

Annual Report 2016



Centre For Legal Aid
Assistance and Settlement

CENTRE FOR LEGAL AID ASSISTANCE AND SETTLEMENT

Annual Report 2016



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CENTRE FOR LEGAL AID ASSISTANCE & SETTLEMENT (CLAAS)

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Centre for Legal Aid, Assistance & Settlement (CLAAS) - Pakistan

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A word from National Director



The human rights situation of Pakistan in 2016 was no different than the previous years. The vulnerable and weak continued to be exploited. Minorities witnessed much of the same violence and persecution that they have been subjected to in this country for far too long. The year started with the burning of Holy Bible and other Christian books in Victory Church, district Kasur by unknown people. This was followed by another incident where church furniture was set on fire again by unknown assailant. The bomb blast in Gulshan Iqbal Park on Easter Sunday was the worst as majority affected in this blast were women and children. Many of the survivors face lifelong physical and mental disabilities. In another incident a young Christian Liaquat Masih died in police custody after he was brutally tortured, no action was taken against the responsible police officers. In April 2016 Nazir Masih another Christian was slaughtered by his Muslim landlord over an argument. A case was registered but no one has been charged for this cold blooded murder. In May 2016 religious tension arose between Christian and Muslim community living in Mandi Bahauddin after a young Christian Imran Masih was accused of watching a controversial sermon of Reverend Sammi Samson. In June 2016 radical Muslim extremist shot gun fire at the main entrance of Saint Joseph Catholic church in Dhoopsari Lahore. Blasphemy law continues to be exploited for personal ambitions. Seven new Blasphemy cases were registered in 2016.

Forced marriages of minor Christian girls after rape and forced conversion to Islam continue to be a major concern Christian labors and especially domestic workers suffered discrimination at their work places. Lower courts and High courts continue to have biased attitude in cases where affected were from minority community; especially in forced conversion cases. This biased attitude of courts and police was the reason many cases go unreported. The government failed to address the root causes of this discrimination that feed militancy and terrorism in the country.

Yet in such an atmosphere of distress and turmoil there were few positive aspects which affirm our faith in continuous struggle towards the establishment of a society based on equity and justice. In few alleged Blasphemy cases police officers as well as the local Muslim community played a very positive role in defusing the matter and assuring protection and justice to the alleged victims and the non- Muslim community living in those areas.

I would also like to acknowledge the efforts and hard work of all the individuals especially CLAAS staff for compiling this report for the year 2016. I am thankful to God Almighty for such a brilliant and devoted team, especially the administration, lawyers, Apna-Ghar staff and other supporting staff. Also without the support and encouragement of our national and international partner organizations we would not have been able to fight this war against discrimination and religious persecution.

Thank You

**M.A Joseph Francis MBE
National Director CLAAS**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LEGAL AID:



cases outside Punjab.

Centre for Legal Aid, Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS) was established with the vision of providing free legal aid to religious minorities especially Christians who were charged under Blasphemy. We also provide legal assistance in cases of abduction, illegal detention, sexual assault, forced marriages, domestic violence and forced conversion. CLAAS has a panel of four Christian lawyers on its payroll, who pursue cases in lower courts and High courts in Lahore and surrounding cities. Local lawyers are hired for

FACT FINDINGS:



CLAAS is known for its reliable and impartial reporting of incidents of human rights violations. Besides accuracy and comprehensiveness on time approach is a critical factor in validity of any fact finding mission. To acquire actual facts we conduct our own fact findings of incidents of human rights violations; after which a report of the incident is published. This helps us in assessing the situation and the need of the affected individual or family. In some cases legal assistances is not required in such cases we still maintain documentation of these incidents and use these reports as case studies. Through these publications and reports we highlight persecution of religious minorities in Pakistan. These reports and publications are shared with like-minded local and international human rights organizations, individuals, diplomatic missions and church organizations. This helps us in bringing these important issues and cases to the notice of national and international community and to motivate and mobilize public opinion on the situation of human rights violations in Pakistan.

REHABILITATION CENTRE (APNA GHAR):

In cases of sexual abuse, forced conversion, forced marriage, abduction and domestic violence female survivors not only bear physical and emotional pain but are victimized again by the shame and stigma forced on them in a culture that places blame on the victim and ignores those who brutally attacked them. In many cases these survivors are rejected and cast out by their own parents, husbands and communities. In some cases these women survivors face threat to their lives from the perpetrators; who through local police and community leaders pressurize these survivors to drop legal and criminal charges against them. These survivors are given safe boarding and lodging in CLAAS shelter home called “Apna Ghar”. CLAAS ensure that women and children staying in “Apna Ghar” are provided treatment not only for their physical wounds but also for their emotional healing. Awareness



raising sessions and workshops are arranged to facilitate these survivors about their legal rights. These workshops are conducted with the help of qualified human rights activists and lawyers. Women staying in “**Apna Ghar**” are also provided hands-on skilled based trainings to empower them to become financially independent. CLAAS also encourage them to get formal education by providing them a female teacher who comes to shelter to give them tuition. Any survivor who wish to continue their studies in school

or college, observing all security measures CLAAS make arrangement for their admission in regular schools and colleges.

SAFE HOUSE:

Religious intolerance in Pakistan makes it extremely dangerous for individuals who find spiritual fulfillment in Christianity and wants to practice their Christian faith. Furthermore, free will marriages and Inter faith marriages are not acceptable in Pakistan. Women who dare to marry without the consent of the family and especially outside her religion are viewed as someone who has brought shame and disgrace to the family. The homicide of the victim is viewed as a way to restore the reputation and honour of the family. The perpetrators of honor killings are often legally pardoned due to loophole in the present law. Since its operation in 1992 CLAAS was approached by individuals, couples and families who converted to Christianity and Muslim woman married to a Christian male were now facing serious threats from their respective families and local radical groups. At that time CLAAS was unable to provide them shelter but extended legal help in criminal cases filed against them. In 2004 Barnabas Funds UK enabled CLAAS to purchase a piece of land to build a Safe House for new converts. It has proved to be a safe haven for couples and families who face life threats.

FEEDING PROJECT:



CLAAS always felt the need to do more in cases of Blasphemy where the male member of the family was accused and put behind bars. In almost every case the person accused was the sole bread earner of the family. CLAAS was also approached by many widows who were unable to feed their children due to lack of resources. Also there were victims family members who were unable to find work due to **Barnabas Funds – UK** was the answer to CLAAS prayers to help these Christian families in time of need. Barnabas supported CLAAS to start a Feeding Project to give monthly grocery to needy families. Right now through this project forty (40) Christian families are given grocery on monthly basis.

JAIL VISITS:



In the past CLAAS was engaged in quarterly jail visits covering Punjab. Through these visits we were able to collect data on number of female, children and male non-Muslims confined in different jails and the nature of their cases. We were able to identify their needs including legal aid. Since 1999 the government has restricted the access of nongovernmental organizations to prisons. We have written to Interior Ministry as well as Home Ministry to allow us to at

least with the Christian inmates our request has been denied due to security reasons. CLAAS will continue to work to get permission to visit prisons on monthly basis in our quest to provide legal aid to those who do not have means to hire a lawyer. CLAAS intends to start a **Prison Ministry** through this Ministry we will arrange a pastor to visit the inmates and besides giving them spiritual counseling he will hold Sunday, Christmas and Easter Mass for the inmates. Due to heightened security provincial and federal authorities denied any access to any detainees under blasphemy and Youhanabad case. Mr. Francis and CLAAS lawyer Mr. Tahir Bashir were given special permission to meet with Zafar Bhatti in Adiala Jail, Rawalpindi, and Sawan Masih in Central Jail Faisalabad.

ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING:



A very important activity of CLAAS is advocacy on important issues of concern. We arrange sittings and gatherings of young Christian girls and boys to sensitize them on major concerns faced by religious minorities including forced conversion, gender based violence, sexual harassment and any other discrimination based on their faith. They are given awareness on their legal rights and what action they need to take to confront these challenges.

CLAAS arrange social integration programs to talk about the work of CLAAS and how our community can participate in our work to strengthen our struggle against injustice and discrimination. To highlight our concerns we arrange press conferences, public meetings, seminars and workshop to engage in dialogues with the stake holders.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

Women empowerment is not possible without giving social, economic, political and personal rights to every female living in this country. There are various laws that are discriminatory to women and restrict them from participating in decision making. CLAAS is very vocal on women rights and has long struggled along with other prominent women rights organizations for the promotion of equal rights to education for girls, change of Pakistan family laws to protect women, equal pay scale for women and right to own property. CLAAS aim to end

gender based violence and discrimination in our society. Through its platform CLAAS encourage young girls to actively participate in all activities carried out in their own communities, churches, villages and even families to assert their presences. Empowering our young women can play a significant role in the economic development of our community



and nation and that is only possible with women employment. To empower our young women CLAAS has organized programs, workshops, skilled based trainings in jewelry making, sewing and stitching, cosmetology and other activities to enable them to generate income to support themselves and their families. We also encourage our girls to gain education and in some cases CLAAS financially support girls who want to study but due to lack of financial

means and family problems are unable to continue their education.

Disaster Relief:



From the beginning of its operation CLAAS has been very active in providing immediate relief to survivors of mob attacks: on Churches, Christian residential areas, villages and now suicide bomb blasts in public places and parks. After initial visit to the place of occurrence CLAAS identify the areas where assistance is needed. It has been observed that the individuals injured in bomb blast require immediate and long term medical care. Most of these survivors live with lifelong physical and mental disabilities. Through its friends and partners CLAAS has been able to provide one time financial help to cover medical expenditures.

DETAIL OF LEGAL CASES OF 2016 TAKEN UP BY CLAAS

Sr. No.	Nature of cases	Number of cases
1.	Abduction Forced Conversion and Forced Marriage (bails contested, habeas and statements recorded)	05
2.	Free will Marriage	01
3.	Rape Cases Pre-arrest, Post-arrest bails contested and Trail	01
4.	Habeas Corpus petition (Recovery of Children)	03
5.	Family Matter/ Domestic Violence including Dissolution of marriage 18 Recovery of maintenance allowance 8 Recovery of dowry articles 10 Habeas corpus petition 3 Miscellaneous cases 08	25
6.	Murder Cases (Bails Petition and Trial etc)	05
7.	Criminal Cases	07
8.	Civil Matters & Property Matter (Suit for declaration and recovery of wages)	05
	Total cases registered in 2016	52

Cases of Abduction, Forced Conversion and Forced Marriage**1-Hanook Masih Vs Station House Officer (Sara Hanook a victim of Forced Conversion and forced Marriage)**

Hanook Masih s/o Allah Ditta, a resident of Islamabad approached CLAAS Office on March 02, 2016 to seek legal help for his minor daughter Sara 14 who had been abducted on January 14, 2016 and later she was forcibly converted into Islam on January 17, 2016. Her conversion certificate reveals her age of 18. He shared that Sara is a student of class 9th grade and studies in an academy. On the day of incident January 14, 2016 at about 9:00 she went to her academy and did not come back at home. Upon inquiring about her it was disclosed that Shiraz who was familiar with Sara's family, abducted her on the way to academy. On the same day Hanook registered a case FIR No. 16/2016 offence under section 365-B of the Pakistan Penal Code at Aabpara Police Station, Islamabad regarding the abduction of Sara. Sheraz sent certificate of marriage, conversion and a harassment petition moved by Sara against her parents therefore police was reluctant to take further steps in the matter. After that Hanook Masih tried for two months to bring his daughter back from Sheraz through local counsel but failed in several attempts. Hanook further shared that

Sheraz Shahid 22 is a resident of Sultan Colony, Sargodha. His father Frank Sheraz has disowned him and published news in 'Aafak' newspaper on December 24, 2014. Sheraz was already married to Aliya 14 d/o Ayub Michael on January 03, 2015 after converted her into



Islam and Aliya's father registered a case FIR No. 3/15 under offence 365/B PPC against Sheraz. Aliya was also a student of class 9th later on he divorced her. Just after a year he again embraced Islam second time and married Sara Hanook on January 17, 2016. Hanook has birth certificates of Sara issued by Federal Government Services Hospital, Islamabad, National Data Registration Authority and British Academy School Leaving Certificate. That confirmed date of birth of Sara is October 20, 2001. However, this shows that she is a minor less than 16 years hence she cannot marry according to Punjab Marriage Restrained Act 2015. Mr. Tahir Naveed a politician (Ex-MPA of Christian Minority), is a close relative of Sheraz who called Hanook at Sargodha several times and pledge to return back his daughter. Each time Mr. Hanook reached Sargodha, Mr. Tahir asked to wait for two days. Likewise, he wasted a whole month, and meanwhile,

converted Sara and Sheraz to Islam, he not only converted but contracted their marriage through his relative lawyer Adnan Shamim Bhatti at Lahore. He was influenced therefore police did not take any action against Sheraz. Both Sheraz and Tahir Naveed had been threatening Mr. Hanook not to peruse any legal proceedings against Sheraz and his family.

Legal assistance of CLAAS

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Malik Asif Tauffique, Advocate High Court at Rawalpindi for legal proceedings. On March 04, 2016 CLAAS' lawyer filed a writ petition on behalf of Hanook in the court of Sessions Judge Islamabad to issue direction to the concerned police for the recovery of Sara in which the concerned Judge issued the ordered. Through police raided on May 19, 2016 she was recovered and sent to Dar Ul- Aman by the order of court. Later on she appeared before the Sessions Judge and stated that she wants to go with her parents. After that court sent her with parents while Shiraz is confined in jail. Through CLAAS efforts she was safely return to her home and her family was very thankful to the CLAAS for its efforts.

2-Maira Bibi Vs The State

Maira Mukhtar 17 was abducted by Muslim boy Dilawar s/o Raffique Muhammad on June 22, 2016 from Shadab Colony Lahore. Maira passed her matriculation in the year of 2015. After that she stopped her studies and she started serving to household tasks in the absence of her mother. Asha mother of Maira approached CLAAS office along with her husband Mukhtar and informed about her missing daughter. Asha shared that she works as housemaid at Lahore Grammar School while her husband works as painter. She has six children. Asha also shared that in January 2016 her daughter Maira told her that Dilawar a Muslim who lives behind their home forced Maira for marriage. On her refusal often he tried to harass her by standing on her way. Asha went to Dilawar's home and informed to his mother Najma about Dilawar's plan. But Dilawar did not mend his ways and on March 27, 2016 about 11:00 pm he forcibly entered in Maira's house and asked about Maira. On March 28, 2016 Asha along with her sister again went Dilawar's home and complained to her mother but she ignored them. After some days Najma along with some relatives came to Asha's home and purposed Maira to marry her son Dilawar. Asha told them about religious difference but they continuously forced her but Asha refused them. On June 21, 2016 Maria went to purchase household items from nearby shop where she was abducted by Dilawar. Asha was informed by her younger daughter that Maira was not present at home. Immediately Asha and her husband

came back to home and started searching but Maira was not found anywhere. After that Asha went to Dilawar's home to find her daughter but Maira and Dilawar were not present there. Asha called at 15 (emergency public help line) and police came to Dilawar's home and took his mother to Race Course police station for investigation but she did not told about them. Mukhtar Masih submitted missing application of Maira in Race Course police station and police registered a case FIR no.388/2016 and offence under section 496-A (kidnapping) Pakistan Penal Code against Dilawar. Dilawar was arrested by the police on June 22, 2016. Her parents approached CLAAS office for a legal aid and assistance on June 24, 2016. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate High Court for court proceedings.

Up-date of the case:

On June 25, 2016 CLAAS lawyer moved his power of attorney in the court of Yalmanid Ghanni Judicial Magistrate Lahore on behalf of Mukhtar Masih. Maira was in under pressure so she stated that "I am an adult sui-juris and sane lady. I understand my welfare and upcoming future. No one has abducted me. I deserted the house of my parents with my own will and consent, with empty handed. I was Christian and embraced Islam and contracted marriage with Muhammad Dilawar on June 22, 2016. Now, I want to go to Muhammad Dilawar's home. My father should take back the application of my missing which was registered against Dilawar." So case was closed after the statement of Maira.

3-Ali Raza Vs The State (Report of Monica'case)



A minor Christian girl Monica (12-year and 8-month) was kidnapped on August 11, 2016 by a Muslim Ali Raza (23) who is already married and has two children. He was security guard of St. Thomas High School Kot Lakhpat Lahore where Monica's father Alfred was also working as security guard. Alfred Gharib Dass 52 father of Monica shared the incident that on August 11, 2016 at 11:00 a.m. he went to drop his elder daughter Zarnika 15 to her workplace, and when he returned home found Monica missing. His wife Shazia works as a housemaid and was not at home at that time. He was shocked and started searching for his daughter Monica. An eyewitness rickshaw driver Riaz Barnabas saw Monica and shared that she was accompanied by Ali Raza and thought that she is being taken to a store for some shopping

thus ignored. Later when Alfred inquired from people around then Riaz informed that he has seen Monica with Ali Raza. Later on a case FIR No.844/16, offence under section 496-A PPC was registered at Liaquat Abad Police Station. Monica remained missing until August 15, 2016 when Alfred went back to police station and the Investigation Officer handed over a marriage certificate of Monica that was submitted in police station by Ali Raza.

Family visited by CLAAS and status of legal proceedings

On August 16, 2016, CLAAS team visited Alfred's house and he requested for legal assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Tahir Bashir, Advocate High Court for court proceedings. CLAAS immediately approached to the concerned Investigation officer to know the status of the case. Later on August 26, 2016 CLAAS through its legal advisor contested pre-arrest bail of Ali Raza in the court of Sessions Judge Lahore. During the court hearings Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate, agitated before the court that abductee is a minor girl who cannot marry at the age of 12 years and 8 months under the Child Marriage Restrained Act 2015. Furthermore Monica's birth certificate presented in the court as documentary evidence by CLAAS Lawyer in which her age was under 13 whereas Ali submitted a marriage certificate wrongly mentioned Monica's age 18. During bail proceedings the learned Judge also ordered Ali Raza to join the investigation and ordered

to produce the girl in the court on next date of hearing for the statement. But the accused did not produce Monica before the investigation officer to record her statement. The honorable court after hearing the arguments of both parties dismissed the bail petition of accused Ali Raza on October 03, 2016. After that Ali Raza moved his pre-arrest bail in Lahore High Court Lahore which was fixed for October 24, 2016. On October 08, 2016 Alfred and his wife



Shazia visited CLAAS office and asked to stop proceedings as they did not want to pursue the case in Lahore High Court Lahore. CLAAS team inquired him about any consequence and also assured him for resolves the issues but he insisted for not pursuing the case. After counseling and asking again and again by the CLAAS staff, Alfred shared that his daughter Monica telephonically refused to come back to the family. Further Ali Raza warned him on telephone to stop legal proceedings against Monica. Afterwards Alferd was stressed and

passed away on October 13, 2016 due to heart attack. After his death on October 20, 2016 his wife approached CLAAS office for financial help. She shared that Monica did not come at home on his father's funeral neither she contacted the family. Therefore she requested CLAAS that she does not want to follow up the further proceedings. At present Shazia is living along with her children Zarnika 15, Cornelius 09 and Eliza 06.

4-Imran Waris etc Vs The State (Muskan Case)



A minor Christian girl Muskan 15 d/o Asher Fazal, student of 9th grade was attending Church service on Sunday July 17, 2016 along with her family when Imran Waris 23 a local rickshaw driver who was familiar with the family abducted her and fled away. After that he converted her into Islam and dragged her into forced marriage. Her family shared that about six months ago Muskan was diagnosed to be bipolar (a psychiatric illness) patient. She was under medical treatment and taking regular medications from Punjab Institute of Mental

Sciences Lahore. She was regular for her school and tuition but due to her illness her aggressive attitude leads her to beat her younger siblings. Therefore her family was lenient towards her. Further her family assumed that Muskan may have cellular phone kept hidden provided by Imran Waris, helped him to perused her for abduction. On the day of incident when she was abducted, the eye witnesses ran after the abductors but failed to catch them.



On the same day, her parents lodge an FIR 1008/16 at Naseerabad Police Station against Imran, his brothers Farhan & Irfan and Uncle Sarfraz Ali. Abductor Imran sent marriage certificate, conversion certificate and birth certificate of Muskan to the concerned police station to stop her further police intervention. Though police raided at Imran's house but failed to recover Muskan. The family was in great grieved and wanted their minor

daughter back from the abductors. Muskan's case was highlighted on Media and her family filed a habeas corpus petition in Lahore High Court Lahore for her recovery where she stated that she wants to live with her husband. After her statement, petition disposed of accordingly. On August 25, 2016 CLAAS visited the family and later on her family approached CLAAS office for legal assistance for contesting the bails of accused. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate for court proceedings. On August 29, 2016 bail petitions of four accused was contested on behalf of Asher Fazal. During the course of argument, the CLAAS lawyer agitated the point that all accused has not joined the investigation. Moreover, the concerned police have also failed to recover Muskan and arrested the abductees. The Judge issued directions to SSP Investigation to personally look into the matter and conclude the investigation till the next date of hearing. Later on September 27, 2016 the pre-arrest bails were dismissed as withdrawn as over ruled by Lahore High Court Lahore. CLAAS team was appeared before the honorable court on every date of hearing along with the family of Muskan.

Finding/ observation

- It has been observed that police does not investigate the cases of forced conversions or forced marriages after getting marriage and conversion certificate, even if the alleged is minor. Even the courts support their fellow Muslims in such cases.
- Bias attitude prevails in the courts is common norm towards minorities.
- The fake birth certificate provided by accused Imran reveals date of birth of Muskan July 17, 1998 whereas her parents got married on October 17, 1998.

5-Sidra Javed VS SHO



Sidra 19 d/Javed Masih was abducted by a Muslim married man Muhammad Atif s/o Shaukat Ali, on evening of Monday October 10, 2016 from Badami Bagh Lahore. Sidra's family had been living in a rented house at Badami Bagh Lahore for the last 18 years. Her father is a religious leader with Bethlehem Gospel Church at Green Town Lahore. A Muslim family of Muhammad Atif shifted to lower portion of the same building in 2014, where Sidra was living in. After some

months Sidra felt that Atif had bad intentions for her but she kept on ignoring. Later she received a message from Atif that he liked her and wanted to marry her. On her refusal, Atif threatened her for dire consequences by saying that he would kill her's only bother and other family members too. He used to say that "Christianity was not a proper religion and Christians have no respect in this country, you look like a Muslim girl so you must change your religion." Sidra burst out but never disclosed to her parents. In September 2016 Atif left his wife and daughter Janat at his in-laws to stay .At the evening of October 10, 2016 about 6:00 P.M Sidra came out of her house to buy a grocery items from nearby shop. She suddenly saw Atif who stood by the corner of a shop. He forcibly took Sidra with him on gunpoint at Panjo village Kahina Lahore. He confined her in a room and sexually exploited. Same day he forcibly made her to convert and married her under Islamic law. After Sidra's missing, her family started searching but could not find her. Therefore on October 11, 2016, Sidra's parent's registered an FIR no. 767/16 under section 496-A PPC against Atif. When Atif was informed about it, he forcibly recorded her 164

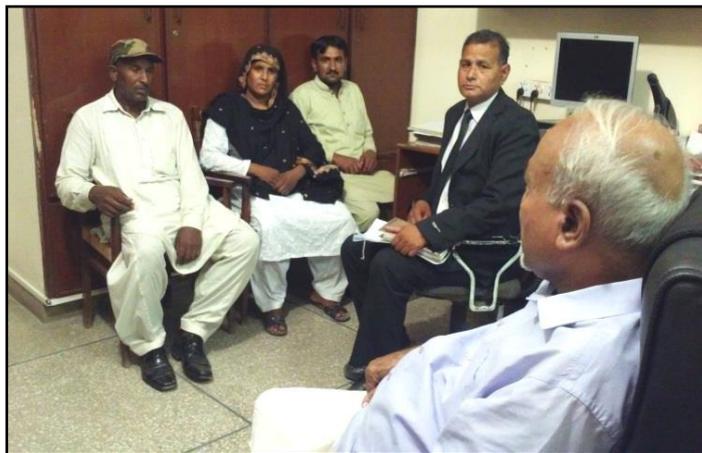


statement against her parents for Judicial Magistrate Badami Bagh Lahore on October 17, 2016. Several times she tried to escape from there but failed. Luckily, on December 15, 2016 she got a chance to contact phonically, her cousin Akaash and succeeded to escape from the custody of Atif. Same day her parent's approached CLAAS office to inform about Sidra's matter and at evening, her parents brought her at CLAAS office. They requested safe accommodation for her. On the request CLAAS accommodated her at

Rehabilitation Centre "Apna Ghar". CLAAS also appointed its legal advisor Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate High Court, to provide her Legal Aid and Assistance. As a result, on December 16, 2016 Mr. Tahir filed Petition u/s 22-A 6 (2), 25 Cr.P.C, before the sessions judge Lahore on behalf of Sidra which was disposed off, on the same day. Sidra was presented before the court along with Ms. Shagufta Nazir and Mr. Saddique John (CLAAS team) and got her statement recorded against Atif for Sidra's confinement. Her parents remained in a distance from the team from the perpetrators throughout the court proceedings due to the chance of harassment.

Free will marriage

1-Parvin Bibi VS SHO & Adil Masih etc



Saira 17 d/o Latif Masih got married to her cousin Adil s/o Abdul Sittar on Sep 7, 2016 with her freewill. Saira requested her parents to solemnize her love but, they refused because Adil was involved in some illegal activities. Saira's father passed away in January 2016 and her mother Parveen Bibi started working as housemaid. After the death of her father her mother found a proposal that was much older than Saira therefore Saira refused that proposal and decided to marry Adil.

On September 6, 2016 she left her home and went to her cousin's house in Sheikhpura, Saira got married with Adil on Sep 7, 2016 with her freewill and got her statement recorded on Sep 8, 2016 against her family. But her mother did not accept her marriage and she wanted to take back therefore on Sep 19, 2016 Saira's mother approached CLAAS office for a free Legal Assistance regarding Saira's matter. CLAAS appointed its Legal Advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu Advocate High Court, for the court proceedings. As a result on Sep 19, 2016 Habeas Corpus petition was filed in the court of Lahore High Court Lahore on behalf of Parveen Bibi for the recovery of her daughter Saira. The concerned Court ordered to Station House Officer Narang District Sheikhpura for her recovery. Saira was presented in the court on Sep 23, 2016 where her statement was recorded that "she has come from the house of her husband and she is living with him, which is her deliberate choice of action without any undue under pressure, and wanted to accompany with Adil " On this order Habeas Petition was disposed off accordingly.

Rape Case

1-Shakeela Ijaz VS SHO



Shakeela 37 mother of four was abducted on March 23, 2016 and subsequently raped by Muslim Shahzad, owner of a brick kiln and two other companions Naseer and Majoo at the remote area of Sharaqpur Tehsil of Shaikhupura District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. Shakeela worked as housemaid at Faizpure inter-change for the last one year to meet the both end of the family while her husband was worked as laborer on Shahzad's brick kiln. She was familiar with

Shahzad and once he offered her to drop at workplace but she refused. Later Shahzad frequently stood on her way and started to harass her and often perused her for marriage but she refused. She never disclosed this to her husband for the sake of his job. On March 23, 2016 Shakeela was waiting for public transportation when she was abducted by the culprits. They took her to an unknown place where they gang raped her for a duration of four hours. After that they left her in a critical condition at the same spot where she was abducted. She was threatened for dire-consequences if she disclosed to anyone. Therefore she kept quiet but her husband noticed her in depression. Though her husband repeatedly asked for any mishap as a reason for her traumatic state and she shared the incident after about two weeks. Her husband Ijaz submitted an application against culprits at police station Factory Area District Sheikhpura. But police did not register the case under the influence of the culprits. Someone referred the couple to CLAAS and on April 6, 2016 they approached CLAAS for legal assistance. CLAAS appointed Mr. Sheikh Sarfraz Ahmed Advocate High Court for court proceedings at Sheikhpura. The lawyer filed a petition in Sessions Court Sheikhpura for the registration of an FIR against the culprits. During the proceedings the police joined hand with culprits and deceived the court in the process of written evidence thereafter the petition was disposed off against Shakeela. After failure of petition the couple relocated elsewhere and started their normal life.

Habeas Corpus Petitions

1-Riaz Masih VS SHO & Muhammad Imran



Riaz Masih 62 s/o Nawab Masih, a resident of Tallat Park, Lahore, approached CLAAS Office on February 23, 2016 for a legal help for the recovery of his son Shehzad Masih 16. He said that his son had been forcibly converted into Islam by Bashir Jutt. Riaz also said that his son has been withheld by Muhammad Imran barber by profession into his family. Imran has sent conversion certificate and a copy of his statement recorded earlier. Riaz said that he was frightened for his son as Bashir has suspicious motives and may tie Shehzad into wedlock under Islamic rites and his family may not be able to see Shehzad again. Riaz briefed that his son Shehzad who worked in a local food factory, was the only Christian worker among many Muslim workers. Riaz said that his Muslim colleagues forced him to embrace Islam. Shehzad went to his job on February 20, 2016 never returned home and rather he received

anonymous phone call, threatening him not to look for his son who has embraced Islam, said Riaz. Riaz was worried for the life of his son Shehzad who had never discussed or disclosed about embracing Islam. CLAAS appointed its Lawyer to opt habeas corpus to recover Shehzad Masih upon the request of Riaz Masih for the recovery of his son. CLAAS Lawyer Mr. Akhtar Sandhu filed a Habeas Corpus Petition on behalf of Riaz Masih on February 25, 2016. Detainee Shehzad Masih was recovered by the Police and subsequently presented in the Court of Mr. Nasir Javed Rana Additional Session Judge, Lahore where detainee stated that he had embraced Islam and wants to remain with his friend Muhammad Imran. He refused to go with his parents. On his statement, the court disposed off the petition.

2-Aneela Munawar VS SHO & Asif Raza



Aneela 32 d/o Anwar Masih is a mother of two children Aneela Rose two-and-half years and Boaz Ashmal 18-month. Aneela is a staff nurse at Service Hospital, Lahore while her husband Asif was a male nurse at Shaukat Khanum Hospital, Lahore. She shared that her in-laws belong to Sahiwal and after marriage she was living with them. The early period of her marriage was pleasant but later disputes started among the family on minor domestic issues. Soon after her marriage Aneela's husband Asif left his job and started to depend on her earning and she compromised with him. The situation became worst for her when after the birth of her first baby girl her sister in-law Saima who is staff nurse and not married wanted to adopt Aneela's daughter forcefully. Aneela refused to give the custody of her

daughter therefore Saima started to create dispute in the family on this issue. The quarrel increased day by day and finally after the birth of second baby Aneela was compelled to move back to her parents at Lahore along with her children. Her husband came at her parent's house and forcefully took back children to Sahiwal and handed them over to Saima. Though Aneela's family tried their level best to resolve the issue by themselves, but Asif's family did not want to return back the children, even Asif did not start working. On April 25, 2016 Aneela approached CLAAS office for legal assistance for the recovery of her minors. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate High Court for court proceedings. On May 5, 2016 habeas corpus petition was filed in Lahore High court Lahore on behalf of distressed Aneela .On May 12, 2016 her children were recovered through police and their custody was handed over to her before the honorable court and case disposed off accordingly. After the recovery of her children she visited CLAAS office to say thanks for legal support.

3- Gulnaz VS SHO & Shaffique



Gulnaz (20) d/o Munir Masih (late) a resident of Nasirabad Lahore. Her father expired in a road accident and widow mother is a housemaid. After the death of Gulnaz's father, her paternal relatives stopped visiting them. On May 2015 uncertainly her uncle fixed her marriage to her cousin Shafique Khurshid a resident of Faisalabad. Shafique has 4 brothers and one sister, who all were married except one brother. After one month of marriage her in-laws started fighting with her on minor domestic issues. Especially her sister-in-law who was living with them was stubborn and often beat her in the presence of

Shafique. He never stopped his sister for her behavior. Despite being pregnant, she was constantly being ill-treated by her sister-in-law. She was restrained to call her family, in case she was found using phone, she was blamed of extramarital relations. As she was pregnant, she ignored all the bad behavior of her in-laws and eventually gave birth to a baby girl. After the birth of she-baby, their attitude did not change. By the end of September 2016 they snatched the baby and forced Gulnaz to leave the house. She requested them to return back the child but all in vain. Gulnaz was compelled to return to her mother where she tried to contact her husband to reconcile but they refused. Gulnaz approached CLAAS Office on October 14, 2016 along with her mother for a legal assistance for the recovery of her child. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Ms. Ayesha Boota Advocate for legal proceeding. As a result of Habeas Corp Petition was filed in Lahore High Court Lahore on October 15, 2016 on behalf of Gulnaz for the recovery of minor daughter Shetal. The child was recovered on October 19, 2016 and her custody was handed over to Gulnaz. Hence Habeas Corp Petition was disposed of.

Family Matters

1. Razia Vs Albert Masih



Razia Jhon aged 37, is a Christian by faith and resident of Mughal Pura New Pull, Lahore got married with Albert Rehmat on June 15, 1997. It was an arrange marriage with the consent of both families. She has three children named as Akash 18, Daud 08 and Muskan 6-1/2 years old. After marriage since three years she lived with her in-laws under a joint family system. Later on, Razia and Albert started living separately. She shared that Albert was a watchman in a private school whereas she was appointed as sanitary in the same school. They both were happy with their married life for early three years of marriage but suddenly Albert changed his attitude towards Razia and started beating her on minor domestic issues. Gradually the minor differences started growing between them when in 2009 Razia left her job from school and started working as housemaid. Since than Albert started character assassination of her wife and often beat her. Razia stop working for one year but it was difficult for her to manage the all households' expenditures. So, again she started working as house maid and the physical violence became their routine. Often he locked her

at home and several times she discussed the matter with her family. But her husband did not mend his ways and she compromised with the situation. Before 08 months in June 2015 she left her husband's home and shifted at her parents' home along with her children. Her husband did not contact with her. Once she sent her elder son to her husband's home to collect some documents but her husband refused them and also demanded divorce from her. On January 11, 2016 she approached CLAAS office with the reference of Shirkat Gah (Organization). CLAAS provided her legal assistance through its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate High Court.

Up-date

On January 14, 2016 suit for dissolution of marriage was filed on behalf of Razia Bibi and decided in her favor on May 26, 2016.

2- Seemi Vs Shamoun



Seemi 28 d/o Hassan Masih is a resident of Lahore. She has six siblings and living with her widow mother because her father passed away in 2010. She had love affair with Shamoun s/o Mukhtar and she got married with him on January 15, 2010 with her freewill. Shamoun works as postman and has four siblings. Seemi was living with her in-laws in a joint family system and God bless the couple with a baby girl Sharoline (2 ½) Seemi shared that after one month of her marriage she discovered that Shamoun was already married and had six children elsewhere. After some time she also realized that her husband has not love and affection towards her. In 2013 while she was

expected with a second child deceivngly her husband took her to hospital for medical check-up and sold her kidney. She lost her second baby in the womb and when she asked him about her kidney, he started to threaten her for dire-consequences. After that she left his home and came back to her parents. Her husband did not contacted her even did not come to see his child. On February 19, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba for court proceedings.

Up-date:

On February 25, 2016 suit for dissolution of marriage and suit for recovery of maintenance allowance was filed on behalf of Seemi. Both cases decided in her favor on November 15, 2016. Whereas an execution petition for the recovery of maintenance allowance is pending in the court.

