level

The change due to project intervention can occur at three levels: Individual, Organization, and System level. This section segregates the outcomes based on the level of change.

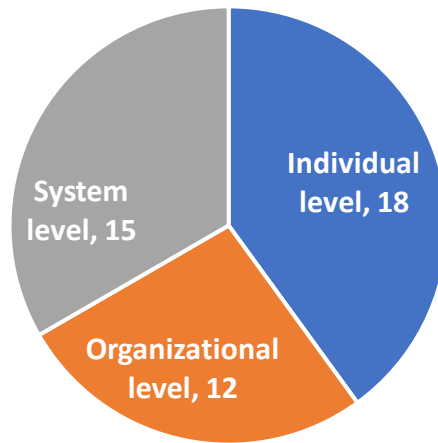
The outcomes harvested are a good mix of the outcome at all three levels. As can be guessed, the number of harvested outcomes at the individual level is greater than the outcomes harvested at the organizational or system level. It may be due to the reason that the first and second project outcomes emphasize the capacity strengthening of marginalized groups, especially women. The number of outcomes harvested at organization levels is 12, and at the system level is 15. In the following pages, these harvested outcomes are presented by segregating them by levels, and their relationship with the project outcomes is established. While numbering the outcomes, three alphabets, I (for individual level), O (for Organizational level), and S (for system-level), are used.

The outcomes that describe a change at the level of individual/s are categorized at **Individual level outcomes**.

The program level or institutional level change is placed in **Organizational Level outcomes**.

Changes in multiple organizations or system or policy level changes are classified as a **system-level outcomes**.

Outcomes by their Levels



3.4.1 Outcomes at Individual Level

The outcome harvesting exercise identified 18 outcomes at the individual level. These outcomes involve the legal empowerment of the individuals and their capacity building to access justice providers. At the individual level, nine outcomes were harvested in Charsadda, and eight in Nowshera. One outcome was combined (occurring both in Charsadda and Nowshera). These numbers imply that individuals used the opportunities to build their capacities and get justice from the justice providers. These cases are about domestic violence, dissolution of marriage, women's property rights, cybercrimes, and harassment. At the individual level, two outcomes are linked with PO1, 13 with PO2, and three with PO3.

Level	Outcome Statement	Linkage with Project Objectives
I.1	In June 21, a female BI member in Charsadda invoked the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act, 2019, to get her legal share in the inheritance.	PO2
I.2	In June 2021, a female BI member from Charsadda filed a case for the dissolution of her ill-fated marriage.	PO2

I.3	In June 2021, a female community member in District Nowshera filed a case to get rid of the domestic violence that she was facing for the 3 years.	PO2
I.4	In June 2021, a female from District Nowshera decided to approach KP Ombudsperson's office against domestic violence.	PO2
I.5	In June 2021, the caretaker of a sexually abused boy in Charsadda was able to register an FIR at the police station, which the Police initially refused.	PO3
I.6	In June 2021, a marginalized man in Nowshera was aggrieved by DRC's decision and referred the decision to DPO.	PO2
I.7	In Sep 2021, a woman participant in the awareness session in Nowshera learned about cybercrimes and reported a case of online harassment to FIA.	PO2
I.8	In September 2021, a lady, survival of domestic violence, in Nowshera contacted the lawyer and filed a case for dissolution of marriage.	PO2
I.9	In September 2021, Chahat (not real name), a transgender person, approached the Victim Support Services Desk established in City police Station Charsadda to lodge an FIR against unknown persons who maltreated them.	PO3
I.10	In September 2021, Gul Bano from District Charsadda, after attending the free legal clinic, registered a case in family court for the dissolution of her childhood marriage.	PO2
I.11	In September 2021, Shazia (not real name), a BI female member from Nowshera, reported the harassment case at the local police station and registered the FIR against her neighbor.	PO2
I.12	In September 2021, Samira (not real name), a female BI member from Nowshera, registered a case for dissolution of marriage in the family court on domestic violence charges and got her marriage dissolved.	PO2

I.13	In September 2021, Shamim (not real name), a widow from Charsadda, registered a case in family court for getting a share of her deceased husband's property.	PO2
I.14	In September 2021, a youth from Charsadda successfully faced the charges leveled by police of fake Facebook ID and then registered the case in the cybercrime section of the FIA.	PO3
I.15	In September 2021, man in Charsadda filed a case on behalf of her wife to get the inheritance rights of the property left by her deceased father.	PO2
I.16	In September 2021, Ahmad from Nowshera approached the DSP office for registration of an FIR that he was denied at the local police station.	PO2
I.17	In September 2021, DSP Nowshera took action against a local influential on the complaint of an participant of the awareness session whose daughters was harassed by that influential.	PO3
I.18	In March 2021, the Ba Ikhtiyar members acquired knowledge about Cyber Crime and learned to register complaints against cyber crimes.	PO1

Table 3: Individual level outcomes and their linkage with the Project Outcomes

3.4.2 Outcomes at Organization Level

At the Organizational level, 12 outcomes were harvested. These outcomes reflected changes at the organizational or institutional level. Eight of these organizational-level outcomes were harvested from Charsadda and Nowshera, thus termed combined. Three outcomes were harvested in Nowshera and one in Peshawar, where the LASOONA team devised a policy-level advocacy campaign. At the project outcomes level, five organizational-level outcomes are linked with PO1, one with PO2, and six with PO3. The organizational level outcomes relate to getting social activists into BI groups and establishing liaisons with lawyers and police for participation in project activities and facilitating the community members to solve their issues related to justice providers.

Level	Outcome Statement	Linkage with Project Objectives
O.1	In June 2021, lawyers consented to participate in the legal clinics to give free legal advice to the community.	PO3
O.2	In June 2021, the DPOs of Charsadda and Nowshehra signed a Letter of Understanding with LASOONA for cooperating with the BI groups and LASOONA and for participating in awareness sessions.	PO3
O.3	In June 2021, the District Police Officers of Charsadda and Nowshehra nominated their Deputy Superintendent of Police for coordination with LASOONA and BI members.	PO3
O.4	By June 2021, 82 cases regarding domestic violence, inheritance, divorce, and land disputes were referred to justice providers, including DRC, family and district courts, and citizen portal by women and men in Charsadda and Nowshehra.	PO2
O.5	In September 2021, the DSP Nowshehra, pointed out by a participant in the awareness session, took action against a narcotics den and arrested the culprits and the drugs.	PO3
O.6	In Oct 2020, the social activists from Charsada and Nowshehra started joining the ARC team to bring change in the community and empower women.	PO1
O.7	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Ba Ikhtiar groups in their UCs.	PO1
O.8	In April 2021, Citizens Ba-Ikhtiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshehra organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	PO1
O.9	In March 2021, male Ba-Ikhtiyar members in Nowshera were invited to meet with the concerned SHOs for conducting awareness sessions with the community	PO3

O.10	In March 2021, Lawyers from District Bar Nowshera agreed to participate in the <i>khuli kacheri</i> (open forum) to provide free legal advice to the community	PO1
O.11	In Jan 2021, the KP Commission on the Status of Women agreed to extend its cooperation and support to LASOONA.	PO3
O.12	In March 2021, the Ba-Ikhtiar groups in consultation with the LASOONA team developed a district outreach plan.	PO1

Table 4: Organization level outcomes and their linkage with the Project Outcomes

3.4.3 Outcomes at System Level

At the system level, 15 outcomes were harvested. These outcomes are about policy-level changes captured in government institutions with whom the project team was engaged. Three of these changes are linked with PO1, while six each with PO2 and PO3. Two of these 15 system-level outcomes were harvested in Charsadda, seven in Nowshera, and five in Peshawar. These system-level outcomes relate to women's inclusion in DRC in Nowshera and Advocacy Forum's activities in Peshawar.

The system-level changes required changes and commitments at multiple levels or a structural change in the system. We noted that elected representatives were participating in provincial-level activities in Peshawar. A sustainable change was captured in Nowshera, where women were inducted into DRCs. The law does not specify any gender composition of DRC members, but the district police took a proactive step to invite women to the councils. We got an opportunity to meet two DRC members during the harvesting exercise in Nowshera. We found the women enthusiastic and involved; some prerequisites for sustainability.

Level	Outcome Statement	Linkage with Project Objectives
S.1	In June 2021, the DPO Nowshera requested the project staff (LASOONA) to provide a list of willing BI female volunteers for their inclusion in DRCs.	PO1
S.2	In June 2021, the DPO Nowshera recommended eight women members of the BI groups for Dispute Resolution Councils in Nowshera.	PO1

S.3	Since June 2021, eight women of the BI group are active members of the Dispute Resolution Committees (DRC).	PO1
S.4	In June 2021, the Provincial Advocacy Forum started an advocacy campaign on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2019, to remove the anomaly between Section 4 and Section 7.	PO2
S.5	In June 2021, the Provincial Advocacy Forum started advocacy campaign for the Establishment of Public Safety Commission under KP Police Act 2017.	PO3
S.6	In September 2021, the DSP Nowshera made a statement that the Nowshera police was always available to resolve the issue of citizens, and citizens could openly discuss their cases with the police.	PO3
S.7	In 2021, 27 cases of domestic violence were registered in Nowshera as against no case registered in the previous year.	PO2
S.8	In 2021, 127 cases of domestic violence were registered in Charsadda as against 3 cases in the previous year.	PO2
S.9	In 2021, the KP Ombudsperson received 270 cases of property rights.	PO2
S.10	In Dec 2021, Ms Ayesha Bano, MPA during an Advocacy Forum meeting in Peshawar, committed to extend her support for the amendment in the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act, 2019.	PO3
S.11	In Dec 2021, Ms Rakhsanda Naz, Ombudsperson for the protection of women against harassment at workplace committed to extend her support for the amendment in the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act, 2019.	PO3
S.12	In March 2022, Mr Wilson Wazir, MPA committed to table a resolution in the Provincial Assembly for further strengthening of Dispute Resolution Councils.	PO3

S.13	In March 2021, the Police Department, Charsadda shared the information of the police stations with functional women desk.	PO2
S.14	In March 2021, DPO Nowshera agreed to establish women desk in police stations in Nowshera to facilitate the women.	PO2
S.15	In March 2021, the DPO Nowshehra asked for the list of three Ba-Ikhtiyar Group female members for their inclusion in Dispute Resolution Councils (DRC).	PO3

Table 5: System-level outcomes and their linkage with the Project Outcomes

In the preceding three sub-sections, we have identified change at three levels, i.e., Individual, organizational, and system. Each identified change has contributed to project outcomes and ultimately validated the theory of change.

At the organizational level, the social activists from Charsadda and Nowshera started joining the ARC team to bring changes in the community and women empowerment (O.6). The active male and female citizens agreed to form BI groups in their UCs (O.7). As early as April 2021 they organized first community meeting in Nowshera and Charsadda to advocate for women rights (O.8). The BI members went one step further and in March 2021, developed a district outreach plan (O.12) At the individual level, the BI members learned about cybercrimes and started registering complaints about such crimes.

The project implementation also brought substantial changes at the system level that helped to achieve outcome 1. the DPO Nowshera was impressed by the zeal and enthusiasm of the project team. He requested the project staff to provide a list of BI members that can be included in DRC (S.1). After considerable deliberations, the DPO recommended eight women for the DRCs (S.2) who are now serving the community (S.3). These changes at three levels contributed toward the PO1.

Project Outcome 1: By 2021, Citizens especially women and other marginalized groups are empowered and their outreach to the formal and semi-formal justice mechanism is strengthened.