3- Shakeela Vs SHO & Shahzad



Shakeela 26 d/o Noor Masih is a resident of Gujranwala. She has eight siblings who all are married. Her father is paralyzed while her mother is a housewife. On October 19, 2014 she got married to Shahzad s/o Iqbal Masih with the consents of families. After marriage she started living in a joint family system. Early two months of her marriage were pleasant but after that she realized that her husband is addicted. He did not work properly and refused to pay her daily house hold expenditures. On demand of money he beat her up harshly while she was pregnant. Even after the birth of baby boy Shazeel 7-month, her husband did not realize his responsibilities. Often she requested him to improve his habits for the sake of his son but he refused. In February 2016 he started quarreling with her on minor issue while she was expecting a

second child. She phonically informed to her parents and they took her back to their home. After that through phone calls her husband started threatening her for dire-consequences. The elders of the families tried to reconcile between them but he clearly refused to accept her and snatched her son. On February 25, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance for the recovery of her minor son. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu Advocate High Court for court proceedings.

Up-date:

On behalf of Shakeela a habeas corpus petition was filed On March 2, 2016 in Lahore High Court Lahore for the recovery of minor Shazeel in which court directed to SHO Saddar police station Gujranwala to recover the minor and produce him before the court. On March 7, 2016 the minor was recovered and his custody was handed over to Shakeela. On October 15, 2016 suit for recovery of maintenance allowance was filed on behalf of Shakeela and is under proceedings.

4- Parveen Akhtar Vs John Hameed

Parveen Akther 28 d/o Nazir Masih is a resident of Sahiwal, who got married to John (33) s/o Hameed Masih on January 4, 2016. It was an arranged marriage with consent of both families. John was Clerk at Education Board at Sahiwal while Parveen remained housewife. She started living with her in-laws in joint family. The first day of marriage she came to know that her husband is medically unfit. She got annoyed and avoided him. Therefore John started threatening her for dire-consequences, if she disclosed his medical condition to anyone. After that he changed his attitude towards her and restricted to visit her parents. Her in-laws also did not cooperate with her while they were aware about his conditions. However she ignored his rude attitude for about three weeks and after that she phonicly informed her parents. Her parents took her back to their home. She did not want to live with John; on March 07, 2016, she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance for divorce.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu Advocate for court proceedings. On her behalf a suit for dissolution of marriage and suit for recovery of dowry article was filed in the court of Family Judge Lahore and both cases decided in her favor.

5- Hina Emmanuel Vs John Rufas

Hina d/o Emmanuel Qamar a resident of Usmanabad Christian Colony Chakwal. On May 1, 2009 she got married with the consents of both families to John Rufas s/o Samuel Taj who is a resident of Rawalpindi. After marriage she started living with John Rufas in Rawalpindi. Soon after her marriage she came to know that her husband had established illegal relationship with an ill reputed woman and used to stay out of at night. She was the eye witness of the illegal act of her husband. Thus she requested her husband to refrain from his illegal activities on this he got furious and started beating her. Later she informed her in-laws, but they supported John Rufas. Once he beat her brutally and she was saved from John by the people vicinity. She shared that John lost his interest in her and he neither provided any maintenance nor contacted her for reconciliation. She was badly injured without any reason by her husband and sent back to her parent's home. She had no other choice so she decided to get legal assistance. She approached CLAAS Office on January 15, 2016 for legal assistance for dissolution of marriage.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its lower, Malik Asif Tauffique Awam to file a petition of dissolution of marriage on behalf of Hina Emmanuel Qamar. As result Mr. Malik filed a suit for dissolution of marriage and case was decreed in her favor in July, 2016 by the civil judge Rawalpindi.

6- Sweeta Dewan Vs Bukhtiar Asher

Sweeta Dewan 32 got into Nikkah with Alyas 2000 but they were not living together. Alyas



ran away with another woman and the matter was then taken into local council who decided divorce of Sweeta. However, her parents could not withstand this shock; father died in 2003 subsequently mother in 2005. She remained with her brother Khalid Dewan and Tanveer Dewan. Her both brothers have their own families. She remained single until January 2011. She was on a trip to Murree with Sunday School Children where she met Bishop Asif Jannisar. He proposed her for his son Bakhtiar Asher who left his first wife

Robina Shaheen. Within a month the couple married in February 2011 and remained cordial for two weeks. Her husband Bakhtiar started spending time outside and developed relationships to his ex-wife Robina Shaheen. Upon asking he started beating her and in the month of June 2012 asked her to leave his house. In 2012, Bakhtiar file a suit for dissolution of marriage that lasted three years and ended up in compromised in November 2015, but he did not take her home. She approached CLAAS office on March 21, 2016 for legal assistance for dissolution of marriage as her husband has accepted his first wife Robina Shaheen.

Up-date:

On April 2, 2016 suit for dowry articles was and on April 16, 2016 suit for dissolution of marriage was filed in the court on behalf of Sweeta Dewan, both cases pending for her evidence.

7- Adeeb Jahan Vs Nikson Pervez



Adeeb Jahan 28 d/o Salamat Masih is a resident of Lahore, who got married with Nikson s/o Pervez on December 19, 2010. God blessed the couple with a baby girl Abigail 4. She shared that early two or three months of her marriage were pleasant later she realized that her husband was not willfully married her. With the passage of time he started to avoid her. Even after the birth of daughter he started to spend his time out of house. On inquiring about his attitude he said that she is not attractive and beautiful anymore. In

2013 she came back to her parents' home along with her daughter because Nikson did not provide her money for daily needs. Since then she is residing with them but Nikson and her in-laws did not contacted her. On April 4, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance.

Up-date:

On her behalf suit for dissolution of marriage, suit for recovery of dowry articles and suit for maintenance allowance of Adeeb's daughter was filed by CLAAS legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate High Court. Suit for dissolution of marriage decided in her favor whereas other suits are under proceedings. Her husband filed a suit for dissolution of marriage in another court which was contested by CLAAS on her behalf.

8- Fouzia Vs Shahzad Masih



Fouzia 35 w/o Shahzad is a resident of Lahore, who got married to Shahzad 37 s/o Kala on January 12, 2002 with the consent of both families. Out of this wedlock the couple has three children Parbat 15-year-old, Zain 12-year-old and Anam 10-year-old. The early period of her marriage was cordial but after that she realized that her husband is a drug addicted and also a liquor dealer. With the passage of time her husband changed his behavior towards her and having extra marital affairs. Beside all these issues she compromised with him just for the sake of her children. But he crossed his all limits and started to force her for adultery with other men and on her refusal he stopped paying her daily expenditures and restricted her to meet her parents. His quarreled and harsh attitude increased day by day towards her and he made his routine to beat Fouzia and children in routine after taking drink. In March 2016 after giving her a harsh beating, he forced her to leave his house without children. Since then she was living with her widow mother, who is old and not able to fulfill her needs. On April 12, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu Advocate for court proceedings.

Up-date:

On behalf of Fouzia suit for dissolution of marriage and suit for recovery of dowry articles were filed in the court of Family Judge Lahore. Her husband started threatening her for dire consequences while cases were under proceedings. Therefore she requested CLAAS for save accommodation. CLAAS provided her shelter at Rehabilitation Centre "Apna Ghar". Her mother Praveen 55 was also accommodated with her. During her stay at Apna Ghar she got skill training of beautician. Fouzia was diagnosed to have stones in gallbladder and doctor recommended her surgery, hence she left Apna Ghar on July 26, 2016 whereas cases are still under proceedings because her husband is contesting the suits in the court.

9- Sumaira Bibi Vs Sunny Pervez



Sumaira age 30 got married with Sunny Pervaiz on May 12, 2008 and it was an arrange marriage. The couple has three children Shelly 7, Ashbeel 5 and Aiden 3. Sumaira shared that the early period of her marriage was cordial but later the situation got worsened day-by-day on minor domestic issues. It was discovered that Sunny became drugs addicted and did not work to earn money. Sumaira's parents helped her financially for the needs of her children in their old age. Sunny frequently demanded money from her and on her refusal he beat her brutally. Often he snatched money from her even he sold her dowry articles. She tolerated all his cruelty just for the sake of children. The situation became more difficult for her when her brother-in-law Sunil started to harass her sexually. Upon sharing to her husband, he became furious and forced her to leave his house. When her parents tried for their compromise, Sunny refused their advice and misbehaved with them. On April 26, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance regarding her family matter. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu Advocate for court proceedings.

Up-date:

On her behalf CLAAS' lawyer filed suit for dissolution of marriage, recovery of dowry articles and recovery of maintenance allowance which are under proceedings.

10- Noreen Victor Vs Ayub Jamal



Noreen 30 d/o Victor Joseph is a resident of Lahore, who got married to Ayub Masih 29 s/o Jamal Masih on May 24, 2015. It was an arrange marriage with the consent of both families. Ayub is a sanitary worker in Pakistan Army while she is a housewife. Noreen shared that after her marriage she came to know that her husband is medically unfit. However, later she realized that Ayub's parents deceived her family by not sharing it before marriage. Few days after the marriage she disclosed the situation to her in-laws about Ayub's medical condition but they forced her to compromise with the situation. Further they refused to help her by saying that it is her personal matter and they have nothing to do

with it. Although she compromised with the situation but her husband tortured her physically and mentally. She did not disclose the matter to her parents while they always supported her to meet her financial need. She waited for a longtime that her husband may change his behavior towards her but he made her life difficult through his cruel behavior. Finally she informed to her parents about her husband's behavior and in December 2015 she left him. No one from her in-laws contacted her during her stay at parents' home so she decided to go for legal assistance. On May 3, 2016 she approached CLAAS office along with her brother for free legal aid and assistance.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate for court proceedings. As a result CLAAS lawyer filed a suit for dissolution of marriage in the court of Civil Judge Family Court Lahore on behalf of Noreen and it decided in favor of her on September 10, 2016.

11- Shamaila Vs Babar Javaid



Shumaila Wilson 23 a resident of Chungi Amer Sadhu, Lahore got married to Baber Javaid 28 on April 14, 2014. Shumaila has one son Diam 18-month old. Baber is a rickshaw driver while she has stitching skills. After marriage Shumaila shifted with her husband in a rented house and later on started living with her in-laws in a joint family system. After one month she discovered that her in-laws deal liquor business. She requested them to stop the illegal business but they did not agree. Her husband demanded auto rickshaw from her

family. Besides providing him with a rickshaw, her parents supported him financially with a sum of eighty thousand rupees (Rs.80,000/-). Besides this, Baber had no intension to work and support his family. Furthermore Baber started to sale her dowry articles and gold ornaments to bear daily house hold expenditures. The situation became worst for Shumaila

after the birth of her son Diam, as Baber failed to provide for their needs and never took it seriously. Subsequently Shumaila fulfilled the needs of her son from her widow mother, who is depended on her sons. Baber and his family often demanded money from her family and on their refusal he started quarreling and beat her. Shumaila also shared that Baber has a Muslim girlfriend who was already married and have four children. Shumaila in-laws were aware about his extra marital affair but they never tried to stop him. Often Shumaila requested him to improve his habits but he ignored. In May 2015 her husband beat her severely and forcibly sent her back to her mother's house along with her son Diam. Shumaila already had told them the matter so her family therefore supported her. Instead of visiting her he started threatening her for dire consequence through phone calls. He did not want to take her back to his home neither divorced her. On May 05, 2016 Shumaila approached CLAAS office for legal assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu for legal proceedings.

Up-date:

On behalf of Shumaila a suit for dissolution of marriage, suit for the recovery of maintenance allowance for Diam and suit for the recovery of dowry articles were filed in the court of Civil Judge Family Court Lahore. All suits were under proceedings when Baber approached her for compromise and she rejoined him but again he failed to prove his loyalty towards her still cases are under court proceedings.

12- Saliha Vs Zeshan



Saliha 24 d/o Ramzan Ali, resident of Lahore is a victim of domestic violence. She has three siblings. Her father has been expired and her widow mother arranged her marriage with Zeeshan s/o Muhammad Jameel on March 18, 2016. According to Saliha after one week of her marriage she realized that her husband has no love affections towards her because this marriage was arranged against his will. Zeeshan was a student while his parents fraudulently introduced him as a police officer. Saliha's way of life is simple and she used spectacles which were disliked by Zeeshan. Further

he always criticized and degraded her by saying that he did not like her simplicity. He beat her brutally that caused her severe injuries on her body. The attitude of her in-laws was not good towards her. They did not allow her to contact with her family and always kept her busy in household affairs. Finally she disclosed her mother about her marital life through telephone and she advised her to compromise. Subsequently on April 28, 2016 her husband dropped her at her mother's home and never returned back to take her. After five days her mother went to Zeeshan's home and requested for compromise but he used filthy language against her and clearly refused to live with Saliha. On May 10, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for free legal assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate for court proceedings

Up-date:

On May 11, 2016 suit for dissolution of marriage and suit for the recovery of dowry articles of Saliha's were filed and decided in her favor on December 10, 2016.

13- Perry Wilson Vs Babar Masih

Perry 22, d/o Wilson Masih is a resident of Lahore. She has four brothers; her father is a



chef by profession while mother Nighat is housewife. Perry narrated that she married Babar s/o Tariq Masih on May 13, 2012 who was living in same locality. It was an arranged marriage with the consents of families. Out of this wed lock God blessed the couple with two children Gaired 3 and Jordan 1 ½. She also shared that the early three or four months of her marriage were pleasurable but after that she noticed that her husband is alcohol dealer and became addicted. He has six siblings who did not have interest in alcohol business. Her husband has

extra marital affairs and he also forced her for adultery with other men. On her refusal he became furious, stopped support for her basic needs and used to visit with her parents who supported her financially. After two years of marriage her husband and mother in-law Marriam Bibi took her to unknown place and left her there by saying that they are their relatives. She observed that only male persons were present there and same day she managed to escape the place and came back to her husband's home. Her husband started to beat her brutally and tried to kill her but luckily she saved herself. She never disclosed with her parents about her husband cruelty, just to save her marital life. Her husband forcefully took her again at illegal place but she did not stay there and decided to leave him. In December 2015 she came back to her parents. Perry's family submitted an applications against Babar in local police station but all in vain. After four months Baber along with some spinster forcefully entered in Perry's home with deadly weapons after taking drugs and started to beat her family without any reason. He also tried to snatch children, so the family called 15 emergency helpline. Some police officials reached on the site and arrested Babar while police did not arrest his friends. Same day Perry's mother also registered an FIR No. 549/16 and offence under section 148/149, 452/354-427 PPC (Pakistan Panel Code) at police station Nishtar Colony Lahore against Babar and his companions. Police arrested Babar but after some days he got released with the help of some influenced persons. Perry shared that Babar threatened her for dire-consequences on daily bases. He also used filthy language against her family and harassed them on the way to home. Perry's father lost his job due to his excessive absence as he was busy to resolving the issues of his daughter. On June 16, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu Advocate High Court for court proceedings.

Up-date:

On June 21, 2016 suit for dissolution of marriage and suit for recovery of dowry articles was filed on behalf of Perry in the court and both suits are under proceeding.

14- Sumaira Bibi Vs Abid Masih

Sumaira alias Humaira (22) d/o Younis Masih is a resident of Khaliq Nagar Lahore. She got married with Abid Masih (30) s/o Khushi Masih on May 14, 2011. It was an arrange marriage. After marriage she started living with her in-laws in a joined family system at Johar Town. God blessed them with 3 children. She shared that drink and after drinking used to beat her brutally and abused her on minor issues. He also blamed her that she has illicit relations with other boys. She further shared that Abid did not Abid has 4 brothers who were involved in family business of Alcohol while he was working on daily wages in LDA. The early period of her marriage was pleasant later on the relations between them worsened instead of improving because her husband was habitual of drinking alcohol. He was used to drink and after drinking used to beat her brutally and abused her on minor issues. He also blamed her that she has illicit relations with other boys. She further shared that Abid did not

work properly and also did not provide daily expenditures and did not fulfill other necessities



of life. Therefore she got her daily needs fulfilled from her parents. Sumaira's parents supported her financially. Whenever she demanded money from him, he started abusing her and beat her brutally. Her in-laws did not support her. During 5 years often, she stayed with her parents and after compromise went back to her husband's home. Often she requested to Abid to mend his ways for the sake of her children but he ignored her and did not take things seriously. On June 19, she was suffering from diarrhea but Abid did not provide her any medical treatment. She was alone at home and has to take care of children but she was not able to do that. That's why she came to her parents' home with her children. After 3 days, her husband came to Sumaira's parents home with his brother. He asked Sumaira to come with him but she told him that she was having

medical treatment. She will be at home after she recovered. But Abid did not listen to her and snatched her children forcibly and took with him.

Up-date:

Therefore on June 24, 2016 she approached CLAAS office along with her parents for legal assistant to file a suit for dissolution of marriage, suit for recovery of maintenance allowance and habeas corpus petition for recovery of the detente. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Ms. Ayesha B. Bhatti for court proceedings. As a result through court proceedings three minors were recovered by the session judge Lahore on June 28, 2016 and handed over to Sumaira. Two other suits i.e. dissolution of marriage and recovery of maintenance allowance were also filed on her behalf which are under proceedings.

15- Rubina Vs SHO



Rubina 46 d/o Bagh Masih is a resident of Lahore, got married to Ifitkhar Yousaf (54). The marriage was arranged by the both families 25 years ago. The couple was blessed with six children Hina 24, Ruth 23, Zarish 22, Ishaq 18, Samson 15 and Nahoom 12 all school going. Rubina has seven siblings and her parents passed away few years ago. Rubina shared that, "on the day of her marriage she found that her husband was in a relationship to his cousin whom he wanted to marry. Initially their marriage was pleasant apart from the extra marital relations of her husband. Over a period of time she came to know that her husband is drugs addict. When she asked about it he became furious and started torture her physically and mentally. Several times he attempted to kill her but she survived and never disclosed to her family. He stopped providing

money for the basic needs of life. It was difficult for her to manage her household expenses so; she started working as sewing woman. Her husband did not allow her to visit her family or relatives. Eight years ago she left his home along with her children and started living with her brothers. Somehow, her husband succeeded to took back children to his home. Furthermore children want to live both of them but her husband did not agree to live with Rubina. In July 2016 he filed a divorce case in the court and forced her to accept it otherwise he will not give the property shares to children. She was scared about her

children's future and also did not want to divorce. On July 15, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal assistance regarding her family issue.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate for court proceedings. As result, power of attorney was moved in the court for contesting the divorce suit on behalf of Rubina. A Habeas Corpus Petition was also filed on her behalf for the recovery of her six children. The petition withdrawn as her children are adult.

16- Amber Munir Vs Marqas Masih



Amber (17) d/o of Munir Masih (late) is a Christian by faith and a resident of Nasirabad Lahore. She got married with Marqas Masih resident of Sargodha in August, 2016. It was a forced marriage. Amber shared that her mother Bano Bibi is a domestic worker. After her father's death, her paternal relatives were not in their contact. Suddenly they started to call them phonically and her cousin Fozia (her father's cousin's daughter) who lived in Sargodha became a good friend of Amber's younger sister Sumble. Sumble fell in love with someone and she shared with Fozia about her friendship. On 14th June 2016 Sumble came at Amber's work place and informed that Sumble is going to Fozia's house in Sargodha. As Sumble's relatives assured her that

they will help her in getting married with that boy. Amber refused to go with her sister therefore she said that she is going alone. Amber did not want her sister to go alone therefore they both Amber and Sumble went to Sargodha without informing their mother. Where they both were trapped by their cousin Karman Masih, Adnan Masih, Tariq Masih and uncle Arif Masih all sons of Salamat Masih resident of Khushab District Sargodha. Since two months both sister lived there, and did not contact their mother. On the other hands their mother was trying to contact but their relatives did not allow her to talk with her daughters. When mother demanded to send back her daughters then her uncle Arif Masih forced both sisters to marry the boys selected by him, just to save his nephews from any abduction case. In August 2015 Amber was forced to marry with Marqas Masih and after three days she came back at her uncle's house. She shared with her uncle and cousins that she did not want to live with Marqas and they promised that they will get divorce from him. Amber started living with them in hope of divorce. Although, her mother Bano often requested to her relatives and tried to contact with her daughters but all in vain therefore in November 2015 she filed a habeas corpus petition in Lahore High Court Lahore for the recovery of her daughters. Through court orders she was succeed to get her daughters back and then she came to know about the whole incident. After that Bano waited for divorce and later on approached CLAAS office for legal assistance to file suit for dissolution of marriage. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Ms. Ayesha Boota Advocate for legal proceeding.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Ms. Ayesha Boota Advocate for legal proceeding. As result CLAAS lawyer filed a suit for dissolution marriage in family court Lahore on July 27, 2016 and suit was decreed in her favor on October 13, 2016.

17- Nida Bibi Vs Faisal Masih

Nida 19-year-old along with her father Sadiq Mandha approached CLAAS office on May 17,



2016 for legal assistance and shelter. Nida shared that her mother Nasreen expired in 1991 and there was no guardianship for Nida. Her father arranged her marriage with Faisal Masih who divorced her after two years and she came back at her father's house whereas her dowry article remained at Faisal's home. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor for court proceedings and he filed a suit for the recovery of dowry article in the court of Civil Judge Family Court, Kasur. The case is under proceeding. Nida further shared that after her divorce, her father made it possible for her to get skilled as beautician and she started working in a beauty salon where one of her colleagues introduced her with Muhammad Nadeem. Nadeem was a vendor at vegetable market on daily wages who forced Nida for friendship but she refused. Nadeem persuaded her at her residence while her father and brother left her helpless when they found her being involved in a Muslim. Nida further shared that her elder brother Asad Masih did not like her and quarrels with her on minor issue in the absence of her father. Often her father resolved their issues but all in vain. As she feels alone and has no one after her father with whom she could discuss about her problems. She said that she had no choice but to go after Muhammad Nadeem, who eventually converted her and married her in July 2014. Nadeem took Nida to his parents who refused to accept her and started to torture her physically and mentally. They cut her hair and beat her severely. They forced her to leave them but she did not agree. She being converted did not want to go back at her father's house. In March 2015 Nadeem's parents and brother beat her severely and admitted her at Mental Hospital where she remained for over six months. She gained her senses and called her father who took her back in the family in September 2015 in critical condition. Her left leg was fractured and her father admitted her in the hospital with the help of local parish priest for medical treatment. When she came at home, Nadeem started to harass Nida therefore her father submitted an application against Nadeem in the local police station for registration of FIR. But police did not register the case. Later on her father Sadiq filed a case in the court of Sessions Judge Kasur. The concerned Judge ordered registration of case FIR against Muhammad Nadeem in April 2016. But Nadeem did not stop harassing Nida and his family. Subsequently her brother Asad Masih fired on Nadeem which hit him on his foot. Nadeem's family registered a case FIR 229/16 offence under section 324/34 PPC against Asad Masih in the police station B-Division Kasur. Police arrested him and confined him in the jail. CLAAS provided legal assistance to Asad who is confined in the jail.

18- Bano Bibi Vs Riaz Masih



Bano 36 d/o Bashir Masih is a resident of Baghriyan Lahore. In 2003 she married to Riaz s/o Shangara Masih. He works as a painter and runs dancing club. She started living with her in-laws in a joint family system. The couple was blessed with two children Muskan 10 and Zain 8. She told that the early three years of her marriage were pleasant. After that she realized that Riaz has lost affection for her and ignored her basic needs. He started to spend his night out of the house, upon inquiring he strictly asked her not to interrupt his personal life. Later she found him a drug addicted. After five years of marriage she came to know that he got second marriage with Jawariya and was living with her in a rented house. She also came to know that her husband has two children from Jawariya whom he was financially supporting. Upon asking his second marriage he started to beat her and left her alone with two children. Whenever Bano requested him for house hold expenditures he never bothered to perform his responsibilities towards the family needs. On July 25, 2016 Riaz beat her brutally and threatened her to kill if she claims money. On the same day she submitted an application at local police station

against him. Police came at the spot and he managed to escape. Bano finally decided that she will claim maintenance through court as a legal right. On July 27, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for a legal assistance.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu for court proceedings. On July 30, 2016 a suit for maintenance allowance was filed in the court of Civil Judge Family Court Lahore on behalf of Bano and is under proceedings.

19- Asifa Mushtaq Vs Altaf Isaac



Asifa Mushtaq 30 got married to Altaf Isaac on February 2, 2016. After marriage she found that her husband is drugs addict and taking drugs regularly. They were not in physical relationship because he was medically unfit. On her asking, for a medical treatment, he started to torture her physically and mentally. After that he restricted and stopped her to visit her family or use a cell phone, thus she had no communication with her family. He had no other choice to hide his physical weakness than to blame her hence he blamed that she is involved with her

father in-laws, brother-in-law and cousins in-laws. Once Altaf threw petrol on her to set her on fire however she managed to escape. She was sent to her parents' home and after one month his family approached to compromise. Her parents agreed to give him another chance but he remained unchanged, despite being advised by elders of the family. He always found to be aggressive and started locking her in a room so that she may not communicate to any person in the family and outside. She remained silent on to avoid the issue of disgracing the families. Asifa could not withstand to all his cruelty therefore she came back at her parents August 28, 2016. She approached along with father at CLAAS Office for legal assistance regarding her matter. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum, Advocate High Court for court proceedings.

Up-date:

On her behalf a suit for dissolution of marriage and suit for recovery of dowry articles were filed in Civil Judge Family Court Lahore and are under proceedings.

20- Fouzia Vs Aftab Shaukat



Fouzia Riaz 20 got married with Aftab Shoukat 23 and it was arranged by their parents in December 2015. They remained happy for only couple of months. After that Fouzia realized that her husband is drug addicted and was not interested to work for earning. Therefore dispute started between the couple and after seven months she came back to her parents while she was five months pregnant. The family approached CLAAS office for intervention. The CLAAS called the family of Aftab to office for bilateral talk for compromise and to resolve the issue among the couple.

However, both families had to sit many times in CLAAS Office to compromise. After counseling by CLAAS both parties got agreed to sign a written agreement. After agreement Fouzia was sent back with Aftab. In about three months' time period, Fouzia came back to CLAAS office as she was physically tortured by Aftab. Fouzia said that Aftab left his job and remained at home, there was no earning for the couple to survive on and had nothing to eat. His family did not support the couple. Aftab remained addicted and consumed alcohol on daily basis. She was physically tortured with bruises on her left arm. She said that it seems as though Aftab is mentally unstable and becomes aggressive. He threw household articles, broke furniture and put blades in his mouth. She said that at that time her life was in danger and that she cannot survive with him though she is pregnant. He has not kept his promises of what he pledged at the time of compromise. She briefed that a pregnant young girl must stay happy and get nourished diet whereas Aftab and his family failed to provide her all this. She had made up her mind that there is no point left in her marriage life to continue. Her parents fully supported her decision and approached for legal assistance.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Ms. Ayesha Boota Advocate to file a suit for dissolution of marriage and recovery of dowry articles on behalf of Fouzia. Both cases are under proceedings.

21- Bano Sangam Vs Shahzad Salamat



Bano Sangam 28 d/o Abdullah Masih, a resident of Bedian Road Lahore got married to Shahbaz Salamat 30 s/o Salamat Masih from Lahore Cantt. It was an arranged marriage held on July 12, 2010. Her husband works on daily wages in the area. He has a joint family system. The couple was blessed with Aden 5, Adnan 4, Zeenat 3 and Suleman 5-month. She shared that, earlier period of 3 months of her marriage was good

but later on ,her in-laws' behavior changed towards her and they started quarrel on minor issues. She left her in-laws and husband to move to her parents place. Later the couple shifted back to their home. The dispute with in-laws aroused persistently and she had to move back and forth for the next 4 years. Her in-laws never allowed her to stay permanently and she was once again forced to move back to her mother due to disputes. Her mother bears the entire expenses of her family and for her delivery as well. Her husband only purchased milk for the children and had no interest towards his family or responsibilities and started spending his time at his parents' home. She also shared that, her husband was a drug addicted and also had the habit of drinking alcohol. It was the family business of her in-laws'. Further she shared that her in-laws have illicit relation with each other and force her to do the same, but she refused committing sin. They also offered her to join the business of drug and even got her son involved. She refused this business and after few months she demanded a separate house from her husband but he never paid rent of the room. She passed her days in very miserable condition and started borrows food from the neighbors and from her mother, hence the situation became worsened for her. She shared that her husband stole money from her mother's house which she kept for medical treatment after which her siblings registered an FIR against him. Therefore on Sep 19, 2016 she approached CLAAS office along with her parents for legal assistance to file suit for dissolution of marriage.

Up-date:

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Ms. Ayesha Boota Advocate for legal proceeding and suit for dissolution of marriage was filed on her behalf and is under proceedings.

22- Amina Kanwal Vs Eshan Ali



Amina Kanwal 34 has three children is a victim of domestic violence, was tortured by her husband Ehsan Ali 45 upon stopping him for extra marital relation. She shared that she married Ehsan Ali on September 10, 2004. She remained with her in-laws at Awan Market Lahore. Amina's married life was pleasant for one year and later the situation got worsened as Ehsan stopped working as a welder. Whenever Amina asked him to start work to survive but he refused. Therefore she started to fulfill her needs from her parents. With the passage of time she came to know about extra

marital relation of Ehsan. She pleaded him to mend his ways but all in vain. Upon knowing that Amina has disclosed his secrets to her in-laws he started to torture her physical and mental. Later on he confirmed that he wants to get married to another girl. Her in-laws were obliging Ehsan. The situation was stressful for Amina who was willing to compromise for the sake of children. Finally her husband forced her to leave his house hence at present she is living with her parents.

Up-date:

On October 24, 2016 she approached CLAAS office along with her mother for a legal assistance and CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Miss Ayesha Boota for court proceedings. A suit for recovery of maintenance allowance was filed on behalf of Amina which is under proceedings.

23-Farah Vs Alisha



An adopted girl Farah 25 d/o Javed Masih was rejected by her in-laws due to her physically appearance in 2015. Farah has two siblings Farhan 23 and Mishal 18 years. Her father is a photographer while her mother is a head nurse in Ganga Ram hospital Lahore. Farah narrated that she was engaged with her cousin Alisha 24 s/o Nadeem Shahzad with the consent of both families and after three years they got married on January 10, 2015. Alisha has five siblings and all are single. He is working on daily basis in I.C.I (Imperial Chemical Industry) Company. The early three months were pleasant, after that

she found that her husband is a drug addicted. She compromised with the situation just to save her new marital life. After three months she got pregnant. She also realized that Alisha lost affection for her and ignored her basic needs. Upon inquiring he strictly asked her not to interrupt his personal life. Her husband was in a relationship with his cousin Jia whom he wanted to marry, because he was engaged with Jia before getting married with Farah. Soon

she came to know that Alisha has illicit relations with other ladies besides the one she knew. Her mother in-law Musarat supported Alisha in his illegal acts because she disliked Farah before marriage. After six months of pregnancy, her mother in-law forced her to get her medical examination just to know about baby girl or baby boy. When her mother in-law came to know about examine report that a baby girl, she got furious and started to beat her brutally. Her sister in-law's also physically and mentally tortured her during pregnancy for her complexion and features. They also disliked that she will gave birth to a baby girl because they have already four sisters. Whenever Farah informed her husband about his sisters and mother's behavior, he ignored all complains and supported his family. Alisha did not work properly therefore she fulfilled her needs from her parents. So she came back to her parent's home on Oct 9, 2015. After that her parents supported her when she gave birth to a baby girl Alana nine months on Nov 21, 2015 at Ganga Ram hospital. After the fifteen days of delivery she went back to her in-laws home. She faced all his cruelty but Alisha crossed his all limits when he forced her to develop sexual relations with his friend on 24th night of December 2015 after drinking. She came back again at her parents' home. After some days he came at her home and forcibly took her back to his home. On January 12, 2016 she came to her parent's home for her daughter's vaccination. Alisha phonically threatened her and asked to come back soon and she went back. On January 23, 2016 Alisha and his mother started having quarrel with her on minor issue and were kicked out of the house at night. She came back to her parent's home and started living with them. During this period he never came to see his daughter and wife. On August 12, 2016 Alisha phonically threatened her father Javed for dire consequences that he will kill the whole family and snatch his minor. Javed submitted an application against Alisha on August 13, 2016 at Civil Line police station in Lahore with an application no. 837-CL. She approached CLAAS office on August 24, 2016 for legal assistance regarding her family issue.

Up-date

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate High Court for court proceedings and provided her legal help in three family suits, dowry, divorce and maintenance and all cases under proceedings.

24-Sumaira Vs Muhammad Imran



Sumaira 21 d/o Muhammad Arif, married to Irfan s/o Muhammad Dost by her family consents at the age of 10 years in 2005 at Bakar Mandi Lahore in lieu of Qarsam for her maternal uncle Muhammad Waris. Sumaira remained in her parents' house as adolescent. Sumaira shared that, after the death of her mother in 2002 her family decided for her marriage with her cousin Irfan 26 who lived in Muhammada Colony Sargodha. Irfan worked as a laborer and has five siblings. After a period of time, disputes started between Waris and Qarsam on minor domestic issues and Waris decided to divorce Qarsam due to her unkind behavior. Qarsam thought that Sumaira was responsible for the consequences. Therefore Qarsam had a lot of grudge for Sumaira so provoked Irfan, Qarsam brother to divorce Sumaira. Qarsam clearly told Sumaira that she disliked her and wanted to revenge. She started to insert wrong information to Irfan about Sumaira. Therefore Irfan refused to bring her childhood bride, and did not investigate. Sumaira tried to settle down the matter quietly but Irfan did not agree. In 2014 Sumaira's family decided to officially perform the marriage ceremony of this child couple but Irfan was not ready to take up the responsibilities. At the end of 2015, he came

up to her home, started abusing her and slapped her without any reason. She disclosed the physical abuse with her family and informed Irfan's motives. Therefore Sumaira's family decided to end up this childhood marriage and personally requested Irfan for a divorce. Irfan took advantage of their appeal; he crossed his all limits and demanded one hundred thousand rupees for divorce. Sumaira's family was not in a position to pay this much amount. On refusal he started phonic threat for dire-consequences for life. Therefore Sumaira approached CLAAS office on November 18, 2016 for legal help regarding her divorce matter.

Up-date

CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Ms. Ayesha Boota for court proceedings. As result she filed a suit for dissolution on her behalf in family court Lahore. The case is under proceedings at present.