In total, 14 harvested outcomes contributed to Project Outcome 2. At the individual level, BI members in Charsadda invoked the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act, 2019, to get her share in the inheritance (I.1, 13). Another woman from Charsadda filed a case for dissolution of her ill-fated marriage (I.2). In Nowshera, a female community member filed a case to get rid of the domestic violence (I.3), while another woman approached KP Ombudsperson's office against domestic violence (I.4). Other women that include a survivor of the domestic violence and a

woman dissatisfied with her childhood marriage, contacted the lawyer and filed a case for dissolution of the marriage (I.8, 10, 12). Citizens are also approaching the police with confidence to solve their problems and register their dissatisfaction. For example, a male community member approached the DSP office when the local police station denied registering the FIR on his request (I.16). Similarly, a woman in Nowshera, aggrieved with the decision of the DRC, referred the case to DPO (I.6).

At the organization level, 82 cases of domestic violence, inheritance, and land dispute were referred to justice providers, including DRC, family courts, and citizen portal in Charsadda and Nowshera (O.4). This shows that the confidence and trust of people are gradually building on the justice institutions. At the system level, PAF started an advocacy campaign to remove the anomaly in the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act (S.4). Police departments in Charsadda started sharing information with citizens (S.13), and DPO Nowshera committed to establishing women's desks in police stations (S.14).

Project Outcome 2: Men and Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice (formal and informal)

Project Outcome 3 is about responsiveness and accountability of the justice provider/institutions. Here at the individual level, we observed that the Police have started responding to the citizens. For example, a citizen in Charsaada could register a case of sexual abuse that was initially refused by the local Police (I.5). The transgender community that has not enjoyed equal social rights is now approaching police stations. The system is responding well to their grievances. A transgender person who was maltreated by unknown offenders was able to register a case that was unthinkable a few years ago (I.9).

Similarly, youth in Charsadda successfully defended a fake case of cybercrime. Police were the plaintiff in that case, yet the system responded well and provided an opportunity for the respondent to prove himself guilty (I.14).

At the organization level, Police acted against the mischievous elements on the citizens' complaints (O.5). After a series of meeting with district bars, the project team finally coopted the lawyer community. The lawyers consented to participate in community education sessions and to provide free legal advice to the community (O.1). The project also got the support of the Police when the DPOs of Charsadda and Nowshera signed a letter of understanding with LASOONA for cooperating with BI groups and participating in awareness session (O.2). Both DPOs nominated one of their DSP for coordination with the project team and BI members (O.3)

At the System level, the PAF started a campaign to establish the Public Safety Commission under the Police Act 2017 (S.5). The district police in Charsadda issued a public statement and encouraged the citizens to discuss their safety and security-related issues with the Police with full confidence (S.6). In Nowshera, the Police included eight women in the DRCs (15). These women were either members of the BI groups or were community members trained during the different project activities. The elected representatives and government officials also joined hands with the project team to achieve the project outcomes. Ms. Aysha Bano, MPA, extended her support for

removing an anomaly in the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act, 2019 (S.10). The office of the Ombudsperson for Protection of Women against Harassment at Workplace also committed its support for the cause (S.11). An MPA from the KP assembly tabled a motion in the house to strengthen the DRCs.

Outcome 3: Formal and informal justice providers/institutions are more inclusive, responsive, and accountable for safeguarding citizen's legal rights.

3.5 Discussion on the Emerging Changes

In this section, the results of the outcome harvesting are segregated in terms of different thematic areas. These thematic areas are identified based on the guiding questions given in Chapter 3 (Page 16). The thematic areas are not exclusive to an outcome and multiple thematic areas can be assigned to an outcome. Following are these six identified areas:

- a. Knowledge about the laws
- b. Confidence in Justice Providers
- c. Access to Justice
- d. Responsiveness of the Justice providers
- e. Civil Society Contribution to the project
- f. Advocating for improvement in laws

Here we will briefly discuss these thematic areas.

3.5.1 Knowledge about the Laws:

Building the capacity of the stakeholders to understand and use laws is the first step in the successful implementation of the project. Here LASOONA team's efforts are commendable. This thematic area appears against 21 (47%) harvested outcomes. In both project districts, a successful awareness campaign was undertaken to impart legal knowledge to the BI members and community (O.8). Different tools, including ToT of the BIs, awareness sessions for the community, and taking the police (O.2,3, S.6) and lawyers (O.1,10) on board throughout the project's life were used. It was also noted that the LASOONA team designed and published IEC material in simple and easy-to-understand language. During the harvesting exercise, we found that this IEC material was viral among the stakeholders, and they referred to this material multiple times during the formal and informal discussion.

During the harvesting exercise, we got an opportunity to meet with some dynamic BI members. Ms. Seema Babar was one we met on July 5, 2022, at her welfare center in Nowshera. This inspiring lady is imparting free-of-cost training in cutting, designing, and sewing to the community females. The project team not only took her as a BI member, but her premises were also used for community meetings, legal clinics, and awareness-raising sessions. Many of the center's trainees were also participants in the awareness session. We got the chance to talk to some of the participants in the project activities. The women told us that they were unaware of the laws and their legal rights before the project activities. They acknowledged the efforts of the Technical

Officer of the LASOONA team and Ms. Babar for their role in imparting legal knowledge to the women. Ms. Babar further excelled and is now a vibrant member of the DRC.

3.5.2 Confidence in Justice Providers

With time, the community's confidence in the justice providers increased, and more citizens approached the justice provider to redress their grievances. It is not strange that six outcomes under this thematic area were harvested in the June-September quarter (I.8,11,12,14,15,16); only two were harvested in June 2021 (I.1,5). When the community, particularly women, gained confidence, backed by their knowledge about the laws, they started accessing justice providers confidently. A lady in Nowshera narrated an exciting story. She said that she was constantly harassed by one of her neighbors and her friends advised her to ignore the issue as it was impossible for women to interact with police and follow such cases. One day, the lady was in the market in the early morning when the man again misbehaved with her. She thought that further silence would be criminal. Instead of returning home, the lady reached the police station and shared the incident with the duty police. The lady confirmed that within 15 minutes, the offender was arrested and was standing before her in the police station (I.11). Such cooperation and prompt action enhance the citizens' confidence in state institutions. But it should be noted that this stage was reached in September 2021, and at its background was the months of hard work and confidence-building measures by the LASOONA team and BI members. The liaison with the police had already been established to the extent that eight BI members were part of the DRC, and the police frequently participated in project activities.

3.5.3 Access to Justice

Access to justice means the removal of legal, social, and financial barriers to allow the citizens to seek redress on legal matters through any formal or informal institution of justice while affording equal treatment for all parties. According to USIP, “normative legal protection, legal awareness, legal aid and counsel, adjudication, enforcement, and civil society oversight” are the necessary conditions for access to justice¹. Looking at the project history for the last 18 months, most of these conditions were either present or were created by the change agent.

The normative legal protections, in the form of property rights, security of a person, right to marriage, and protection of minorities, were already in place, guaranteed by the constitution and subordinate legislation. The LASOONA team took the responsibility of raising awareness about these rights. During harvesting exercises in the community, it was learned that there was little awareness, particularly among women, about these rights before the project, which were seldom invoked. Some women who were able to dissolve their ill-fated marriages told that they thought that divorce was the right of a male, and women had no option but to tolerate it if their marital life was not satisfying. They said it was only after the awareness sessions and dissemination of information material they learned that women also have the right to leave the contract (I.2,12). Similarly, the implementation of inheritance rights for women was very weak even though both *Sharia* (religious law) and civil laws conceded that right to women. The KP government legislated the Enforcement of Property Rights for Women Act in 2019 to authorize the ombudsperson to listen to the property-related complaints of the women. The idea was to protect women from the

¹ Necessary Condition: Access to Justice, United States Institute of Peace, <https://www.usip.org/guiding-principles-stabilization-and-reconstruction-the-web-version/rule-law/access-justice> last accessed on 16 Jul 2022.

lengthy and expensive process of courts. The courts are already over-burdened, and the average gestation time of a civil suit can be as high as a decade. The women used this new legislation to get their property rights (I.1,13,15)

Legal aid and counseling were provided in the form of awareness sessions (I.7, O.5), *khuli kacheri* (open forum) (I.10), and legal clinics (I.10, O.1). The logical sequence of the legal clinic was routed through the awareness sessions. The police also participated in some awareness sessions and provided technical advice and help in at least some cases. For more complex cases, the citizens were advised to participate in legal clinics where professional lawyers were available to listen to their issues and provide free legal advice. There was one commendable step that was not documented in the project reports but was shared with us during the harvesting exercise. On the special requests of the LASOONA team and BI members, these lawyers agree to further facilitate the women to charge a very nominal fee to contest the case in court. This was the social capital that the project generated during the project.

The harvester identified seven outcomes against the thematic areas of access to justice. Only the cases that have reached their logical conclusion are represented in the list of outcomes. As some cases were still at the hearing stage, the outcomes under access to justice might increase in a few months when these cases would be decided.

3.5.4 Responsiveness of the Justice Providers

For Access to Justice to work for the citizens, we need a justice system that works well for the citizens, is inclusive and accountable, and is a torch bearer for safeguarding the rights of the citizens. The harvesting exercise identified 18 (40%) outcomes against the thematic area of the responsiveness of the justice providers. Twelve of these 18 outcomes were harvested in Nowshera, three in Charsadda, and one in Peshawar. The two outcomes were combined (harvested both in Charsadda and Nowshera). This implies that the Justice providers are more responsive and inclusive in Nowshera than elsewhere. One good example of this inclusiveness was the inclusion of women in DRC on the project team's recommendation (S.1,3,15). The DPO from both target districts signed LOU with the LASOONA team (O.2) and cooperated by participating in the project activities and sending their officers to awareness sessions (O.3,9, S.6). The police both in Nowshera and Charsadda responded well when the citizens drew their attention to the law-and-order situation in the society. The DSP in Nowshera acted swiftly when a citizen during an awareness session shared information about the activities of the drug dealers in the city (O.5). The family courts also showed responsiveness to the women who got the awareness of their marital rights and finally decided to dissolve their marriages that were taking them nowhere (I.11,12). The DPO Charsadda shared the information about the police stations with the women's desk (S.13). The LASOONA team requested that DPO Nowshera follow the best practices to which he agreed (S.14).

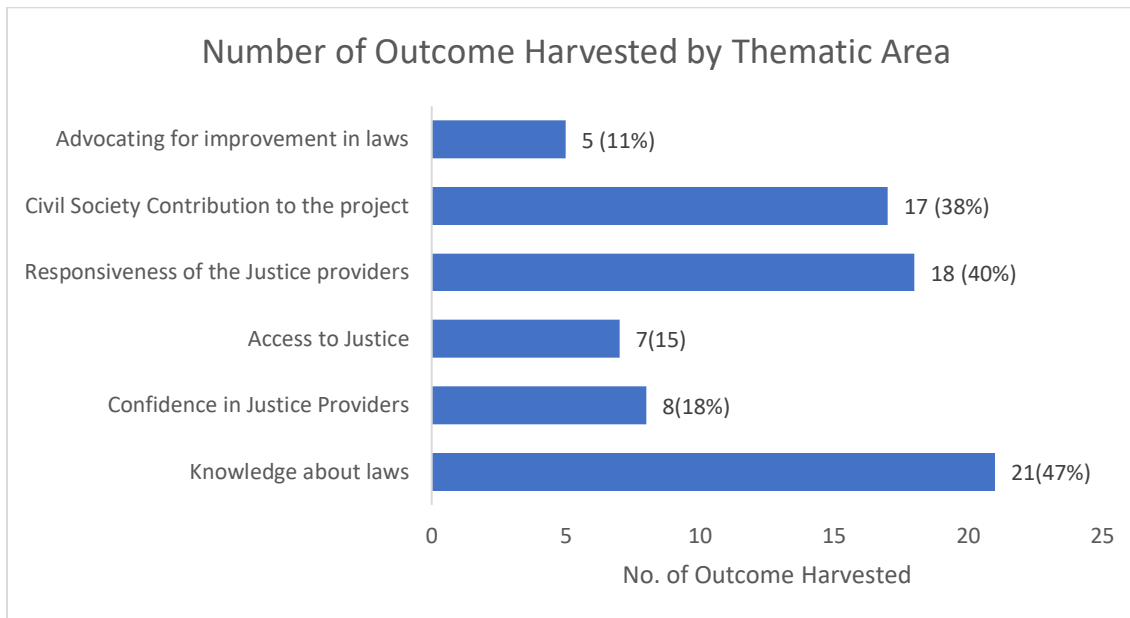
3.5.5 Civil Society Contribution to the Project

A vibrant civil society is a prerequisite for successfully implementing a project in the thematic areas of advocacy and the rule of law. There were at least two clear examples of civil society volunteerism during the project. First, the BI members were the project's backbone (O.7,8,12). The BI members enhanced their knowledge, and some of them were able to redress their own

grievances (I.1,2,11,12,18). They also kept the community united for the project and were able to attract the community members to the project activities (O.12). The cooperation from the lawyer community was another success of the project. The district bar from both the districts subscribed to the project cause and committed to their full cooperation (O.1,10). They provided free legal advice to the participants and helped fulfill legal formalities. In this thematic area, 17 (38%) outcomes were harvested. Six of these outcomes were harvested from Nowshera, four from Charsadda, and seven outcomes were combined.

3.5.6 Advocating for the Improvement in the Laws

These advocacy activities mainly occurred in Peshawar under the Provincial Advocacy Forum (S.4,5,10,11,12). Under this thematic area, the elected representatives and government officials are committed to working to bring further clarity to the enforcement of property rights law. This process was stopped when the PHC, in a petition, ruled that there was no anomaly in the law. The elected representatives also committed to further strengthening the DRCs in the province. The resolution in this regard has already been submitted to the KP Assembly secretariat. Five outcomes were identified under this thematic area, all at Peshawar.



The total in the above graph may be more than 100% because multiple thematic areas are identified against an outcome.

3.6 Validation of Theory of Change and Key Assumptions

The ARC Pakistan Ba-Ikhtiar project objective is “that women, youth and marginalized groups in Pakistan have more trust and confidence in a justice system that is legitimate, effective and accountable, and responsive to their needs”. The theory of change includes three main components and outcomes.

3.6.1 Outcome 1 Expressed in term of If-Then statement: *“If citizens are made aware about their rights/legal literacy, institutional structure of the justice system, and mechanisms for redressal, provided legal support (including protection services for women) and connect to local institutions, then it will increase citizens’ access to formal justice institutions and elevate them from state of disempowerment to the state of empowerment.*

The Project Outcome 1 focused on ensuring citizens access to formal justice institutions. It was assumed that this legal literacy and connection to the local institutions will empower the citizens and women in particular. In If-Then (cause and effect) relationship Project Outcome 1 depends upon following result chain:

- i. Trained and legally aware BI groups
- ii. Community awareness sessions for marginalized groups
- iii. Developing the key messages for dissemination through electronic and social media

The scrutiny of Project documents and KII confirms that key messages were developed and disseminated among the community. The IEC material includes brochures, posters, radio talk shows, celebrity messages, and seven types of spot messages for FM Radio. The medium for these messages was Urdu and Pashto. The content covered in brochures is related to FIR procedure, human and minority rights, cybercrimes, and the difference between civil and criminal courts. This IEC material was also used and shared with the participants of the awareness sessions. This created legal awareness among the participants and enabled them to access the legal institution with confidence.

S. No	Assumption for PO1	Comments in light of OH	Status
1	Citizens are aware of their rights and justice sector mechanisms.	Awareness was raised through awareness sessions, IEC material (I.18)	
2	Safe spaces provided to communities to raise their voice.	Communities were organized in groups to raise their voices for reforms in justice system (O.6-7)	
3	Increased demand for rights & services by citizens and conveyed to service providers.	BI members in District. Charsadda and Nowshera organized community meetings to advocate for women rights (O.8).	
4	Citizens groups are transformed into infomediaries, and communities have access to legal advice and counsel.	The BI groups were established, and their capacity was built to act as infomediaries between the community and state institutions (O.7,12).	
5	Citizens have legal needs to be met by the formal justice system.	The KP has traditionally been an area where women have multiple cultural barriers to access justice. When some openings were	

		provided through project intervention, the women approached the justice institutions to redress their grievances (S.3).	
6	Coalition and alliance building for collective voice changed behaviours.	No evidence found for alliance building with other organization engaged in similar work.	
7	Institutions demonstrate willingness to engage with the program.	There are multiple examples of state institutions engaging with the program. These institutions include the Police department, office of the ombudsperson, and elected representatives (O.10). A very obvious example is the inclusion of trained human resource in the DRCs in District Nowshera (S.3).	
8	Civil society organizations have an enabling environment to operate.	The civil space for CSOs in Pakistan is shrinking rapidly, but ARC found an enabling environment to operate. The cooperation of the police department and district administration for the project implementation are a few examples to quote (O.10).	
9	Political stability and security situations does not deteriorate to the extent that program delivery is effected.	The political situation remain stable in KP during the project implementation period. Although there were some upheavals at federal level and in some other provinces, KP remained relative calm and peaceful.	

3.6.2 Project Outcome 2 expressed in term of If-Then Statement: *“If the institutions and justice providers are mandated to respond to citizens’ demands to provide services and redress and accountability mechanisms are open to citizens to monitor, then it will increase the confidence and trust in formal justice sector institutions”*.

The Project outcome 2 is focused on increasing confidence of the citizens in formal justice providing institutions. This will be achieved through making the institutions more responsive.

The If-Then (cause and effect) relationship for Project Outcome 2 depends upon following result chain:

- i. Individual assistance and referral through community-based train infomediaries
- ii. Individual legal aid through supporting lawyers
- iii. Functional linkage with VAWCs, Women Protection Centers and Victim Support Services (VSS) established

The BI groups did a commendable job. The members not only raised their knowledge that was helpful in the redressal of grievances (I.11), but they also spread the message among the community and prepared them to raise voices for attaining their rights and against injustice (O.4). Where appropriate, the community members were referred to the lawyer for free legal advice (S.7,8). The BI group also arranged for the lawyers on a nominal fee if a community member decided to file their case in court. The function linkage with the VSS at the police station was established in target districts. The linkage with Women Protection Centers couldn't be validated through Outcome Harvesting.

S. N.	Assumptions	Comments	Status
1	Citizens have legal needs to be met by the formal justice system.	The KP has traditionally been an area where women have multiple cultural barriers to access to justice. Therefore, when some openings were provided, the women approached the justice institutions to redress their grievances (I.1-4).	
2	External accountability institutions willing / able to provide support.	Support provided by police department (I.6). Responsiveness of the courts in case of property right, domestic violence and dissolution of marriage (I.3,4,8,13).	
3	Technical assistance improves capacity of government officials.	The Police officials joined the capacity building and awareness raising sessions.	
4	Higher frequency of complaints processed by external accountability institutions accompanied by higher redressal rate within justice sector institutions.	By June 2021, 82 cases regarding domestic violence, inheritance, divorce, and land disputes were referred to justice providers, including DRC, family and district courts, and citizen portal by women and men in Charsadda and Nowshehra (O.4). No figures for redressal rates are available. It is also too early to gather these figures as many cases were under process at the time of harvesting these outcomes (O.4).	
5	Political environment is conducive and receptive to support.	Political environment in KP is conducive and receptive.	

6	The number of complaints and redress has increased.	Number of complaints increased (S.7-9). Complaints redressal data is not available.	Yellow
7	Score cards formulated to monitor the performance of police.	No such score card was shared with the harvester	Red

3.6.3 Outcome 3 of the project expressed in term of If-Then Statement: *“If the structural and systemic issues in the existing law and policy framework are prioritized in the Rule of Law reform agenda and taken up by relevant authorities, then it will improve legislative oversight of justice sector and pave the way for a pro-poor and effective legal framework”. If evidence-based advocacy and influencing agenda through a bottom up approach is implemented, then citizens’ voices will be reflected in policy reforms and legislation”*

In If-Then (cause and effect) relationship Project Outcome 3 depends upon following result chain:

- i. Lobbying in support of intervention initiated by the government or the ARC project
- ii. Advocacy carried out for the improvement in victim and witness protection and mechanism for redress and accountability

The project has a vital component of lobbying with public institutions at the district level, and efforts were made to implement the policies at the local level. This includes the inclusion of women in DRCs and a commitment from the police officers of the District Charsadda for the inclusion of women in DRCs. The DPO Nowshera also committed to establishing women's desks at the police stations.

The provincial level's project staff that led the PAF was not available for the interview. The advocacy efforts of the project could not be captured completely. The harvester could trace advocacy efforts for amendments in the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights and strengthen DRCs. These efforts could not reach to the logical conclusion as the writ petition for amendment to the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights, 2017 was thrashed by the PHC². The motion for further strengthening of the DRCs could only be submitted in the Assembly’s secretariat curtsey an MPA. No outcome was harvested for victim and witness protection.

S. N.	Assumptions	Comments	Status
1	Collective voice through evidence based influencing results into pro-people legislation and reforms.	There is no conclusive evidence for pro-people legislation due to project intervention.	Red
2	Diverse stakeholder interests can be harmonized behind unified reform agenda.	The project activities were mutually beneficial for both LASOONA and justice providers. In June 2021, the DPOs of Charsadda and Nowshera	Green

² Writ petition filed by third party and not LASOONA.

		signed a letter of Understanding with LASOONA for cooperating with BI members and LASOONA and for participating in awareness sessions (O.2).	
3	Relevant institutions, legislative and political parties are willing to engage with the programme.	The institutions like Police, Ombudsman were engaged with the programme. Evidence of political participation at Provincial headquarter level are available (S-10,12).	

Chapter 4: Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 Guiding Questions and Results

The implementation of the project activities by the LASOONA team yielded multiple results. The harvested outcomes confirmed that LASOONA triggered the change through capacity building of the stakeholders, building liaisons with police, and the district bar. The interaction with justice providers at the provincial level was also made for some meaningful changes at the policy level.

The harvested outcome also showed that the project was able to achieve the outcomes mentioned in the project documents. The first guiding question of the evaluation was how the citizens, especially women and other marginalized groups, are legally empowered and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice strengthened?

The project built the capacity of stakeholders on legal understanding, thus strengthening their outreach to formal and informal justice providers. While in field meetings with BI members and the community, we found that the project reaped better results in women than in men. The awareness level of female BI members and female community members was higher than their male counterparts. A total of nine harvested outcomes were related to the first guiding question. Six were combined (mainly at the organizational level-I.18, O.6,7,8,10,12).

In contrast, three were exclusively females (S.1-3). The general behavior of police in the Pakistani context is unfair and authoritative. This was confirmed in FGD with males in Charsadda. On the other hand, the women indicated positive behavior changes in the police.

The second question is about the extent to which Men and Women exercise their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice. Many individual and organizational outcomes confirm that men and women exercise their legal rights and have meaningful access to justice; women proportionately more than men. For example, women accessed the justice providers to solve their cases related to enforcement of property rights, dissolution of marriages, domestic violence, harassment, and cybercrimes. Of the 20 outcomes harvested for women and men exercising their rights, only three are exclusively about men (I.6, 15, 16). Seven are about system and organizational level changes (S.5,6,10,11,12,15, O.4). The remaining eleven outcomes (I.1,2,3,4,7,8,10,11,12,13) are exclusive, where women used their rights to access justice.