25- Khursheed Bibi Vs Muhammad Akram



Khursheed 32 d/o Ahmed Khan fraudulently married to Muhammad Akram s/o Bashir Ahmed on June 7, 2015 at Chungi Amar Sadhu Lahore. However, she was previously married to Muhammad Nazam who was mentally unstable and she divorced him in September 2014. She started living with her widow mother who is a needlewoman and had to bear her expenditures. Khursheed did not want to be dependent on her old mother so she got second marriage. In February 2015 a marriage proposal brought to her mother from a divorcee man

Muhammad Akram for Khursheed, he wanted a wife for his two years son Waseem. Khursheed accepted his marriage proposal for the sake of child care and her own future. Her family arranged her marriage with Akram, who runs his welding shop. On the first day of her marriage she came to know that her husband had two children Waseem 26 and Noreen 18. On knowing the real ages of his children, Akram threatened khursheed and told her not to interrupt his personal life. Beside all these she compromised with the situation. Akram changed his behavior and stopped paying for household and she fulfilled her needs from her mother. Akram got annoyed knowing that she is now with two months pregnancy and sent her back to her mother's home. Her mother had no other choice then to look after her. In April 2016 she gave birth to a baby girl Aima, but Akram didn't come to see. After one month of her birth, Akram came to home and forcibly took Khursheed and child back home. In July 2016 on Eid-ul-Fitter she requested him for daughter's outfits, upon which he started filthy language, beat her brutally and send her back to mother's home without her minor. Same time she went to Factory Area police station that helped to recover her daughter. After that Akram never contacted her and never bothered to take them home. Therefore she decided to get her rights through legal procedure. She has lost all hopes as she had tried her best to remain in a marriage life, but she has lost her trust in men. She wants to up-bring the child as single parents. On November 30, 2016 she approached CLAAS office for legal aid assistance regarding her family matter. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor for court proceedings.

Up-date

As result lawyer filed two suit dissolution of marriage and recovery of maintenance allowance in Civil Judge Family Court Lahore.

Murder**1-The State Vs Rashi etc (Sajid and Sagar case Khanewal)**

Saddique Masih 62, a resident of Shantinagar, Khanewal approached C LAAS Office on January 22, 2016 for legal assistance. He shared that his family had been living a hidden life as his two sons were accused of murder and confined in the jail. He said once Akash a landlord of the village forced Sajid to drink urine along with his family and on his refusal he slapped him. After the enmity with landlords Saddique sent his sons Sajid and Sagar to Lahore to stay and work. At Christmas evening in 2014, his sons came back home to celebrate Christmas with their

family. Boys were having dance party in the street, when Aslam's sons Akash and Nawazish come in the event to take revenge from Sajid and Sagar. Akash and Nawazish with deadly weapons who were drunk grabbed Sajid and Sagar by their collars. Akash opened a fire at Sajid that hit his brother Nawazish. People around grabbed Akash and he shot another fire that hit him. Thereafter, Saddique's family ran away from their home and stayed a hidden life. Somehow, police caught him and detained in police custody. Police also took his wife Shamim, daughter Anita Irum and daughter-in-law Rubina along with children. After few days, Shamim got sick and hospitalized, so police released her. Later on police release Saddique Masih, when his sons were arrested. some unknown perpetrators have looted everything that was in their house and the family had nothing to live on. Saddique's family had no earning potential, being living a hidden life with someone at another place. Under the entire circumstances and lack of financial support the family was unable to survive and educate further education for his daughter Anita Irum. She also cannot travel due to owing enmity with the opponent party. The family approached CLAAS office on January 22, 2016 for a legal assistance for the release of Sajid and Sagar. They further requested CLAAS to help them whereby Anita could continue her education. CLAAS accommodated Anita at Rehabilitation Centre "Apna Ghar" where she got skill trainings of stitching and beautician during her stay at shelter. CLAAS supported her for higher education and she got admission in FSc. (Faculty of Science) in college. She will remain at Apna Ghar till her education will not complete. Furthermore CLAAS supported her family by providing free legal assistance to her two brothers who are arrested in murder case.

2-The State Vs Hassan Ayub

Mumtaz Bibi 40 w/o Liaquat Masih from Burj Attari, District Sheikhpura has five children while her son Arslan 19 had been murdered by a Muslim friend Mohsin on October 21, 2015. She is a house maid as her husband is drugs addicted. Arslan (late) was a sanitary worker in a construction company named Kohinoor Shah. Mumtaz mother of Arslan (deceased) said that he was the only source of income helping to run the family. On October 21, 2015 Arslan's Muslim friend Hassan along with two men came to her house and took Arslan with them

at unknown place where Mohsin the culprit was already present. Culprits forced Arslan to embrace Islam upon his refusal they shot Arslan dead. Later Arslan's dead body was found in the field and family was informed by a local resident who was passing by. However, local

police was called at the place of incident, but did not register the complaint. The family took the dead body to Assembly Hall Lahore to protest for injustice. When the murder was highlighted in the media then police registered an FIR No. 1343/15, offence under section 302/34 PPC at Factory Area Sheikhupura on October 22, 2016. Police subsequently arrested Mohsin and sent him in judicial lockup. The culprits started to threaten Mumtaz Bibi Arslan's mother to pursue not the case. Mumtaz and her family are frightened to attend court hearings and the local police are supporting the opponent party. Mumtaz Bibi approached CLAAS office on April 6, 2016 for a legal assistance to seek justice in the case of her son's murder. CLAAS appointed Mr. Malik Zaman Haider, Advocate High Court for court proceedings. Mohsin the culprit moved his post-arrest in the court of Sessions Judge Ferozewala which was contested by CLAAS on behalf of Mumtaz Bibi. Mohsin's bail was rejected and case is under trial.

3- Sajid Masih Vs The State



Shazia 38 wife /of Sajid Masih 40 is a resident of Muridke District Sheikhupura. Shazia shared they both were employed as janitorial workers at Qurshi Foundation for the past nine years. In January 2016 Sajid was alleged for the murder of Riaz Masih (20) s/o Ayub Masih a Christian boy who was working at Agha Bricks Muridke District Sheikhupura. The Agha Bricks is owned by SP Yousaf Aga and run by his brother in-law Niamat Aga. Riaz was murdered in December 2015 at Agha Bricks and his dead body was found on January 02, 2016. After the recovery of his dead body, to cover up the murder of deceased Riaz, the owner of Agha Bricks lodged an FIR No. 02/2016, offence under section 302/34 PPC at police station Ferozewala Muridke behalf of Riaz's father. Sajid Masih was falsely involved in the murder of Riaz as he was familiar to Sajid's family. On January 06, 2016 police arrested Sajid and confined him in judicial lockup at Ferozewala. Shazia approached CLAAS Office on January 29, 2016 for legal help regarding her husband. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Malik Zaman Haider Advocate High Court for court proceedings. His post-arrest bail was moved before the Additional Sessions Judge Ferozewala which was rejected. Later on his bail was moved in Lahore High Court Lahore and through CLAAS efforts on August 31, 2016 Sajid released on bail whereas case is under trial in Sessions Court Ferozewala and hopefully CLAAS will get success to acquit Sajid in false case. Sajid and his wife are thankful for the CLAAS efforts. However, CLAAS is also helping them with food packages on monthly bases.

4- Jahangir etc Vs The State



Suleman Hadayat 14, a Christian boy's dead body found hanged in a stable on May 8, 2016 at Noorpur Chehl Kalan Qila Didar Singh Gujranwala. Suleman worked in the stable to look after the horses. The stable was owned by Aurangzaib Bashir, Humayun Bashir & Jahangir Bashir (three brothers). After the incident Hadayat Masih, father of Suleman registered an FIR No. 191/16, offence under section 302 PPC at police station Qila Didar Sing Gujranwala against Aurangzaib Bashir, Jahangir Bashir



& Humayun Bashir. CLAAS team visited Suleman's house and met his family. Suleman's father worked as sweeper in army at Azad Kashmir whereas mother is housewife. Suleman was the eldest son of the family and had two sisters and two brothers. Suleman's father Hadayat Masih shared that he wanted his son to learn some skills so he should also support financially to the family. Hadayat Masih shared that he had put his trust in Aurangzaib that his boy was getting skills. He further shared that Suleman was a hard worker and dedicated to his work that he stayed day & night at his workplace (a stable). But in return he was not paid according to his services. Suleman had contract to tame the horses and made them dance in the weddings on drum beats (tradition in Pakistan). Hadayat further shared that Suleman was missed a week before his murder. Aurangzaib informed him that his son was not present at work. Aurangzaib & Hadayat searched for Suleman for one week but all in vain. However after a week on May 7, 2016 Aurangzaib said that they got a clue about Suleman, on knowing this Hadayat & Aurangzaib went to Alam Chowk 20 K.M away from his house and found Suleman there. They brought Suleman back at home so he can meet with Suleman's mother & family who were worried on his missing news. Suleman stayed at home for an hour but Aurangzaib was with him all the time. Therefore Suleman had not shared any reason for his missing period. Afterwards Aurangzaib took Suleman with him to his workplace.

Hadayat said that next morning on May 8, 2016 he was passing nearby his son's workplace and heard a scream from the stable. He saw Aurangzaib, Jhangir & Humayun walking out from stable. Hadayat went inside the stable and saw Suleman body hanging with ceiling. He made a call to police and informed about the incident and in result of that Aurangzaib, Jhangir & Humayun ran away from the place of occurrence. Police reached and after investigation sent the dead body for postmortem in Civil Hospital Gujranwala. After postmortem, body was handed over to family for funeral ceremony and later Hadayat Masih registered a case against three accused persons. Police arrested two persons for investigation; Aurangzaib & Khuram whereas Humayun & Jahangir got in-term bails. Suleman's mother Khalida shared that she was very much attached with Suleman. She shared that Suleman worked without monthly salary he just received Rs. 500/- on wedding function. Culprits had killed her son who was her hope for future.



CLAAS team visited local police station Qila Didar Singh and met Muhammad Ameen Police officer. He shared his investigation that Suleman used to work at stable and feed the horses. One day while feeding horses he wasted some hay (horses food), Aurangzaib got aggressive and slapped Suleman in result of that he fallen down and received a severe injury on head and died on the spot. Later they hang Suleman to pretend suicide instead of murder. Police reached on the place of occurrence and after investigation sent his body for postmortem. Police arrested

Aurangzaib Bashir, Khuram Baig to investigate and Jahangir & Humayun were on in-term bail. The CLAAS team met Aurangzaib and Khuram in the lock-up and asked the views. They both shared that Suleman had committed suicide, it was not assassination. They further shared that Suleman was like a son to them, they used to take care of his food, health & accommodation. They also gave him money to fulfill the family needs. Suleman was

mainly responsible to tame the horses and made them dance in the weddings on drum beats. Suelman received money after wedding functions. The accused shared that they are innocent and police arrested them for investigation.



Mr. M.A Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS, Sobia John, Sohail Habel, Shagufta Nazir & Advocate Kamran Yousaf visited the place of occurrence where Suleman's body was found hanged. Team observed the stable and found that Suleman cannot hang himself for the purpose of committing suicide. As someone's must had hung his body on ceiling which was very high. While having conversation with local people they shared that nominated persons in FIR had

criminal record in past and they are influential financially and politically. In the postmortem report it had scars on neck and head, and doctors further recommended DNA report because it might be sodomy. On the request of family CLAAS had taken up Suleman's case and provided free legal aid in this matter. CLAAS' lawyer Kamran Yousaf has moved an application for the bails cancelation of the accused on May 17, 2016. As result on June 7, 2016 pre-arrest bail of Jahangir and Hamayun were dismissed. After that accused moved their bails in Lahore High Court Lahore and CLAAS council Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate High Court contested the bails of accused. The accused bails were dismissed as withdrawn on August 24, 2016 while case is under trial.

5-Ishfaq Masih etc Vs The State



Sohail aged 24, s/o Nazir Masih, resident of Kasur approached CLAAS office on November 22, 2016 for legal assistance. He shared that his neighbor Aslam s/o Yaqoob Masih who worked with a landlord had criminal background. Aslam was running his alcohol business. He used to bring female dancer at his own home. So, the people were disturbed due to Aslam's illegal activities in the village. In 2006 Sohail and his brother Ishfaq had a dispute with Aslam when they advised him to stop illegal business but Aslam refused them and he kept grudge with them. The both parties had not good relation with each other. Sohail further shared that on June 24, 2009 Aslam along with his companions came at his home in his absence and used filthy language for his mother Sharifan and sister Saba, he also beat

them brutally. Same day Aslam again came at his home and beat Sohail and Ishfaq without any reason. But Sohail and his family did not take any legal action against Aslam. In the same evening at about 5:00 p.m. Aslam called to Sohail and Ishfaq at the Dera of Muhammad Ali (landlord) for reconciliation. Sohail along with his brothers Ishfaq, Mushtaq and relatives including Rehmet Masih (uncle) and Imran Rehmet (cousin) went to at the residence of Muhammad Ali where Aslam along with his companion including Sohail Yaqoob, Mustafa Masih, Sabir Ali, Amir Ali, Malik Sajad, Babar Ali and Sabir were already present with deadly weapons. During the arguments both parties started to quarrel and Aslam's companion started firing. The fire got hit Mustafa Masih (Aslam's supporter) and he died in the local hospital next day on June 25, 2009. On June 26, 2009 First Information Report (FIR) 477/09, offence under section 148/149, 452/337-A2, 302/324 was registered at Kot Radha Kishan police station kasur against Sohail, his brothers Ishfaq and Mushtaq, his uncle Rehmet Masih and cousin Imran s/o Rehmat. On June 29, 2009 Ishfaq was arrested by the police and after eight days, they all were arrested. Later on they were sent to the

judicial lock-up at District Jail Kasur. After six months Imran, his father Rehmet and Sohail were released on bail whereas Ishfaq and Mushtaq were still in prison. On May 12, 2015 Ishfaq and Mushtaq were convicted to death sentence by the trial court. The appeal against conviction of Ishfaq and Mushtaq is pending in Lahore High Court Lahore. Sohail requested CLAAS for legal assistance to pursue the case in the court. On behalf of both accused Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate moved his power of attorney and appeal is pending.

Criminal Cases:**1- Karamat Masih Vs The State**

Karamat Masih s/o Najan Masih, a resident of Kasur is a laborer by profession. Karamat Masih and his sons served as loaders of bricks at different brick kilns using their owned donkey carts. Shahzad his elder son's father in-law, Babu borrowed RKR 300,000/- from Rizwan Brick kiln. The borrowed money divided among them equally. Babu wanted Shahzad to work at Rizwan Brick kiln but Shahzad refused. Babu and Rizwan (owner) started to threaten Shahzad and his father Karamat upon refusal to work for Rizwan. Shahzad filed a writ petition of harassment in Lahore High Court Lahore. In which the concerned court ordered culprits, Babu and Rizwan (owner) to stop harassing Shahzad and his father Karamat. The culprits ignored the orders of the court and abducted Shahzad at gunpoint on November 23, 2015 with the help of Majid Ali local policeman. The culprits took Shahzad to the poultry farm of Muhammad Rafi, where they hung him upside down and beat with iron rods and sticks for three or four days. Somehow, Shahzad managed to escape and reached Raijang Police Station district Kasur and briefed the torture and showed the significant bruises and bleedings on his body therefore SHO Falak Sher who, immediately ordered ASI for the investigation but police official Majid Ali, intervened and did not comply investigations and even stopped his medical examination. Then he called Rizwan at police station for compromise and recorded the statement, forced Shahzad to put his thumb impression on the arbitrary statement. On February 7, 2016 again culprits abducted Karamat and his son Shahzad, took them to Rizwan Brick Kiln on gunpoint. Rizwan forced them to work at his brick kiln, upon their refusal he handed over them to his friend Shoukat Ali owner of another brick kiln in the presence of police of Phiphar police station, Kasur. Shoukat Ali violently tortured them all for over the whole week and he tried to involve them in fake cases. Rizwan and Babu took their CNICs from their home and forced them to put their thumb impression on several blank stamp papers and Pro-notes. Later on Karamat and his son Shahzad were presented at Raijang Police Station who released them. When they submitted their complaint against the culprits police official Majid Ali refused to register their complaint. After the refusal, Karamat Masih carried out his medical examination through magistrate Kasur. Ch. Umar, Counselor Member PTI took over Karamat's house to compensate for money owe to Rizwan. Karamat claims that he had paid off his borrowed money. His house has worth of two-three millions. Ch. Umar is a part of the land mafia; similarly he had snatched many other lands in the area. When Karamat demanded the custody of his property, he was alleged in a fake case FIR No. 74/16. Karamat Masih moved an application to SPO Kasur narrating police torture, abduction, fake cases, looting his property and household, failing to carry out medical examination, snatching their national identification cards, taking away their carts and animals, keeping them in illegal custody and refusal to register his complaint. SPO directed him to DSP, who directed him to Raijang Police Station, where Majid Ali has already refused to register his complaint. Karamat approached CLAAS Office on March 01, 2016 for a legal assistance regarding his matter. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu, Advocate High Court for the court proceedings.

2- Marriam Zain Vs The State

An FIR No 39/16 and offence under section 363 PPC (kidnapping) was registered in Fareed Town police station Sahiwal against Marriam 21 w/o Zain on January 23, 2016. She was arrested by the police on January 30, 2016. After four days, send her to judicial lock-up in District jail Sahiwal. Her mother Shamim Amin approached CLAAS office for legal assistance



on March 11, 2016. CLAAS referred this matter to CLAAS lawyer Miss Tasneem Bashir for court proceedings at Sahiwal. As result on March 12, 2016 she moved her power of attorney in the court of Afshan Ijaz Sufi, Additional Session Judge Sahiwal on Marriam's behalf for her post-arrest bail. During court proceedings CLAAS also financial supported to her mother, whenever she visited CLAAS office after court hearing. Through CLAAS efforts Marriam was acquittal on June 14, 2016. After her releasing she visited CLAAS office along with her mother Shamim. She shared her views that she is happy and thankful

to CLAAS. She also shared her experience of judicial lock-up with tears. During the conversation with Marriam, CLAAS team observed that she is mentally unstable she needs to be presented to the medical practitioner to improve her mental health besides this she may have other complications.

Brief facts about Marriam's life:

Marriam shared that her father Amin got second marriage under Islamic rites and went to unknown place. After that he never contacted with her mother. Due to these circumstances, her mother arranged her marriage in the age 13 and she gave birth to baby girl. But her husband separated from her, also snatched her two years daughter. About one and half year ago, her mother arranged her second marriage in the age of twenty with Zain s/o Irshad But her husband disliked her and made a plan to cheat her. In January 2016 her husband handed over a minor to Marriam as adoption. Marriam was unaware about plan and her Zain was succeeded in his plan. After some days of minor adoption, police arrested her in the kidnapping of minor. After her releasing, Zain tried again to disturb her in different ways. Her mother shared with CLAAS team she has no proper place for residence and she cannot save Marriam's life from her husband so she has need to shelter. On her request CLAAS provide them shelter and accommodated them at Rehabilitation Centre "Apna Ghar". Marriam 21 w/o Zain was arrested by the police in the kidnapping case under section 363 PPC in Fareed Town police station on January 30, 2016. Her mother Shamim contacted CLAAS office for free legal aid and assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Miss Tasneem Bashir for legal proceedings. As result she was quitted on June 14, 2016 through CLAAS efforts. After her releasing she visited CLAAS office along with her mother and shared her views. She informed that she was cheated by her husband who gave her a minor which was taken by him. Her mother informed that she lost her mental level and is under observation. She also informed that she has no proper place for her residence so she requested for shelter. On her request CLAAS accommodated them at "Rehabilitation Centre". Her mother also shared that she developed her mentally unstable.

3- Allah Wasaya Vs SHO etc

A very poor Christian family of Allah Wasaya, he along with his wife Rani Bibi and two older boys was working on a brick kiln owned by Haji Malik Younis. Year and half ago Allah Wasaya was in need of some money, he requested his kiln owner to lend him rupees two lakh (\$2,000). Haji Malik Younis gave him the money on condition that ten thousand will be deduct every month from their salary. After one year Haji Malik Younis told Allah Wasaya that he now had to work for his friend Babar Bhatti on his brick kiln. Since Allah Wasaya owes him money he did not dare to refuse but started working for Babar Bhatti. The new owner forced Allah Wasaya to have his young daughters Sonia and Sobia and his three school going kids Sharoze nine years old, Ansar twelve years old and Dilbar fifteen years old to also work on his brick kiln. The family slaved for Babar Bhatti day and night in hope to be

free of debt soon. Two days ago Haji Malik Younis came to meet his friend Babar Bhatti on his kiln, on seeing him there Allah Wasaya reluctantly inquired about his remaining debt balance. Haji Malik Younis told him that his family was bonded to work for him and Babar Bhatti for their entire life as they now owe him rupees nine lakh. Allah Wasaya who was shocked to hear the debt amount told Haji Malik that he will seek help of police against this fraud and injustice which made Haji Malik very hostile. He along with his friend Babar Bhatti beat Allah Wasaya, his wife Rani and his son Ashpal. They locked his son Qasir, his eight month pregnant wife Parveen, the three young kids Sharoze, Ansar and Dilbar in a room. They then forced his young daughter sobia who was shielding her mother from their beating into their quarter and attempted to rape her; in retaliation she broke her wrist and fell unconscious on the ground. Allah Wasaya, his wife Rani their son Ashpal managed to drag unconscious Sobia out of the brick kiln. Sonia who was also watching all this ran after her parents. All five took refuge at a house of a friend. The same day Allah Wasaya approached the local police station seeking their help to recover his detained children but police refused to file a complaint against the culprits. He then met a pastor who heard their misery and brought them to CLAAS for help.

Update in Allah Wasaya Case:



On June 8th, 2016 CLAAS took a court bailiff to raid the Kiln of Haji Malik Younis and Babar Bhatti to recover the detainees. The court bailiff had to attain police from the concerned police station for raid. Once the local police became aware of the court bailiff they immediately informed Haji Malik Younis who removed the detainees from his kiln. The court bailiff could not recover any of the detainees. On June 9th, 2016 CLAAS Advocate Akhtar Sandhu, Mr. Nasir Anjum and five members of CLAAS staff accompanied the victims to Lahore High Court where they were to appear before Justice Sardar Muhammad Shahmim Khan to

contest the habeas corpus filed through CLAAS for the recovery of five detainees. Justice Shahmim disposed off the Habeas Corpus based on the report of the court bailiff stating that no detainees were recovered from Babar Bhatti brick kiln. When CLAAS advocate and staff was coming out of the court room Babar Bhatti and his two lawyers blocked Advocate Akhtar Sandhu's way but then seeing five other members of CLAAS team they moved back. Later that afternoon Allah Wasaya received a phone call from Babar Bhatti who said that he was willing to release the detainees if CLAAS promised not to take any legal action against him. The same evening Allah Wasaya's detained children were set free who immediately travelled to Lahore to meet their parents residing in CLAAS safe house. The detainees reached CLAAS office safe and sound where they were reunited with their parents. After disposal of habeas corpus petition on the same day June 09, 2016 CLAAS team went to District Courts Lahore and Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu submitted an application in the court of Judicial Magistrate Lahore for medical examination of injured persons named Ashpal s/o Allah Wasaya, Rani Bibi w/o Allah Wasaya and Sobia d/o Allah. Mr. Sandhu informed to the Judicial Magistrate to allow for medical examination at Lahore because family of Allah Wasaya was scared to go at Rewind for medico legal examination. The judicial Magistrate directed the medical superintendent Main Mushy DHQ hospital Lahore and M.O (Medical Officer) issued the medical legal report after examine of the injured persons in which report of Rani Bibi declared that she was tortured by the owner of brick kiln and under the offence 337/F-1 PPC a case will register against him. CLAAS lodged of complaint against Babar Bhatti and Haji Malik Younis for confiscating Allah Wasaya's cattle and all their house hold items. Ten family members of Allah Wasaya were accommodated in CLAAS Safe House. CLAAS also provided medical help to Parveen w/o Qasir who is 7 months pregnant. The

case for registration of FIR decided in favor of Allah Wasaya and he along with his family shifted another place and a case for the recovery of wages is pending in Labor Court Kasur.

4- Assad Masih Vs The State



Sadiq Mandha approached CLAAS office on May 17, 2016 for a legal assistance and shared that his daughter Nida 19 years old who eventually converted by a Muslim Nadeem and then he married with her in July 2014. In March 2015 Nadeem's parents and brother beat her severely and admitted her at Mental Hospital where she remained over six months. Her left leg was fractured and he admitted her in the hospital with the help of local parish priest for medical treatment. When she came at home, Nadeem started to harass Nida therefore he submitted an application against Nadeem in the local police station for registration of FIR. But police did not register the case. Sadiq filed a case in the court of Session Judge Kasur. The concerned Judge ordered registration of case FIR against Muhammad Nadeem in April 2016. But Nadeem did not stop harassing Nida

and his family. Subsequently Sadiq's son Asad Masih fired on Nadeem which hit him on his foot. Nadeem's family registered a case FIR 229/16 offence under section 324/34 PPC against Asad Masih in the police station B-Division Kasur. Police arrested him and confined him in the jail. CLAAS provided legal assistance to Asad by filing his post-arrest bail in the court of Sessions Judge Kasur whereas case is under trial.

5- Nasir Masih Vs The State



Muhammad Maqbool 51 approached CLAAS office on May 27, 2016 from Lahore for legal assistance and shared that his daughter Rukhsana has been abducted by Samuel Masih. Rukhsana Bibi 21 was living with her husband Muhammad Mansha at Thokar Niazbaig and had one son Asad Ali 4yrs. His son Tanvir has a Christian friend Samuel Masih who accompanied him to visit Rukhsana. Samuel Masih started visiting Rukhsana off and on and developed illicit relations. About six months ago, Samuel

took Rukhsana away from her house and remained with her for four days, thereafter left her at Dar-ul-Amaan Kasur. Hence she was brought back to her husband. Mushtaq and Rukhsana moved from Thokar and started living close to her father Maqbool. Samuel remained in constant touch with Rukhsana and on November 11, 2015 they both fled away. Samuel was supported by his mother Sardaran Bibi, brother Shoukat and sister therefore Maqbool registered a case FIR 7764/15 against Samuel. Police arrested his brother Shoukat Masih who promised to present both Samuel and Rukhsana and police released him but did not come back. Another brother of Samuel was arrested by police, who had no connection with abduction of Rukhsana; therefore Maqbool Rukhsana's father declared him innocent and got him released. Maqbool's family has pressurized him to find and kill Samuel in honour for the defamed brought to the family, whereas Maqbool has no malicious intention but to recover his daughter. Samuel, his mother and his sister got pre-arrest bail and Maqbool does not have a lawyer to contest their bail, hence approached CLAAS office and requested legal assistance. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Nasir Anjum to contest pre-arrest bail on behalf of Maqbool.

6- Shoukat Masih etc Vs The State

Barkatay Bibi 57 w/o Hadayat Masih resident of Basti Shahdhra, Beron Kot, Aleem Khan, Kasur approached CLAAS Office on May 23, 2016 requested to bail out her son Naasir Masih who has been alleged in FIR 229/16 along with Asad Masih. Barkatay explained that on April 09, 2016 when a gunshot by Asad Masih (Nida's brother) hit to Muhammad Nadeem, who chased Ms. Nida. As Asad was running after Muhammad Nadeem, while Naasir unaware of the situation asked Asad what's the matter? Therefore Asad said to Nasir, not to intervene, and then Asad ran away. Muhammad Nadeem saw Asad and Nasir having this conversation though could not hear their conversation, therefore alleged Nasir's name in the FIR along with Asad Masih. She further told that her son Naasir was coming from the doctor and happened to be passing by. The same statement was given by Asad to the police even than Naasir was confined. She requested CLAAS Office to help her son Naasir to get his bail, as he is the only bread earner in the family. CLAAS appointed its lawyer Mr. Akhtar Sandhu to proceed the Legal Assistance to bail out Naasir Masih. On 27-05-2016, post arrest bail of Naasir Masih, filed in the Session Court, Kasur by the CLAAS Counsel Mr. Akhtar Sandhu as defendant lawyer, and the arguments were heard on 02-06-2016. Naasir Masih was granted bail on 06-06-2016 and visited CLAAS Office on 08-06-2016 to present his gratitude along with his mother.

7- Mubeen Saleem etc Vs The State

Toni Wheeler is a resident of Islamabad, who had been alleged in a theft of a dog on the complaint of Caderic Samuel Farno, whereas he saw dogs roaming around and caught them and returned them to Caderic's the owner. They said that "Samuel went out to buy food and left his door loosed and his other brothers were asleep at home and his all dogs escaped on February 27, 2016". They saw some dogs fighting and grabbed two dogs and returned to Samuel. On the next day, "we returned him another dog that was brought by our children from the road close to gas station. Toni said that "owing to our help getting Samuel's dog back, he instead blamed my son David and brother-in-law Mubeen for theft of his dogs". Caderic Samuel registered an FIR 75/16 on March 8, 2016 and offence u/s 379/34 against David and Mubeen. Caderic Samuel claimed that his missing dog was worth Rs. 150,000/- Mr. Toni Wheeler approached CLAAS Office to seek legal assistance for pre-arrest bail of Mubeen Saleem and David B. Wheeler. CLAAS appointed its lawyer to help out both accused.

Civil & Property Matter

1- Maqsood Yousaf etc Vs Naheed Usman

Naveed Maqsood 41 s/o Maqsood Yousaf is a resident of Lahore approached CLAAS Office on January 05, 2016 for a legal assistance to inherit ownership of a house. Government of Punjab gave this ownership to his father, who has expired few years back. The local community had to fight for the ownership in the Supreme Court, and then ownership was awarded as it was Government property. At present the ownership of the house has been acquired by M. M. Usman under fake and manipulated ownership papers that lead Naveed's family with no shelter. CLAAS appointed Mr. Tahir Bashir, Advocate High Court to take up the case to help this family in the legal proceedings.

2- Shaukat Masih Vs Shakeela Bibi



Shoukat Masih s/o Payara Masih, a resident of Pattoki requested for a legal assistance to get his daughter Shakeela's surname changed in Computerized National Identity Card .Shoukat's wife Parveen left him to get married to Arshad Masih under Islamic rites on July 17, 2000 .Arshad Masih then changed his name to Muhammad Abdullah. Parveen took Shakeela along with her .But Shakeela in 2015 left her mother and came back to her father Shoukat. Although she had no restrictions either to live with mother or real father Shoukat Masih. However in 2015 Perveen's second husband Arshad prepared Shakeela's

CNIC under his own guardianship after providing fake birth certificate of Shakeela to NADRA. Shakeela wants to live with her real father Shoukat and she approached NADRA office for her CNIC as she has turned to 19-year. When Shakeela submitted her form then came to know that her CNIC has already been issued under the guardianship of Abdullah. Therefore Shoukat Masih and Shakeela approached CLAAS on February 02, 2016. CLAAS appointed Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu, Advocate High Court for court proceedings and case is under proceedings in the Civil Court Lahore.

3- Marriam Bibi Vs The State

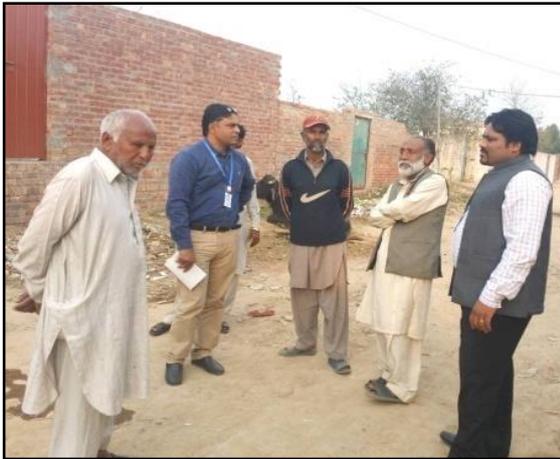


Mariam Bibi 41 w/o Mana Masih, resident of Youhanabad, becomes the victim of physical violence by her husband Mana Masih. She shared that 22 years ago her parents arranged her marriage with Mana Masih while they were aware that he was divorcee. Mariam's parents sold their property and gave him money to build his own house for him. Even her parents helped her financially for six children she is having in this wedlock. But Mana Masih did not realize his responsibilities and always behaved badly with her and

children. Habitually Mana beat Mariam his wife brutally on March 05, 2016 and she got severely injured that caused Mariam to be hospitalized at Lahore General Hospital for medical treatment. Nishtar Police arrested Mana on the complaint, but released him after few hours. Mana then came home beat son Habel and daughter Mehak and took the

property ownership papers. Since then Mana has never come back. Instead threatened wife and children to selling off the property so, that they could never have a shelter / home. Mariam further shared that he has resumed relationships to his ex-wife Rukhsana who has four children from another man. Mana wants to take back Rukhsana. On March 8, 2016 Mariam approached CLASS office for legal assistance. CLAAS lawyer Mr. Nasir Anjum Advocate appeared before the court of Magistrate, Lahore to get orders for medical examination of Mariam. Mariam was financially helped and offered medical expenses as prescribed by the practitioner.

4- Waseem Akram VS SHO & Bishop Yousaf VS Shaukat etc



A Christian Graveyard of 10,890 feet allocated by the Government of Punjab shrunk into 1361 feet rest of the land has been occupied by the Muslim Landlords at New Mir Colony near Gaju Mata Lahore. Baber Gill, Saddique Patras, and Samuel Mushtaq approached CLAAS Office on February 23, 2016, shared that Christian Graveyard land was snatched by the surrounding Muslims in New Mir Colony Guju Mata Lahore. These local people requested for legal assistance to vacate the occupied land provided them as per record the revenue board. The next day, CLAAS Fact Finding team visited the site and collected the

following facts that New Mir Colony established in 2002 by the Government of Punjab, and the ownership was transferred to this community. At that time, ownership was allotted only through stamp papers, whereas no registries were framed. The majority of the population comprises Christians and Muslims were in the minority. Muslim leaders were in charge of the property matters and kept all the record with them. According to the facts 10,890 feet of land that was allocated for Christian graveyard, that has been shrunken into 1361 feet and the rest of the land had been occupied by the Muslim landlords. They had built partition walls occupying graveyard land. The few Muslims with political influences in the area had snatched the land of the graveyard. The Christian community had already called upon Christian leaders for help but no one was keen enough to bring justice. A local Muslim named Rafiq Ahmed a shop-keeper shared with the team that a Muslim house adjacent to five-feet passage of the graveyard has been occupied, hence there is no path leading to the graveyard. Another landlord has recently built a wall capturing land meant for graveyard. The CLAAS team asked the local community members Baber Gill and William etc. to pursue the case provide the documentation of allocation of graveyard property to the CLAAS. The Christian community has not provided the documentaion to CLAAS yet for the court proceedings because the property record is with the Muslims who have jeopardized the Christian graveyard property.

5- Kamran Masih VS Malik Khalid Bricks Company

Kamran 33, father of six a resident of Youhanabad Lahore. Kamran shared that in 2012 he and his Muslim friend Tariq started to work at Malik Khalid's brick kiln at Sue-e-Asal Lahore. Both Kamran and Tariq worked together on weekly basis and lived there day and night. Kamran was under financial crises so he requested to his owner Malik Khalid to lend him 85,000/- rupees. He also requested for 90,000/- rupees for Tariq and collectively received 175,000/- rupees from the owner Malik Khalid. Khalid the owner used to deduct money from Kamran's salary on a weekly basis and has got RPs. 75,000/- returned back. In 2014 Kamran was deceived by his Muslim friend Tariq who left Khalid's brick kiln while Kamran was on leave. Kamran was informed by someone about friend Tariq's absence; Kamran got



frightened and never went back to his workplace. Later on Kamran shifted to Shanti Nagar and started labor because he was not able to return the rest of the amount of PKRs. 100,000/- The owner started searching Kamran and reached at his residence at Youhanabad but did not find him there. Kamran came to know that his owner Malik Khalid is demanding 300,000/- rupees from him that have never been lent by Malik Khalid. He further shared that the complications have been increased and his family is very much insecure. At present he is trying to stay hidden which has restrained his children's education. On August 8, 2016 he approached CLAAS office for a legal assistance regarding his brick kiln's matter. He wants to live a free life without any pressure and decided to resolve the matter through court. CLAAS appointed its legal advisor Mr. Akhtar Masih Sandhu for legal proceedings and he filed a suit for the recovery of wages in the court of Authority under the payment of wages Lahore and the case is under proceedings.