The third guiding question was about the justice providers' inclusiveness, responsiveness, and accountability for safeguarding the citizens' legal rights. The 18 months are too short a time to gauge the responsiveness of the state institutions because of the project activities. We still saw the responsiveness of the police and courts to redress the citizens' grievances. The change was recorded more in Nowshera than in Charsadda. Of the 16 relevant outcomes harvested to measure the responsiveness of the justice providers, four were at the individual level (I.5,9,14,17), and six each at the organizational (O.1,2,3,5,9,11) and system levels (5,6,10,11,12,15).

4.2 Limitations of the Evaluation Process

There are two key limitations to the evaluation process:

The project's duration was small, and it is challenging to trigger change and obtain results in a project of small duration. The change, especially the behavioural change, happens in a process that requires time. Astonishingly, we captured 45 changes in the project that indicate a sizeable number of changes in the system. It is still very early to determine whether these changes will sustain or disappear after the funding cycle. A sustainability check of the project in 6-12 months will be beneficial. It will further guide the LASOONA team regarding the sustainability of the outcomes in similar projects.

Due to some administrative limitations, the evaluation process began in June 2022, when the project activities were still in progress. Therefore, it was impossible to capture the change during the last quarter of the project. Further, as the project was in the final stage, the district's male technical officers and the Advocacy Officer at Peshawar had already shifted their jobs. Therefore, LASOONA made new appointments for the male technical officers. Still, they were only a few weeks into the project and were not very conversant about the project. Although the female technical officers were present, due to the cultural sensitivity of the area, males and females worked in separate teams and had little updates on their colleague's project activities.

Many of the outcomes could not be substantiated through documents. The social actors did not share personal information with the Change Agent (LASOONA). This information related to the dissolution of marriage, property rights, FIRs in harassment, and domestic violence cases. Keeping in view the sensitivity of the information and the cultural context, the non-availability of these documents as means of verification was accepted. In such cases, the harvester relied on personal interviews, KII and FGDs.

4.3 Some Observations and Recommendations

The harvester realized that level of understanding of the project was not the same among all the BI members. The same was the case for the community. Therefore, there should be some criteria for forming an infomediary group, and those criteria should be strictly followed. A more homogeneous group could have better trained the community and instilled more confidence in them to access the justice institutions.

The projects that rely on a volunteer structure always have a built-in turnout problem. It is observed that the volunteer group members leave the group due to several reasons, including relocation of the members, change in their work schedule, or disinterest in the project. As a result, it is always difficult to fill the position mid-way during the project. This dwarfing of the groups slows down the activity's pace and directly affects achieving the project outcomes. To cope with this situation, it is recommended to take on board 20% members more than the required strength of the group.

The same is the case with the project's human resources. Most of the ARC project personnel, including the advocacy officer at Peshawar and male technical officers at the district level, were already gone when LASOONA commissioned this OH exercise. However, LASOONA filled the position, but with the old staff was gone the project memory. Some sort of compensation mechanism should be adopted to encourage staff not to leave before the mopping-up operation. Had the Advocacy officers stayed till the end, progress in pushing the reform agenda and addressing the structural issues in exiting laws and policy framework could have been possible. We also observed that advocacy work in the project started late, and the pace remained slow. That did not help achieve outcome 3 of the ToC.

The validation of ToC also remained partial due to the lackluster activities of the PAF. The forum's first meeting was not called before 18 June 21, when the project had already crossed mid-point in the timelines. It was in August 2021 when the forum selected a law (the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act 2019) for amendment and a structure under Police Act 2017 (DRC) for further strengthening. The PAF decided to study DRCs before taking up the reform agenda. That study could not be commissioned. The objective of the Rule of Law conference was to take commitment from the provincial authorities about legal reforms. The conference was held in Jan 2022 when the project was already in the extension period. No further progress on the legal reform agenda could be made. We feel that legal reforms were too big an agenda for a project of 15 months duration. This lack of focus on the reform agenda affected the realization of outcome 3 of the ToC at least in KP. The situation might be different in other provinces where organizations found more time to implement the project.

The project didn't focus on building coalitions and alliances with other CSOs to raise the collective voice for the reform agenda. However, this coalition building was the key assumption for outcome 1 of the ToC. For a project of a small duration like ARC, building alliances is always helpful to amplify the voices.

The project team could have devoted more time to data collection for the redressal of the complaints. The project documents the increase in the number of complaints submitted and cases filed, but no data is available for disposal of the cases. Due to this non-availability of the data, it is impossible to validate the key assumption about the redressal rate within justice sector institutions. We understand that most of the complaints and cases could not have reached their logical conclusion in such a short time.

The project team established a working relationship with the police department in target districts, but no formal procedure was adopted to gauge the performance of the police. For example, the ToC talks about developing scorecards to monitor the performance of the police. However, the project team developed no such scorecards. Nevertheless, the responsiveness of the police department was easy to gauge through these scorecards.

The ToC also talks about raising a collective voice for pro-poor legislation. As observed earlier, no such coalitions were made in the project area with other CSOs working on governance issues. Again, as the project's duration was small, advocacy for pro-poor legislation was impossible during

this short period. It is recommended to formulate a solid alliance with other CSOs to put forward a reform agenda for a shorter duration project.

Annex A: Table of Outcomes

S. N.	A. Outcome Statement	B. Outcome Description			C. Relevance (What makes the outcome so relevant)	4. Contribution			
		(Please provide more details on the change that happened, who changed, when and where)	Evidence of Change (that this change has occurred)	Relation with an Earlier Outcome		LASOONA Contribution to the Outcome	Strengthening the third party's influencing capacities	MOVs (Evidence of LASOONA Contribution)	External factors that contributed to outcome
1	In Oct 2020, the social activists from Charsadda and Nowshera started joining the ARC team to bring change in the community and empower women.	<p>After signing the contract with Oxfam in October 2020, the project team started selecting UCs where Ba Ikhtiar groups would be formed. The project team collected the list of UCs for both the project districts, Charsadda and Nowshera. District Charsadda consists of 49 UCs, whereas District Nowshera has 47 UCs. As a first step, the project team agreed on a long list of 40 UCs, 20 each from Charsadda and Nowshera.</p> <p>Some of the criteria for selection of UCs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Geographic spread: Both Districts have three Tehsils each. It was decided to work in all the tehsils. -Proximity: The UCs selected in a tehsil should have geographic proximity for better coordination among Ba Ikhtiar groups within a tehsil. -Accessibility: The accessibility of the UCs was a prime concern so that the project team could easily reach the selected UCs. -Security: The UCs having a security issue that could be a matter of concern for the project team were excluded from the list. -Urban-Rural Mix: The final selected list ensured a good mix of urban and rural UCs. <p>Based on these criteria, the final 18 UCs were selected, nine each from Charsadda and Nowshera. The project team visited all the selected UCs and briefed the BI group's potential members about</p>	<p>Meetings of the LASOONA team with potential BI members; The social activists in the community showed their willingness to join the groups.</p>	None	<p>Selection of volunteer groups is the central theme of the project. All the awareness activities in the community would be arranged through these volunteer groups.</p>	<p>LASOONA team has worked hard to identify these volunteer citizens. Finding the required number of volunteers in the target district was challenging. Charsadda and Nowshera are relatively less developed and low-income districts in KP. People are busy making ends meet in such areas. It is hard for them to</p>		<p>Assessment form</p>	<p>Many volunteer activities were underway in the districts as some other donor-funded projects like AWAZ and Jazba were also being implemented. This has already created an environment of social activism in the community. Many BI members selected under this ARC program were already engaged in activism</p>

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		the project's objectives. Most of the potential members showed their willingness to join the group. As a result, 77 Ba-Ikhtiar members were selected in 18 UCs of districts Charsadda and Nowshera. Their profile forms were filled out, and their formal consent was taken to join the group.				spare time for social activities. Successfully establishing and maintaining volunteer groups in these circumstances is no small achievement.			in other programs . They showed a willingness to join this program also.

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		(Please provide more details on the change that happened, who changed, when and where)	Evidence of Change (that this change has occurred)	Relation with an Earlier Outcome		LASOONA Contribution to the Outcome	Strengthening the third party's influencing capacities	MOVs (Evidence of LASOONA Contribution)	External factors that contributed to outcome
2	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Ba Ikhtiar groups in their UCs.	In each of the 18 selected UCs of District Charsadda and Nowshera, two BI groups were formed. Keeping in view the cultural sensitivity of the area, separate female and male BI groups were formed. Each group consisted of 2 male or 2 female members. The final selection of the BI members was made based on pre-defined criteria provided by Oxfam. LASOONA's team organized four orientation sessions for BI group members, two each in Charsadda and Nowshera. The sessions were scheduled separately for male and female Ba-Ikhtiar groups. Sessions in Nowshera were organized on 9th December 2020, and sessions in Charsadda were conducted on 10th December 2020. These sessions were a prelude to the ToT to be held later in both districts.	List of the Ba Ikhtiar Groups Signed profile form of the BI group members Pictures	In Oct 2020, the social activists from Charsadda and Nowshera started joining the ARC team to bring change in the community and empower women.	BI groups are the linchpin of the project. They are entrusted with the responsibility of interacting with community, raise awareness among community about their rights and facilitate the arrangement for legal clinics.	LASOONA team interacted with the previous members of BI groups and the potential members. LASOONA build their capacity and prepared them to participate in this important initiative.	The capacity of BI group members was build in their understanding of legal rights and to raise awareness among community.	- Orientation meeting attendance sheet 'Signed profile form of the BI members	LASOONA team social capital in the area played a pivotal role in their search for active citizens. UC secretaries were very helpful in identifying the active males and females in their UCs. In fact, the first meeting with the potential BI members was held in UCs offices. SAP-Pk (an organization) is implementing AWAZ (Voice)

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									program in the area. The AWAZ Agahi (awareness) Centre resource persons also supported the project team in identifying social activists.
3	In April 2021, Citizens Ba-Ikhtiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshera organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	The capacity-building training of the BI group was conducted in --- in both target districts. The training focused on Basic Citizen's Legal rights, minority rights, How to lodge FIR, and the Difference between civil and criminal courts and cyber crimes. The participation of BI group members in some other events like International Women's Day was also facilitated by the ARC team. This not only built confidence among the BI group members but also introduced them to the community. Once BI members are ready, the awareness-raising sessions on legal rights and justice system procedures are conducted by BI members in communities. During the April-June Quarter, 226 sessions were conducted in the districts of Nowshera and	Event report Attendance sheet Meeting with the Community members.		The outcome is directly related to the Outcome 1 of the ARC project that citizens especially women and other marginalized groups are legally empowered	Rahbar groups members could not be traced. Some refused. Some feared.	The project strengthen the capacity of BI group members that directly contributed toward achieving this outcome.	Outreach Plan Outreach report Attendance sheet	Other organizations (Paiman, Aurat Foundation, SAP-PK) are implementing programs like Jazba (Passion), and Awaze in project districts. These programs are also meant for empowerment of women.

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		Charsadda. 2 BI members conducted each session. In Nowshera, 45 males and 57 females, while in Charsadda, 51 male and 73 female sessions were completed.							Some of the BI group members are also working with these organization voluntarily. They were already trained in management skills and legal and political knowledge. The ARC team benefited from their experience and knowledge.
4	In March 2021, male Bal-khtiar members in Nowshera were invited to meet with the concerned SHOs for	Successfully implementing the program is essential to winning the support and confidence of Justice Provider institutions like the police. The project team holds several meetings with the district police officials, including the DPO. During one such meeting with the DPO Nowshera, it was decided that the BI group's male members would establish liaisons with the SHOs of different police stations in Nowshera and explore possible	Meeting of the BI members with SHOs	None	This outcome is directly related to the Outcome 3 of the project. The justice providers are showing more inclusive approach and are responding to the requests of the citizens.	LASOONA's continuous liaison with police department resulted into this outcome.	BI members gained confidence by interacting with police	KII	The police are willing to establish liaison with the LASOONA team.

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		(Please provide more details on the change that happened, who changed, when and where)	Evidence of Change (that this change has occurred)	Relation with an Earlier Outcome		LASOONA Contribution to the Outcome	Strengthening the third party's influencing capacities	MOVs (Evidence of LASOONA Contribution)	External factors that contributed to outcome
	conducting awareness sessions with the community	avenues of cooperation in the future. This is an important outcome as it provided an entry point to JP institutions in the target districts. Police in Pakistan are considered an institution that maintains a distance from civil society. However, KP police in recent years have tried to present a progressive outlook by interacting more with citizens.							
5	In March 2021, Lawyers from District Bar Nowshera agreed to participate in the <i>khuli kacheri</i> (open forum) to provide free legal advice to the community	To achieve the project's outcome, lawyers have an essential role to play. Support from the district bar can help achieve all three outcomes of the project. The LASOONA team was mindful and tried to win the support of lawyers from the outset of the project. The participation of the district prosecutor and some members of the district bar was very beneficial for the BI group members. They discussed the legal issues with lawyers in an informal atmosphere and enhanced their understanding of the legal issues. Considering the lawyer's community's critical role in achieving the project's outcome, the project team and some BI members visited the District Bar. They requested the Bar members for their legal support in different project activities. The bar very graciously committed to supporting the project team to implement the project successfully. It was decided that some bar members would participate in the <i>Khui Kacheri</i> that would be	The lawyers committed to supporting the project activities.	None	The co-option of lawyers for the program is important because the project outcomes revolve around legal awareness and legal understanding of both BI group members and the community. The BI group members not only strengthened their capacity but also used the legal pieces of advice to solve their own issues.	LASOONA team visited the District bar and had a meeting with the Bar members. The team was successful in convincing the bar members for participating in the <i>Khuli Kacheri</i> and Legal Forum.	The presence of lawyers in the <i>Khuli Kacheri</i> helped BI Group members to enhance their legal knowledge.	KII	None

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		(Please provide more details on the change that happened, who changed, when and where)	Evidence of Change (that this change has occurred)	Relation with an Earlier Outcome		LASOONA Contribution to the Outcome	Strengthening the third party's influencing capacities	MOVs (Evidence of LASOONA Contribution)	External factors that contributed to outcome
		organized later. The lawyers also committed to participating in legal clinics to provide free legal advice to the community members, especially women, in cases relating to property rights, domestic violence, and cyber crimes.							
6	In March 2021, the Police Department, Charsadda shared the information of the police stations with functional women desk.	During the first quarter of 2021, the LASOONA team increased its efforts to build close coordination with justice-providing institutions, including the police. Traditionally the Police have been skeptical about civil society's activities, especially awareness-raising and advocacy activities. This chasm was filled with continuous coordination and showcasing good work in the community. As a result of these meetings, the district police started showing their confidence in the LASOONA team. The signs of this enhanced coordination were district police started sharing important information with the LASOONA team. The first such sharing was information about the police stations with functional women's	BI members and community women got the information about the police stations with functional women's desk.		Women can easily access the Women's desk and discuss their problems with lady police. This is in line with outcome 2 of the project that Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice.	LASOONA team continuously conveyed the feedback of the community to police officials that the community is fearful of visiting police stations and interacting with male police.	None	List of PS with women desk provided by police.	Poice willingness to share the information

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		desks so that women could fearlessly approach these police stations and share their problems with the lady police.				The police departme nt responde d by providing a list of police stations having women's desks, where women can go with confidenc e and share their problems with lady police. The police departme nt also requested wide publicity for the list.			

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7	In March 2021, DPO Nowshera agreed to establish women desk in police stations in Nowshera to facilitate the women.	When the project started, there was no police station in Nowshera with women's desks. The LASOONA team held a series of meeting with police officials of Nowshera. The first such meeting was held on 02 Feb 21. It was an introductory meeting where LASOONA staff briefed the police officials about the project's objectives. The second meeting with DPO was held on 08 Mar 22. During the meeting, while referring to the police stations of Charsadda, the LASOONA team asked about the establishment of women's desks in the police stations of Nowshera. During their follow-up meeting on 18 Mar 22, the DPO Nowshera finally agreed to establish women's desks in the police stations of Nowshera.	Women's Desks are established in the designated police station of District Nowshera.	In March 2021, the Police Department, Charsadda shared the information of the police stations with functional women desk.	The women's desks in the police stations of Nowshera have enabled women to have equal and meaningful access to justice.	The continuous follow-up of LASOONA team convinced the DPO Nowshera to establish women's desk in the Police Stations.	None	KII	The district Charsadda already had women's desks in designated police stations. The precedent was helpful in convincing DPO Nowshera to replicate it in his district.
8	In March 2021, the DPO Nowshera asked for the list of three Balaikhtiar Group female members for their inclusion in Dispute Resolution Councils (DRC).	In Jan-March 2021, the LASOONA team was meeting with police officials of District Nowshera to establish a liaison. During these meetings, there was an unintended outcome. The district police had established the Dispute Resolution Council under the KP Police Act 2017. The DRC was doing an outstanding job by providing an Alternate Dispute Resolution platform. The citizens were referring their cases to the DRC for amicable out-of-court resolutions for cases of petty nature. The DRC, however, was not proving very beneficial for the women. As the DRC was an all-male body, women were not comfortable taking their disputes to the councils. The Police law has no	The DPO Nowshera asked for the names of three BI women as potential members of the DRC.	In March 2021, DPO Nowshera agreed to establish women desk in police stations in Nowshera to facilitate the women.	None (Unintended)	LASOONA trained BI female members with basic legal knowledge. This capacity-building of women was helpful for their selection as DRC members.	The DRC would be further strengthened with the induction of female members.	Copy of the list KII	

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		mandatory provisions for inducting women into DRC. Due to the cultural sensitivity of the area, police were finding it challenging to induct females with at least some basic legal knowledge into the councils. When the LASOONA team briefed the DPO about the BI groups, the DPO was quick to pick and asked the LASOONA team to provide him with names of at least three BI female members that could be inducted into DRC.							

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		(Please provide more details on the change that happened, who changed, when and where)	Evidence of Change (that this change has occurred)	Relation with an Earlier Outcome		LASOONA Contribution to the Outcome	Strengthening the third party's influencing capacities	MOVs (Evidence of LASOONA Contribution)	External factors that contributed to outcome
9	In Jan 2021, the KP Commission on the Status of Women agreed to extend its cooperation and support to LASOONA.	The advocacy officer of LASOONA visited the KP Commission on Status of Women on 26 Jan 21. The advocacy officer briefed the commissioner about the project. The commissioner appreciated the work of LASOONA in empowering the women. The commission also resolved to sign an MoU with LASOONA to support its advocacy activities.	The Commission agreed to sign the MOU once there members were notified.	None	The KP CSW is an essential institution for safeguarding women's rights in the province. Its function is to examine policy, programs, projects, and other measures taken by the government for women's development and gender equality. It also has the mandate to review all the provincial laws and regulations affecting the status and rights of women. It can also suggest repeal, amendments, or new legislation to eliminate discrimination against women. It also monitors the mechanism and institutional procedures for redress of violations of women's rights and individual grievances. The commission can also examine and review departments' policies, programs, and plans to ensure that they address gender concerns adequately. The commission cannot be counted as a Justice Providers institution as it does not take individual complaints, but it can influence the process of justice in the province. The commission can play an essential role in making the justice providers more inclusive and responsive to safeguard women's legal rights.	The Commission committed its support after they were briefed about the work of LASOONA.	None	Copy of the MOU	KII

S. N.	A. Outcome Statement	B. Outcome Description			C. Relevance (What makes the outcome so relevant)	4. Contribution			
		(Please provide more details on the change that happened, who changed, when and where)	Evidence of Change (that this change has occurred)	Relation with an Earlier Outcome		LASOONA Contribution to the Outcome	Strengthening the third party's influencing capacities	MOVs (Evidence of LASOONA Contribution)	External factors that contributed to outcome
10	In March 2021, the Ba-Ikhtiar groups in consultation with the LASOONA team developed a district outreach plan.	The three-day ToTs for the BI groups were arranged in Charsadda and Nowshera. In Nowshera, the dates of the TOT were from the 2nd of Feb to the 4th of Feb, 2021. The TOT in Charsadda was conducted from the 10th of Feb to the 12th of Feb, 2021. One of the activities at the end of TOT was the preparation of a tentative outreach plan prepared by the BI groups. After BI group training, the next logical step was to initiate awareness-raising activities within the community. Before these awareness-raising sessions, The LASOONA team conducted nine meetings (one meeting per UC) in district Nowshera and 9 in district Charsadda. Four BI members (two male and two female) from every UC participated in these meetings. During these meetings, the project team supported BI groups in tweaking and fine-tuning their outreach plan.	The outreach plan was developed and BI groups conducted awareness sessions following this outreach plan.		The preparation and implementation of the outreach plan will create awareness among communities about the availability of legal justice mechanisms.	LASOONA team visited all the target UCs and provided technical support to finalize the outreach plan.	The capacity of BI groups was developed in drafting outreach plans.	-Copy of Outreach plan	None

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11	In March 2021, the Ba Ikhtiar members acquired knowledge about Cyber Crime and learned to register complaints against cyber crimes.	Cybercrimes in Pakistan are a relatively new type of crime. It is difficult for citizens to determine which offense can be categorized under cybercrime. Pakistan legislated its first cybercrime law in 2016 titled the Prevention of Electronic Crime Act, 2016. Cybercrime cases are not dealt with by police. These cases are handled by a special wing created within Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) called the cyber crime wing. The law has sparingly used so far intrusion of privacy in cyberspace. One reason for the underuse is the lack of awareness about the law and complaint handling mechanism, especially in smaller or less developed districts. Due to this lack of awareness, many crimes especially crimes against women go unpunished. The perpetrators of cyber violence believe they can violate anyone's cyberspace with impunity. With this context, the LASOONA team decided to include the topic of cybercrime in ToTs and in awareness-raising sessions with the community. The BI group members and community learned about cyber crimes and would later use it against harassment in cyberspace.	Women have used the cybercrime knowledge to redress the grievances of online harassment.	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Ba Ikhtiar groups in their UCs.	The training has provided awareness among the community about the legal justice mechanisms.	The LASOONA team, after internal deliberations, included the topic of cybercrime in the workshop agenda and provided training to the BI groups and community on the subject.	The capacity of the BI group was built on reporting cybercrimes.	The training agenda Training manual Pictures KII	