1- The Holy Bibles and Holy Books set on fire in District Kasur



On January 06, 2016 CLAAS received a phone call from its lawyer Mr. Akhtar Sindhu at 1:00 p.m. about the incident that took place at the local village in Kasur. CLAAS fact-finding team comprising of Mr. Akhtar Sindhu, Mr. Sohail Habel, Ms. Shaguffa Nazir and Mr. Saddique John, reached Victory Church, Kasur. According to the facts, a young Muslim Azhar Ali son of Muhammad Akbar set Holy Bibles and other religious books on fire on Wednesday, the 6th of January 2016 in Victory Church at Sandha village Kasur. The Church was opened in the early hours so that the Christian community could offer their prayers. Around 7:00 am Siddiqa Bibi came to Church for prayer and she saw the

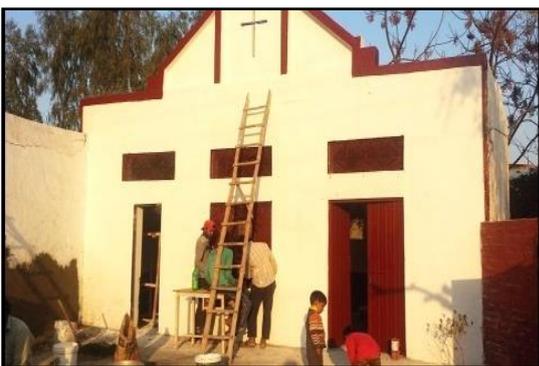
smoke coming from the Church room. As she entered the Church she saw a man setting Bibles and Hymn books on fire. Immediately she rushed to call her husband John Masih. When he saw them coming he tried to escape but John and Siddiqa caught him and locked him in the Church premises. They then called the police, who arrived in 15 minutes and arrested the culprit Azhar Ali from the spot. Afterwards, police collected all the ashes of the



burnt Bibles and Hymns as evidence. The team found out that Azhar Ali is 27 years old and lives in a village Mast Milyana near Chavinda, Tehsil Pasroor District Sialkot. CLAAS team asked the local community of that village about Azhar, but local people shared that he was a stranger to them all, however, the children recognized him that Azhar played the billiard game with them at night before the incident. Village Sandha is situated about 4-km near Kasur comprising of equal number of Muslim and Christian families (110). After this incident the local Christian community was scared that it might

incite anger among the Muslim community. However, Muslims expressed their solidarity with the local Christians. Shakeel Nasir Gill is the Pastor In-charge of the Victory Church in the village along with 300 local people reached Kot Ghanda Singh Police Station. A case FIR No. 03/16, offence under section 295 and 295-A, 506 PPC was registered against the culprit Azhar Ali. CLAAS team met with the SHO Tariq Cheema, who shared that Azhar Ali's family confirmed that he was mentally insane. He further said that Azhar has been sent to judicial lock-up. Station House Officer Tariq assured the team of his full cooperation to the community. The CLAAS team thanked the authorities for the cooperation and offered Christian community any legal help required in this case.

2- New Apostolic Church” at Bathh Village Manga Mindi was set on fire



Hearing about the church that was set on fire in Manga Mindi CLAAS team comprising of Mr. Sohail Habel and Mr. Saddique John immediately left to get the actual facts. On reaching the place team found out that on January 7, 2016 New Apostolic Church in Bathh Village was set on fire by an unknown assailant burning the tent, carpets, and furniture in the early hours. The Bathh village is situated 5 km prior to Manga Mandi on Multan Road. According to the residents, on Tuesday 6th of January 2016

Church arranged a special prayer meeting in the premises of the Church. This meeting



ended at 11:00 p.m. and everyone left for their homes. The tents, the carpets, and furniture were left to be removed in the morning. Around midnight some unknown perpetrators invaded into the Church premises and set everything on fire that was left outside the church building. The fire was observed by a Muslim family living near the Church building who then informed the local Pastor Yaqoob Masih. Pastor Yaqoob Masih, along with Church members, rushed to the

Church building and found that tents, carpets, and furniture was all burnt to ashes. An estimated damage was about Rupees fifty thousand (50,000/-). Police did reach the site of occurrence but the church administration on the advice of Advocate Suba Saroya decided not to register any case against anyone. The Local Muslims expressed their solidarity to the Christian community. The congregation has started renovating the Church building.

3- Liaquat Masih lost his life due to police torture



On January 16, 2016 CLAAS fact-finding team left for Kalaske Kot Proya situated 20 kilometers from Gujranwala city to investigate a case where a Christian named Liaquat Masih died due to extreme police torture while in police custody. The team found out that on November 15, 2015, FIR No. 570/15, under section 457 and 380 (for theft) at Police Station Rahwali was lodged by Raza Hameed a political leader of PTI (Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf). He blamed forty five year old Liaquat Masih for theft which

took place at his residence. Liaquat Masih has been a driver of this family for the past 18 years. Raza Hameed claimed that Liaquat Masih stole expensive watches; jewelry (diamonds and gold); US Dollars and Riyaal etc. Due to political pressure police booked Liaquat Masih his wife Rubina Bibi and son Khurram Masih aged 20 years old. Police later released Rubina but kept Khurram and Liaquat Masih in the police lock up for investigation. Khurram was in the police lock up when his father was tortured; he witnessed everything but was unable to help him.



Khurram told CLAAS team that on January 13, 2016, at 11:00 pm police took Liaquat in their custody. They brought him into the investigating room and made him naked and had him lay on the floor, one policeman stood on his back and two policemen stretched both his legs apart with full strength after which he could not walk or sit, they left him crying in pain. They later brought him back into the room and again striped him naked, tied his legs and tied his arms on his back and hung

him by pulling the rope from the ceiling. The Station House Officer Sajjad Sohail, Amin Butt and four other Policemen tortured him; using worse than the third degree methods. As a result of this his shoulders were dislocated. They then inserted wood in his rectum which badly ruptured it. He was heavily bleeding but they left him hanging. He did not stay alive long after this, he died while hanging from the ceiling. At about 03:00 a.m. on January 14, 2016, Gull Khatib one of the police constable loses the rope and got his body down. Police sent his

body for postmortem and brought back to the Police Station. Riasat Masih, brother of Liaquat went to Police Station where police disclosed the death of Liaquat Masih on the morning of January 15, 2016 and handed his dead body to the family. The Police denied registration of the case against police torture. The family members claimed there were visible marks of physical torture on his body. This incident soon brought to the attention of local Christians. Soon after the news spread, Christians staged a protest against the police and blocked the G.T. Road. Police used force to disperse the crowd. Police pressurized the family to bury the dead body as soon as possible. Ms. Shunila Ruth, Christian Member of Provincial Assembly from Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI) reached the place of occurrence and had a case registered against the police. In the said FIR No. 32/16 police have omitted offenses under PCC 109, 302/34, 148 and 149 as the torture was done by multiple policemen and others. There were two people named Riasat Masih and Zafar Shoukat, who bathes Liaquat Masih before funeral, shared that Liaquat Masih both wrists were broken and had bruises on his feet and back. They further said 'mark of rope around his neck was evidently very visible both shoulders were loosened and dismantled. The deceased Liaquat Masih left behind Robina Bibi (wife) and four children Khurram 20 who witnessed his father being tortured, police also tortured Khurram, Kinza Hina 15yrs old studying in 8th grade, Taimoor Adeel 13 years old studying in 5th grade and Zerish Mariam 9 years old studying in 3rd grade. Khurram's life is at risk being an eye witness of the police. CLAAS lawyer suggested Khurram to get his medical before visiting Police Station. Mr. Joseph Francis extended the grieved family any legal help required in this case.

4- Report of Christian Girl killed by Muslim men in Bhaowala, Lahore

January 26, 2015, CLAAS Fact Finding team reached at Bhaowala, Lahore to inquire about the murder of a seventeen year old Christian girl Kiran Masih. According to the family she was working in a Senseman beauty salon in Defence, Lahore along with two other Christian girls Shamroza 18years old and Sumbal 20years old. Sumbal who was severely injured told the team that every night after work a group of Muslim men would sexually harass them; these men would chase them on a car making filthy remarks and religious slur. The girls were scared to disclose this to their families as they did not wanted their male members to get into fight with the Muslim gang. On 23 January 2015, all three girls were walking home after work when they saw a white car slowing; as it came closer the men from the car came out and insisted the girls to get in the car. On their resistance the chasers brutally beat all three passing religious slurs. The attackers then got in the car and ran over the girls. Kiran got badly hurt and was unable to move. Another passerby saw them and called for help. Police arrived and took the girls to the hospital s they needed immediate medical care. A day later Kiran did not survive the injuries and died. A case was registered against the unknown. Talking to the team Jameel of the brothers of Sumbal said that these Muslim boys were habitual of luring Christian girls as they find them easy target due to their social and economic status. The team also met with Zulfiqar, brother of deceased Kiran. He did not felt comfortable talking to the team on this issue. The other girls involved in this case and their families were also not keen on talking about this incident, they had a local political figure who was dealing this case on their behalf, who we did not meet with. Team had an opportunity to speak to Sub Inspector Ghulam Hussain handling the case. He said that unknown perpetrators will soon be arrested. Team sensed that he knew who the culprits were but refrained from giving any information. However Class Team offered legal help to the affected families.

5- Two Christian girls were abducted by two Muslims, District Sargodha

On December 2nd, 2015 Bashir Masih two daughters Tahira 21 years old and Reema 20 years old were abducted by two Muslim men named Muhammad Mustafa 29 years old and Muhammad Kashif 30 years old, from Chak 38 Janubi District Sargodha. Muhammad Mustafa was already married and had two children. After the abduction, both girls were



forcibly converted and married to the abductors. These girls were confined in a house in Islamabad. Tahira was physically tortured by Muhammad Kashif before she escaped from his confinement and reached her family in Sargodha. Tahira's husband Muhammad Kashif filed a writ petition against Tahira's family in Lahore High Court claiming that his wife was being held against her will by her family. The court gave orders to file a case against the family members pointed in the petition. On 11th February FIR No. 49/16 under section 149, 365/148 Pakistan Penal Code (illegal detention

and abduction) was registered against six male family members of Tahira and Reema in Sajjid Shaheed police station. After the registration of First Information Report all the Christian males fled from their home leaving the women behind. When CLAAS team approached the female members of the family shared that their six male members named Amjad Pervaiz (cousin), Amir Shakeel (brother), Arif Masih (uncle), Nazir Masih (uncle), Anwar Masih (uncle) and Irfan Masih (cousin) were nominated in the case by complainant Muhammad Kashif. Police have arrested Arif Masih and Naseer Masih and raided for the remaining four. The women further shared that previously there was an incident where a Muslim girl eloped with a Christian boy and got married with her free will. In reaction to it two Muslim men from the girl's family abducted Tahira and Reema. Then forcibly converted them to Islam and married them under Islamic rite. The Team met Aga Hussain, Sub Inspector at Sajid Shaheed Police Station Sargodha who shared that SHO Shafi Ullah Khan was directed by the Judge Lahore High Court to produce Tahira on February 20, 2016. After the intervention of CLAAS team police released the relatives of Tahira who were arrested for investigation of the case. The team offered the family of Tahira for legal assistance and shelter for Tahira if needed.

6- The Explosion in Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park, Lahore on March 27, 2016



On March 27, 2016 CLAAS team visited the site of bomb blast in the parking area of Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park in Lahore. The blast happened outside the exit gate, a few feet away from children's swings. 72 casualties were reported and 340 people were injured. Explosion was heard several kilometers away. The eyewitnesses reported that the park was over crowded at the occasion of Easter and among the crowd more than 200 Christian women and children were in the park at the time of the

blast. These Christian families mainly belonged to Youhanabad, Bahar Colony, Khaliq Nagar and Awan Market areas.



“The Pakistani Taliban Jamat-UL-Ahrar proclaimed responsibility of the suicide bomb attack. In their statement released to the agencies they stated “We targeted the Christians when they were celebrating Easter. This is a message to the prime minister that we are active in Punjab too. And in the coming days, you will see more such attacks”.

7- Nazir Masih butchered by Muslim landlords



Sixty six years old Nazir Masih is a resident of Wandayala Dayal Shah, District Sheikhpura. On 5th April 2016 he along with his Muslim friend Muhammad Nawaz 60 years old went to cut grass (fodder) from the fields owned by Aachi Gujjar at about 7:30 p.m. As they were cutting the grass in the fields Aachi Gujjar along with two men Haider and Nazar (butcher by profession) reached the fields and stopped them from cutting grass. They had some heated arguments that turned into a fight. Haider and Nazar intervened

and attacked Muhammad Nawaz with the butcher knife; he became unconscious and fell on the ground. Thinking that Muhammad Nawaz was dead the two ran after Nazir Masih, they stabbed him repeatedly with the same knife. When Muhammad Nawaz gain conscious he saw the two attackers stabbing his friend. He managed to run away. He saw some people and called them for help. He told them about Nazir Masih and pleaded them to save his friend as he was not sure of what had happened to him. Nazir's son Iqbal also reached at the place of incident and found that his father was brutally stabbed and he died of excessive bleeding.



By the time police arrived at the scene of the crime the attackers got away. Police sent Nazir's dead body for postmortem. His funeral was held on April 6, 2016. His widow Rashidan Bibi told CLAAS team that her husband was a humble person who had no ill feelings against anyone. She said that he was the only source of income of the family; she added that she needs justice for the murder of her innocent husband. Nazir

has two sons Iqbal Masih and Patras Masih and a daughter. Iqbal works as a janitor in WASA whereas Patras works in a fruit and vegetable market on daily wages. Wandayala Dayal Shah is populated with over 1000 Christian families, there are very few Muslims living in that area. Both communities live in peace and harmony and have never quarreled.



CLAAS team met a group of local residents Nazir Gill, Victor Baber and Dr. Ashraf Masih; who shared that Muhammad Nawaz owned a piece of land which the attackers Haider and Nazar wanted to confiscate. They said that the attackers targeted Muhammad Nawaz for the piece of land and Nazir Masih got killed because he witnessed Muhammad Nawaz being attacked. The CLAAS team also met with Muhammad Nawaz whose head was wrapped in bandage. He shared that he could not sleep at nights because of the constant pain in his head due to injuries and also of the fear of the attackers who he believe will now come after him. The team visited local Police Station at Ferozewala and met with the constable and

Sub Inspector Basharat who shared that a case FIR No. 343/16, offence under section 34, 302/324 (murder charges) of Pakistan Penal Code was registered on the complaint of Nazir Masih's son Iqbal Nazir against the culprits Haider, Nazar and two unknown person. Aachi Gujjar's is nominated in the FIR, but had no connection with the murder, as per Sub Inspector Basharat. He said that murderer of Nazir Masih shall be brought to justice. When asked why the nominated individuals were not arrested, he said that both were on pre-arrest bails till April 16, 2016 by the Additional Sessions Judge Ferozewala. He also informed that

the weapon used to kill Nazir Masih was in the police custody. CLAAS offered to provide legal help if required by the family.

8- Tension in Mandi Bahauddin when Muslim tried to implicate a Christian worker in fake blasphemy case



On Thursday May 5th, 2016 at about 11:30 pm Mr. Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS received a call from Chak (village) No. 44, Tehsil Phalyian District Mandi Bahauddin in the Punjab province of Pakistan. The caller Mr. Adil Yaqoob informed Mr. Francis that the local Muslim community was planning to attack their village with the intention of setting Christian houses and churches on fire. Mr. Francis advised Mr. Yaqoob to also inform the local police about this threat

and to keep CLAAS informed of any emergency situation.

On Sunday May 08, 2016 two residents of Chak 44 Mr. Aamir Yaqoob son of Yaqoob Masih and Mr. Arif Masih son of Atta Masih came to CLAAS office in Lahore and narrated the following facts which led the Christian community living in Chak 44 to abandon their households and flee in search of safety. They said that they have been sent by their local Catholic priest Fr. Tariq, who knows about CLAAS fearless work for religious minorities. Almost the entire population of Chak No. 44 is Muslim (2500 to 3000) out of which 10 to 12 % people are Shia Muslims while others are Sunnis. Religious devotion and practice varies from family to family, however religion plays a very important role in the lives of people. There are only 45 Christian families (300 population) settled in that village. Although all the Christian families owns the piece of land they have built their houses on yet they are poor unskilled labors and are very economically deprived. The only church that exists in that village is the Saint Anthony Catholic Church. Politically Muslim League Noon group hold influence in that area.

Background of the incident

Imran Masih son of Sharif Masih resident of Chak (village) 44, Tehsil Phalyian, District Mandi Bahauddin, and Punjab is a young Christian boy who is employed at a local Health Care Centre as a Janitor. Rest of his staff belongs to a Muslim faith. On April 16th, 2016, Imran attended a wedding ceremony of his Muslim colleague's daughter; he recorded a part of wedding ceremony on his cell phone. On Monday April 19th, 2016 when he went back to work, his colleague asked him to show them the movie clip he recorded; he handed his cell phone to one of his colleague and left to finish his work. When Imran came back he saw that Bilal a local Muslim drug store owner was holding Imran's phone and was showing the provocative lectures of Pastor Sami Samson to other workers standing around him. When Imran asked Bilal to return his cell phone Bilal hit him on the face and accused Imran of watching anti-Islamic lectures of Christian Pastor on You Tube. Imran swore to Bilal and his angry coworkers that he had never browsed Pastor Sami Samson's lectures but they refused to let him go. After beating him severely they locked him in an empty room; luckily Imran had another cell phone hidden in his pocket, he used that phone to call members of his Catholic Church Committee and informed them of his confinement in the health center. After receiving Imran's phone call Aamir Masih and Arif Masih along with few other Committee members went to Imran's work place to rescue him. At the health center the Committee members met with the senior doctor, they told the doctor that Imran was illiterate and does not have the knowledge to operate search engine on cell phone, they requested the senior doctor to resolve the matter peacefully. After long persuasion Committee members were able to release Imran.

After his rescue Imran continue to work peacefully in the health center for the next two days. On the third day one of his Muslim coworker Mulvi Manzoor told Imran that the drug store owner Bilal was still upset with him, he urged Imran to apologize and ask for Bilal's forgiveness. He accompanied Imran to Bilal's drug store. Not finding him there Mulvi Manzoor called Bilal from his cell phone and put him on speaker. Bilal told Mulvi Manzoor that he was in Sargodha to meet with religious scholars to inform them about Imran and seek their opinion on this matter. He further informed Manzoor that the scholars have issued a fatwa (decree) that Imran has committed a Blasphemy by watching anti-Islamic lecture and was thus entitled to be killed. After this conversation Mulvi Manzoor advised Imran to run away to save his life.

After hearing Bilal on the speaker phone Imran got extremely scared and did not return home that night. The next day Imran's father Sharif Masih called the health center to inquire about his son. The doctor on duty told him that Imran was not at work. After not receiving satisfactory answer from the doctor Sharif Masih took few Church Committee members and went to Imran's work place where Mulvi Manzoor informed them about Bilal's conversation on the phone and told them that Imran has ran away.

While the family was still looking for Imran; his Muslim colleagues spread the news of this incident to other villages and Muslim community. On April 29th, 2016 during the Friday prayer the local Muslim clerics made announcements on the loudspeaker encouraging Muslim community to impose social boycott of Christians living in Chak 44. They forbade Muslims to sell or buy anything from Christians; they accused the Christians of harboring a blasphemer. A local Muslim businessman Irshad Jhakar announced rupees ten lakh (\$ 10,000) reward for killing Imran. A local Muslim Masjid (mosque) Committee chaired by Inayat Mahajir, Mistri Bashir and Saddique Arrayian announced to organize an attack to torch Christian houses and worship places. Another Muslim committee member Mohammad Riaz requested the committee to hold the attack till the accusation was confirmed. On Monday May 2nd, 2016 members of the Muslim Committee went to Imran's work place and asked the senior doctor about the whole incident, the doctor told the Committee members no such incident of Blasphemy took place in his health center. This did not satisfy the committee members and they continue to plan the attack. Every day hateful speeches against Christian community were made on the mosque loudspeaker, instigating faithful Muslims to punish the infidels.

On May 05, 2016 Christian resident of Chak 44 Iqbal Masih approached the Muslim Masjid (mosque) Committee to ask for permission to have his daughter's wedding ceremony the next day. Members of the committee refused to give permission to Iqbal Masih and forbade him to hold any function in the village. They told Iqbal Masih that if Imran Masih was not handed to them by midnight they will execute an attack on Christians the next morning.

The same Committee deputed few young Muslim individuals to surveillance of Sharif Masih house. The next day on May 06, 2016 after Friday prayer Muslim cleric started making announcements asking local and adjoining Muslim villages to gather in Chak 44 Mosque compound (premises). Seeing a large mob outside the mosque and sensing danger Aamir Masih called 15 police helpline. He informed the dispatcher about the possible attack of Muslim mob on Christian houses in Chak 44. According to Aamir Masih within 20 minutes eight (8) to ten (10) policemen arrived at the scene. They dispersed the crowd and took all the Muslim Masjid (mosque) Committee members to one of the local resident Imran Ghuman's living room. Ten minutes later Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived with more police squad and recorded statements of the Muslim Committee Members. According to Aamir Masih a local resident Dr. Ashraf Fazi who is a convert (from Islam to Christianity) was standing near the mosque when the mob caught him and started beating him. One of the police officer saw this and dragged Dr. Ashraf Fazi to Imran Ghuman's living room. Thirty minutes later police left taking Dr. Ashraf Fazi with them. He was later released on Saturday night.

According to Aamir Masih and Arif Masih police never spoke to any of the Christian resident and never returned to patrol at night. They said up to date 75% of Christians have fled from the village; whoever remain are fearful for their lives also they have no food to eat as the local Muslims refuse to sell them anything. They requested if CLAAS could arrange food for the remaining families. Aamir said that Present Federal Minister Kamran Michael also called the local police station to inquire about the situation.

After talking to Aamir and Arif Mr. Joseph Francis called the Federal Minister Kamran Michael and requested him to have police patrol at night in the village till the atmosphere come back to normal. Mr. Francis has decided not to visit the village at present as it will draw unnecessary attention. Meanwhile CLAAS is in close contact with the local residents and when needed will intervene accordingly.

CLAAS visited Mandi Bahauddin



Mr. Joseph Francis and Sohail Habel visited Mandi Bahauddin on 23rd May, 2016. Conflicting reports have emerged over Christians-Muslims in a remote village named Chak No. 44. CLAAS team visited the local Christian families and asked about the present situation. They shared that they feel free to move about and the life was back to normal. In that small village 36 houses were of Christian families and more than 2000 were of

Muslims. CLAAS team with Qazi Abdul Qadeer Khamosh Chairman Muslim Christian Federation International met local MPAs from Muslim League (N): Shafqat Mehmood Gondal & Pir Saeed Mehmood Mushdi. They shared that peace has been restored in the village now after police intervened. Some Christian families fled away in the beginning but they all are back now. Only Imran Masih and his family have not returned to the village.

The district police officer shared that two committees had been constituted to bring the communities closer together, and anyone inciting hatred against Christians will be arrested



in line with the National Action Plan against terrorism & extremism. Muhammad Khan Laghari, Ghulam Murtza local religious leader shared that Christians are respectable to us and we are responsible for our local Christians to give them the protection and set them free to practice their religion. They also shared that on May 17, 2016 a Christian marriage ceremony was held in our area and celebrations ended up in peace and that tension between Muslims & Christians did not affect that ceremony. CLAAS team also met the girl Ujala whose marriage was held last week. She said her family was afraid for any unpleasant incident in the marriage ceremony by Muslims. But she was thankful to them that nothing bad had happened during that program. Imran Masih was a sweeper at the Bosal Rural Health Unit near his village.

9- Abduction of Christian girl Marriam Mushtaq 24 from Bahar Colony Lahore



Marriam Mushtaq 24 was abducted by four unidentified persons in white Corolla LEA-5393 on May 12, 2016 from Bahar Colony near FGA Church Lahore. Marriam had been studying adult education in “Excel Educational Institution” since one year. On her way to Excel Institute at 2:00 pm she was with her brother Youhan 11 years old when a white car stopped near them and a man who covered his face came out and dragged Marriam into the car and drove away. Youhan shouted for help, listening to his scream two boys on motorcycle chased the car but could not keep up with the fast moving car. The family went to local police station to get the complaint registered, but police did not register the case.

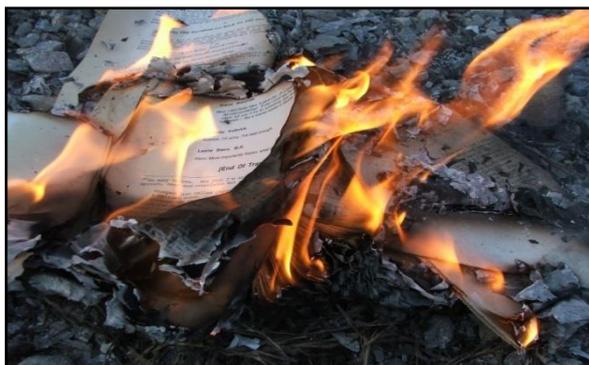
Seeing the attitude of the local police her family and local Christian residents protested in front of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif’s residence in Model Town, Lahore. The protesters blocked the road for two hours after this commotion the police registered an FIR No: 464/2016 under offence (abduction with intention of rape) 496/A of Pakistan Penal Code. On May 13th, 2016 CLAAS team visited Marriam’s house and met with her mother Musarat Mushtaq. The mother was in the state of mourning and was unable to talk. Their neighbours and relatives were gathered in their house to show their support to the family. Women prayer group and local Pastors were also present there. Her mother Musarat shared that her daughter Marriam was very keen on getting education and that was why she joined the academy. She also shared that police was non-cooperative in registering a complaint. Marriam’s aunt Nagina Naz shared that two years ago Marriam got married but their marriage ended with a divorce. CLAAS team asked the family if they suspect anyone to which they said they have no enemy.



Team also met with Youhan brother of Marriam who witnessed his sister’s abduction. He told the team that it was his duty to daily accompany his sister to the academy but never witnessed anyone watching them or noticed anything unusual. Youhan further added that Marriam tried to escape from abductors but one of them put a piece of cloth in her mouth. When asked if he could identify anyone of the abductors he

said that they were covering their faces. CLAAS team also visited the concerned police station and met with the Sub-inspector Muhammad Razzaq. He stated that the Police was investigating the matter and will soon recover the girl.

10-Conflict between Christians and Muslims in Faisalabad



A News of Christian Muslim conflict circulated on the social media. CLAAS received numerous calls for information on the incident. To get the actual facts CLAAS decided to conduct a fact finding visit to village Chak 201, Chandiyān Talawān near Faisalabad. The issue started on May 24th 2016 when some Christian residents found a burnt bible in front of Muhammad Tariq's house. The local Christians demonstrated against this disrespectful act which created

tension in the area. According to the residents Muhammad Tariq purchased this house from Pastor Irfan Dean Charles a month ago. After moving into the house Muhammad Tariq cleaned the house and burnt all the papers and books which Pastor Irfan Dean Charles left in the house, unfortunately the bible was also burnt with those books & papers. The local police intervened and controlled the situation. The new owner of the house gave a statement that he had not defiled or burnt the bible intentionally and was sorry if he had hurt anyone's feelings. On the same day a group of local influential residents and counselors gathered to resolve the conflict and defuse the matter. The group comprised of Rana Faqir Hussain, Pr. Falak Sher, Minority Counsel, Malik Muhammad Hussain, General Counselor, Rev. Fr. Khalid Mukhtar, In-charge Catholic Church Bishop House Faisalabad, Babu Pervaiz and others. Muhammad Tariq apologized in the presence of all the community leaders and also gave a written apology on his family behalf.

11- Extremists opened fire on St. Joseph Catholic Church



Extremists opened fire on St. Joseph Catholic Church in Dhoopsari Sandha Lahore at 4:00 am on June 4th, 2016. Almost five gun shots passed through the main entrance gate of the Church. CLAAS team consisting of Mr. Sohail Habel and Mr. Saddique John visited the place of occurrence and also met with the local residents. Christians living in that

area shared that when the assailants shot fire at the main entrance of the church there was a power failure and there was no electricity, therefore no one could see their faces. When asked if the Muslim residents have condemn this action they said that the Muslim community remained silent on this issue and have not expressed any solidarity with the Christians.

12- Police Officer slapped a Pastor for using loudspeaker in the Church



A Pastor Riaz Rehmat of United Church in Fazlia Colony was slapped by a Head Constable Amir Abdullah on Sunday 12th June 2016 during 10:30am Church service. There was a police guard appointed at the main entrance of the church to screen everyone entering the church but this police guard did not stopped constable Abdullah. According to police officer Amir Abdullah he received a call on police helpline 15. The caller Shabir Shah complained that the loudspeaker was being used in the church for Sunday service. In response to the call the duty officer arrived at

the church and disrupted the mass. According to the witnesses the police officer made derogatory remarks against present congregation in the Church and stopped the worship. When Pastor Riaz intervened the police constable made his way up to the pulpit and manhandled the pastor. After this incident the Christian community protested against the police behavior. Mr. Joseph Francis along with other CLAAS staff Mr. Sohail Habel, Aqeel, Saddique John and Advocate Tahir Bashir reached the place of incident. The deputy superintendent of police and station house officer along with local Muslim residents also arrived at Superintendent of Police Amara Athar's office in Ghalib Market. Mr. Francis demanded immediate action against the responsible police constable. Deputy Superintendent of Police promised to take action against the police officer and the local resident who initiated the riot.



When CLAAS contacted the Superintendent Police Amara Athar she confirmed that head-constable Amir has been suspended from his duty and an inquiry was initiated against him. She further shared that record of 15 calls will be checked whether suspect Shabir had made call or not. She said that case will be registered against him after investigation. Mr. Joseph Francis said that these minor issues are getting critical day-by-day and must be dealt in time and all preventive measures must be taken to avoid any seriousness in

future that can cause big problems. On Mr. Francis request Superintendent Police directed the area police station to maintain law and order assuring safety of all residents especially Christians. Later in the presence of DSP, SHO, two Sub inspectors, Yasir Barkat Chief Editor Rival International, Sunil Ghouri Journalist from Roznama Aftab, Iqbal Khokher from Chief Editor Roznama Awami Mohabbat, M.A Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS, Tahir Bashir Advocate CLAAS, Sohail Habel CLAAS, Khalid Shahzad Human Right activist and almost fifteen residents from the area Pastor Riaz Rehmat forgave constable Amir Abdulla and Shabir Shah and requested not to take any legal action against the two.

13- Two Christian sisters' gang raped in Haji Park, Lahore



News of two Christian sisters' gang raped and dragged naked on the streets by Muslims surfaced on the internet. According to the news on the net a married Muslim girl named Sehar eloped with a Christian boy named Baadal. In vengeance the Muslim husband and brothers of the girl abducted Baadal's sisters Shagufta and Samra and after gang rape they were reportedly dragged naked on the streets. On 27th June 2016 CLAAS approached the area mentioned in the news to investigate the matter. The team first visited the concerned police station in Shad Bagh and

met with the Investigation Officer Muhammad Usman. He told the team that no rape case was reported to the police. He said that Sehar's husband has registered a case of abduction FIR No. 560/16 against Baadal and his sisters Samra. He said that the matter is under investigation and police was giving time to the abductors to bring back Sehar. He further disclosed that Samra was arrested and will soon be released once both parties sign compromise statement. He said there was fear or tension in the area and everyone was cooperating with the police. Team then went to Baadal's house and found the house was locked since the registration of the case, team asked few of the local residents if they

witnessed any such incident but no one could verify the facts reported in the news on the internet. The team visited Sehar's house but her husband was not home.

14- Nadeem Masih alleged in a blasphemy case by his Childhood Muslim friend Yasir Bashir



Another Christian Nadeem Masih West Colony Sarai Alamgir, district Gujrat was booked under Blasphemy laws. The incident that happened on July 4, 2016 at 12:18 A.M. and its FIR No. 301/16 under offence 295-C/298-A Pakistan Penal Code lodged by Nadeem's Muslim friend Yasir Bashir on July 10, 2016 at 7:15 p.m. at City Division Police Station District Gujrat. Yasir Bashir handed over his cell phone along with printed snapshots as the evidence to the Police Station. The CLAAS team visited the location on Friday, July

15, 2016 and found out that "27-year-old Nadeem Masih s/o James Masih alleged for sending blasphemous text message using his number 0343-5755394 to a Muslim childhood friend Yasir Bashir on his number 0346-5296988 using WHATSAPP", the source said. The source told, "Nadeem had friendship with a married Muslim woman Nargis Bibi from the same locality. However, being a Christian man with a Muslim woman, Muslims around did not like their friendship". "Nadeem Masih is an illiterate man who had no understanding of writing the message in English or using WHATSAPP", said Salamat Masih, a local resident. "Therefore Yasir Bashir, a conservative Muslim, complainant against Nadeem, somehow managed using Nadeem's cell phone to send blasphemous text messages to his own cell phone and blamed Nadeem instead". "Yasir alleged Nadeem for blasphemy against Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and other holy Personages of Islam". For security purposes "Some of the families of the area fled away, mostly the young girls after the incident and severe threats" said Salamat Masih.



"The issue was raised on July 10, 2016 when Yasir informed the clerics of the local mosque about blasphemous text messages". "A mob of hundreds of Muslims gathered to attack and flame Christian houses" said Muhammad Aslam Sub Inspector, City Police, Sarai Alamgir. He further confirmed that "Nadeem Masih had accepted the act of sending blasphemous messages after his arrest" to avoid police torture. The police informed that Nadeem had been sent to judicial lockup at Gurjrat.

Superintendent Police Gujrat Muhammad Kamran was investigating the case. However, police controlled the mob and managed to rescue the Christian families in the area.

Due to Nadeem's escape, police arrested Najma, Samreen and Qamrosh, FGA Pastor Qandeel's brother under offence section 212 Pakistan Panel Code, after the arrest of Nadeem Maspih from Lahore on July 14, 2016 three of these were bailed out Pastor Qandeel and his alliance had fled away from the site and never came back. However, it is not confirmed weather Nargis married Nadeem or accepted Christianity by the local people.



“Police played its positive role and protected all Christians and their churches at Sarai Alamgir deputing police security”, said Aziz Hameed a local Christian resident. He further said that “life in another Christian community is normal despite the incident”. The Team visited Nadeem’s place and his brother’s and found that heavy numbers of policemen with guns were deputed at their residences. There were only three Christian residences among hundreds of Muslims. Certainly team was under the possibility of being attacked by the

furious Muslim community so wisely left the area before it was too late. It was dangerous and not wise for anyone to visit Yaqoobabad at that time as the Muslim community was furious after the incident and was not ready to talk on the issue. The community calls upon Muslim clerics and conservatives upon seeing any visitor collecting information on this issue or taking pictures around and mob ready to attack.