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12	In June 21, a female BI member in Charsadda invoked the KP Enforcement of Women Property Rights Act, 2019, to get her legal share in the inheritance.	MS. Huma is a BI Group member from Charsadda. After the death of her father, she lived with her disabled brother. The family house was in her Uncle's possession, and he was not ready to give a share in the inheritance. After attending the ToT, Huma learned that a legal course could be adopted to claim the property right. The provinces now also had special laws to take care of the inheritance rights of the women. With the help of a local lawyer, she filed a civil suit and successfully got her property rights.	Huma filed a civil suit and got her property rights.		Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice.	The LASOONA provided legal awareness to BI members.	The capacity of BI members was built to access justice providers.	KII with BI member	
13	In June 2021, a female BI member from Charsadda filed a case for the dissolution of her ill-fated marriage.	Ms. Sobia (not real name) belongs to District Charsadda. She was married with a nine-year-old son. Unfortunately, her marital life had not been very satisfying. The couple developed some differences five years back. With the passage of time, the gulf became unbridgeable. Ms. Sobia had to leave her husband's house and was living separately with her son. The lady was socially active and was a natural choice of the LASOONA team for taking her as a BI group member. The LASOONA team approached her in Nov 2020 and requested her to join the BI group. She accepted the offer. During the BI Group training in Feb 2021, she learned that women could also initiate the dissolution of marriage and this was not the sole prerogative of men. She further discussed the issue with the facilitator of the ToT and filed	The dissolution of marriage is effective.	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Ba Ikhtiar groups in their UCs.	Women's capacity is built and empowered to access justice-provider institutions.	The training workshop was part of the project milestones. The LASOONA team arranged this workshop during which BI members enhanced their capacity to access justice providers.	The training workshop strengthened the capacity of participants to secure their legal rights.	KII	

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		a case for <i>Khula</i> * in family court. *A local word for dissolution of marriage when the case is initiated by a woman (corresponding to divorce when the case is initiated from the male side)							
14	In June 2021, a female community member in District Nowshera filed a case to get rid of the domestic violence that she was facing for the 3 years.	Ms. ABC is a resident of District Nowshera. Her husband is a daily-wage labourer working in a nearby metropolitan. He visited the family fortnightly, and sometimes the gap was even bigger. Ms. ABC lived with her in-laws and was a daily victim of domestic violence. The perpetrator of the violence was her brother-in-law. Her mother-in-law and sister-in-law witnessed these acts of violence daily but had never objected or tried to stop the violence. Whenever she protested, her mother-in-law would tell her that violence was a routine activity and that males of the family had the right to use force. Ms. ABC could never reconcile to this act of brutality. In June 2021, she got a chance to attend an	The domestic violence against the lady has stopped.	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Balaktiar groups in their UCs.	Women are more knowledgeable and legally empowered to protect their legal rights.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness session, during which the lady learned about her legal rights.	The capacity of the lady was built to exercise her legal rights.	Copy of the awareness material Attendance sheet of the awareness session	

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		awareness session organized by the BI group. The issue of domestic violence was discussed in the session. On the sidelines of the session, she discussed her case with a BI member in detail. The BI member advised her to keep the IEC material on domestic violence at a prominent place in her house accessible to everyone. Ms. ABC acted upon the advice and later reported that domestic violence against her had ended.							
15	In June 2021, a female from District Nowshera decided to approach KP Ombudsman's office against domestic violence.	Ms. Zarina (not real name) is a resident of Nowshera. Her husband was a labourer doing a job in a foreign country. Zarina was continuously subjected to domestic violence by her in-laws, both males, and females. In June 2021, Zarina (not her real name) attended awareness-raising in her vicinity. The issue of domestic violence was discussed during the session. Learning her rights, she decided to call Ombudsperson's helpline immediately to register her complaint, and she made no secret of her intentions to do so. She ensured that everyone in the room listened to her intentions. Her sister-in-law was also among the participants of the session. It is assumed that the sister-in-law	The domestic violence against the lady has stopped.	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Balkhtiar groups in their UCs.	Women are more knowledgeable and legally empowered to protect their legal rights.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness session, during which the lady learned about her legal rights.	The capacity of the lady was built to exercise her legal rights.	KII	

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		warned the family of the consequences if the violence was not stopped because Zariana now had the knowledge and information to approach relevant justice providers. It was later reported during the BI coordination meeting that violence had stopped.							
16	In June 2021, the caretaker of a sexually abused boy in Charsadda was able to register an FIR at the police station, which the Police initially refused.	A marginalized 14 years old child resides in UC Panjpao, district charsadda. He was sexually abused by an influential of the village. Initially, police officials were reluctant to register FIR and insisted on an out-of-court settlement. The victim's caretaker attended an awareness session and discussed the issue with the BI member. The BI member guided the person with the legal procedure and advised him to approach the Police Station with all documentation. When the caretaker approached the police station with the required documents, the police responded and registered FIR against the accused. Police have also provided social support services to the victim. The initial investigation by police has been completed, but the accused has absconded.	The FIR is registered.	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Balakhtiar groups in their UCs.	Marginalized groups are legally empowered and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice institutions is strengthened.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness session, during which the man learned about her legal rights.	Capacity building of the community member to access justice providers and justice providers are responsive to the citizens.	Interview with Tech Officer, Meeting of Tech officer with boy's mother	

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17	In June 2021, a marginalized man in Nowshera was aggrieved by DRC's decision and referred the decision to DPO.	A man from a marginalized group was residing in UC Pirpai UC of district Nowshera. He has a financial dispute with a person from the same area. His case was referred to DRC by the police. The DRC deliberated on the issue and decided the case against the man. The man felt that he was not treated justly by the council. He discussed the case with a BI member who guided that the man still had an option to refer the case to DPO. The man approached DPO for redressal of grievances against DRC. The DPO advised him to submit a formal request to DRC to review the decision.	The case was referred back to the police.	In December 2020, after continuous interaction with the project team, the active citizens (male and female) agreed to form Balkhtiar groups in their UCs.	Marginalized groups are legally empowered and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice institutions is strengthened.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness session, during which the man learned about her legal rights.	Capacity building of the community member to access justice providers and justice providers are responsive to the citizens.	KII	
18	In June 2021, the DPO Nowshera requested the project staff (LASOONA) to provide a list of willing BI female volunteers for their inclusion in DRCs.	This unintended outcome is related to an earlier outcome when DPO Nowshera asked for a list of 3 women for their induction into DRCs. The list was provided to DPO in March 2021, but no final decision was made to include these women in DRCs. DPO took one step further and asked the LASOONA team to provide a long list of women willing to join DRC. The LASOONA team, after discussion with BI members, shared the list with the DPO office.	The list of the women was provided by the LASOONA team to the DPO office.	In March 2021, the DPO Nowshera asked for the list of three Balkhtiar Group female members for their inclusion in Dispute Resolution Councils (DRC).	Women and other marginalized groups are legally empowered, and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice institutions is strengthened.	The LASOONA team encouraged the BI women members to join the DRCs. Once the women showed their consent, the LASOONA team provided a list of potential DRCs members to DPO.	None	Copy of the list KII	

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19	In June 2021, the DPO Nowshera recommended eight women members of the BI groups for Dispute Resolution Councils in Nowshera.	The DPO office took quick action on the list of BI women members. Their clearance was sought from the special branch of the police. The DPO personally interviewed the women and recommended eight of them as members of DRCs.	The BI group's women members were inducted into the DRCs.	In June 2021, the DPO Nowshera requested the project staff (LASOONA) to provide a list of willing BI female volunteers for their inclusion in DRCs.	Women and other marginalized groups are legally empowered, and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice institutions is strengthened.	The LASOONA team encouraged the BI women members to join the DRCs. Once the women showed their consent, the LASOONA team provided a list of potential DRCs members to DPO.	None	DPO office notification	None
20	Since June 2021, eight women of the BI group are active members of the District Resolution Committees (DRC).	As mentioned earlier, the need for inducting women into DRC was assessed when it was revealed that aggrieved women were reluctant to approach an all-male DRC. Initially, the women were placed in the DRCs to hear the cases where women were a party. Soon these women members of DRC started hearing disputes where both parties were male. This was a welcome step appreciated by the local police and male members of the DRC. The local police provided all the facilities to make them comfortable in the DRCs. The DRC meeting is a weekly affair, and women rarely miss these meetings.	Women are attending the DRC meeting.	In June 2021, the DPO Nowshera recommended eight women members of the BI groups for Dispute Resolution Councils in Nowshera.	Women and other marginalized groups are legally empowered, and their outreach to formal and semi-formal justice institutions is strengthened.	The LASOONA team encouraged the BI members to increase their participation and visibility in DRCs by hearing the disputes where both parties	The women's capacity to adjudicate petty disputes is strengthened.	DPO office notification KII	

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						were male.			
21	In June 2021, lawyers consented to participate in the legal clinics to give free legal advice to the community .	Legal Clinics are an essential component of the ARC program. This activity is designed to create legal awareness among the community. It was visualized that both BI members and the community would benefit from the legal clinics. In June 2021, the LASOONA team met with District bar members of Nowshera and Charsadda. The lawyers were briefed on the ARC project and the concept of legal clinics. The initial meetings did not ensure any commitments from the bar, but the LASOONA team continued their follow-up. Finally, the lawyers agreed to participate in the legal clinic and provide free legal advice to the citizens. This was an exquisite gesture from the lawyers' community, and the project team held in high esteem the contribution.	Lawyers are participating in legal clinics.	In March 2021, Lawyers from District Bar Nowshera agreed to participate in the khuli kacheri (open forum) to provide free legal advice to the community	The outcome will create awareness in the community about the legal justice mechanism available for addressing their grievances.	With the follow-up with the bar, the LASOONA team was able to take commitments from the lawyers to participate in the legal clinics.	The capacity of BI groups and the community was strengthened to approach legal justice institutions.	KII	

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22	In June 2021, the DPOs of Charsadda and Nowshera signed a Letter of Understanding with LASOONA for cooperating with the BI groups and LASOONA and for participating in awareness sessions.	The LASOONA team continuously interacted with the DPO offices of both project districts, Charsadda and Nowshera. At the request of the LASOONA team, the process of signing the MoU was initiated. The purpose of the MOU was to document the cooperation from the Police department for the project-related activities. The MOU was first signed with DPO Nowshera. Later, DPO Charsadda also signed the letter. In both the districts, a Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) was nominated as the focal person for police coordination. The copy of the MoU was also despatched to police stations in both districts.	The MoU is signed, and the police cooperate with the LASOONA team in field activities. The police also participate in the project activities.	Since June 2021, eight women of the BI group are active members of the District Resolution Committees (DRC).	Justice provider institutions are more responsive to safeguarding the citizens' rights.	The interaction of the LASOONA team, the police, and follow-up made the signing of the MoU possible. The LASOONA team also won the confidence of the police department by implementing field activities.	None	Copy of the LOU	
23	In June 2021, the District Police Officers of Charsadda and Nowshera nominated their Deputy Superintendent of Police for coordination with LASOONA and BI members.	With BI groups' help, the LASOONA team arranged awareness sessions in the target UCs of the project district. The team requested police officers to join the awareness session and talk to the participants during the session. The team also requested the DPO to nominate a focal person they could contact when they require police help officer for the session. The DPOs in both districts nominated their Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) as the focal person for police coordination. The copy of the LoU was also despatched to police stations in both districts. The DSPs, their nominated SHOs, and on	Police officers participating in project activities.	In June 2021, the DPOs of Charsadda and Nowshera signed a Letter of Understanding with LASOONA for cooperating with BI and LASOONA and for participating in	The Police department is participating in awareness-raising activities and responding to the citizens' calls.	On LASOONA request and follow-up, the DPOs of both districts nominated DSPs as focal persons.	The capacity of BI members on legal issues was strengthened by the talks delivered by police officers during the sessions.	Copy of noting side of file	

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		some occasions, the DPO attended the awareness sessions.		awareness sessions.					
24	In June 2021, the Provincial Advocacy Forum started an advocacy campaign on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2019, to remove the anomaly between Section 4 and Section 7.	There is apparently an anomaly between Section 4 and Section 7 of the KP Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2019. Section 4 says that woman deprived of ownership or possession of her property by any means may file a complaint to the Ombudsperson if no proceedings in a court of law are pending regarding that property. Section 7 of the same law says that where proceedings in a court of law are pending in relation to the ownership or possession of any property claimed to be owned by a woman, she may file a complaint under this sub-section to the ombudsperson. The need to work on this issue was identified by the Senior Legal Officer of the KP Ombudsman.	The advocacy campaign started.	None	Removing anomalies will bring further clarity to the law, and women can confidently approach the ombudsperson office.	The need to raise awareness about this law was identified after the initial round of awareness sessions organized by BI groups. The anomaly in the law was identified by the Ombudsperson office.	None	KII	