15- Fact Finding Report Chack 9/1-AL, Renala Khurd, Okara



Station house officer Muhammad Sarwar slapped women worshipping at Chak 9/1-AL, Renala Khurd District Okara, threw Bibles and Hymns on the ground from the Worship-room and tore them apart, defiled the sacrament of Christianity, and calling them ‘Chora’. On September 8, 2016 team of CLAAS comprising Sohail Habel, Saddique John and Asif Raza visited the place of occurrence. A local resident to Zulfiqar Masih, shared about this land dispute of ‘sham lot’ that has been occupied by Christians from 1947, had installed electricity and gas meters under their own ownership. Perpetrators Manzoor Ahmed Khan and Muhammad Ashafaq Ahmed Khan

had fake ownership papers of this land measuring one Kanal and 12 Marlas situated in chak No. 9/1-AL and brought bailiff and local police to take the ownership. Muhammad Nauman, a Muslim, threw Holy Bibles and Hymns on the ground from worship-room where females were praying. They tore out most of the sacrament books. He used filthy and abusive language slapped and stoned females. Muhammad Zamaan sub inspector tore out charts written biblical verses on and threw them on the ground. Under Pakistani law, this act is considered blasphemy, but when the act was done by the police then no FIR was lodged instead threatened the Christians. This is what had happened actually. A local Pastor Gulzar Masih shared that Muhammad Saqib Ashraf a police man removed a cross from the rooftop and threw it down on the ground. This young girl Sobia d/o Jeetu Masih was recording the incident when Station house officer Muhammad Sarwar slapped her and snatched the cell phone and used filthy language. Behind her Rani Bibi was standing a police man slapped on her ear that caused to lose her hearing power. A local female Kinza Bibi shared that her left foot was injured. Two police constables and one lady constable slapped a local female Natasha Bibi. After throwing everything from the worship-room, perpetrators have placed their padlock. Christian obtained ‘stay’ over the said property by the Civil Judge, Renala Khurd whose upcoming hearing was scheduled on September 24, 2016. The local Pastor Gulzar moved an application in the police station against Muhammad Zamaan and was called by the SHO, who had offered Pastor Gulzar 10 Marla of land for church and asked him to take the charges of defiling of the Holy Books upon him. However, he has presented a written application to DSP against SHO. District superintendent of police

was also favoring police department and asked him to come back in few days. A local source said, this place of worship was not registered as a 'Church' in the local Police Station, even had been used as a church over the past five years. Police has recorded the denial statement of local Muslim neighbor of this property Abdul Jabbar for being a worship place, just to stop intervention of social media and further chaos. There are only eight Christian families residing in the area who is scared and looking forward for some authorities to intervene in the matter and save the property from the land mafia. CLAAS team has asked the families to bring up all the document evidence of the ownership including utility bills and all the previous court proceedings and suits.

16- Kasur: Christian teenager Nabeel trapped in a rancorous blasphemy case

On September 18, 2016 news from social media was heard that a teenager Christian Nabeel Masih age 16 had been ensnared in a blasphemy case at Chak 66, Bhai Pheru, District Kasur, Punjab province. The accusers have invoked the blasphemy law against him, inflaming cohere terror among Christians in the accused boy's neighborhood. The CLAAS fact finding team visited the concerned Police Station at Phool Nagar on September 21,



2016 they found that a FIR 487/16 against Nabeel Masih, a local Christian boy was lodged by complainant Akhtar Ali a local resident under section 295 and 295/A Pakistan panel code (PPC). Police arrested Nabeel and sent him to judicial lockup on Wednesday, the 21st of September 2016 to avoid further mishap by the fanatics. The complainant had maintained in the FIR that he had seen an offensive post on Nabeel Masih's facebook timeline; which was derogatory towards the Islamic sacred place Khaana-e-Kaaba. He maintained that

Nabeel had blasphemed by posting the picture of Khana-e-Kaaba in a derogatory manner therefore he had hurt the religious sentiments of Muslims. He also "liked" an "inappropriate" photograph of Kaaba in Mecca, one of the holiest places of Islam. This Police Station directed the team to local sub-police station at Dina Nath (Chowki), where team met Investigation Officer (I.O.) Muhammad Hussain Dogar. The I.O. briefed that Nabeel's act could not be defensible and he will not go unpunished. Through another incident relating to property in the same area, it has been observed that Pathaans of this area are accusing local Christians for personal benefits. The police is supporting fellow Muslims. However, Investigation Officer Muhammad Hussain Dogar told that since the accusation, Nabeel's family has gone into hiding fearing a backlash from the local extremist. In most cases Muslims, to settle personal scores involve the poor, into false allegations and police support their barbarism. The I.O. informed that Nabeel's family and all other Christians in the area are safe whereas NGOs and media personnel were restricted to visit the place of occurrence in order to avoid any dispute for the locals were aggressive.

17- Blasphemy charges dropped against eight-year-old Pakistani Christian

Eight years old Christian boy Izhan and his mother Shakeela, a nurse in the Civil Hospital Quetta have been released from the Civil Lines Police Station Quetta after interrogation. The victims were accused of burning the Quran on October 20, 2016. Although the matter has been resolved after intervention of the politicians but the mother and the child were compelled to relocate another city. A prayer request to social media was sent for Shakeela and her son. When the matter came in the notice of Ms. Asiya Nasir Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan Mr. William John Barkat, Member of Provincial Assembly and Mr. Shehzad Kundan an local activist desperately wanted to bring out the accused and the local

Christian community from the scene of horror and terror. There was so much sense of insecurity in the Christians until the matter was resolved. Local leadership of Jamiat Ulema Islam (F) deserve appreciation for playing a tremendous role because Ms. Asiya Nasir MNA and Mr. William John Barkat MPA belong to the same political party Jamiat Ulema Islam (F). First Information Report number 167/16 was registered on October 21, 2016 against the unknown persons on the desecration of Quran. The entire Christian Minority appreciated the concern expressed by the Muslim and Christian political leaders by taking responsible measures to avoid any conflict between the two communities. It's necessary to take such kind of prompt action wherever such incidents take place, So may not be any loss of the lives and properties of innocent people occur. The Government of Pakistan must look into such cases and take the appropriate steps to stop the ongoing misuse of this law.

18- Manawala District Sheikhpura Holy Book defiling incident

On October 26, 2016 incident of defiling of Holy Quran took place at Khan Colony Manawala District Sheikhpura and a first information report (FIR) 416/16 under section 295 B(defiling of the Holy Books) against the unknown perpetrator was registered on October 28, 2016 at 11:30 a.m. Mr. Joseph Francis National Director sent his team comprising Mr. Sohail Habel and Mr. Saddique John who collected the FIR at 2:00 p.m. The incident occurred in a house that was vacant for the past three months owned by Anwar Khan Lodhi. It is possible that Muslims for their personal benefits intended to trap any local Christians, residing in the Khan Colony. Due to this a local Christian Pervez who owned a semi commercial land adjacent to the occurrence place in the area, was scared and somehow gone hidden. Pervez piece of land was bought from Lodhi 30 years ago but the ownership never transferred to Pervez then Pervez made call to his relative David Maftoon UK, for help so he called Mr. M. A. Joseph Francis National Director CLASS approached class. Fact finding team met Pervez Masih, who worked in Sindh Bank as a sweeper, said that "his house is adjacent to the house where this incident happened. At present he finds himself scared as proclaimed that his house property was bought from Anwar Khan Lodhi and he is refusing the transfer". Pervez is scared that Anwar Khan Lodhi along with his brothers might try to accuse him in the case. Pervez also shared that local police called him to report to the police station for investigation. Team spoke to SHO Ejaz Khan who said that there are no threats to any local Christian in connection to this FIR. SHO directed his staff to provide the copy of FIR to CLAAS team. Team thanked police for their cooperation. Team also met Azra Bibi w/o Pervez Masih, who worked as sweeper at Rubina Hospital. Team found that both Pervez and Azra's colleagues were in their favor.

19- Shahbaz Masih Blasphemy case:



Born in a large Christian family in Kamaha village near Nishtar- Lahore, Babu Shahbaz was very devoted to his Christian faith. Due to lack of financial resources he was unable to attend a regular theology school instead he continued his personal devotion and prayer. He got married to Rani with whom he had three children; Ahsan Shahbaz 19 years old, Shahid Shahbaz 15 years old and Saher Shahbaz eight years old. Babu started a healing prayer meeting in his house. At first it was just the local Christians

who attended this prayer meeting; after few of his Muslim neighbors who got healed in these meetings Babu became famous. Muslims from surrounding villages also started approaching Babu for prayer. A year ago one of his Muslim neighbors Haji Nadeem tried to grab vacant church property; Babu Shahbaz strongly resisted this illegal possession which created

tension between the two. On 28th December 2016 two local Muslim men found torn pages of Holy Quran with Babu Shahbaz name inscribed on it. Those men handed those pages to Babu Questah, who was a Muslim loan lender in the village. He took the pages and after consultation with the other local Muslim cleric decided to bury those pages in the ground. The next day 29th December 2016 early morning Haji Nadeem claim to found two pages of Holy Quran with Babu Shahbaz name on it. Haji Nadeem along with few other local Muslim leaders approached Babu Shahbaz and told him about the torn page of Quran with his name on it. Babu tried to convince them of his innocence. They left without any resolution to the matter Babu told his brother George about the whole incident. That night Babu could not sleep in fear. Early next morning 30th December 2016 police knocked on his door while he was in Prayer. They hand cuffed him and brought him to police station in Nishtar. He was then informed that on Haji Nadeem complaint a case was registered against him under 295 B for defiling Holy Quran. Soon the word got out and a mob of angry Muslims started gathering in the village mosque. Seeing the tense situation in the area Nishtar police immediately took Babu Shahbaz's wife Rani and his daughter Saher in their custody and brought them to Nishtar police station. Babu's brother George who was living next door saw the police take his brother; he immediately along with few other Christian residents came to CLAAS office in Lahore and informed the office. Mr. Joseph Francis immediately went to Nishtar police station and met with superintendent police Model Town Ismaeel Kharak and Superintendent police investigation Kashif Aslam; who were deputed there to keep law and order in the area supervise the investigation. Mr. Francis also met Babu Shahbaz in the police lock up and assured him of his support. Both officers assured Mr. Francis of fair investigation in this matter. They handed Babu's wife Rani and daughter in his custody. Both were accommodated in CLAAS Safe House. Due to security reasons Nishtar police transferred Babu Shahbaz to Model Town police station.

Hearing the news about the tense situation in Kamaha Village Mr. Shehzad Munshi member of Punjab Assembly immediately intervened and instructed the law enforcing agencies to take immediate actions to provide security to the Christian community in Kamaha and surrounding villages. Large number of police was deputed in the area to monitor and secure the area for any unpleasant situation or mob attack. For twenty seven days Babu Shahbaz stayed in the Model Town police station. On 27th January 2017, Babu was moved to Icchra police station for further investigation. CLAAS continue to stay in close contact with all the investigating officer and making sure that Babu was not tortured. After 30 days of investigation police found him not guilty, he was cleared of all allegations against him. On 31st January 2017, Icchra police station incharge Inspector Ghulam Abbas handed Babu Shahbaz in CLAAS custody. Inspector Abbas was assured that CLAAS will present Babu Shahbaz if needed for any further investigation or query required in this case. Babu Shahbaz and his family are presently residing in CLAAS Safe House. They want to return to their home as soon as the situation gets normal.

**DETAIL OF SURVIVORS ACCOMODATED IN
APNA GHAR & SAFE HOSE 2016**

Sr. No	Month	Female	Children	Male	Total Number
1.	January	04	00	00	04
2.	February	05	00	00	05
3.	March	07	00	00	07
4.	April	08	00	00	08
5.	May	12	00	00	12
6.	June	22	02	04	28
7.	July	13	00	02	15
8.	August	12	00	02	14
9.	September	12	00	01	13
10.	October	13	02	02	17
11.	November	07	00	01	08
12.	December	08	01	01	10
	Total Numbers	123	05	13	141

Arooj Shahbaz aged 16 was accommodated at CLAAS Rehabilitation Centre “Apna Ghar”



for 08 months. She was a victim of rape and after rape her family did not accept her, they thought that Arooj was a social stigma and disgrace for them in society. Therefore Arooj’s father left her at CLAAS shelter. CLAAS provided her legal assistance by contesting the post-arrest bail of Imran the accused/rapist, in the court of Additional Sessions Judge District Narowal and also contested trail in the same court. CLAAS also conducted meetings with Arooj’s family every month and through CLAAS’ counseling her family ready to accept her. Her family

took her at home while her case was under trial proceedings. During the stay at CLAAS rehabilitation centre she got informal education and skill trainings of beautician and stitching. Her family was thankful for the CLAAS efforts.



Twenty year old Anita was forced to live in shelter home because her family had to abandon their home in Khanewal to save their life due to double murder accusations on her two brothers Sajjid and Saghar. Her brothers were implicated because one of her brother Saghar was in a relationship with the deceased sister which was not acceptable to girl’s family. In spite the deceased’s family nominated them in a murder they did not commit. The accusers also used their connection and through the police harassed Anita’s family. Due to threats from the accusers her family could not live in their home and were forced to take shelter with some relatives in another village. The brothers are in Central Jail Multan since November 2015. One of their family friends referred them to CLAAS. Anita’s father wanted her to be safe therefore he requested CLAAS to keep in

the shelter. Also she wants to continue her studies. She was accommodated in Apna Ghar in January 2016. CLAAS got her admission in a private college near Hamza Town. She wants to study Science in intermediate so that she can get admission in nursing.



Hina age 18 was accommodated at Apna Ghar few weeks in March 2016. Her father had two marriages and all were lived together at one home. Her step siblings teased her and made dispute on minor domestic issues. She attempted for suicide but fortunately she saved by first aid immediately. Afterwards she connected CLAAS and stay in rehabilitation centre. After having counseling session with family she was returned to her family.



Kiran age 14 was abducted by a Muslim Ali alias Zeeshan and raped on March 07, 2016. The abductor took her at his parents' home and tried to convert her into Islam for marriage but she refused him. Kiran's parents registered a case against Ali in the local police station and after her statement before the Magistrate Court, Lahore she was sent back to her parents' home with the court orders on March 12, 2016. Kiran's family scared about her and to avoid dire consequences from the opponents her family

approached CLAAS for shelter. During the stay at Apna Ghar she got skills training of beautician, stitching and jewelry making. Kiran's elder sister Sania 17 was also living at Rehabilitation Centre CLAAS, "Apna Ghar" due to severe threats from Ali.



Zoya 23 d/o James Masih, a victim of domestic violence and accommodated in CLAAS rehabilitation centre. According to her she got married to Nawaz Iqbal 36 upon her freewill in 2011. She has two sons. In May 2016 her husband beat her severely and resultantly she got injuries on her face. She left her children at home and came at CLAAS office for help. CLAAS provided her shelter and medical treatment. After two weeks Zoya's husband Nawaz approached CLAAS office along with

children and after counseling she returned to her home.

A survivor "A" approached Centre for Legal Aid Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS) in October 2015. In her statement to CLAAS staff she told that she was in a relationship with a boy but due to non-acceptance of interfaith marriages in Pakistan society they were unable to get married. Their only option was to find the way out of Pakistan and settled abroad without getting hurt. They managed to escape from Pakistan and safely flew to abroad where they got married and were blessed with a son. One day she received a call that her mother was seriously ill and she flew back to Pakistan without informing her husband. She was shocked to see her mother looked healthy. She realized that her family deceived her and tortured her mentally and physically. She got a chance to call her husband. Her husband contacted with his friend who then referred her to CLAAS office. Later she managed to escape and reached at CLAAS office. CLAAS provided legal assistance to her by filing a harassment petition, also provided shelter and medical treatment. She also got skills training of beautician, jewelry making, sewing and stitching.

Mehwish mother Kishwar was the second wife of Warris Masih; she was aware that he was already married to Gulnaz and had 3 children with her. Warris was in police and was able to support both families. With Kishwar he had 7 children Mehwish was the 6th child. Her mother Kishwar passed away in 2002 few months after giving birth to her youngest sister. Mehwish



told CLAAS staff that she does not remember either of her parents. Her father did not stay long after this and died in 2003 leaving all 10 children to Gulnaz. Life was hard at home; when Mehwish was six years old she was sent to boarding school in Youhanabad. She stayed in the hostel till the 10th grade. After completing her schooling she came back home but could not adjust. She told her mother that she want to continue her studies with no extra income her mother had no other option but seek help from other sources. She approached CLAAS to help Mehwish to fulfill her wish to study further. When asked by CLAAS staff she said that she does not want to go back home but wants to study. She was accommodated in Apna Ghar since May 2016. CLAAS got her admission in Shanja

Nagar College in Hamza Town, Lahore.



Nargis age 20 got married with Imran age 30, it was an arranged marriage. Just after one month of her marriage she was compelled to move to her parent's home because Nargis tried to compromise when her husband Imran started to give her physically and mentally torture. Imran was medically unfit and was not able to marriage. Though Imran's family knew it but they did not disclose his condition. Imran started to torture her and just after one month she was compelled to move to her parents' home. Nargis approached CLAAS office for legal assistance for divorce and recovery of dowry articles. She also requested for shelter to overcome her trauma. She was accommodated at "Apna Ghar" Rehabilitation Centre CLAAS. She got different skill trainings during her stay at rehabilitation centre.



Nida's mother died when Nida was minor and her father arranged her marriage with Faisal Masih when she was only 14 years old. Faisal divorced her after two years and she came back at his father's home. Nida got skills to be a beautician and started working in a beauty-salon where she was introduced with Muhammad Nadeem who eventually converted her and married her in July 2014 upon free-will. She was tortured by Nadeem's family who admitted her at Mental Hospital and she remained for over six months in Mental Hospital. Her father brought her back in September 2015 but she remained in a critical condition. She was accommodated at CLAAS' shelter home and Medical treatment was provided to her.



Fouzia 35 had three children. Her husband Shahzad 37 has extra marital affairs. She tried to stop him but he started to beat her brutally after taking alcoholic. In March 2016 he beat her severely and sent back her at parent's home. CLAAS provided legal assistance by filing two cases in the court. After filling the case her husband started to threaten her for dire consequences. So she approached CLAAS office again and requested for shelter. CLAAS provided her shelter at Rehabilitation Centre "Apna Ghar". Her mother Praveen old age 55 was also accommodated with her for a short period. She left Apna Ghar in July 2016. During her stay at Apna Ghar she got skill training of beautician.



Marriam 21 shared that her husband Zain fraudulently brought an infant and gave it to her. A case was registered against Marriam and her husband by the family of infant. After that her husband escaped way and police arrested her and sent her into jail. She was confined in the jail. Her mother Shamim approached CLAAS office for free legal assistance. CLAAS provided legal assistance to Marriam and she acquitted on June 14, 2016 by lower court Sahiwal after six months of confinement. After her release

from the jail she was accommodated at CLAAS shelter along with her mother.



Sumaira 30 is unmarried and has seven siblings who all are married. She was living with her elder brother Manzoor at Youhanabad who expired in August 2016. After the death of her brother, she was in stress and was unable to make decision for her future. She approached CLAAS office and requested for shelter because she. She was in complete trauma so CLAAS decided to accommodate her at Rehabilitation Centre "Apna Ghar."



Jessica 24 is a resident of Lahore, whose mother Sajjida got into interfaith marriage, was unable to keep her in the family because of rude attitude of her mother in-law. Jessica has lived at CLAAS shelter when she was thirteen; then CLAAS arranged schooling for her. She stayed in shelter for 5 years. In 2009 her mother took her back. Jessica stopped her schooling and took up a job with a family taking care of their older mother. She lost her job and came back home but her step grandmother refused to take her back, she

was then sent to Multan to be with her paternal aunt. She stayed there for nine months before coming back to CLAAS for shelter. From August 2016 Jessica is staying in Apna Ghar.



Nazia Sadiq 30 is a single woman was a resident of Darogawala Lahore. She had six siblings and had lost her parents. She was ignored by all the married siblings owing to their family pressure. She had gullet problem but nobody cared for her treatment. She worked as an evangelist. On September 9, 2016 she approached CLAAS and requested for shelter and treatment. CLAAS accommodated her at Rehabilitation Centre "Apna Ghar". She did not want give up evangelical services and returned back to her home after a couple of weeks.



Muskan 13 d/o Khalid Masih (late) student of 9th grade was a resident of Ghazi Road Lahore. She had one sister Malika 16. Her father passed away in 2004 and her mother Sozain was a housemaid. Muskan shared her mother had financial constraint and could not afford to raise two daughters. Her mother got into second marriage to Mohsin Samuel

Barkat 44. Her step-father was not ready to accept Muskan and her sister Malika. Muskan, her sister along with her mother approached CLAAS office and requested for shelter. On her request CLAAS accommodated her at shelter “Apna Ghar”.



On October 10th 2016 already married Muhammad Atif abducted nineteen year old Sidra Javed Masih from Badami Bagh Lahore when she was buying grocery. The abductor was living in the same building as Sidra and was living. He sexually assaulted Sidra before converting her to Islam and then forcibly marrying her. Somehow Sidra managed to escape from the detention of the abductor and reached her family. Now that Sidra was legally Muhammad Atif’s wife her family resisted to take her back. Since Sidra was determined to seek justice against her illegal conversion and marriage her family approached CLAAS for help. Due to threats from her Muslim husband she was accommodated in Apna Ghar. CLAAS provided her legal assistance and at present she is living with her family.

Marriam 39, a resident of Green Town Lahore, who got married to Arshad Pervez and has three children. Her husband divorced her in 2012. After divorce her husband started to demand children from her but she refused to give her children’s custody to him. In November 2016 Arshad forcibly took Noor (daughter) along with him without the permission of Marriam but Noor did not want to live with her father and after two days she came back at her home. Therefore Marriam approached CLAAS office along with her daughter Noor and requested for shelter and CLAAS accommodate to Noor at Rehabilitation Centre “Apna Ghar”.



Rani and her daughter Saher were accommodated at CLAAS shelter home in December 2016. This family was detained on the accusation of blasphemy against Rani’s husband Babu Shahbaz. Mother and daughter were detained for security purposes and police asked them to stay away from the place of incident for time being and their custody was handed over to CLAAS. Later Babu Shahbaz has joined the family in safe home till further Police clearance for the family to go back home at Kamaha village.



A Christian family of Allah Wasaya was consisting on ten family members accommodated at CLAAS shelter “Safe House”. CLAAS provided them legal assistance to the victim family by filing habeas corpus petition for the recovery of five members of Allah Wasaya’s family who were detained on Babar Bhatti’s brick kiln for bonded labour. Through CLAAS efforts the detainees were released and CLAAS filed a petition for the registration of case FIR against Babar Bhatti and Haji Malik Younis for confiscating Allah

Wasaya’s cattle and all their house hold items. During the stay at shelter home they were accommodated with all basic needs of life. Medical treatment was provided to Parveen Qaisar (Daughter in-law Allah Wasaya) who was pregnant and gave birth to a baby girl. Sonia and Saba daughters of Allah Wasaya also got skill training of beautician. CLAAS helped the Allah Wasaya’s family in their hard time and they were thankful for the efforts. Allah Wassaya’s family shifted to another place and a case is still under proceedings.

BENEFICIARIES OF FEEDING PROJECT



Parveen Bibi (40) widow of Iftikhar Zulfiqar is suffering from cancer for the last one year. She has four children and two are studying. She is working as a house maid while her 19 years old son is a sweeper. It is difficult for her to manage her medical expenditures as well as household and children's education expenditures in low-income. Through the support of food package on a monthly basis, she can easily manage her family.



Marriam 63 w/o Yousaf Masih has three daughters. Her elder daughter was married with her free will and has three children. Married daughter along with her family depended on her parents as her marriage was a trouble for her family. Marriam's family lost all property in cases, filed by son in-law's family. Marriam's husband is a patient and not able to continue his work. The family living below the poverty line without basic facilities. So CLAAS financially supported Marriam's family with food packages which is provided by Barnabas Funds UK.



Javed Masih (late) effected in Youhanabad incident, his six sons were arrested by the police after the terrorist attack/ twin blast at Youhanabad. Although they all are bailed out through CLAAS free legal aid, but due to police torture they cannot work for their earnings properly. Javed's son Tariq who was released on bail has been expired in December 2015. After his death, his wife and minor daughter are dependent on Javed Masih, who also expired in November 2016 due to a heart attack. CLAAS supported them with food packages on a monthly basis.



Fozia is a widow of Karamat Bhatti, Karamat expired of cancer left three children who are minors and studying in a different grade. After the death of her husband, she started working as a housemaid. Her income is not enough to meet the needs of families, therefore, CLAAS helped her by providing the food package given by Barnabas Funds UK. Through CLAAS support she easily managed the other necessities of children.



Shamim's husband named Ilyas Gill, 50 was arrested by the police in Youhanabad incident and is confined in Kot Lakhpat Jail, Lahore under the charge of murder. She has six children and Shamim could not speak and listen properly. She is working as a housemaid and her elder son is a laborer, but their earning is not sufficient for the whole family and they are under financial crises. CLAAS provided free legal assistance to Ilyas and financially supported the family with food package given by Barnabas Funds UK.



Rukhsana, a widow of Rashid Masih resident Rawalpindi and has four children. Her husband was forced to embrace Islam but he did not accept Islam therefore on March 22, 2010 he committed suicide. After the death of her husband, it was difficult for Rukhsana to manage all household expenditures as well education expenditures of her four children. CLAAS supported her continually by giving food package through a feeding project of the Barnabas Funds UK.



Ludvina 70 w/o Hidayat Masih has two daughters and her husband Hadayt left her 20 years ago. Her elder daughter Yasmeen 32 (paralyzed and mentally sick) and Iram 30, has one daughter. Iram's husband divorced her and wants to snatch Ludvina's house. Ludvina lost eyesight from one eye. She has no income sources and it is difficult for her to meet the needs of the family. CLAAS helped the family by providing the food packages given by Barnabas Funds UK.



Magrate, 22 d/o Heera Masih is a resident of Lahore, was burnt by her husband Baber in 2013. CLAAS provided legal assistance to Magrate and accused Baber Masih who is behind the bars. Magrate and her minor son, both are living with Magrate's parents and she has seven siblings. Magrate requested CLAAS for financial help as she is not able to work for whereas her poor parents are bear the expenditures of the whole family with a small income. The CLAAS helped her by providing the food packages given by Barnabas Funds UK.



Mukhtaran Bibi (65) widow of Hidayat is a resident of Sandha Lahore. Mukhtaran Bibi had nine children, five are married and four are unmarried daughters. In April 2012, her son Lazar was murdered by Falak Share (son-in-law). Falak is behind the bars and his wife Ruby (Mukhtaran's daughter) came back to her mother along with her five children. CLAAS provided free legal assistance to Mukhtaran Bibi for her son's murder case. It was difficult for Mukhtaran Bibi to bear the household expenditures without any income, therefore CLAAS started to support her with food package on a monthly basis.



Margaret (45) widow of Pastor Patras Javed is a resident of District Sialkot. She has eight children and after her husband's death no one helps her even from relatives. In September 2013 Margaret's elder daughter Maria was raped by the local pastor Shamshad. The CLAAS provided free legal assistance in Maria's rape case and also started to provide grocery on monthly basis.



Shahnaz Bibi aged 47 is a widow of Lawrence is living with her son in a rented house in Youhanabad Lahore. Shahnaz got a stroke in a result her left side of the body was paralyzed. She is unable to do any kind of work to meet basic needs of life. Since 2011 CLAAS started to help her with the food package given by Barnabas Funds UK.



Asma Bibi Widow of Pervaiz Masih, resident of Sahiwal and has three sons. CLAAS has been supporting her financially on a monthly basis since her husband was killed. She was unable to survive along with her minor children as having no income. With the help of the CLAAS and Barnabas Fund UK she can easily manage the other expenses of her children. She was thankful to the CLAAS and shared that they will continue praying for the CLAAS and its friends.



Sobia w/o Sawan Masih has three children. Her husband Sawan was alleged for committing blasphemy and is in prison, his appeal is pending in Lahore High Court Lahore. Sobia is working as a maid and living with her parents. CLAAS helped the family by providing the food package given by Barnabas Funds UK also provided legal assistance to her husband Sawan in a blasphemy case.



Asif Javed 25 s/o Javed Masih was arrested by the police on March 21, 2015, in Youhanabd incident. He is a mason by profession and his wife is a housemaid. He has two children who are minor. Through CLAAS efforts, Asif got released on bail in July 2015. He was severely tortured by the police, therefore, he was not able to continue heavy work. CLAAS helped him financially with food packages provided by Barnabas Funds UK. He is happy and thankful to CLAAS and Barnabas Funds UK.



Hanifan widow of Safdar is a resident of Khaliq Nagar Youhanabad, Lahore. She has three daughters and only son Faisal age 17 who was arrested by the police in Youhanaad incident. Through CLAAS efforts Faisal was released on bail and the case is under trial. CLAAS financially supported them with food packages providing by Barnabas Funds UK.

ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING:



Ms. Eiga Kenny, Ms. Sahar Chaudhry U.S Commission on International Religious Freedom



Liaison Meetings in America on February 22, 2016, the issues discussed in these meeting were; current situation of Christians in Pakistan especially who are arrested & tortured under Youhanabad issue and situation of Pakistani Christian Asylum Seekers in Thailand. Mr. Joseph Francis and Ms. Eiga Kenny with Mr. Juan Vargas Member of Congress California



Mr. M.A Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS meeting with a delegation of Norwegian Mission Society at Dar-ul-Musarat Waris Road Lahore.



Centre for Legal Aid Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS) has organized a consultative dialogue under Gender Equity Program (GEP) of Aurat Foundation by the support of USAID on March 17, 2016. Representatives from relevant government departments, educational institutions, legal fraternity, doctors, NGOs engaged in seamless service for GBV survivors, media representatives, CSOs actively participate in dialogue. Survivors of rehabilitation centre shared their experiences in life and also performed on women empowerment song



On May 19, 2016 meeting held with Mr. Tim Edge Political Officer, American Embassy at Serena Hotel Islamabad.



An awareness session with survivors on women's rights was organized by CLAAS on June 28, 2016 at CLAAS office.



Rt. Rev. Dr. Bishop Nadeem were present there.

A meeting was held at the issue of persecution with Christians and other minorities in Pakistan at Rt. Rev. Dr. Bishop Yousaf Nadeem house at Warrington UK on 8th 9th and 10th of August 2016. Most Honourable Rt. Rev. Arch Bishop USA and Honourable Rt. Rev. Dr. Bishop Steve UK and Honourable brother Saleem Khurshid Khokhar former MP, Honourable Mr. Joseph Francis MBE, Honourable American guests, Brother Johnson Paul and.



M.A Joseph Francis, Eiga Kenny and Sobia John had meetings with the representatives of the Embassies; James Clark from the High Commission of Canada, Mr. Joseph Maramreddy from the Embassy of the Holy See, Guido Bilancini and Zorn Ingeborg from the European Union Delegation and James Allman-Gulino from U.S. Embassy Islamabad on September 5, 2016. CLAAS team shared its concern about increasing cases of blasphemy and force conversion and biased attitudes of Courts. The CLAAS also highlighted

the behavior of police, in registering and conducting investigation of the cases. The CLAAS requested to diplomats to raise these issues from their own respective diplomatic platform. Recommendations were also shared by the CLAAS to redress these issues.

A consultation meeting was organized, at CLAAS office on September 7, 2016 on legal



framework on the issue of forced conversions. The CLAAS staff from legal department shared about the case studies of forced conversion of minor girls from the religious minorities. The CLAAS lawyers shared the nonexistence of laws as well as loop holes in the present laws regarding forced conversion and Christian marriage of Christian Hindu girls. Recommendations were formed in the light of the held discussion to present at national level.



M.A Joseph Francis and Sobia John had meetings with Agnes Pompos, Deputy Head of Mission Embassy of Hungary Islamabad.



Meeting had with Jeannette Seppen Ambassador of Netherlands in Islamabad. Mr. Joseph Francis shared the concern about increasing cases of blasphemy and force conversion and biased attitudes of Courts. Ms. Sobia John highlighted the behavior of police in filing and conducting investigation on these cases. CLAAS team requested them to raise these issues from their respective diplomatic platform. Team also highlighted the issue of Pakistani asylum seekers and requested the

Ambassadors to open the doors of their country for them.



Meeting held with Mr. Thomas Howe and Mariam Zahid from the British High Commission Islamabad on October 27, 2016. Mr. Joseph Francis and Ms. Sobia John welcomed Thomas Howe in Pakistan and paid him best on his new post as the second secretary counselor. During meeting Projects updates and situational analysis were discussed with Thomas Howe. Meeting ended up after dinner at Andaz Restaurant Lahore.



On November 17, 2016 Mr. Giles Halsey visited CLAAS office on November 17, 2016. He is from the foreign affairs of London and visited the CLAAS office through the British High Commission Islamabad. Mr. Joseph Francis and Ms. Sobia John shared CLAAS activities and the project updates with the British High Commission Islamabad. The project was about forced conversions of British Nationals in Pakistan.



Mr. Joseph Francis and Sobia John had meeting with Ms. Andrea Nederl, the Senior Policy Affairs from Directorate General for political affairs Netherlands on November 21, 2016. Ms. Andrea was here to conduct the research on 'policy making for the situation of religious minority' focusing the Christians and Ahmadi's in Pakistan. CLAAS shared the whole data on religious violation and the legal help, the CLAAS provides. Andrea will compile a report for the policy makers of Netherlands on the

basis of case studies CLAAS team shared.

Report of two days' workshop on women's rights at CLAAS Office, Lahore
June 28-29, 2016

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Acknowledgement

CLAAS is grateful to the distinguished speakers for their valuable thoughts and knowledge, presented to participants, from all walks of life, on the women's rights issue, to make this session successful.

Executive Summary

Generally people are not aware of their rights especially women who face many problems at home, work place, public place and in the society.

Centre for Legal Aid Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS) has been dealing the survivors at various levels for more than 24 years. CLAAS realized the need to introduce human rights values to the survivors ,especially to young girls and women ,accommodated at shelter, or approached CLAAS office in various cases, e.g. rape, freewill marriages, forced marriages,



forced conversions, domestic violence etc. CLAAS arranged a workshop on women rights to aware them about their basic and legal rights. The basic purpose of this awareness session is to empower the women to raise their voice against the violation and avail the justice through the law and enforcement agencies. Most significant feature of this sessions, and of the whole exercise overall,

was interest and enthusiasm of these women as the participants'. While participating, women, not well educated but they got knowledge from the session that could help them a lot in their life.

The two-day workshop was held at CLAAS office 160- Hamza Town, Lahore in Francis Hall on June 28- 29, 2016 in which 36 participants were present.

Main topics covered in the session were:

- Human Rights & Woman Rights
- Discriminatory Laws
- Child Marriage Restrain Act
- Marriage Act & Divorce Act
- Police Investigation
- Sexual Harassment at Workplace/Public Place
- Domestic Violence
- Women Protection Law
- Child Maintenance
- CEDAW International

CLAAS found it necessary at this point, to jot down some observations, that illiterate women and young girls had common persistent problems and sufferings in various issues. They are violated at different stage of life and they are not aware about their legal right that's why they face many problems in the society. Through this awareness session the CLAAS, encouraged, aware and conveyed the message to the women to move in the society with confidence and raise their voice against the violation, at right time.

Certificate distribution event for the trainees who complete the Stitching Training, Beautician skills and Jewelry making skills held on second day for the encouragements of the survivors.

Brief Sketches of Resource Persons

CLAAS's supplemented its own experience through expertise of the following resource persons who facilitated the awareness session:

i. Mr. Mehboob Ahmed Khan:

Mr. Khan works with the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP). As an advocate, Mr. Khan is an expert of the fact finding missions looking into the cases of human rights violations. His commitment to the human rights in Pakistan spans a period of over 33 years.

ii. Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate:

Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate High Court is in practice as an advocate since last fifteen years, dealing and counseling in various cases and is assisting CLAAS as a legal advisor and working as a resource person with CLAAS. He is member of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) and Life Member Lahore High Court Bar Association.

iii. Ms. Naureen Akhtar Project Coordinator:

Ms. Naureen Akhtar is a human rights activist in Pakistan. She is Project Coordinator of the organization "Centre for Legal Aid Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS)".

iv. Ms. Ayesha B. Bhatti Advocate:

Ms. Ayesha B. Bhatti Advocate is in practice as an advocate since last four years and working with CLAAS in the capacity of legal advisor. She is Master degree holder in political science, MBA in Business Administration, Human Resources Management and DCL, Diploma in cyber space laws.

Welcome Note by Ms. Sobia John Program Officer CLAAS

Ms. Sobia John Program Officer CLAAS spoke welcome words to all speakers and participants thus emphasized the purpose of awareness session.

Presentation of Ms. Ayesha B. Bhatti Advocate:

Ms. Ayesha shared the basic rights of women and discussed and briefed in detail the following:

- Human & Woman Rights
- Discriminatory Laws



Through Bible reference she shared that Bible teaches human rights and tells that God does not discriminate or show favoritisms (Act 10:34) it means “everyone equal before God and everyone is the unique creation of God”. She further shared that “a woman was made from the ribs of the man neither, from his head to rule over nor his foot to be stepped on by him, but from his side to be equal to him, under his arm to be

protected by him and near his heart to be loved by him”. She explained the rights of women in the society through examples and used pictorial preview. She further briefed on forced marriage, rape in Pakistan and crime against women. She explained in detail about the rights according to the Constitutional Law, basic rights, civil rights, political rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Constitutional Protections (Constitution 1973). Types of rights and women rights in society are Right of Education, Right of Health, Right of Liberty, and Religious Right. Crime against women and women are violated in the society in terms of Murder, Target Killing, Domestic Violence, Mutilations, Abduction Acid Attacks, Kaaro- Kaari and Honour Killings.

Dowry abuse

Dowry-related violence is a serious problem that affects the lives of women and girls. Dowry includes gifts, money, goods or property given from the bride's family to the groom or in-laws before, during or anytime after the marriage. Dowry is a response to explicit or implicit demands or expectations of the groom or his family.

Honor killing's

A form of gender-based violence, an honor killing is the homicide of a member of a family or social group by other members, due to the belief the victim has brought dishonor upon the family or community. The killing is viewed as a way to restore the reputation and honor of the family.
E.G :Karo karri

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a violent confrontation between family or household members involving physical harm, sexual assault, or fear of physical harm. The batterer uses acts of violence and a series of behaviors, including intimidation, threats, psychological abuse, and isolation to coerce and to control the other person.

Acid throwing

Acid attack or vitriolage is a form of violent assault. Perpetrators of these attacks throw acid at their victims (usually at their faces), burning them, and damaging skin tissue, often exposing and sometimes dissolving the bones.

She further shared about other discriminatory laws regarding the rights of the women, women rights in Pakistan and reservation in which she shared that “A comprehensive National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women is announced by the President of Pakistan in September, 2002. A National Action Plan for achieving the proclaimed objectives of the policy is also adopted”. Some important decisions taken in this particular policy area as:

Reservation of

- 17 percent of seats in Parliament
- 33 percent of seats in Local Bodies for women,
- 05 percent quota in all Government jobs
- 10 percent quota in central superior services,
- Ratification of convention on elimination of discrimination against women, passing law against honor killing in 2005,
- Establishment of District Resource Centers for Women etc. is an output of far reaching consequence.

Presentation of Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate:

Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate shared about the Christian Personal Laws in Pakistan including

- Christian Marriage Act 1872
- Divorce Act 1869
- Christian Law of Inherence and Succession
- Police Investigation



In Pakistan, there are living different people belonging to different religions. Before partition when the British Government ruled on the subcontinent they made some laws in both criminal and civil side. The British Government introduced the Christian Law of marriage in 1872, Christian Divorce Act 1869 and Christian law inheritance as well. The law of marriage and divorce has been drawn from the Bible where the conditions of marriage and divorce were specifically mentioned. He

discussed **The Christian marriage Act** has been enacted in 18th July, 1872. There are 88 sections which relates to different issues regarding Christian marriage. This act has 08 parts which have been classified in different sections. These sections disclosed about the valid marriage and invalid marriage, procedure of marriage, definition of a true Christian, qualification of a person/ pastor by whom the marriage is to be solemnized. **Bible References were also coded as:** The restriction of second marriage has been imposed on the Christian firstly from the Book of Genesis of Old Testament of Holly Bible. According to Genesis chapter 02 verse 24 which is as “There is another restriction upon the second marriage is in the last book of Old Testament the Jewish scripture noun as Malachi chapter 02 verses 14 to 16.

The definition of marriage has been described in the Catholic Encyclopedia Volume 09 page 694, 695 which is as “The word “marriage” means an act, contract, formality, or ceremony by which conjugal union is formed, or the union itself as an enduring condition. It is usually defined as the legitimate union between husband and wife “legitimate” indicates sanction of some kind of law, natural evangelical or civil which the phrase “husband and wife”, implies mutual rights of sexual intercourse, life in common, and enduring union. According to the Roman Catholic, marriage is a sacred ceremony which is called as a sacrament. There are three kinds of marriages, 1- Monogamy, 2- Bigamy, 3- Polygamy.

The Christian Divorce Act 1869

This has been established in 26th February 1869, this act is binding upon the courts in the matter of dissolution of marriage relating to the Christian parties.

- Judicial separation,
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights,
- Alimony or Maintenance and
- Re -marriage were also discussed in detail.

Christian Law of Inheritance and Succession

In 1992 The August Supreme Court of Pakistan while deciding a property dispute between the Christian parties repealed The Punjab Customary Law in a case reported as **PLD 1992 SC 385**. The Bench of Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan headed by **Mr. Justice Afzal Zullah** the then Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pakistan thoroughly discussed the law of inheritance of Christian native of Pakistan and declared it a law against the Constitution of Republic of Pakistan. Further the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan while repealing The Punjab Customary Law held that in case of property disputes between the Christian parties The Succession Act 1825 would apply and a Christian lady would become entitle to get share from the property of her deceased father.

Police Investigation

Police investigation is important in every case as police deals with the survivors in various cases. Especially in rape cases it is necessary for the women to launch an FIR against the culprits, get medical examination from the concerned authorities, submitted their cloths in the police station without any delay. If police officials do not cooperates then victim or survivors can approach to the concerned Divisional Police Officer (DPO) for justice and after that appears in any court for the registration of case.

Presentation of Ms. Naureen Akhtar Project Coordinator CLAAS

Ms. Naureen Akhtar discussed about sexual harassment of women in the society, at home, at both work and public places. She also described verbal and non-verbal, physical sexual harassment and Punishment or Law for sexual harassment. In 2010 Women Act against Sexual Harassment was introduced and was revised in 2012. She concluded her presentation and as a demo presented video clips about sexual harassment at workplace, public transport etc. The definition of sexual harassment is that

- Sexual harassment is a behavior. It is defined as unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature. For example, a man whistles at a woman when she walks by. Or a woman looks a man up and down when he walks towards her.
- Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.
 - 79% of victims are women, 21% are men.
 - 51% are harassed by a supervisor
 - Business, Trade, Banking, and Finance are the biggest industries where sexual harassment occurs
 - 12% received threats of termination if they did not comply with their requests

Sexual Harassment at Home:



Every women is sexually harassed by the male to some extent at stage of life either she is minor girl or she is old lady. Generally the observation of this context is that a woman is harassed by the male usually who are visiting at home. Especially from family relatives who gain the trust of the family like uncle, cousin, brother in-law etc. The male who are visiting in the family can easily sexually harass to the woman and forced her to not disclose about

this act to anyone. In such these types of cases woman do not share about sexual assault due to the fear of family dispute. So, it is necessary to aware the women to raise their voice against the sexual assault, sexual harassment and rape.

Sexual Harassment at Workplace

Women are harass at their workplace including at office, school, academy, factory and hospital

- ❖ In the above said places often women are harassed by the male co-workers in different ways like the male try to touch her body while teaching about the computer skill, to find any report or to pass any other thing to her.
- ❖ In the school or academies women harass by the male teachers, sports teacher, watchman, librarian, accountants etc. during teaching they show their concern how to write, how to play, how to use computer.
- ❖ Factory workers are also sexually harassed by the owners, supervisors and male co-workers.
- ❖ In the hospitals nurses are harassed by the doctors, male nurse, ward boys etc.

Sexual Harassment at Public Places

- at public transport
- at shop & bazar
- At other places, like park, bus stop etc.
 - ❖ During the traveling in a bus, rickshaw, van and any other transport female are harassing. For example a rickshaw driver play vulgar songs while a female is traveling in his rickshaw. A fare collector also tries to touch female's hands while receiving fare or giving her ticket etc.
 - ❖ During the shopping, buying anything from the shop and store etc. male staff stares, try to show more efficient during to dealing with a female customer.
 - ❖ On public places like park, bus stand, bus stop, railway stations etc. every man tries to tease or harass women.

VERBAL

- ✚ Referring to an adult as a girl, hunk, doll, babe, or honey
- ✚ Whistling at someone, cat calls
- ✚ Making sexual comments about a person's body
- ✚ Making sexual comments or innuendos
- ✚ Turning work discussions to sexual topics
- ✚ Telling sexual jokes or stories
- ✚ Asking about sexual fantasies, preferences, or history
- ✚ Asking personal questions about social or sexual life
- ✚ Making kissing sounds, howling, and smacking lips

- ✚ Making sexual comments about a person's clothing, anatomy, or looks
- ✚ Repeatedly asking out a person who is not interested
- ✚ Telling lies or spreading rumors about a person's personal sex life

NON-VERBAL

- ✚ Looking a person up and down (Elevator eyes)
- ✚ Staring at someone
- ✚ Blocking a person's path
- ✚ Following the person
- ✚ Giving personal gifts
- ✚ Displaying sexually suggestive visuals
- ✚ Making sexual gestures with hands or through body movements
- ✚ Making facial expressions such as winking, throwing kisses, or licking lips

PHYSICAL

- ✚ Giving a massage around the neck or shoulders, Touching the person's clothing, hair, or body
- ✚ Hugging, kissing, patting, or stroking
- ✚ Touching or rubbing oneself sexually around another person
- ✚ Standing close or brushing up against another person

Presentation of Mr. Mehmooob Ahmad Khan

- History and evolution of human rights,
- Constitution of Pakistan,
- Gender discrimination,
- Civil and Political Rights



Mr. Mehmooob Khan set up the context for one day of session on human rights. He went into the history of human rights in detail, some of the major sources of modern concepts of rights, like Magna Carta, scope of the League of Nations, Charter of the United Nations and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He also related international human rights law and its influence on the development of Constitution of Pakistan especially the chapter on the fundamental rights. He then

explained the influence of UDHR on early constitutional developments in Pakistan, and eventual formation of fundamental. This simplified version of the 30 Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been created especially for young people.

What is CEDAW?

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (**CEDAW**) is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. The Convention provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life including the right to vote and to stand for election as well as education, health and



employment. States parties agree to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and temporary special measures, so that women can enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Convention is the only human rights treaty which affirms the reproductive rights of women and targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations. It affirms women's rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality and the nationality of their children.

States parties also agree to take appropriate measures against all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of women. Countries that have ratified or acceded to the Convention are legally bound to put its provisions into practice. They are also committed to submit national reports, at least every four years, on measures they have taken to comply with their treaty obligations.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:



Shahrukh (Guryia) aged 21 d/o Emmanuel, approached CLAAS office in October 2015 for skills training. During her stay in shelter home she learnt jewelry making, beautician and stitching. She also completed six month diploma in stitching from Government Technical Educational & Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA) Punjab. After completion of trainings she went back to her home.



Rukhsar Asghar aged 21, resident of Layyah, approached CLAAS office in January 2016 for skills development training. CLAAS accommodated Rukhsar at Rehabilitation Centre “Apna Ghar” and she achieved skills in Jewelry making, stitching and beautician. After completion of trainings she went back to her home.



Saira, a 16-year-old d/o Pervez Masih is a resident of Narowal. She has one sister. Her mother passed away when she was minor. Her father got second marriage and started ignoring Saira and Poonam. Her step-mother did not allow her to get skill training in any institute therefore she approached CLAAS office in February 2016 for skills training. She got training of Jewelry making, stitching and beautician during her stay at CLAAS Rehabilitation Centre “Apna Ghar”.



Komal age 21 was accommodated at CLAAS Rehabilitation Centre in April 2016. She has seven siblings and her mother Grace died in 2012. After the death of her mother, her father got married second and then third time and started to neglect the children from the first wife. Her five siblings are getting education whereas Komal stop studying after the death of her mother and started to look after her younger siblings. She wanted to learn some skills to support her family. Through CLAAS she was able to get training in cosmetology, jewelry making and stitching. To support her further she was hired as CLAAS kitchen staff.

Arooj 20 d/o Javid Masih was a resident of Mianwali. She comes from a poor family with limited resources of income. Her family could not afford for skills training. She was determined to be skilled for her better future therefore Arooj approached CLAAS office on May 30, 2016. She stayed at CLAAS shelter 'APNA GHAR' for one month and she got beautician training. She left after completion of training.

Sandal 20 d/o Ishaq Masih was a resident of Mianwali. She had 6 siblings and her family was unable to continue her studies. Therefore she approached CLAAS office on May 30, 2016 for beautician training. She stayed at CLAAS shelter for one month. She left after completion of training.

Palak 22 d/o Emmanuel Masih was a resident of Gujrat. She had two siblings and her family could not bear expenses for any skill training. Therefore she approached CLAAS office on May 30, 2016 for beautician training. She stayed at CLAAS shelter for one month. She left after completion of training.

Kausar 22 d/o Nazir Masih was a resident of Wazirabad. She belonged to a poor family and her family could not afford any skilled training. CLAAS provided her shelter and beautician training. She stayed at CLAAS shelter for one month. She left after completion of training.

CLAAS Sewing Centre at village Kamas and Sunday Schools



On January 15, 2016 Mr. Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS donated four sewing machines and two tables to Razia Nazir who was running that Sewing Centre in the village Kamas, Raiwind Lahore. Razia shared with CLAAS team that in 2015 she started sewing centre for illiterate or poor girls of the village. Her purpose is to train the girls in stitching skills for their better future. Although 12 girls were getting stitching skills in the centre but Razia has no resource to establish her sewing centre.

Razia further shared with CLAAS team that she belongs to a poor family and has three sisters Najma Nazia, Shazia are married while her brother Faisal is single and is working as laborer in a factory. Her father Nazir Masih is an old man and laborer while her mother Jameela is a housewife. CLAAS appreciated her efforts and CLAAS director started to pay her monthly salary. Razia is thankful to CLAAS for their support and she named her centre "CLAAS sewing centre".



Ms. Maria Yaqoob Sunday school teacher of Joshua Sunday school Ministry at Youhanabad, Lahore Youhanabad, was appointed by CLAAS on monthly salary and there were 50 children.



Ms. Evangelist Jenes Rehmat Sunday school teacher of Free -Living “Sunday School Ministry” at Naya Pind Rao Khan Wala Kasur was appointed by CLAAS on monthly salary and there were 143 children.



Ms. Neelam Munawar Sunday school teacher of Free-Living “Sunday School Ministry” at Basti Esa Nagar & Brick of Waseem was appointed by CLAAS on monthly salary and there were 54 children.

Disaster Relief:

CLAAS Team visited the survivors of Gulshan-e-Iqbal in the hospital



After the blast CLAAS team comprising of Mr. Joseph Francis National Director of CLAAS along with Mr. Sohail Habel and Mr. Saddique John reached Sheikh Zaid Hospital, Farooq Hospital, General Hospital and Jinnah Hospital, Lahore to analyze the situation and assess need of the victims and their families. The witnesses in Sheikh Zaid hospital shared with CLAAS team that children's body parts were flying in the air in all directions in the park. Residents who live in the hospital premises shared that the noise was deafening. Shortly afterward total chaos erupted. Shabana an eyewitness shared that two blue shopping bags laid unclaimed near the main gate that may have exploded. These explosions caused thick smoke and dust all around and which made her unconscious, she became conscious once in the hospital. As all the dead bodies were sent to Mayo Hospital for examine, CLAAS team then visited Mayo

Hospital to assist family members who came to collect dead bodies of their relatives. The CLAAS fact-finding team visited the victims of the blast in various hospitals where they were taken. The team collected the data of the injured to see how CLAAS could assist them with medical expenses and other related expenditures. Majority of the victims were from poor families.



CLAAS team visited various hospitals where the bomb blasts survivors were being treated for their injuries. The team presented flowers to the victims and expressed solidarity with the families of the victims. Mr. Joseph thanked all the medical staff that was deputed to take care of these victims. The Surgeon said that his medical staff is doing its best to assist the victims of bomb blast.

Mr. M.A. Joseph Francis, National Director, and CLAAS team visited Jinnah Hospital in the same hour of the blast, where ambulances were carrying the blast stricken victims. The emergency ward crowded with thousands of family members looking for their loved ones.



Many people were crying and many were mourning the loss of their loved ones. The team met many university students who were anxious to donate blood to save as many lives as possible. CLAAS team also visited Youhanabad to show solidarity with the victim families. On April 4, 2016, a fact-finding team again visited the hospital to meet with the victims. The team could not visit four patients due to the restriction of

Emergency Coronary Care Unit (ECCU), two patients who were neurosurgery and four patients in Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

Jinnah Hospital Pediatrics I & II Ward



Shiza d/o Javed an 8-year-old Muslim by faith was hospitalized on Sunday, March 27, 2016 after the bomb blast. Her left lower limb and multiple pellets at lower abdomen were fractured. She had bleeding on both thighs. There were wounds on her chest and back of the body. She was a student of second grade. She was in the Park with her maternal uncle Sultan Mehmood, aunt Tasneem, cousin Nauman 16-year-old and Marriam 9-year-old from Bund Road, Lahore. Her aunt also had left lower limb fracture, Nouman got right upper limb fracture and Mariam's right upper limb was fractured.



Awais Ilyas s/o Mukhtar Ahmed Butt was an 11-year-old, Muslim by faith from Pindi Bhattian. He was a student of grade five. He was visiting his relatives in Lahore who all decided to visit Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park. He had suffered superficial burns. His buttocks were also burned. He had been operated for laparotomy and the sutures at the abdomen. Awais's father Mukhtar Ahmed said that he would restrict his family going into parks in the future.



Tehmina 6-year-old and **Shehbaz** 4-year-old were visiting their relatives from Sanghar, Sindh who both received superficial burns. Both lower limbs and left upper limb of Shahbaz is burned. Their relative Rohail is 12-year-old, a student of grade four also injured. Their parents were waiting for initial recovery, enable them to travel back to Sindh. Different school students have sent "get well soon" cards, expressing their best wishes to the victims of the blast being.

CLAAS visit to General Hospital Lahore:

The team visited the following victims of blast on Friday 1st April 2016



Mrs. Esther Saleem 50 wife of Saleem Masih was in the park with her children on Easter Day, March 27, 2016, when all of sudden a terrorist blasted a bomb that caused her a fracture on her left upper limb. She had been operated and an iron rod was placed in the left upper limb. Initially, she was treated at General Hospital and sent home, where she realized the lack of sensitivity in her upper limb nerve. She remained on medicines ever since the blast. After the test reports, she is advised physiotherapy on a daily basis. The cost of the treatment is too high, whereas the improvement is too slow. She had to give up her Day Care job owing to her restrained movement of the left arm. She wished to be normal and start working. Her husband Saleem Masih works in a stitching factory. The family lives in a rented house and have two school going children.

Mr. Qaisar Zaheer is a Christian young man of 24-year-old who had been hit by a ball bearing in his head, causing brain damage. He lives in Bahar Colony Lahore and was employed in the TCS Courier Company. The CLAAS team visited him at Lahore General Hospital and found him to be unconscious. He may suffer memory loss, as per doctor. He has developed spurt (delay) of speech. His mother Asmat was too much worried as doctors



were not ready to remove the ball bearing from his brain for a reason of further memory loss due to his condition Qaisar cannot work. The team found out that Asmat had a paralysis attacks twice, due to the complicated condition of her son. There is no facility in the country for removal of foreign body from the brain as per doctors at the Lahore General Hospital shared by Rachna. His sister Rachna had to quit her teaching job to look after her mother and brother. At present, he had a CT-Scan that through

which it was detected metallic foreign bodies with surrounding gliosis changes noted in the left frontal lobe and posterior to an ambient cistern that caused the lack of memory after the blast. He has been under medical treatment in a private hospital. It is hard for the family to bear all the expenses being supported by younger brother Majid who works as a salesman. The family lives in a rented house. Rachna shared that she was also affected but never had time for the removal of ball bearing as she was busy looking after her brother and mother. As her brother is slightly stable now so, she prefers that ball bearing must be removed from her lower limbs now.

Irfan Patras is another Christian young boy of 18 years old student of ninth grade. The team went to his brother Sharoon's funeral in Youhanabad and met the family to express solidarity and condolence. A major laparotomy was performed to examine the abdominal organs. Doctors have advised the family that Irfan had to through more surgeries before he could



walk. He has developed urinary infection. He shall remain hospitalized for a long period of time for multiple surgical procedures. His father Patras Masih works as a waiter in the banquet hall. Irfan Patras was discharged after two weeks. Further procedures will be carried out once he was fully stable. His father was taking care of him, but his wounds got septic and his condition got deteriorated day-by-day. On April 30, 2016, he was rushed to General Hospital. The family contacted Mr. M.A. Joseph

Francis, National Director CLAAS for medical assistance. Mr. Joseph Francis visited Irfan in hospital and assured his family that all possible medical expenses will be provided by CLAAS. His family shared that Irfan will remain on heavy medications for now with regular checkups by the surgeon and wound dressing at home. CLAAS gave financial support to his family to cover the expenses on his previous surgeries carried out in April 2016. His mother Fouzia has left her job to take care of him at home and his father is the only bread earner at present who is unable to bear all his medical expenses all by himself.



Sara Gill a young Christian 18 is a victim of the blast at Gulshan-e-Iqbal. Her father Tariq Gill shared that she was hit ball bearing in the brain. She was incubated initially resuscitated and shifted to ICU at Sheikh Zayed Hospital, therefore, CLAAS team could not visit her in the ICU. Her father further shared that she remained in the ICU for over a month and gained senses and eventually discharged from the hospital. Sara remained on medicines ever since she became a victim of the blast. Doctor says that she has to take medicines until her condition improves fully. Her father works as an X-Ray technician whereas her mother is retired from the Service Hospital.



Adnan Daniel a young Christian boy 16 years old, a student of ninth grade in Prince Avenue Grammar School - Youhanabad Lahore had multiple injuries in the Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park blast. Besides multiple procedures carried out, he was still with Colostomy Bag and lost right wrist movement. CLAAS helped his family with financial support to cover the expense of his surgery. He has improved remarkably but his wrist movements was still restrain for which the family was

consulting Galaxy Hospital, as he has numbness in his left leg and wrist joint. At present, he is on regular medications. His father has limited earning and requires financial support for his son.



Shabana Akhtar 38, another victim of the blast had multiple injuries caused by the bomb blast. She was taken to Sheikh Zayed Hospital. She had multiple surgical procedures to remove the ball bearings. She was in the park with her children. Her son Sam was also injured. She is on medications as doctors have not made a decision for further surgery to remove the remaining ball bearings. Her husband Akhtar Masih works as an electrician in the area of Bahar Colony, Lahore. They live in a rented house and have

two school going children. Sam 14 is a student of 9th grade. His entire ball bearings were not removed but he got discharged. At present, both mother and son are on medication.



Sunaina Amjad a 12-year-old Muslim girl a student of grade six, victim of the blast who was at the Park with her parents and brother Zubair. Her parents died in the blast. She had suffered multiple burn injuries, damaging her skin on the face and upper limbs. She was unaware of the loss of her parents in the blast. After the initial treatment, she was discharged.



Ibrahim son of Izhaaq Masih was a student of 8th grade at Henry key, Nasirabad Lahore. Fifteen year old suffered abdomen rupture. Five ball bearings were hit into his body. He went under major surgery at General Hospital, Lahore. He was the only son in the family with three sisters. Izhaaq Masih thanked God for saving his son's life.

Funeral of Gulshan-e-Iqbal deceased



On March 28, 2016, the day of the funeral, CLAAS team along with its National Director Mr. Joseph Francis attended the funeral of three deceased Waqar Pervaiz, Sharoon Masih and Matahir Javed at Youhanabad Lahore. The team visited the victim families to express their solidarity. Mutahir's father Javed Bashir shared that he tried to give CPR to his son but he did not responded. He accused the government of Punjab of insufficient security measures at the public place. Politicians were quick to offer condolences after an attack, but

slow to take steps to improve security for the general public.



On March 30, 2016 upon request of the family Mr. Joseph Francis and team reached Mayo Hospital, Lahore to receive dead bodies of two deceased sisters Sonam 20 years old and Arooj Arif 16 years old. Their funeral was held at Mariam Bedagh Catholic Church in Anarkali Lahore. CLAAS gave them financial help to cover the funeral expenses. CLAAS team also attended the funeral and paid their respect and condolences to the grieved family.

The Team visited following families of the deceased in the Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park Blast:



Deceased Waqar Pervaiz s/o Pervaiz Masih was a 15-year-old, a student of 9th grade. He went to the park first time without parents' permission. The team met Rani Bibi, the mother of the deceased to express condolence and solidarity. His family is in great sorrow for the sudden demise of Waqar Pervaiz.



Deceased Wasib s/o Amanat Masih was a 16-year-old, student of 9th grade, in Youhanabad. His brother Naveed Amanat, who works at B M Medicine Company shared that Wasib was the youngest of four brothers. His mother Zubida Bibi was in great shock over the sudden death of her son. Mr. Joseph Francis along with his team attended the funeral of Wasib Amanat on March 28, 2016, and visited the family thereafter to express condolence and solidarity.



Deceased Sharoon Patras s/o Patras Masih was a 15-year-old student of 8th grade from Youhanabad. Patras shared that two of his sons went to the Park, where they became a victim of the blast. Sharoon died on the spot, whereas Irfan was injured and rushed to Lahore General Hospital. Mr. Joseph Francis, along with his team attended the funeral of Sharoon Patras on March 28, 2016, and visited his family thereafter to express condolences and solidarity.



Deceased Mutahir Javed s/o Javed Masih was a 19-year-old from Youhanabad was a worker in Construction Company. He was the only brother of two sisters. He was helping his father to take care of the family needs. The team attended his funeral in Youhanabad on March 28, 2016 found Javed to be in great sorrow and pain over the sudden death of his beloved son.

Deceased Nauman Paul s/o James Paul was a 19-year-old, resident of Farooq Colony, Walton Road Lahore who became a victim of the blast at the park. He was accompanied by his brother Asher Paul and some cousins. Nauman was a trainee beautician in a local saloon and was helping his family and siblings to continue their education. His brother Asher shared that Nauman was severely injured in the blast. Asher who was also injured ran to help Nauman who was heavily bleeding. He was unable to save his cousin Nauman, who took his last breath in his arms and died before reaching the hospital. Metal slugs need to be removed from Asher's body. Upon the request of the family, Mr. Joseph Francis financially helped them for the funeral.



Deceased Junaid Masih s/o Imran Masih was a 16-year-old, a student of 8th grade and a resident of Nishtar Colony, Lahore. This was the only Christian family who had a visit from the Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif after the blast. His father Imran works as a gardener. He was adamant to educate his children for a better future. Imran Masih strongly condemns the terrorist attack causing 74 casualties. His remaining children include one son and three daughters.



Deceased Annie became a victim of the blast at Park. She got married with Falak Sher on February 6th, 2016. The couple was in the park on Easter Sunday when bombs blasted they both got injured. Annie was taken to Farooq Hospital Lahore where she died. Falak Sher 26-year-old was mentally unstable after losing his newly wedded wife.

Victims of Faith

Sr. #	Name	Brief Facts
1.	Mr. Alatrish Arif	Mr. Alatrish Arif s/o Arif Sharif is a Christian by birth was living in District Sialkot with his parents and a sister. He was working as an Accountant at Master Pro Industry Sialkot. He was the only Christian worker out of 40 employees in this company. After his refusal of embracing Islam he was discriminated by his colleagues. Because of this they tried to implicate Alatrish in a fake blasphemy accusation and he was compelled to quit from his job. Then he along with his family left Sialkot and shifted at Lahore to save his life but the opponents were after them. Then finally he decided to leave this country due to severe life threats from the opponent.
2.	Mr. Amoon Edgar	Mr. Amoon was run his own business and his wife Sumble was a teacher in private school. Mrs. Amoon was threatened by some parents of her students who falsely blamed that she was trying to convert Muslim Children to Christianity. She was threatened to charge her in a blasphemy case. Due to the treats this family was under a lot of fear and stress. They were compelled to leave Pakistan.
3.	Mr. Saleem James	Evangelist Saleem James was serving in Shahdara Church, Lahore. He was famous in his area for healing prayers. Many Muslims were attending his meeting and were getting healed. Some religious extremists started to create problems for Saleem James and tried to stop him for arraigning healing crusades. The extremists beat him up severely, warned him to stop preaching and threatened him for dire consequences. They further harassed him to kidnap his wife, daughter and other children and to convert them into Islam forcibly. Evangelist Saleem James submitted the Writ petition in the court of Session Judge Lahore to stop those extremists. Due to his faith and healing meetings the extremists pressurized and threatened this family. Due to the circumstance above mentioned the distress family left Pakistan.
4.	Mr. Shahzad Wilson	Shahzad Wilson Mukerjee husband of Ruth Rukhsar Mukhjee is a Christian by faith and have a son named Charles Anand Mukhrjee. His adopted brother Suneel has registered a murder complaint against him in Karachi Pakistan in result of property inheritance issue in 2013. In this case investigation officer submitted a challan in the court through which it is mentioned that proceeding will be started again whenever the evidence is available against the accused. The opponents fraudulently produced evidence against Shahzad in property matter and registered a fake blasphemy case against him. The police and extremists were after him.
5.	Mr. Qasir Malik	Mr. Qaisar Malik s/o Malik Masih resident of Tehsil Sambrial, District Sialkot, he had his own workshop at Sambrial adjacent to a Muslim fellow Akbar's workshop.

		Because of Qaiser's dedication he became famous and had many regular clients. Due to professional jealousy Akbar wanted to involve him in a blasphemy case. He frequently had religious arguments with Qaisar but he avoided him. In December 2015 Akbar had gathered a mob to attack his workshop. Extremists blamed that Qaisar has committed blasphemy. They moved to Qaisar's residence to kill him & the family. The angry mob registered a complaint at the local police station. Qaisar left Pakistan under serious life threats.
6.	Mr. Baber Iqbal	Babar Iqbal s/o Iqbal Masih John, resident of Lahore. After returning back from Dubai in 2014 he joined his brother in a property office at Defence area. Besides his regular work at property office, he was engaged to Mubarik Ministry. He became Sunday School teacher at United Penecostal Church and a active member of the Chruch. As part of the evangelist, he was engaged in distrubition of religious pamphlets and bibles to Christians and others who were interested in read the material. In the month of October 2014 on the way back from his Church, he was stopped by some regilious fanatics and got into debate on the material he was distributing. Somehow Babar escaped on that day, but these fanatics started following him to his office. Babar and his family was so scared and started living a hidden life thereafter.
7.	Mr. Shahzad Nazir	Mr. Shahzad Nazir 29 who is married to Shazia 27 is Christian by faith and has one son Amiesh who is two-and-half years old. Shahzad is a tailor by profession and was famous among his customers for his skills. He joined Bilal Tailors owned by Muhammad Bilal. Baber was the only Christian tailor at his shop among the others. He was discriminated by his colleagues at his workplace. Therefore Baber tried to looking forward another shop. His owner became furious knowing his prospect of new job. Bilal planned notoriously to stop Shahzad whereby he could not work for anyone. He alleged Shahzad in a fake blasphemy accusation.
8.	Mr. Arshad Younis	Arshad Masih s/o Younis Masih belonged to Sialkot. He was not educated but strong believer of Jesus Christ. He was discriminated by the Muslims co-workers at his work place when he refused to embrace Islam. However his co-workers separated his utensils used for lunch and their behavior changed a lot. Later on the Muslim tried to implicate him in a fake case and alleged him for committing blasphemy. The situation become worst for him and his life was under threat, than Arshad escaped away from the place of occurrence. It was difficult for him to live in Pakistan as his life was on risk and he left Pakistan.
9.	Mr. Shahbaz Bhatti	Shahbaz Bhatti s/o Anwar resident of District Gujranwala Punjab Pakistan belongs to a Christian Catholic family well known for their faithful service to the church. He started the Christian Youth Fellowship in 1996 for the uplift of Christian youth. He joined in protesting many violent incidents against Christian victims in Gojra, Kasur, Baminiwala,

		Gujranwala, Sialkot, Rimsha, and the cases of blasphemy victims. The violent extremist group members continuously threatened Mr. Bhatti and members of his family afterwards. Due to his concern towards Christian community Mr. Bhatti's life was on because the extremist groups have targeted him.
10.	Mr. Shakeel Samuel	Mr. Shakeel Samuel s/o Samuel Naseem aged 50 was working as an Internal Coordinator for Open Theological Seminary Pakistan (OTS) since January 2012. Moreover Mr. Shakeel Samuel was running his own Trust by the name "Child Care Mission (A Charitable Trust) for religious and community development since 2013. Mr. Shakeel Samuel was Executive Director while his wife Mrs. Rebecca Marcus Calib was Chairperson of this Trust. After the terrorist attack at Youhanabad Churches the situation become worst for the Christian Trust to continue its mission. Being an active social worker Mr. Shakeel remained under severe life threats and even being followed at his residence. He was under the eyes of extremists and compelled to stay hidden as he received threaten calls from unknown number for dire consequences. Considering the prevailing unfavorable country's condition Mr. Shakeel Samuel escaped and leaves Pakistan.
11.	Daud Riaz	Daud Riaz s/o Riaz Masih born Catholic by birth and was living in Lahore along with his family. He was a musician and had his own recording studio & sound system. Daud was music teacher in Muslim school there a Muslim female teacher was interested in him. She forced Daud to embrace Islam and also purposed him for marriage. After his refusal she felt insulted and planned to revenge on him. Thus she tried to implicate him in blasphemy accusations. Later on that female teacher along with some extremists threatened Daud for dire consequences. Therefore Daud left his job and he had managed to escape from Pakistan.

Law Open to Abuse**Blasphemy Law:**

The blasphemy law is a part of the PPC, which was introduced in 1860 by the British Government to protect religious feelings. It may be observed that Section 295 provides protection to worship places of all classes of religions living in the subcontinent. It does not contain an element of discrimination or preference to any class. It maintains the equality of all before the law. The law appears to maintain mutual harmony and peace as well as to promote a sense of mutual tolerance, understanding, and respect in the multifaceted society of the subcontinent. This section represents the typical example of a secular democratic law for the benefit of all and loss to none. But it gradually was envenomed and the additions in it made this law a weapon of annihilation.