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25	In June 2021, the Provincial Advocacy Forum started advocacy campaign for the Establishment of Public Safety Commission under KP Police Act 2017.	The KP Police Act 2017 has provisions for establishing the Public Safety Commission at the provincial and district levels. The PAF noted that the membership criteria are strict, and finding the members with the qualification specified by the law is challenging. The PAF also noted that the commission, if established, provided a check on the police excesses. The commissions would receive public complaints and grievances against police officers, hold a preliminary inquiry and refer such complaints to the Head of the District for remedial action. The Commission also has a role in observing the procurement made at central and district levels. The PAF concluded that due to these checks of the commission on the police, Police were not sincere in forming the commission.	The campaign for the formation of the Provincial and District Public Safety Commission has started.	None	The establishment and working of the commissions according to their mandate will make the police department more responsive and accountable for safeguarding the citizens' right.	PAF's establishment at provincial headquarters is essential to an advocacy campaign. The LASOONA team took the initiative to establish this forum.	None	MoM KII	
26	By June 2021, 82 cases regarding domestic violence, inheritance, divorce, and land disputes were referred to justice providers, including DRC, family and district courts, and	Legal clinics are an essential component of the ARC project. These clinics started in project districts in June 2021. The BI members worked hard to disseminate information within the community about the schedule of the clinics. The BI members also ensured that people attended the clinics and discussed their legal issues with the lawyers who were specially invited on occasion. The number of people attending these clinics was 226. From Charsadda, 60 cases were referred to justice providers due to discussions in legal clinics. This number was 26 for Nowshera. The cases were related to domestic violence,	Citizens has referred the cases to justice providers.	In April 2021, Citizens Bakhthiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshera organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	Men and Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice.	The knowledge of the community about justice providers was enhanced by participating in awareness sessions organized by the LASOONA.	The community members build their knowledge and capacity to access justice providers.	List of cases(Data base legal clinic)	

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	citizen portal by women and men in Charsadda and Nowshera.	inheritance, divorce, and land disputes and were referred to justice providers like DRC, family and district courts, citizen portal, etc.							
27	In Sep 2021, a woman participant in the awareness session in Nowshera learned about cybercrimes and reported a case of online harassment to FIA.	A person posted a picture of a local girl on his Facebook wall. (both names concealed). The girl's fiancé working abroad at that time, somehow came across that picture on that person's wall. In the local context, it is a severe issue. The fiancé raised the issue in the family, which ultimately ended in breaking the engagement. Later, when the girl attended the awareness session organized by the BI group, she learned about cybercrimes and the mechanism for reporting such crimes. She talked to her family, and they reported the case to FIA. Further details of the case are not available. The family refused to share the development in the case with the LASOONA team.	Case was reported to FIA	In March 2021, the Balakhtiar members acquired knowledge about Cyber Crime and learned to register complaints against cyber crimes.	Men and Women are exercising their rights and have equal and meaningful access to justice	The LASOONA team included the topic of cybercrime in the workshop agenda. The LASOONA team arranged the awareness-raising session as a part of the community outreach plan.	The capacity of the community is built to use the law to protect their rights.	KII No other MOVs are available.	None

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28	In September 2021, a lady, survivor of domestic violence, in Nowshera contacted the lawyer and filed a case for dissolution of marriage.	The lady is a survivor of domestic violence. The perpetrator of the violence was her husband. Before she attended the legal forum in Nowshera, she did not know that domestic violence was a crime. The lady participated at a legal forum in Nowshera in September 2021 and learned that the law had a remedy to redress her grievances. At that time, the lady had already left her husband's house and had opted to live with her husband's grandfather. After attending the session, she tried to convince her parents to move the case for dissolution of the marriage, but the parents did not support her. In the meantime, she opened a beauty parlour and soon earned a reasonable income. Her drug-addicted husband would come once a fortnight, beat her, and snatch all the money that she had made. At last, the saturation point was reached, and the lady concluded that enough was enough. She decided that her hard-earned money would be spent on her children, not her drug-addicted husband. She finally decided to move ahead in life, contacted the same lawyers she met during the legal forum and asked her to file suit for dissolution of marriage. The case was still in court at the time of harvesting this outcome.	The case for <i>Khula</i> was filled in the court.	None	Women are now legally empowered and their outreach to formal and semi-formal institutions strengthened. Women are also exercising their legally enforceable rights.	The lady got awareness during the ToT arranged by LASOONA.	The capacity of the lady to access justice providers was built and she was able to file the case to get justice.	No documentary MOVs available as the lady requested not to share documents. KII	None

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29	In September 2021, Chahat (not real name), a transgender person, approached the Victim Support Services Desk established in City police Station Charsadda to lodge an FIR against unknown persons who maltreated them.	During recent times, many transgender in the KP province has been victims of harassment and gender-based violence. Chahat, a resident of Charsadda, was one such transgender person who was harassed and maltreated while coming back to their home late in the evening. Chahat has already attended an outreach session conducted by a transgender BI member. The next day, Chahat approached the Victim Support Services Desk at the city police station and registered an FIR against the culprits. The police fully supported Chahat, and offenders were arrested shortly. Chahat is happy that the knowledge obtained during the awareness session was beneficial and they were able to protect themselves.	Chahat was able to register their FIR and the offenders were arrested.	In April 2021, Citizens Ba-Ikhtiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshera organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	Police are accessible and inclusive and responding the needs of the community.	The awareness and outreach sessions were an essential part of the project. Chahat enhanced their legal knowledge through these sessions organized with the technical support of the LASOONA .	The capacity of Chahat and many others like her was built through the awareness session.	KII	
30	In September 2021, Gul Bano from District Charsadda, after attending the free legal clinic, registered a case in family court for the dissolution of her	BI members of the union council Panjpao, district Charsadda invited Gul Bano (real name concealed) to attend the awareness-raising session. In the session, Gul Bano learned that the Muslim family law had empowered women to dissolve the marriage through family court. After attending the awareness session, she discussed her issue with a BI member. The Ba-Ikhtiar member advised her to attend a legal clinic scheduled in a few days at her UC. Gul Bano participated in the legal clinic and discussed her issue of forced childhood marriage with the	Gul Bano filed the case in family court. The case is still in court.	In June 2021, lawyers consented to participate in the legal clinics to give free legal advice to the community.	The project is creating awareness among community about the legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances.	The LASOONA team supported the awareness session and legal clinics for the benefit of the community.	The capacity of the Gul Bano to access justice providers is enhanced through project activities.	FGDs	

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	childhood marriage.	lawyer. On the lawyer's advice, she filed a case in the family court in Charsadda. The case is under trial, and Gul Bano is hopeful that she will soon get <i>Khula</i> from her husband.							
31	In September 2021, Shazia (not real name), a BI female member from Nowshera, reported the harassment case at the local police station and registered the FIR against her neighbor.	Shazia is a women BI member from UC Pirpai, district Nowshera. She faced harassment from her neighbor for a long time. She could not report the case at the Police Station because she had no knowledge or experience in assessing the justice providers. The local customs that discourage women from taking such steps were another barrier. She bore that humiliation quietly and did not discuss it with her family. After becoming a BI member, she got the chance to enhance her legal knowledge, including lodging an FIR. She thought that enough was enough. She went to the police station and registered an FIR against the neighbor. The police called the man and warned him to refrain from such practices; otherwise, be ready to bear the consequences. The man apologized for her behavior and committed to mending his ways. The act of courage saved Shazia from further tension and harassment.	FIR was registered against the man.	In April 2021, Citizens Ba-Ikhtiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshera organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	The project created awareness among communities about the legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances. The justice providers are responsive to the needs of the community.	The LASOONA team arranged the ToT and Legal Clinics, where BI members, including Shazia, enhanced their knowledge.	Capacity building of BI members to access justice providers.	KII QPR	

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32	In September 2021, Samira (not real name), a female BI member from Nowshera, registered a case for dissolution of marriage in the family court on domestic violence charges and got her marriage dissolved.	Samira, a women BI member from union council Sherpao, was a victim of domestic violence. The perpetrator of the violence was her husband. After participating in the project activities, she learned that the Muslim family law had given the woman the right to dissolve the marriage if she is not satisfied with her marital life. Samira said that before attending the project activities, she thought only men had the right to dissolve the marriage. Samira filed the case for <i>Khula</i> in the family court, and her marriage was dissolved.	The case for Khulla was filed in the family court and the marriage was dissolved.	In April 2021, Citizens Bakhthiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshera organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	The project created awareness among communities about the legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances. The justice providers are responsive to the needs of the community.	The LASOONA team arranged the ToT and Legal Clinics, where BI members, including Samira, enhanced their knowledge.	Capacity building of BI members to access justice providers.	QPR KII	

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		(Please provide more details on the change that happened, who changed, when and where)	Evidence of Change (that this change has occurred)	Relation with an Earlier Outcome			Strengthening the third party's influencing capacities	MOVs (Evidence of LASOONA Contribution)	External factors that contributed to outcome
33	In September 2021, Shamim (not real name), a widow from Charsadda, registered a case in family court for getting a share of her deceased husband's property.	Both religious and civil laws give property and inheritance rights to women. In KP these rights are denied to women under the strong influence of centuries-old customs. To facilitate the women, the KP government legislated the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa enforcement of the women's property rights act, 2019. Shamim, a widow, is a resident of Shiqdar, district Charsadda. Her husband died many years ago. She lived in her husband's family house, jointly owned by her deceased husband and his brothers. After the death of her husband, she asked her brothers-in-law for a share in the property so that she had money and could buy a separate house for herself. The brothers would always deny her rights. Meanwhile, she got a chance to participate in an awareness-raising session at her UC. Women's property rights were discussed in that session. Shamim shared her issue with the BI members and LASOONA team and asked for guidance. The team advised her to attend the legal clinic scheduled in her vicinity in a few days. Shamim attended the legal clinic and discussed her case with the lawyer. The lawyer advised her to file the case in court.	The case is registered in the court.	In June 2021, lawyers consented to participate in the legal clinics to give free legal advice to the community.	The project created awareness among communities about the legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances. The justice providers are responsive to the needs of the community.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness-raising sessions and legal clinics.	Capacity building of the community to access justice providers	KII	

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34	In September 2021, a youth from Charsadda successfully faced the charges levelled by police of fake Facebook ID and then registered the case in the cybercrime section of the FIA.	Faisal (not real name) is a young man from Charsadda. He attended the awareness sessions organized by BI members in his UC and has a sufficient knowledge of accessing police and other justice providers. Police levelled a charge against Faisal that he was displaying arms on his Facebook page which was against the law. Faisal contested that it was not her Facebook id and someone else has created his fake id to malign him. simultaneously, Faisal registered a complaint at the cybercrime wing of the FIA. The FIA, after investigation, confirmed that Faisal was innocent in the case. The FIA was also able to reach to the offender.	The complaint was registered at FIA and the culprit was arrested.	In April 2021, Citizens Bilkhtiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshera organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	The outcome is relevant to all the three project outcomes. Citizens are legally empowered and their outreach to the justice providers is strengthened. Citizens are exercising their rights and have meaningful access to justice. Justice providers/institutions are responsive to safeguard citizen's legal rights.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness-raising sessions and legal clinics.	Capacity of the citizen built to safeguard his legal rights.	KII	None
35	In September 2021, a man in Charsadda filed a case on behalf of her wife to get the inheritance rights of the property left by her deceased father.	Shamsher attended awareness sessions in August/September 2021, where he learned about the property rights of the women. He told that his father-in-law died few years ago and the property left by him was in the control of his brother in laws. Shamsher wife would always insist him to talk to her brothers for her share in property. Shamsher told that he talked to his brother-in-law number of time but could not convince them. Meanwhile, he attended the awareness session where he learnt about the KP Enforcement of the Property Rights of the Women Act, 2019. He also attended a legal clinic where he further discussed the case with a lawyer. Feeling confident, he discussed it with wife and sent complaint to Ombudsperson. The	The case was registered at the ombudsperson office and in the civil court.	In June 2021, lawyers consented to participate in the legal clinics to give free legal advice to the community.	Citizens are empowered to access formal and semi formal justice institutions.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness-raising sessions and legal clinics.	Capacity of the citizen built to access legal institutions.	KII QPR	