There have been instances of intolerance relating to the blasphemy laws, promulgated by General Zia in 1985. They state that whoever says anything disparaging about Holy Qur'an and Muslims can be punished by life imprisonment and that anyone who blasphemes against Prophet Muhammad [PBUH] is liable to the death penalty. The blasphemy law continues to be abused because of its vague formulation, which allows arbitrary enforcement. In addition, it only takes the testimony of four Muslims to bring about a conviction. It is not worthy that in several cases, complaints have been filed at the insistence of local clerics or members of the Islamic parties. The motives are varied and some seem to be pure because the accused is a member of a minority faith. In other cases, this fact is exacerbated by economic or profession rivalry.

Original Sections of 1860 Code: 295-298**Section 295**

Injuring (or) Defiling Place of Worship, with intent to insult the Religion of any class 'Whoever destroys, damages, or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons or with the knowledge that any class of persons is likely to consider such destruction, damage or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.'

Section 296

Disturbing Religious assembly 'Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to an assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship, or religious ceremonies shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.'

Section 297

Trespassing on burial places, etc 'Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the religion of any person, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted, or any place set apart for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or cause disturbance to any person assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.'

Section 298

Uttering words, etc with deliberate intention to wound Religious feelings ‘Whoever with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person, or make any gesture in the sight of that person, or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.’

First Edition

In 1972 section 295-A was introduced as a result of the failure to convict one Rajpal, who had written a scurrilous tract against the holy Prophet [PBUH]. Rajpal’s acquitted led to serious Muslim-Hindus communal tension. To fill the lacunae in the laws that had enabled his acquitted 295-A was introduced by the Act XXV of 1927. This was the second blasphemy law.

Section 295-A

Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage Religious feelings of any class by insulting its Religious (or) Religious believers ‘Whoever, with deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class of His Majesty’s subjects, by words either spoken or written, or by visible representations, insults or attempts to insult the religion or religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.’

Additions by General Zia-UL-Haq

Thereafter the laws remained unchanged until 1980. Between 1918 and 1947 there are only 4 reported cases in India under sections 298 and 295-A i.e. the blasphemy laws. Between 1947 and 1986 there were only 5 reported cases in Pakistan.

All the above laws also continue to be part of the Indian and Bangladesh Penal Codes.

In 1980 section 298-A was introduced. This was the third blasphemy law.

Section 298-A

Use of derogatory remarks, etc. in respect of Holy personages ‘Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representations, or by any imputation, innuendo or insinuation, directly or indirectly, defiles the sacred name of any wife [Ummul Mumineen], or members of the family [Ahle-bait], of the Holy Prophet [PBUH] or any of the righteous Caliphs [Khulafa-e-Raashideen] or companions [Sahaaba] of the Holy Prophet [PBUH] shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.’

Section 295-B

Defiling etc. of a copy of Holy Qur’an ‘Whoever willfully defiles, damages or desecrates a copy of the Holy Qur’an or of an extract therefrom or uses it in any derogatory manner or for any unlawful purpose shall be punishable with imprisonment for life.’

Section 295-C

Use of derogatory remarks etc. in respect of the Holy Prophet [PBUH] ‘Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representation, or by any imputation, innuendo, or insinuation, directly or indirectly, defiles the sacred name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad [PBUH] shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.’

The two technical changes introduced by this law are that for the first time blasphemy becomes a capital offense. Further, in 1991 the Federal Shariat Court ruled that the option of life imprisonment was to be removed and the death penalty became the mandatory punishment for this offense. The second innovation is that this is the only law in the entire PC that requires the presiding judge be a Muslim. The other noteworthy aspect of this section is the absence of the expression willfully or intentionally in the text of the law. Disregard of the element of will or intention in the law makes the whole environment suspicious of the reason that “will” or “intention” is an essential part of human behavior in the context of identifying a criminal offense. Thus, under section 295-C, a person committing an offense without “will” or “intention” is awarded death sentence at par with one committing it “willfully” or “intentionally.” We can see that law is required to punish the “unintentional” offense on the same scale as in the case of “intentional” one, without any justification.

Blasphemy laws, like other discriminatory laws, have changed the fate of Pakistani Christians, the Ahmadis community, and even the Muslims are not safe from this brutal and savage law.

Christians and Ahmadis are the main targets of the fundamentalist and religious-political parties. The law is being used for forced conversions, forcibly taking the lands and businesses of non-Muslims and for settling personal scores, rivalries, and vengeance. These laws have also hindered the preaching of any other faith except Islam. Nevertheless, these laws have proven to be the most injurious weapons for active religious persecution used by the extremists.

Once a person is held under blasphemy charges, the victim and his/her family are sore-pressed and are harassed with problems. As a matter of fact, none of the victims has ever availed relief from the lower courts and have to go in appeal in the higher or **even if the person gets relief from the higher courts, he/she can never go back to this place and have to live in danger for his/her entire life.**

Hudood Ordinance (Rape and Adultery)

This law was promulgated on February 22nd, 1997. It covers theft, drunkenness, adultery, rape and bearing false witness. Zinah (adultery) is a part of this ordinance, which is divided into two sections, Zinah (adultery and fornication), Zina-bill-Jabar (rape). In this, it is easy to accuse women, at times even falsely of adultery. Both sections are liable to hold, and victim requires at least four Muslim adult male witnesses about whom the court is satisfied having regard to the requirements of “Tazkyah-al-Shuood” that they are truthful persons and abstain from major sins give evidence as an eyewitness of the act of penetration necessary to the offense. The non-Muslim witness is not admissible, against Muslim, but if the accused is non-Muslim, the eyewitness may be non-Muslim.

Moreover, the presiding officer of the court by which a case is tried or an appeal is heard under this ordinance shall be a Muslim. In the case of a non-Muslim accused the presiding officer may be non-Muslim.

If a victim is non-Muslim and the perpetrator(s) Muslim, it becomes hard to prove rape, because the non-Muslim witness is not admissible and four male-Muslims cannot be provided anyway. In such cases, female victims cannot prove their case are subsequently charged with Zina or Qazaf (Islamic law) for making a false statement and becomes liable to hand. This is an effective deterrent against women complaining of rape or abuse. Many women are suffering in different jails in Pakistan charged under this law.

Qanoon-e-Shahadat (Law of Witness)

This law came into effect in 1984. It is discriminatory against women and the non-Muslims. In this law, the evidence of two women equals to that of one man in the case of non-Muslim while four male witnesses are needed if they are non-Muslims. In the case of non-Muslim women, there is much confusion as to how many witnesses are required to testify. In fact, non-Muslims cannot give evidence in Hadd (maximum) punishment if a Muslim is on trial. Moreover, in the case of Hadd punishment, the Zina Ordinance does not take into account a woman's evidence even if she is the victim.

Qisas-o-Diyat (Blood Money)

Qisas literally means retribution, with the logic of an eye for an eye, while Diyat is blood money for murder or financial compensation for physical injury in the law of retribution. It provides for punishment for murder and injury, but it is discriminatory towards women in terms of their number of witnesses in order to testify in the court of law. Only two male witnesses can testify for maximum punishment while women can only testify for awarding lesser punishment. Evidence of non-Muslims is only acceptable if the accused is also a non-Muslim. Diyat is meted out with discrimination, as blood money awarded to women to the aggressive party is only half of that of a man while women are liable to the same punishment.

Interfaith Marriages

Interfaith marriages are not very common in Pakistan, as people prefer to stay in their respective religions. People in Pakistan when settling a marriage between a man and a woman try to get information about the family they are to have their son/daughter to be married with. They often do the investigation through different sources for own satisfaction and to avoid any problems to be faced in the future.

Every person/family tries to get married in their respective religion, cast, and sets of beliefs. Like a Muslim Sunni would prefer to be married in a Sunni family, the same is in Shia and other sects of the Muslim religion.

Christians also prefer to marry in their own religion and would not like to go out of their cultural differences. It is not possible for either side to accept and follow the religion of any side, especially in the case of a Christian woman. Legally, there is no objection for a Christian or Muslim to tie in the bond of marriage, but the pressure from the families and the communities from either side make it impossible for a Christian or Muslim to get married. But still, these marriages take place in the community with or without the permission of both the families.

These marriages take place in two different ways:

- Forced Marriages
- Love Marriages
 - Muslim boy & Christian girl
 - Christian boy & Muslim girl

Forced Marriages

Most of these marriages take place in rural areas where a Muslim feudal marries a Christian woman by force. This usually happens to teach a lesson to a Christian servant either for not obeying the orders of the master or if the Christian woman is beautiful the feudal gets a desire to have her and this forces him to marry that Christian woman. This also happens in brick kilns and other labor industries where the whole of the family works and Christian

women are being subjected to this forced marriage and are asked to forget about their previous marriages as their marriages automatically dissolve after marrying a Muslim man. These marriages also take place when a minor forcibly converted to Islam and to prevent her from going to her Christian parents, they are usually forced into marriage with a Muslim male twice older than then her own age.

Love Marriages

Muslim Boy & Christian Girl

Unlike the marriage between a Christian boy and a Muslim girl, there is no problem for a Muslim male to marry a Christian girl. It is said in the Muslim community that by marrying a Christian girl and bringing her into the circle of Islam is to commit a good deed for the male and for Islam. Muslims welcome Christian girls in their family and expect the girl to get involved in the new environment and to follow her religion obediently. But soon they start to have conflicts with the girl and these types of marriages do not last long and in the end, the girl gets tired and wants to get freedom from her husband and his religion. This enrages the Muslim husband and his family and they take this against Islam to let the girl go back to her previous religion. They often kill her or does not give her a divorce and keep her in their custody forcibly. Even if the girls manage to escape from her Muslim in-laws, they follow her and try to threaten her and her family to send her back or else they (a Christian girl and her family) will be killed. Even after getting a divorce from her Muslim husband, the Christian girl lives her life under fear and tries to live where no one can recognize her. Therefore, interfaith marriages do not bring any good results for Christian men or women as in either way they lose in the end.

Christian Boy & Muslim Girl

It is not possible for a Christian boy to get involved with a Muslim girl. If a Christian boy and a Muslim girl fell in love with each other they cannot get married because of the fear and pressure from their families and also the pressure built by the extremists. Muslims do not allow their daughter to marry a boy Christian by faith, and then they take it against their pride and honor. They take it very seriously, and if the couple goes into hidden they search them, find them and kill both including the family of that Christian boy. They also charge the boy/man and his family for the abduction of their daughter and try to get them behind bars.

Constitution of Pakistan Relating to Women

The Rights of women are being protected in the constitution of Pakistan as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- All citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law.
- There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone.
- No citizen otherwise qualified for appointment in the service of Pakistan shall be discriminated against in respect of any such appointment on the ground only of **Sex**
- Steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life.....
- The state shall protect the marriage, the family, and the mother.....
The state shall..... [ensure] that women are not employed invocation unsuited to their sex.....

Constitution of Pakistan, Articles 25,27,35,37

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.....
- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedom set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind.....
- All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.....
- Men and women of full age.....are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during the marriage and at its dissolution.
- Marriage should be entered into with the free will and consent of the intending spouses.
- Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
Mother and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 1,2,7,16,21 (2), 25 (2)

Constitution of Pakistan Relating to Children

Child rights are being protected in both the Constitution of Pakistan and in the UN declaration for the protection of child rights.

- No child below the age of 14 years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or nay other hazardous employment. Constitution of Pakistan, **Article 11 (3)**
- The state shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child. **Articles 35**
- The state shall make provisions for ensuring that children.....are not employed in vocations to their age.....Article 37 (e)
- In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by the public to private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration. Article 3 (1)
- Childhood is entitled to special care and assistance.

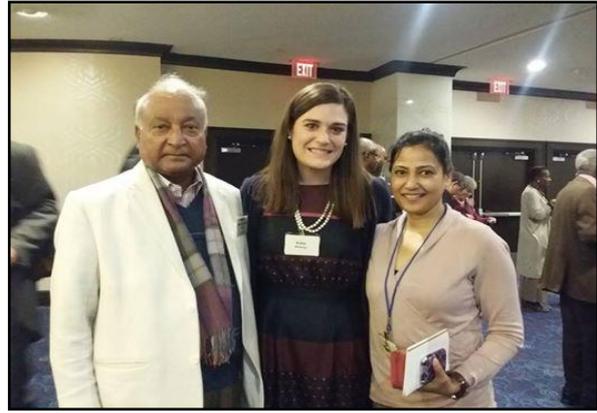
UN Convention on the Right of the Child, Preamble

Due to the lack of improper administration of the law in Pakistan, the law and the Constitution are being violated and the government has no means to stop it to protect children.

Child rights are being protected in both the Constitution of Pakistan and in the UN declaration for the protection of child rights.

No child below the age of 14 years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment.

Other Key activities of CLAAS



Mr. Joseph Francis attended National Prayer Breakfast with President of America on February 04, 2016. Mr. Joseph Francis, Staff of National Prayer Breakfast & Ms. Eiga Kenny.



Rev. Dr. Charles Amjad Ali, Founder Member of CLAAS along with a delegation including Mrs. Rut Eliasson, International desk officer Sweden, Ms. Elisa Nousiainem, Manager, Church Cooperation and Mr. Troy Elder visited and meeting with CLAAS staff on March 15, 2016.



Mr. M.A Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS meeting with a delegation of Norwegian Mission Society at Dar-ul-Musarat Waris Road Lahore.



90th Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II on April 26, 2016



Paul Jones Visit at CLAAS Visit on April 27, 2016
Jan Dirk Visit at CLAAS Office on April 27, 2016.



Mr. Joseph Francis, Ms. Jeannette Seppen Ambassador of Netherlands, on April 27, 2016 King's Day Celebration.



Welcome Program was arranged by PCNP & CLAAS Staff in CLAAS Office. Mr. Latif Bhatti is Coordinator of CLAAS in Belgium



On May 19, 2016 Mr. Joseph Francis attended consultation on faith based violence and illegal occupation, arranged by HRCP.



Mr. M. A. Joseph Francis, National Director CLAAS attended a meeting called by the Presbyterian Church of Pakistan to discuss the 'Present Situation of Christians' in Pakistan on May 31, 2016.



On June 03, 2016 CLAAS team has visited 'Abba Home' orphanage for young girls in Youhanabad Lahore. Mr. M.A Joseph Francis, National Director CLAAS gifted toys & cloths to those girls.

On June 03, 2016 Istakam-e-Pakistan an alliance of joint political parties, chaired by Hafiz Ghulam Mohu-i-uddin at Gulberg Lahore which invited Pakistan Christian National Party (PCNP) to be a part of this alliance. Hafiz Ghulam briefed the focus area of alliance to



eliminate corruption from the country and oppose Government of Punjab where it's necessary for the prosperity of the country, equal rights in republic of Pakistan and freedom of religious minorities. Hence on their invitation meeting was attended by Mr. M. A. Joseph Francis, Chairman PCNP, Mr. Martin Javed Michael, Vice Chairman PCNP, Mr. Iqbal Khokhar, Information Secretary PCNP and Mr. Sohail Habel,

Finance Secretary PCNP. Chairman of PCNP Mr. M. A. Joseph Francis appreciated Hafiz Ghulam for inviting PCNP, to be the part of their alliance. Mr. Joseph said that PCNP can be part of it only when following recommendations will be the part of the manifesto of the alliance on priority basis:

Justice for the Innocent Christians arrested by the Punjab Police after twin blast in Youhanabad;

To stop Constitutional discrimination with religious minorities;

To stop the Non implementation of job quota; and

To stop Discrimination at work place. The Chairman Hafiz Ghulam agreed that these points will be included in the manifesto of Istakam-e-Pakistan on priority basis to include all political parties and to strengthen the alliance. He said, we believe in equilibrium and bilateral



talks and consider every person as a Pakistani having equal constitutional rights.

CLAAS Board meeting held at Francis Hall Humza Town Lahore on June 08, 2016.



Candle Light Vigil Solidarity with the Victims of Orlando, USA organized by CLAAS on June 19, 2016.



On June 28, 2016, Iftar Dinner to Parties of Pakistan Rights Alliance hosted by Mr. M.A Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS & Pakistan Christian National Party. A delegation led by M.A Joseph Francis has shown solidarity by participating in the protest



organized by Wahdat-e-Muslimeen Pakistan in Islamabad on July 1, 2016. Delegation shared that they stand up united with them in the acknowledgement that the killed will not be forgotten and that this too shall pass by. Christians in Pakistan can relate to the victims of such attacks as they are killed, terrorized, burnt, put behind bars, sexually assaulted and forcefully, converted for the sake of religion by the same religious fanatics. Delegation met founder member Ameer Raja Nazir Abbas and other leaders Hassan Zafar, Asad Naqvi and Arshad Bagish in front of National Press Club Islamabad. Delegation was comprised of Senior Vice Chairman Martin Javed Micheal, Zia Khokhar, Iqbal Khokhar and Sohail Habel.



CLAAS team offered most sincere condolences to the families of the victims and organized candle light vigil & prayers on July 3, 2016 at Liberty Chowk Lahore. We stand in solidarity with Turkish nation in this hour of sorrow and grief.



On July 11, 2016 a meeting held at CLAAS office with Ms. Tahira Abdula & Ms. Romana Bashir and detail discussion on legal, religious & political issues faced by religious minority in Pakistan.



Centre for Legal Aid Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS) has organized a candlelight vigil to pay tribute to ascetic and humanitarian icon Abdul Sattar Edhi on July 13, 2016 at Liberty roundabout. A large number of activists, representatives of civil society organization participated in the ceremony. National Director Mr. Joseph Francis MBE expressed his heartfelt condolences to the family of

the deceased philanthropist. "Mr. Edhi is a national asset, a legend whose services for humanity were nothing less than a pure manifestation of God's love. The vacuum by his death can never be filled". Mr. Joseph requested government to provide all assistance to the Edhi Foundation for enabling it to carry out the work for humanity. CSO's will always support



this noble work. Participants shared that, “we all promise with ourselves to help in his mission fulfillment. Candles were set up in front of Edhi’s large picture.

Mr. Ville Hoikkala from Finland visited CLAAS office on July 14, 2016. He wanted to know about the proceedings of blasphemy cases taken up by CLAAS and also interested to work in collaboration with CLAAS.



Mr. M.A Joseph Francis was invited by David Hale, Ambassador of America on July 21, 2016 at his residence in Islamabad. The discussion was held about the current situation of blasphemy laws and opportunities for the future reforms. Mr. Joseph shared the bias attitude with trail of blasphemy cases of judges in the courts.



On August 14, 2016 the CLAAS staff and survivors from Rehabilitation Centre (Apna Ghar) jointly celebrated Independence Day at CLAAS office. Survivors delivered speeches related to this event. To express their love with Pakistan they spoke about two nation theory of Indo-Pak. The CLAAS staff sung national songs and survivors performed on the patriotic songs by holding flags in their hands. The cake cutting was held by the children, survivors and CLAAS staff. National Director M.A Joseph Francis addressed the participants and said that minorities though

have challenges and issues but we cannot deny from our identity associated with Pakistan. We all need to work for its development and will standup to stop all kinds of violations against minorities especially the violence against women and children. This fabulous event refreshed the spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm among the CLAAS team.



Mr. Joseph Francis and Ms. Eiga Kenny met with Mr. John Bucchai ANM at his office Virginia USA.



A delegation visited CLAAS office, Apna Ghar and Safe House on October 6, 2016. The delegation members were; Rt. Rev. Bishop Philip Huggins from the Melbourne Anglican Church Australia, Mr. Victor Hsu, Associate General Secretary of the Presbyterian Church Taiwan and Dr. Reynaldo Tycaza from CCA. The purpose of the visit was to discuss the cases in detail taken up by CLAAS. Mr. Joseph Francis talked about the laws and discriminately attitudes of

judges while giving judgments of religious minority cases. Ms. Sobia John briefed the cases and CLAAS intervention in those matters. The delegation was hosted by National Council of Churches in Pakistan (NCCP).





On October 01, 2016 Council meeting of HRCP held at Karachi.

On October 18, 2016 warm welcome from St. Henery's Church & school Green Town Lahore. Mr. Joseph Francis visited the school and met with student.



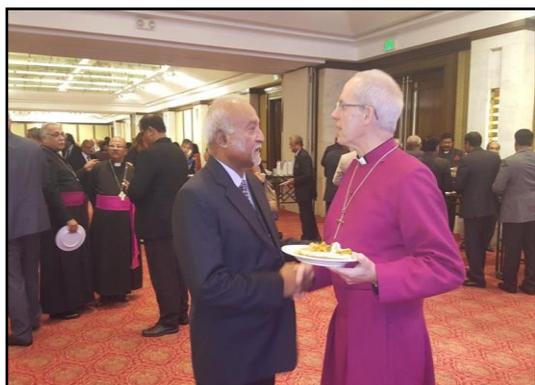
On October 22, 2016 in the leadership of M.A Joseph Francis and Martin Javed Michael, Pakistan Christian National Party' workers and CLAAS staff paid tribute to the great Christian hero Dewan Bahadur S.P Singha on his 68th death anniversary at Christian graveyard Jail Road Lahore, along with Ret. Rev Bishop Samuel Robert Azriah Chairman CLAAS Board, Moderator Church of Pakistan and MPA Ms.

Shunila Ruth (PTI). At that time, special prayers were offered, which were led by Ret. Rev Bishop Samuel Robert Azriah and flower sheets were placed on his grave.

On October 28, 2016 Mr. Joseph Francis MBE, National Director CLAAS was invited by



Community Advancement Society (CAS) to attend 5th Certificate Distribution Ceremony held at Renewal Center, Youhanabad.



On November 19, 2016 Reception was given in the honor of Archbishop of Canterbury Rt. Hon. Justin Welby at Pearl Continental Hotel Lahore and Mr. Joseph Francis National Director CLAAS discussed about Youhanabad incident. Archbishop of Canterbury is the senior bishop and principal leader of the Church of England and the symbolic head of the worldwide Anglican Communion as well as the diocesan bishop of the Diocese of Canterbury.



Mr. Joseph Francis, Ms. Sobia John & Mr. Sohail Habel attended European Prayer Breakfast on December 7, 2016.



Dr. Almut Besold from FUR DIE FREIHEIT visited CLAAS office on December 2, 2016. She is Head of Country Office Pakistan. The purpose of the visit is to know about the legal cases



handled by CLAAS in the year 2016 and to collect the case studies of increasing force conversion.

CLAAS organization has arranged a Christmas Lunch with the survivors of human rights violations such as Youhanabad incident and Gulshan-e- Iqbal incident. The beneficiaries of feeding project, legal aid and CLAAS shelter homes. The event was organized on December 16, 2016 at Hamza Town Lahore. The chief guest Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Robert Azariah, chairman of CLAAS has given Christmas gift to all the children who participated in the program. Victims shared their experiences and CLAAS role in improving their situation.



A Christmas program was organized in Youhanabad by Joshua Sunday school on December 18, 2016. Mr. Joseph Francis was invited in the event as chief guest and he distributed Christmas Gifts among all children participated in the program. Children staged Christmas play and Christmas cake was cut in the end of the program. Ms. Maria Yaqoob is appointed by CLAAS as Sunday school teacher on monthly salary in the smaller area of Youhanabad. The children belong to the families whose parents are busy in earning to meet both ends and could not give time to their children for spiritual guidance. After joining the Sunday school the children of that area are growing stronger in their spiritual belief and faith.

Christmas Gifts distributed at Bricks kilns of Kasur

1- On December 27, 2016 CLAAS National Director Mr. M. A. Joseph Francis distributed Christmas Gifts among the 103 Children of Bricks Kiln's Workers at eight bricks kilns in Kasur. Bricks kiln workers federation Kasur , District Officer Labour, Coordinator Bricks Kiln workers federation kasur, President Save The humane welfare Foundation Kasur, and workers in large number were present there. Name of bricks kiln is below:

- 1- Ashfaq Bricks Company Ganda Singh Road Kasur
- 2- Ittefaq Bricks Company Bangla Kamboha Ganda Singh Road Kasur.
- 3- National Bricks Company Qadi Wind road Kasur.
- 4- Kasur Bricks company Saddar Dewan Feroz Pur Road Kasur.
- 5- Nony Khan Bricks company Feroz Pur Road Kasur.
- 6- Haji Maqsood Bricks Company Haveli Pharian Wali kot Radha krishan Road Kasur.
- 7- Fiyaz Bricks Company Haveli Pharian Wali Kot Radha Krishan Road Kasur.
- 8- Roshan Bricks Company Haveli pharian wali kot Radha Krishan Road Kasur.



2- Christmas gift distribution among the children of Sunday school of "New Apostolic Church" at Kasur. Ms. Katharine Akhtar was appointed as Sunday school teacher on monthly salary.



3- Christmas gifts distributed among the brick kiln's children of Union Bricks 2, at Raiwind Road, Lahore.

Report on General Education & support program

The CLAAS, helping school going children belong to the families involved in the legal cases that are troubled and alleged for the blasphemy accusations. Either they are living at Apna Ghar or in their own houses. CLAAS, supporting the studies of children belonged to the blasphemy victim's families or who face troubles on minorities' issues and their families are not able to afford their education. The CLAAS bears all the school expenses of the children, who are getting an education in various schools. CLAAS have

been supporting these children for last many years for their education and hundreds of Children have been blessed by this act of generosity of CLAAS's management.

Student's List

Sr. #	Name of Students	Grade	School
1.	Saba Hadyat	B.A	Private Academy
2.	Dawood Emmanuel	FSC	F.C. College Lahore
3.	Mehwish Anwar	B.com	Denial College & Academy Sadhoki
4.	Maliqa Tariq Bhatti	1 st grade	Renaissance Educational Foundation
5.	Alisha Tariq Bhatti	2 nd grade	Renaissance Educational Foundation
6.	Sulman Tariq Bhatti	1 st grade	Renaissance Educational Foundation
7.	Ayaan Tariq Bhatti	Nursery school	Renaissance Educational Foundation
8.	Saba Hameed	9 th grade	Zeenat Education School Asif Town Lahore
9.	Sobia Hameed	9 th grade	Zeenat Education School Asif Town Lahore
10.	Abid Hameed	4 th grade	Zeenat Education School Asif Town Lahore
11.	Daud Chand	Play Group	St. Ann's Nursery School (LDA) Lahore
12.	Dainal Chand	Play Group	St. Ann's Nursery School (LDA) Lahore
13.	Sarfaz Shahbaz	FSC	F.C. College Lahore

14.	Anita Iram Sadique	FSC	Sanjay Nagar Public Education Trust Lahore
15.	Mehwish Waris Masih	F.A	Sanjay Nagar Public Education Trust Lahore
16.	Shakina Samson	3 rd Grade	Christ Church School Youhanabad
17.	Marlin Samon	10 th Grade	Christ Church School Youhanabad Lahore
18.	Somal Samon	9 th Grade	Christ Church School Youhanabad Lahore
19.	Diya Sabir	5 th Grade	Community Education School System Lahore
20.	Maha Sabir	9 th Grade	Community Education School System Lahore
21.	Dawood Chand	Nursery	Community Education School System Lahore
22.	Danial Chand	Play Group	Community Education School System Lahore

Success Stories of CLAAS

Arooj Shahbaz



Arooj Shahbaz aged 16 was accommodated at CLAAS Rehabilitation Centre “Apna Ghar” for 08 months. She was a victim of rape and after rape her family did not accept her because her family thought that she was a social stigma for them in society. Therefore they dislike her and Arooj’s father left her at CLAAS shelter. CLAAS provided her legal assistance by contesting the post-arrest bail of the accused/ rapists Imran in the court of Additional Sessions Judge Zafarwal District Narowal and the bail of the accused dismissed by the court while he was behind the bars. The accused Imran faced trial in the same

court and CLAAS also provided medical help to Arooj after the severe injuries she received in rape. CLAAS also conducted meetings with Arooj’s family every month and through CLAAS’ counseling her family ready to accept her. Her family took her at home while her case was under trial proceedings in which in May 2016 they compromised due to some personal reasons. During the stay at CLAAS rehabilitation centre she got informal education and skill trainings of beautician and stitching. Her family was thankful for the CLAAS efforts and later they accepted her back in their family at Norawal.

Blasphemy Case Gujrat:

CLAAS has taken up the blasphemy case from August 2015 and on June 20, 2016 five persons acquitted Shafqat Gill, Latif Masih, Unitan Fazal Gill, Mohsin Shoukat, Zulfiqar whereas two persons Aftab Gill and Hajaj Bin Yousaf imprisoned for six years by the court of Ms. Bushra Zaman, Judge Anti- Terrorism Court Gujranwala. The blasphemy case was registered by a complainant Mukhtar Ahmed, Sub Inspector Civil Lines Police Gujrat on August 16, 2015. An FIR Number 972/15, under Anti-Terrorism Act 8/9 (for displaying and publishing written material which was threatening, abusive and insulting) also added Anti-Terrorism Act 11-W for instigating sectarian hatred and hurting religious sentiments & 295-A PPC (Pakistan Penal Code). 16 persons were nominated in said FIR; Pastor Aftab Gill, Unitan Fazal Gill, Pervaiz Masih Khokhar, Siraj Masih Khokhar, Shafqat Gill, Latif Masih, Pervaiz Gill, Mohsin Shafqat, Arshad Gill, Boota Bloch, Sharoon, Pervaiz Masih, Inderyas Masih, Emmanuel Masih, Bishop Asher Munawar and Hajaj Bin Yousaf (the owner of the press who printed the poster). Only seven faced Court trial in Anti-Terrorist Court; Pastor Aftab Gill, Shafqat Gill, Latif Masih, Unitan Fazal Gill, Mohsin Shafqat, Hajaj Bin Yousaf and Zulfqar, whereas the other nine were proclaimed offender (P-O) by the police. Furthermore CLAAS provided legal assistance by filing the per-arrest bail of Unitan Fazal and Mohsan and post-arrest bail of Pastor Aftab Gill, and three other were moved which were dismissed by Judge Anti-Terrorism Court Gujranwala. Later on Unitan Fazal and Mohsin were arrested by the police and their post-arrest bails were moved in Lahore High Court Lahore which was dismissed. The arrested accused persons were confined in Gujrat jail. CLAAS had a fact finding in this case and provided legal assistance to the victims and accommodated the effected family at Rehabilitation Centre CLAAS.

i. Testimony of Unitan Fazal acquitted in blasphemy case Gujrat



Mr. Unitan Fazal along with his wife Erum visited CLAAS Office on June 30, 2016 to present his gratitude for tireless efforts of CLAAS and for providing shelter to his wife and children and relatives. He said that in the beginning police beat them but later police was lenient. He said that all of them were confined in the safety lockup and were given extra facilities at the jail. On his visit to CLAAS Office, Unitan said that all of them cannot go back to their home town Gujrat and start their normal lives. He said that his Educational Centre for IELTS was

destroyed in his absence and so does his general store. He informed that their lives at Gujrat remain under threats. He further said that courts were biased most of the time at large.

ii. Testimony of Shafqat Gill acquitted in blasphemy case Gujrat



Mr. Shafqat Gill s/o Chaman Lal, 61-year-old was confined on August 16, 2015 in FIR Number 972/15, under Anti-Terrorism Act 8/9 (for displaying and publishing written material which was threatening, abusive and insulting) also added Anti-Terrorism Act 11-W for instigating sectarian hatred and hurting religious sentiments & 295-A PPC (Pakistan Penal Code) on the complainant of Sub Inspector Civil Lines Police Mukhtar Ahmed. Shafqat visited CLAAS Office on June 28, 2016 to present his gratitude to Mr. M.A. Joseph

Francis, National Director CLAAS for his tireless efforts to release from the jail himself and few others on June 20, 2016. Shafqat Gill said that an immediate intervention of CLAAS at the initial stage, neither local police nor CIA police misbehaved with anyone of them. They all were astonished that they were acquitted whereas the courts were very biased mostly throughout the trial. They all were confined in the protected cells in the judicial lockup.

Shazia a victim of domestic violence living happily after CLAAS counseling



Shazia 22 d/o Sarwar Masih got married with Arshad 24 s/o Sarwar Masih with her freewill. On July 28, 2016 the couple approached CLAAS office and requested for shelter because they left the house due to routinely quarrels among the family. CLAAS accommodate them at Safe House Rehabilitation Centre CLAAS. Later on CLAAS team informed by a CLAAS staff member that Shazia was in under pressure and she shared her fake story for accommodation. So CLAAS team phonicallly contacted to Shazia and called

her in office again through her husband Arshad. CLAAS team asked about her marital life. After long discussion she shared that she was afraid by her husband who tortured her on minor domestic issues. Her husband threatens her for dire-consequences that if she will disclose to anyone he will kill her. She told that her husband is a drug addicted and never bother about her health while she is pregnant with five months. Her parent wants to visit her but Arshad's disliked them. Due to the routinely quarrels Arshad's father asked him to leave the house. Therefore after living CLAAS shelter Arshad and Shazia went to their uncle Amin's house. CLAAS team tried to resolve the matter through the counseling of Shazia and Arshad. Later on they went back to their home on August 8, 2016. Arshad apologized and assured that he will take care of her wife Shazia.



Project Completion Report

Grant Number: GEP/Grant/2014-16- 645744413

‘Strengthening Provision of Seamless Service Delivery & Combating Gender Based Violence through Free Legal Aid & Rehabilitation for Minorities’ Women/children & Supporting Couples of free will Marriage’





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M.A Joseph Francis MBE

National Director

Rt.Rev.Samuel Robert Azariah

Diocese of Raiwind
Chairman of Board

Waseem Munitizar

Chief Executive

Impact of GEP activities on CLAAS project

We would like to thank Aurat Foundation and USAID for providing CLAAS with the opportunity to be a part of Gender Equity Program. CLAAS started with the intent of addressing discrimination and persecution faced by religious minorities, women and children. We mainly focus on providing Legal aid and Shelter support. CLAAS was always involved in awareness raising and doing advocacy on important issues but this was done on a smaller scale. Due to limited financial and manual resources our awareness raising and advocacy activity was restricted to survivors their families and other members of Christian community. We always felt the need to go beyond our reactive approach and adopt a more proactive role.

Through GEP platform we were able to widen our outreach and target the areas which we had not explored before: like engaging in dialogues with the Muslim and non-Muslim clergy on gender issues; doing awareness raising sessions with college and university students on gender discrimination and sexual harassment on campus. Activities initiated through GEP lend a support to CLAAS objectives of sensitizing people and mobilizing public support on gender and human rights issues.

The entire team at CLAAS would like to thank USAID and Aurat Foundation for providing an articulated platform to all like-minded organization where we can bring our acts together to confront the challenges instigated by non-democratic forces.

We look forward to continue this partnership for establishment of fair and just society.

With kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Eiga Kenny'.

Eiga Kenny
Deputy National Director CLAAS

This report is made possible under the Gender Equity Program of Aurat Foundation by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the sole responsibility of Centre for Legal Aid Assistance & Settlement (CLAAS) and do not necessarily reflect the views of Aurat Foundation, USAID or United States Government.