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		couple also registered a case in the civil court.							
36	In September 2021, Ahmad from Nowshera approached the DSP office for registration of an FIR that he was denied at the local police station.	As a principle, police cannot refuse the registration of an FIR. In reality, police always try not to register the FIR, sometimes to show that crimes are under control in the area, and sometimes when the accused is an influential person. Ahmad, 50, is a small farmer from Union Council Mohib Banda, District Nowshera. He and his family were under constant threat and harassment from a close relative. He tolerated all this for some time but finally decided to take the help of the police. He went to the local police station, but the police refused to register the FIR. Ahmad had already participated in an awareness session in his UC organized by the BI group. During the session, he learned that if the police refused to register an FIR, the complainant could approach the DPO office to register the FIR. He also knew that a session court could be approached for	FIR is registered.	In April 2021, Citizens Bakhthiar groups in Districts Charsadda and Nowshera organised their first community meeting to advocate for women rights.	-Project is creating awareness among the community about legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances. '-Justice providers are accessible and responsive to the needs of the community.	The LASOONA team built BI groups' capacity and supported the community's awareness-raising sessions.	The capacity of the community, Ahmad in this case, was built	QPR KII	

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		registration of an FIR under Section 22A of the PPC. Ahmad went to the DPO office to discuss the issue with DSP in detail. DSP was satisfied that Ahmad's concerns were genuine. He ordered the local police station to register the FIR immediately.							
37	In September 2021, the DSP Nowshera, pointed out by a participant in the awareness session, took action against a narcotics den and arrested the culprits and the drugs.	Nowshera is a small and relatively less developed district in KP. The economic development is slow, and there are very few job openings for youth in the area. Due to this lack of opportunities, most youths are idle, jobless, and easy prey to destructive activities. One significant threat to children and youth in Nowshera and adjoining areas is drug addiction. Drugs are readily available in the city, and more youths are turning to drug addiction. During an awareness session, where the DSP was also participating, a participant raised the issue that drug dealers are selling drugs to youth with impunity. The DSP said that Narcotics Eradication Team (NET) was already formed in the district	Action against the culprits has been taken.	In June 2021, the District Police Officers of Charsadda and Nowshera nominated their Deputy Superintendent of Police for coordination with LASOONA and BI members.	Justice Providers are inclusive and responsive the citizens.	The LASOONA team organized the awareness sessions.	The capacity of the community is built to access the justice providers .	QPR KII	

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		on the instruction of IGP, KP. The DSP also committed that he would discuss the issue with DPO and take strict actions against the culprits. The DSP was true to his words. After a few days, the area's SHO raided the drug sellers' business points, arrested the culprits, and confiscated the drugs.							
38	In September 2021, the DSP Nowshera made a statement that the Nowshera police was always available to resolve the issue of citizens, and citizens could openly discuss their cases with the police.	After signing the LOU with the LASOONA, the officials of the district police, Nowshera, participated in awareness-raising sessions. During one such session, the DSP participated and talked about the services available at the police stations like PAL (Police Access Lines) and PAS (Police Assistance Services). He also explained the difference between FIR and <i>Rooznamcha</i> . During the session, the DSP made a categorical statement that the police is always available to the citizens, and citizens could trust the police and discuss their issue confidently.	The statement was made.	In June 2021, the DPOs of Charsadda and Nowshera signed a Letter of Understanding with LASOONA for cooperating with BI and LASOONA and participating in awareness sessions.	Police are more responsive and accessible to the citizens.	The constant follow-up from the LASOONA team made the MOU possible and paved the way for district police officials to join the awareness session.	The capacity of BI groups and the community is built to access the justice providers.	QPR KII	

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39	In September 2021, DSP Nowshera took action against a local influential on the complaint of an participant of the awareness session whose daughters was harassed by that influential.	Rashid (not real name), a UC Shaidu, Nowshera resident, discussed his issue with the DSP on the sidelines of an awareness-raising session. Rashid told the DSP that an influential local person was harassing his daughter for a long. Rashid said that he went to the local police station, where nobody was ready to listen to him. The DSP took immediate action, the complaint was registered, and the case was referred to DRC. The accused confessed his crime in DRC and committed not to repeat it. DRC fined him PKR 500,000; 50% of the fine was collected as a first instalment.	The case was referred to DRC. The DRC disposed off the case and fined PKR 500,000	In September 2021, the DSP Nowshera made a statement that the Nowshera police was always available to resolve the issue of citizens, and citizens could openly discuss their cases with the police.	Police are more responsive and accessible to the citizens.	The awareness session was arranged by the LASOONA team which provided an opportunity to Rashid to discuss the issue.	The capacity of the citizen was enhanced to access justice providers .	KII	
40	In 2021, 27 cases of domestic violence were registered in Nowshera as against no case registered in the previous year.	The project activity successfully raised awareness about domestic violence in the community. Women are now registering the cases at local police stations. According to the Nowshera police record, 27 cases of domestic violence were registered in different police stations in Nowshera in 2021. No domestic violence case was registered in Nowshera in 2020. It is not clear that all these cases were reported due to the awareness-raising sessions of BI groups, but at least some of the cases can be attributed to the work of the BI groups. [check evidence]	Registration of domestic violence cases at the Police stations	In March 2021, DPO Nowshera agreed to establish women desk in police stations in Nowshera to facilitate the women.	project created awareness among communities about the legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness-raising activities. LASOONA team told that all these cases were filed by the citizens who have attended the legal clinic.	The capacity of the community was built to access justice providers .	The list of the cases	

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41	In 2021, 127 cases of domestic violence were registered in Charsadda as against 3 cases in the previous year.	The project activity successfully raised awareness about domestic violence in the community. Women are now registering the cases at local police stations. According to the Nowshera police record, 127 domestic violence cases were registered in different police stations in Charsadda in 2021. Only three domestic violence cases were registered in Charsadda in 2020. It is not clear that all these cases were reported due to the awareness-raising sessions of BI groups, but at least some of the cases can be attributed to the work of the BI groups.	The case for domestic violence is registered.	In March 2021, the Police Department, Charsadda shared the information of the police stations with functional women desk.	project created awareness among communities about the legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances.	The LASOONA team arranged the awareness-raising activities.	The capacity of the community was built to access justice providers.	The list of cases	
42	In 2021, the KP Ombudsman received 270 cases of property rights.	ARC project raised awareness in the citizen through awareness-raising sessions, IEC material, and media campaigns. In 2020, the ombudsman for protection of women against harassment at workplace (same ombudsman deals with the cases of women property rights) received 152 cases in which 97 were about property rights and 55 were of harassment. In 2021, 301 cases were received of which 270 were of property and 24 were of harassment. Property cases were increased by 173 and harassment cases have been decreased by 24. The data is from the whole province.	Data of the cases.	None	project created awareness among communities about the legal justice mechanisms available for addressing their grievances. It is not clear what exactly is the contribution of the ARC project in this awareness-raising. The other organizations, including government agencies, also contributed in raising awareness.	Awareness-raising activities of the LASOONA team are partially responsible for making the justice providers accessible. The data provided in this outcome is for the whole of the province. LASOONA contribution to the	The capacity of the community was built to access justice providers.	The list of the cases	

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						outcome is partial.			
43	In Dec 2021, Ms Ayesha Bano, MPA during an Advocacy Forum meeting in Peshawar, committed to extend her support for the amendment in the KP Enforcement of Property Rights Act, 2019.	The LASOONA team has selected the KP Enforcement of Women's Properties Rights for advocacy and awareness-raising since the project's inception in Oct 2020. The advocacy campaign on the law has two aspects: 1) Raising awareness among the women to use the law to safeguard their property rights. The awareness-raising activities were focused in the project districts; Nowshera and Charsadda. The campaign's second aspect was removing an apparent anomaly in Section 4 and Section 7 of the law. These advocacy activities were centred in the provincial headquarter, Peshawar. Ms. Ayesha Bano participated in a Provincial Advocacy Forum held in Peshawar in Dec 2021. She committed to back an amendment presented in the KP assembly to strengthen the law further. The PH.C. during a hearing on petition ruled that there was no	Ms. Aysha Bano, MPA made the statement to support the advocacy campaign.	In June 2021, the Provincial Advocacy Forum started an advocacy campaign on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2019, to remove the anomaly between Section 4 and Section 7.	The advocacy campaign is an attempt to make justice providers more accessible for the citizens.	The LASOONA team selected the law for the advocacy campaign.	None	KII QPR/Event report	

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		anomaly between Section 4 and Section 7 of the law.							
44	In Dec 2021, Ms Rakhsanda Naz, Ombuds person for the protection of women against harassment at workplace committed to extend her support for the amendment in the KP Enforcement of Property Rights Act, 2019.	In Dec 2021, Ms. Rakhsanda Naz, Ombudsperson for the protection of women against harassment at the workplace during an Advocacy Forum meeting in Peshawar, highlighted the contradiction between Section 4 and Section 7 of the Act and committed to extending her support for the amendment in the KP Enforcement of Property Rights Act, 2019.	Ms. Aysha Bano, MPA made the statement to support the advocacy campaign.	In June 2021, the Provincial Advocacy Forum started an advocacy campaign on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2019, to remove the anomaly between Section 4 and Section 7.	The advocacy campaign attempts to make justice providers more accessible to the citizens.	The advocacy campaign is an attempt to make justice providers more accessible for the citizens.	None	KII QPR/Event report	

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45	In March 2022, Mr Wilson Wazir, MPA committed to table a resolution in the Provincial Assembly for further strengthening of Dispute Resolution Councils.	<p>On March 10, 2022, LASOONA arranged a PAF at Peshawar to discuss the recommendations of the recently held Rule of Law Conference in Peshawar. Mr. Wilson Wazir, the MPA from the KP Assembly, also participated in the forum meeting.</p> <p>The participants discussed the future lobbying activities to strengthen the DRCs. It was discussed that a resolution would be submitted to the provincial assembly to support the DRCs. The resolution will demand mainly six actions,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rule of business for DRC 2. Budget allocation for DRCs 3. Membership selection criteria 4. Induction of female and minority members in DRCs 5. Introduction of monitoring mechanism 6. Extension of DRCs to Merged Areas <p>Mr. Wilson Wazir took responsibility for submitting the resolution to the assembly.</p>	Mr. Wilson Wazir, MPA made the statement to strengthen the DRC.	None	The strengthened DRC will encourage women to use the platform more confidently to redress their grievances. It would also benefit men, particularly marginalized groups, to solve their disputes amicably without indulging in the long and expensive process of courts.	The LASOONA team approached the MPA and briefed him about the importance of strengthened DRC in making the justice providers accessible to marginalized groups.	None	Copy of the resolution submitted in the Assembly secretariat	