Executive Summary

Gender based violence is a living reality in Pakistan. The USAID – funded Gender Equity Program (GEP) of Aurat Foundation is working on reducing gender gaps by combating gender based violence in the society. GEP envisions a seamless service which is a chain of institutions providing required services at various stages to help GBV survivors to effectively integrate back in society. GEP has implemented second level engagement with private and public shelters along with collaboration of other critical services such as help lines, referral mechanism, medico-legal aid and economic rehabilitation for GBV survivors' reintegration in the communities. The four potential organizations in the Lahore hub linked their services with each other by connecting their unique features to form the hub. All partners established a holistic seamless service delivery model in Lahore. A brief overview of each partner is as below:

- Dastak Charitable Trust provided shelter, free legal aid to GBV survivors, provided mediation services, supported survivors through different therapies, free psychosocial support and rehabilitation & settlement of survivors in communities.
- Insan Foundation Trust (IFT) served as the coordination lead for the four partners. It also built capacity of medico-legal officers, hub partners and GBV survivors.
- Sudhaar Society enhanced economic rehabilitation and conducted empowerment trainings of survivors at shelters.
- Centre for Legal Aid Assistance & Settlement (CLAAS) provided free legal aid and shelter to GBV survivors belonging to religious minorities' and couples of free will marriage and forced conversion. It also raised awareness on pro women laws and those related to minorities such as Christian Marriage Act and inheritance provision.

CLASS was awarded a sub grant for „**Strengthening Provision of Seamless Service**

Delivery and Combating Gender Based Violence through Free Legal Aid to GBV Survivors & Rehabilitation for Minorities“ Women / Children and Supporting Couples of Free-will Marriage” under grant cycle 9A of the Gender Equity Program (GEP) being implemented by of Aurat Foundation by the support of the American People through United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

During the eighteen months of the sub-grant, CLAAS registered 117 GBV survivors' cases; free legal aid was provided to survivors. In addition, 73 GBV survivors and 62 accompanying children were also provided shelter as safe heaven. At shelter GBV survivors were offered with all basic commodities, health and hygiene facilities and informal educational activities. In addition, 18 social integration events were organized to restore social skills among survivors to rebuild their confidence.

CLAAS remained committed to advocate GBV cause and create its awareness at different tiers. Firstly, CLAAS made efforts to aware GBV survivors at shelter on their rights etc. Secondly, CLAAS aimed to raise community awareness on women's rights, gender based violence and pro women legislation. Lastly, CLAAS involved relevant stakeholders through meetings on women's rights in particular legal rights and thus contributed momentum for policy advocacy. CLAAS successfully conducted awareness sessions for GBV survivors and community awareness sessions to gender sensitize various communities and stakeholders' meetings with Legal fraternity,

Clergy, Academia, Media and Medico-legal Officers respectively during the reporting period.

In the first quarter CLAAS successfully completed recruitment of staff and TOR'S were finalized. The staff members had a few orientation meetings in which description of milestones of the project were discussed in detail. A couple of meetings were also conducted on USAID regulations and applications on new policy on GST. In addition, staff was also given a brief training on reporting, branding and marking guidelines of USAID for compliance by the Communication Unit of GEP AF.

As per LoG, the project achievements can be summarized as under:

- Sub-grant activities were on track as per agreement
- 117 GBV survivors provided with free legal aid
- 71 beneficiaries provided access to justice
- 65 women, 8 men and 62 accompanying minors provided with shelter with all basic facilities
- 152 women and minors were taught informal education
- A range of advocacy events took place to campaign against GBV; a rally was organized expressing support for the GBV survivors in the society.
- 1250 community men and women were gender sensitized and trained on human women's rights
- 201 law students including young lawyers were educated on women's rights and GBV
- 219 Stakeholders were gender sensitized and trained on Women's rights and pro-women legislation
- 1 Provincial Consultative Dialogue was organized where 118 stakeholders, human rights activists and GBV survivors were able to come together
- 50 GBV survivors at shelter learnt trade skills for their economic rehabilitation

CLAAS has faced and responded to a range of challenges during the project lifespan. Firstly, CLAAS was required by AF to recruit new staff for the sub-grant to achieve the targets proficiently. Six new staff members were hired for the sub-grant activities, documentation and reporting purpose. Secondly, former shelter building was not big enough to accommodate enough survivors. To meet the challenge CLAAS rented a bigger building to meet the expected number of survivors under the sub-grant whereas former building was used for residence of couples of free will marriage and forced conversion. Lastly, CLAAS faced continuous delay in reimbursement. To meet the challenge CLAAS used available funds for priority basis to ensure the smooth flow of all planned activities and accomplish the targets within the sub-project timeframe. In sum, all activities of CLAAS as the sub-grantee under GEP are carried out as planned, materials are used well, and all set targets are being met.

M.A. Joseph Francis
National Director
CLAAS

List of Acronyms / Abbreviations

AF	Aurat Foundation
TAF	The Asia Foundation
CLAAS	Center for Legal Aid Assistance & Settlement
CSC	Community Support Concern
DUA	Dar-ul-Aman
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEP	Gender Equity Program
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IFT	Insan Foundation Trust
LRC	Labour Resource Center
PCR	Project Completion Report
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Introduction

CLAAS implemented a project of „**Strengthening Provision of Seamless Service Delivery and Combating Gender Based Violence through Free Legal Aid to GBV survivors & Rehabilitation for Minorities“ Women / Children & Supporting Couples of Free-will Marriage**”

under the Gender Equity Program (GEP) of Aurat Foundation by the support of the American People through United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the different areas of Lahore.

Established in 1992, CLAAS is the only private shelter serving survivors from religious minorities' groups in Lahore: CLAAS being the only private shelter for minorities' women provides free legal aid to GBV survivors of all religions and shelter to minorities' women only. Although, CLAAS was a new partner to initiate partnership with GEP under cycle 9, yet CLAAS uniqueness justified its inclusion in the hub. CLAAS has a pool of approximately 100 lawyers all over Punjab to provide free legal aid. At present, there are 4 full time working experienced lawyers at CLAAS handling both civil and criminal cases of GBV. Under the sub-grant, CLAAS provided free legal aid and support to survivors at shelter. It also provided support to GBV survivors in their legal cases and through provision of shelter as a safe haven.

Under the sub-grant CLAAS had three major goals; firstly it provided free legal aid to GBV survivors. Secondly, it provided shelter facility to survivors and accompanying children and support to couples of free will marriage. Thirdly, CLAAS focused on three tiers of advocacy. Aiming to raise awareness of survivors, created awareness of minorities' communities through churches and lastly organized meetings with concerned stakeholders to build linkages for enhancement of service provision to GBV survivors. To achieve objectives of the sub-grant effectively CLAAS remained committed to provide legal aid and shelter to GBV survivors including hub partners' survivors, and simultaneously was facilitated by partners for referral, IFT for psycho-social support and Sudhaar for economic rehabilitation of GBV survivors.

Project Deliverables

This section recounts CLAAS deliverables as per LOG during the project lifespan;
December 2014 - May 2016.

1. Provision of Free Legal Aid

During the eighteen months, **117** GBV cases (105 civil and 12 criminal) were registered under GEP and complete tracking of free legal aid was provided to 91 beneficiaries. 71 out of the total number of cases were decided till the closing date of the project. However, 46 cases are pending. Altogether, 68 survivors were made able to have access to justice. Nevertheless, in 2 cases women decided to compromise by having reconciliation with family. In one case evidence was found not in favor of the survivor. The summary of legal cases data from January 2015 to May 2016 is as below:

No.	Nature of cases	Number of cases	Decided	Pending cases
1	Dissolution of marriage	31	14	17
2	Recovery of maintenance allowance	12	6	6
3	Recovery of dowry articles	14	10	4
4	Guardian petition	1	1	0
5	1-Habeas corpus petition +	15	15	0
	2-C-M Petition	1	1	0
6	Burn cases	2	2	0
7	Abduction, Forced Conversion/Forced Marriage (Habeas corpus bail contested, private complaint)	4	2	2
8	Freewill marriage & Forced Marriage (Private complaint/recording for statement)	4	4	0
9	Harassment Petition	7	2	5
10	Gang Rape (Bail Contested)	1	1	0
	Rape (Criminal Trial)	2	1	1
11	Murder (Criminal Trial)	2	0	2
	Post-arrest bail (contested)	6	1	5
12	Recovery of Wages (Bounded labor)	4	0	4
	Total Cases	106		
	DUA Cases	11		
	Total	117	71	46

Process of Legal Aid to GBV Survivors

- Social sector organizations, lawyers, Churches and communities referred GBV survivors to CLAAS
- CLAAS Legal Committee consisted of four lawyers and Legal Department Team documented survivors' Performa with brief facts. Legal counseling and psychological support was also provided
- After a certain time; normally 1 week was given to survivors to decide and then case was filed
- Tracking system was done through maintaining legal profile on monthly basis
- Transportation was granted to survivors for meeting legal advisor and for court hearing



GBV survivors during legal case process

2. Provision of shelter

At shelter support was provided not only to GBV survivors but also couples of free will marriage of marginalized communities. **73 GBV** survivors; included 65 women & 8 men in addition 62 accompanying children were provided shelter with basic commodities such as 3 times meal/day, seasonal clothing, personal care items and initial services of health & hygiene over the period of the grant. In addition, recreational items such as LCD, DVD player, sports items and toys for children were provided. Security and safety of the shelter was improved by installing of basic security quipment e.g. alarm system, DVR recorder and cameras.

Sr.#	Deliverables	Activities	Methodology	Beneficiaries	Output
1.	Provision of Basic Commodities	Provision of food; 3 meals a day	Provided on daily basis	Survivors and their minors	65 women, 8 men & 62 children were provided food, clothes, personal care items & other utilities over the project duration
		Personal care items; toiletries	Provided whenever needed		
		Clothes/shoes	Occasionally & seasonally		
		Utilities e.g. water, electricity, gas etc.	On daily basis		

3. Health and Hygiene Services

Basic medical treatment was provided to **54** survivors at CLAAS shelter. In addition **50** survivors residing at DUA were provided health and hygiene kits to maintain survivors' general health. This happened so to accommodate more GBV survivors as there was less number at CLAAS. Multiple functional exercise machines were also provided to CLAAS shelter residents. Survivors were referred to medical clinics and public hospitals for treatment whenever needed. Water dispenser and insect killer was installed to provide hygienic environment at shelter. To maintain cleanliness of the premises dengue spray was also sprinkled at shelter on regular basis.

4. Social Integration Events and Competitions

18 Social Integration Events were organized for survivors on monthly basis. Such social integration interventions have helped survivors in bringing back their confidence and thus supported towards their rehabilitation. Social integration events were organized to celebrate Eid festivals, Christmas, Easter, Women's International day, Human Rights Day, Independence Day, Mothers' Day, Fathers' Day and also survivors' own birthdays. Still another fun day was arranged to celebrate minors' success in final examinations at shelter where they had cake cutting and enjoyed singing and dancing. During such social events, various competitions were arranged likewise story-telling; poetry and speech contest, egg painting, card making, singing & dancing, cooking & salad making and hair style competitions to use the hidden skills of survivors to perform in front of others. Prizes were given away to the winners for participating in the said competitions. Survivors were also inspired watching a documentary film 'Main Safar Main hoon' and the film 'Gulabgang' on women's empowerment. On May 30, 2016, a farewell party was arranged on behalf of shelter residents for GEP/CLAAS staff to say good bye to all staff members and also to appreciate staff's constant help, guidance and encouragement throughout the last 18 months. Survivors presented dance performance, trained by shelter warden, made thank you speeches and also shared their learning experiences. During the reporting period **189 survivors and 39 accompanying minors** participated in the events.



Social Integration Events and Competitions group photos

5. Awareness Activities for Survivors

6 Awareness activities were conducted for survivors during the project period; 4 activities at CLAAS shelter whereas 2 awareness activities at DUA. Such activities were conducted to educate survivors on women's legal rights, Muslim Family Law Ordinance, Christian Family Law & gaps, Women's genital health & hygiene issues, sexual harassment and pro women legislation. The purpose of such activities was to disseminate maximum information on the said topics. The total number of **148** survivors participated in all activities and also learned about their rights.



Awareness Sessions for survivors

6. Formal & informal Education for Survivors

A trained and experienced teacher was hired on July 01, 2015 for CLAAS shelter to teach survivors and their minors' basic mathematics, English and Urdu reading & writing. In total, **102** GBV survivors and **50** children of survivors received formal and informal education at shelter during the reporting period. Informal educational activities were arranged for survivors at CLAAS shelter and DUA as well. Nearly 56 survivors at DUA were able to write their names. However, all minors were sent to local schools and were provided tuition fee, uniform and study material.



Informal and Formal Education Activities for survivors in progress

7. Community Awareness Sessions

18 Community Awareness Sessions were conducted during the lifespan of project. Such sessions were conducted for Christian community members; both men and women to educate them on women's rights and gender base violence. The purpose of all sessions was to disseminate maximum information on women's rights, gender base violence, and Christian family laws & gaps and pro-women legislation. The detail of all community awareness sessions during the reporting period is as below:

Sr. No	Date	Community	District	Participation		Total
				Women	Men	
1.	August 31, 2015	Alpha Ministry Foundation Church	Lahore	36	25	61
2.	Sept. 02, 2015	Salt of Earth Ministry Church	Lahore	66	06	72
3.	Sept. 24, 2015	Full Gospel Assembly	Lahore	67	15	82
4.	Oct. 09, 2015	St. Mary's Minor	Lahore	35	40	75
5.	Nov. 04, 2015	St. Paul Memorial Church	Kasur	32	29	61
6.	Nov. 14, 2015	St. Mary's Church	Lahore	26	34	60
7.	Dec.04, 2015	Muthida Church	Raiwind	45	26	71
8.	Dec. 21, 2015	Trinity Bible College	Lahore	71	18	89
9.	Jan 21, 2016	Alpha Ministry Foundation	Lahore	22	20	42
10.	Feb. 17, 2016	New Ministries Women's	Lahore	48	10	58
11.	Feb. 24, 2016	FGA Church Walton	Lahore	42	08	50
12.	March 04 , 2016	St. Xavier Church	Gujranwala	68	12	80
13.	March 29, 2016	Baptist-Church	Lahore	56	14	70
14.	April 04, 2016	FGA-Church	Lahore	53	12	65
15.	April 19, 2016	Community Church	Kasur	85	22	107
16.	May 13, 2016	Younsie Baptist Church	Lahore	48	13	61
17.	May 20, 2016	Spiritual United Gospel	Lahore	50	14	64
18.	May 27, 2016	Word of Life Ministries	Riawind	47	35	82
Total				895	355	1250

Background and Rationale

CLAAS organized 5 meetings with head leaders of various churches and introduced the implementing project under which 18 community awareness sessions were conducted at various churches.

Selection Criteria of area

For community awareness sessions both urban and rural churches were selected keeping in mind geographical range the said sessions were conducted in big and Para churches in not only in District Lahore but also in Gujranwala, Kasur and Riawind.

Impact of Sessions

Pastors of small churches were sensitized to further expand community outreach. One session was even conducted at the seminary where nearly 40 seminarians were gender sensitized and educated on women's rights issues. A couple of follow up sessions were conducted by women pastors themselves who earlier participated in community sessions.

Outputs altogether 1250 community members were educated on women's rights and gender based violence as well as pro-women legislation.

Referral mechanism is developed through such sessions many survivors were identified as well as referred to CLAAS for legal aid and assistance

Linkages were built with a range Church and community leaders, elders, teachers to sustain the referral system and the other support towards community members.



Community Awareness Sessions

8. Orientation Sessions with Law Colleges

To intervene with academia CLAAS planned orientation sessions with 3 law colleges in Lahore after having initial meetings with their executive members. IEC material was also shared with them beforehand. The core objective was to educate the students about human rights issues, gender based violence and pro-women legislation. CLAAS conducted 2 sessions with Punjab Law College, Lahore; in both sessions the students' participation was high and active. 2 sessions were also conducted with the students of The Institute of Legal Studies (TILS). Yet, 2 sessions were planned at National Law College, Lahore which was cancelled because of low students' attendance due to final examination in May 2016. Instead, the planned session was conducted with the young lawyers at our Bar Room to gender sensitize them where 40 both male and female participated. **In total 161 students and 40 lawyers received orientation.** It is anticipated that such intervention with academia will provide 360 degree effect as many sensitized law students and lawyers are found committed to play their vital role in the judicial system for curtailing GBV.



Orientation Sessions with Law Colleges

9. Meetings with Stakeholders

During the reporting period 5 stakeholders' meetings with legal fraternity, Clergy, academia, Media and Medico legal officers were organized respectively. Such meetings were organized with concerned stakeholders to build linkages for enhancement of service provision to GBV survivors. In the said meetings the participants from both the Government and private institutions were urged to enhance the positive role to safeguard women's rights especially while dealing gender based violence cases. The key role of stakeholders in preventing the GBV incidents was highlighted. In the meetings it was stressed that concerned stakeholders also need to understand pro-women legislation related to gender based violence. Altogether, 219 relevant stakeholders participated and ensured working in a more effective and efficient manner to combat gender based violence.

Sr. No	Date	Stakeholders	Participants	Topics Discussed
1.	July 08, 2015	Legal Fraternity	47	Role of judicial system to protect GBV survivors/Christian Family Law-gaps
2.	Aug 20, 2015	Clergy	47	Plight of minorities' women in Pak. Role of clergy in combating GBV-involvement in policy making
3.	Jan 26, 2016	Academia	43	Woman's rights of education Role of educational institutions-structural syllabus / curriculum to promote human women's rights
4.	April 26, 2016	Media	52	Media & gender stereotype roles, Media's role to safeguard women's right, Reporting/documentation issues & challenges
5.	May 26, 2016	Medico Legal officer	30s	Provision of health services to GBV survivors:issues&challenges Guidelines for health care providers
Total Participants			219	



Stakeholders' Meetings

10. Provincial Consultative Dialogue

A provincial consultative dialogue was conducted at Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Office in Lahore on March 17, 2016. 118 representatives; political leaders, clergy, legal fraternity, NGO's, Media, Doctors, Academia, Micro/financing institutions, researchers of gender studies and human rights' activists and even GBV survivors participated in the event. The major objective of the event was to discourse on gender based violence and to update the role of stakeholders in crisis management and identify key challenges that are faced during gender based violence cases. The Punjab Women Protection Act 2016 was also part of discussion, on which renowned human rights activist I. A. Rehman and the Government representative Sardar Remesh Singh Arora MPA-N emphasized that the Punjab Assembly passed the long-awaited Protection of Women against violence Bill 2016 which contains remedies for victims of violence, criminalize all forms of violence against women and also provides them with special centers which remove the usual red tape hurdles that complicate a woman's quest for justice. During the event, GBV survivors also performed on a song which depicted the message of courage and hope. The PCR title page photo shows beautiful performance of survivors.



The speakers expressing their views at Provincial Consultative Dialogue

11. Developing IEC Material

IEC material was developed for community awareness sessions and orientation sessions with law colleges to educate them on women's rights, GBV, forced marriage/forced conversion, Christian Family Law and pro-women legislation. IEC material was developed and shared with the grant holder for approval and later with the Communication and Media Officer for branding and marking approval. IEC material along with branding & marking was approved by mid May 2015. However, due to GST applicability time period it was printed in mid-August 2015. Along with booklets and leaflets for awareness sessions 2 posters on pro-women legislation and Christian Family Law were also printed. (see IEC material table in annex C)



Participants are showing & receiving IEC Material

Other Activities

1. Trade Skill Trainings Participants are showing & receiving IEC Material

With the kind support of Sudhaar Society 6 Trade Skills Training were conducted at CLAAS where the survivors learnt life skills, business skills and trade skills e.g. stitching and cutting, jewelry making and beautician skills. Altogether 50 GBV survivors participated in the trainings and trained on the said trade skills. 4 survivors were given opportunity by Sudhaar to pursue their advance trade skills training at TEVTA for 6 months. 3 more survivors were also engaged for 6 months fashion designing course at TEVTA financially supported by CLAAS. However, 2 survivors after returning homes successfully managed to make handmade jewelry and kroshiya cushions to earn income.



GBV Survivors during Trade Skill Trainings

2. Meetings with Hub Partners

CLAAS arranged several meetings during the second quarter of the project period with hub partners e.g. LRC, DUA and Sudhaar Society to build referral mechanism and also to know LRC & DUA's referral procedure and to discuss eco-rehabilitation system supported by Sudhaar to GBV Survivors. CLAAS also offered legal assistance to 11 GBV survivors and conducted awareness sessions for survivors at DUA.

3. Rally – 16 Days Activism

CLAAS organized a rally on November 25, 2015 at Lahore Press Club to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women which is observed on 25 November every year. Hundreds of human rights activists, lawyers, members of several non-government organizations and many others participated in the rally. The rally honored survivors of domestic violence and sexual violence. 3 TV channels and 24 newspapers covered the event.



CLAAS along with civil society members protesting against GBV

4. Exhibition of Handicraft of Skillful Home based Workers

CLAAS the very first time participated in Handicrafts Exhibition which was organized by Community Support Concern (CSC) on November 10, 2015. Survivors at CLAAS' Shelter made a variety of handicrafts and displayed them over there. Survivors from Shelter themselves arranged all items on the stall. Most of the handicrafts were not only appreciated by the visitors but were also sold at fair price. The activity had positive impact on survivors to grasp the idea how to utilize their skills with low cost budget and earn handsome wages. The earned sale was 28 hundred rupees.

5. Medical Camp for GBV Survivors

CLAAS' Shelter survivors attended free medical camp at DUA arranged by IFT on Nov. 28, 2015. 7 GBV Survivors of CLAAS' shelter had medical routine checkup and examination by professional doctors. Medicines were given to survivors as well.

6. Shelter Visit by Chief of Party GEP/AF

Ms. Simi Kamal Chief of Party, GEP/AF along with Ms. Kulsoom Monica the Grant-holder-AF Lahore visited CLAAS' Shelter on June 24 , 2015 where she met with the survivors individually and encouraged them to pursue their study plans to bring their life on track again.



Shelter Visit by Chief of Part

7. (a) Hub Management Committee Meeting

CLAAS attended the Hub Meeting on Feb 16, 2015 at AF, Lahore. The meeting provided a



Lahore Hub with AF team & USAID representatives pose for a group photo

formal mechanism for sharing GEP requirements and formalization of work plan. During the meeting Hub Management Committee (HMC) was formed. Insan Foundation Trust; Lahore Hub Lead was made responsible to organize Hub management Committee periodically to ensure smooth coordination within the Lahore hub. The purpose of establishing Lahore Hub Management Committee was to address any management issues arising in the hub and to provide a platform to all partners to share, support and learn from each other. During the meeting, hub partners (IFT, Dastak, Sudhaar, LRC, and CLAAS) presented their project objectives, deliverables and expected outcomes.

(b) Hub Management Committee Meeting at CLAAS

CLAAS had opportunity to host Hub Management Committee Meeting on July 31, 2015. The meeting was chaired by Ms. Mahpara Shakil Ghori and Ms. Simi Kamal. In the meeting the Hub partners discussed their projects' progress and challenges. Monthly work plans were also shared.



Hub Management Committee Meeting in progress

8. Psychosocial Support

Psycho-social support together with adequate commodities and physical health is one of the main components of women's development and protection. To fulfill the need a psycho-social counselor was hired by IFT to provide psychosocial counseling for survivors at CLAAS shelter. In this regard altogether 32 GBV survivors were facilitated with psychosocial support for stress management.

Success Stories

1. Reconciliation with family

A GBV survivor 'N' stayed at shelter for nearly 7 months. While staying at shelter she received legal aid psychosocial support, learned basic mathematics and language skills; reading and writing. She was also made able to learn stitching skill. She seemed ambitious to pursue her career as a fashion designer. After motivating her parents for a long time, finally they came to take her home. In presence of project staff she went home for her better future and seemed so happy and excited.

2. From shelter to home

'M' had freewill marriage without her parents' consent. She left her parents and moved to another city along with her husband. Unfortunately, her married life did not last long and in great despair she approached CLAAS as a five months pregnant single mom. She stayed at shelter for 6 months. While staying at shelter she gave birth to a baby girl. The birth of the new born was celebrated at shelter with survivors and CLAAS staff. 'M' also received legal aid, psychosocial support, learned basic language skills; reading and writing at shelter. She was also able to learn trade skills of cutting and stitching for a month. She also learned candle and card making skills. She participated in many social activities very actively while at shelter. She seemed ambitious to pursue her career as a businesswoman. Due to CLAAS efforts she was reconciled with her parents after a long time, finally after few meetings with CLAAS staff the parents decided to take her home along with the newborn. 'M' went home for her and her baby's better future and seemed so happy and excited. She continued her further stitching training with TEVTA while staying with her parents.

3. New Linkages

CLAAS conducted a Community Awareness Session at St. Mary's Seminary, Lahore on October 09, 2015 where 40 male and 35 female participants attended the session. Seminary is the place where fixed educational curriculum and content of syllabus is followed. It was not easy to conduct session at a seminary, initially it was opposed by the Church leaders but after a few meetings with the Rector of Seminary, sharing the session material and core objective of session CLAAS was permitted to do so not by the Church Authorities but Rector. To balance the participants it was decided that along with seminarians, some women and other community members must be part of the session. Student nuns and some college-students and teachers from the community were also invited.

In the end of the session, most of seminarians recommended to conduct such awareness sessions frequently. The Rector commented that it was good initiative to bring both male, female, religious and laity to one platform to ensure basic human rights to all by promoting gender equity in the society. Thus, CLAAS made new linkages between community and seminary, seminary and human rights organization.

4. Institutional Behavioral Change

Ms. Ayesha Farooq the faculty of Punjab College, Lahore appreciated CLAAS for conducting two sessions on human rights issues and GBV and thus bringing the visible behavioral change in the female students. She shared, **"In the first session, female students were found shy and hesitant to express their views. However, their participation was very less. Nevertheless, they were attentive listeners. During the follow up session, female students were found very active, and their participation in the session was amazing while asking questions after the session and even sharing their personal experiences and commented on social attitudes and behavior."**

Ayesha Aziz, one of the students said, **"I am not hesitant to share that even a law student I was not aware of gender based violence and especially pro women laws. After the session I feel confident to share the stuff with others. I can also empathize with GBV victims with a new perspective and with more sensitivity."**

5. Making a difference

Many people think that the only legal cases that matter are the big, headline-garnering lawsuits. But often, **a little bit of simple legal assistance can make a huge difference in someone's life.** Aurat Foundation, Lahore referred a GBV survivor Jamila Bibi to Center for

Legal Aid Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS) for legal aid and assistance. The law says if a woman is tortured by her husband and forced to leave house she may claim the custody of her minor children under 12.

Jamila Bibi was beaten several times by Tanveer Hussain, her husband and forced to abandon her house leaving behind two children. She approached CLAAS Office on October 09, 2015 along with her blind mother for legal aid and assistance. Jamila Bibi didn't have to wait for several weeks for an appointment to see the lawyer. CLAAS didn't have to send her case to anywhere for approval. But after hearing her story, CLAAS appointed the lawyer for her immediately. On October 12, 2015, a habeas corpus petition was filed on behalf of Jamila Bibi for the recovery of two children; Jannat 1 year and Azan 16 days old.

Jamila Bibi was told not to worry about the matter; CLAAS provided her immediate legal counseling and helped her to file the suit. Nonetheless, CLAAS also instructed the lawyer to pursue the case without any delay. After filing the case, the High Court Judge, Lahore directed the relevant SHO to recover the minors and produce them before the court,

As a result, on October 15, 2015 Jamila Bibi was appeared before the court where the minors were also recovered and produced before the court, later the custody of minors was handed over to their mother Jamila Bibi and habeas corpus disposed of accordingly. This was not only a legal case which was decided within only 3 days but a matter of **making a huge difference in a woman's life through let her exercise her legal right.**

Legal cases like this remind us why it's so important for CLAAS to respond quickly to survivors' concerns and provide them their legal rights.

Implemented Challenges

All planned activities were on track and carried out on time. CLAAS has faced and responded to a range of challenges during the project lifespan.

CLAAS was included in Lahore hub for the very first time, the main challenge was to handle the sub-grant as a separate project. To meet this challenge, CLAAS as sub-grantee hired new staff for the sub-project under GEP for activities' completion, documentation and reporting. CLAAS' previous shelter building was not big enough to meet the expected number of survivors, under the sub-grant. However, CLAAS rented a bigger building to fulfill the purpose.

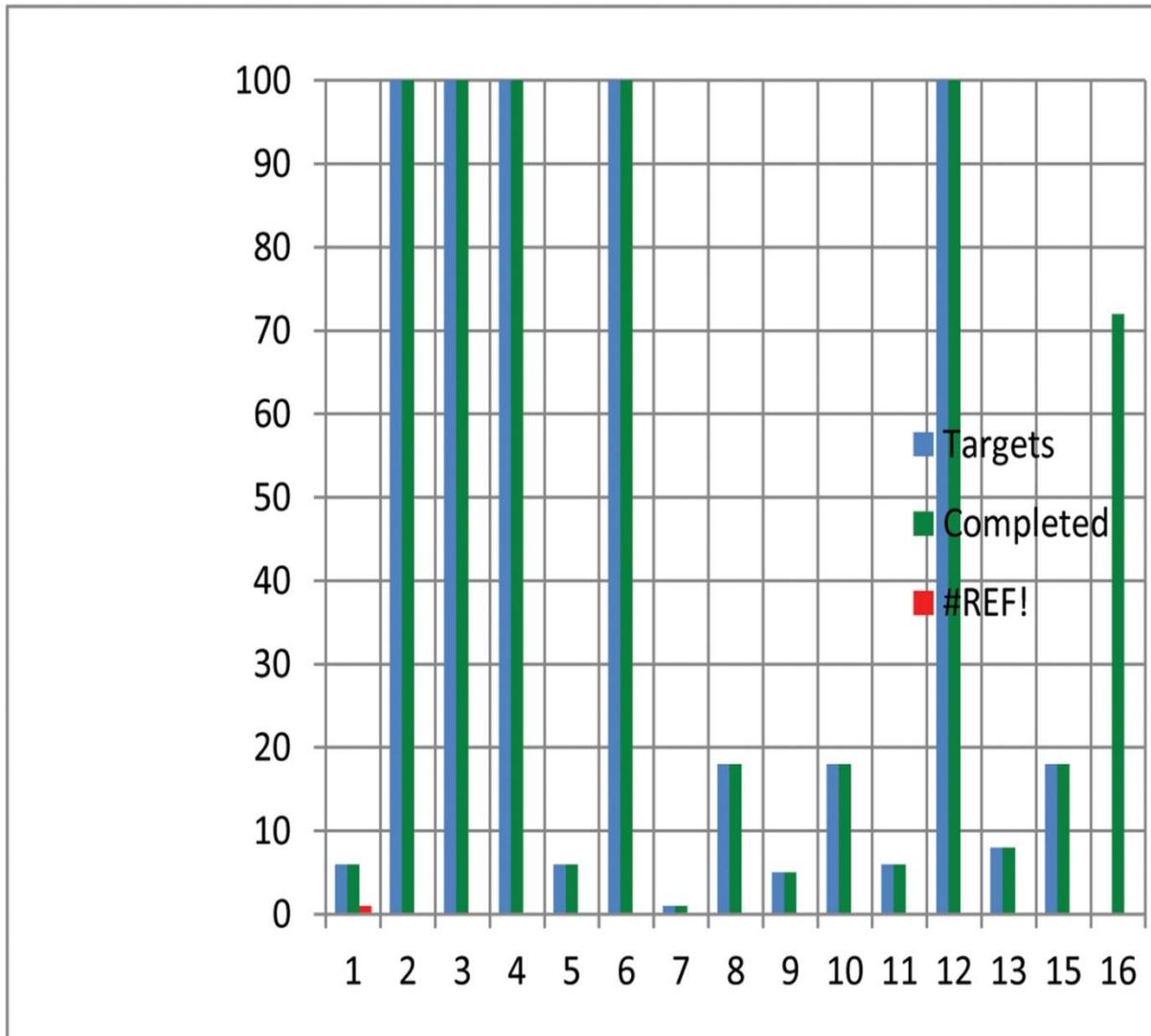
In order to meet the project orientation gaps and lack of clarity in milestones challenge and USAID regulations on GST, several meetings were arranged with the grant holder to ensure better understanding of project description and implementation.

The key challenge during the reporting time, CLAAS faced delay in funding. To meet the challenge delay in funding and absence of timely reimbursement against the monthly activities, to ensure smooth flow of planned activities available CLAAS' own funds from its other projects were utilized for priority basis for implementation of sub-grant activities under GEP. However, up gradation of shelter which was planned in the second quarter was delayed till third quarter.

CLAAS was given a target of 100 survivors to provide free legal aid which was achieved during mid April 2016 by utilizing allocated amount of Rs. 3,950,000. Due to increasing violence against women in the society more GBV survivors approached CLAAS for legal support as a result CLAAS registered 17 more legal cases in April-May 2016 and thus provided legal aid to GBV survivors. To meet the challenge of shortage of funds, CLAAS made request for deviation; to transfer unused funds from some other milestones to Milestone# 2- Provision of Legal aid. The request was acknowledged by the grant unit and enough funds were allocated to the sub-grantee for realign expenditures.

Sr.#	Activity	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Achieved Number
1.	Legal aid	100	6	18	27	16	22	28	117
2.	Shelter facilities	150	5	13	24	20	24	49	135
3.	Health & hygiene	100	2	6	9	11	55	21	104
4.	Informal/formal Education	150	-	-	11	22	52	67	152
5.	Social Integration Events	18	-	3	3	3	3	6	18
6.	Awareness Activities for Survivors	06	-	1	2	1	1	1	06
7.	Community Awareness Sessions	18	-	-	1	5	5	7	18
8.	Orientation Sessions with Law Colleges	06	-	-	-	2	1	3	06
9.	Stakeholders' Meetings	05	-	-	2	-	1	2	05
10.	Consultative Dialogue	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
11.	Secure transportation	Not specified	-	6	17	7	9	33	72

Graphical View of Quarterly Activities



Conclusion

CLAAS has been working for the social and legal rights of women for the last 24 years with the aim of creating a just and gender equitable society. During the last 18 months through three major components of the sub-grant; legal aid, shelter and advocacy, CLAAS played a pivotal role in increasing women's access to justice, through providing legal aid & counseling, through awareness sessions informed them about their rights, by providing shelter to GBV survivors with all due services supported them in curtailing GBV. In addition, conducting awareness sessions in communities, through gender sensitization and women's rights education made them able to prevent future acts of violence against women in the society. A crucial aspect of the sub-grant was academia intervention; CLAAS focused to educate and train law students as future gender sensitized lawyers thus found effective ways to increase access to justice for GBV survivors, to offer quality services to survivors, and reduce levels of GBV.

Mechanism of 'seamless service' is par excellence of visible change. CLAAS reached out to different segments of society by providing seamless service to GBV survivors effectively through enhanced capacity of all relevant public and private stakeholders. The linkages developed under the sub-grant with legal fraternity, clergy, academia, media and hospitals taught CLAAS in the interest of giving a holistic rehabilitation experience to shelter residents.

In sum, CLAAS has learnt that beyond providing legal aid, shelter and psycho social support to GBV survivors, advocacy especially at grass root level also minimizes the impact of violence against women. Our behavior change communication will take a holistic change to GVB in the society. Ultimately, as a sub-grantee CLAAS efforts in collaboration with AF and the Lahore hub partners maintained to take one step forward to build an equitable society where all individuals, women in particular have freedom and equal opportunities to know and exercise their rights.

Way forward

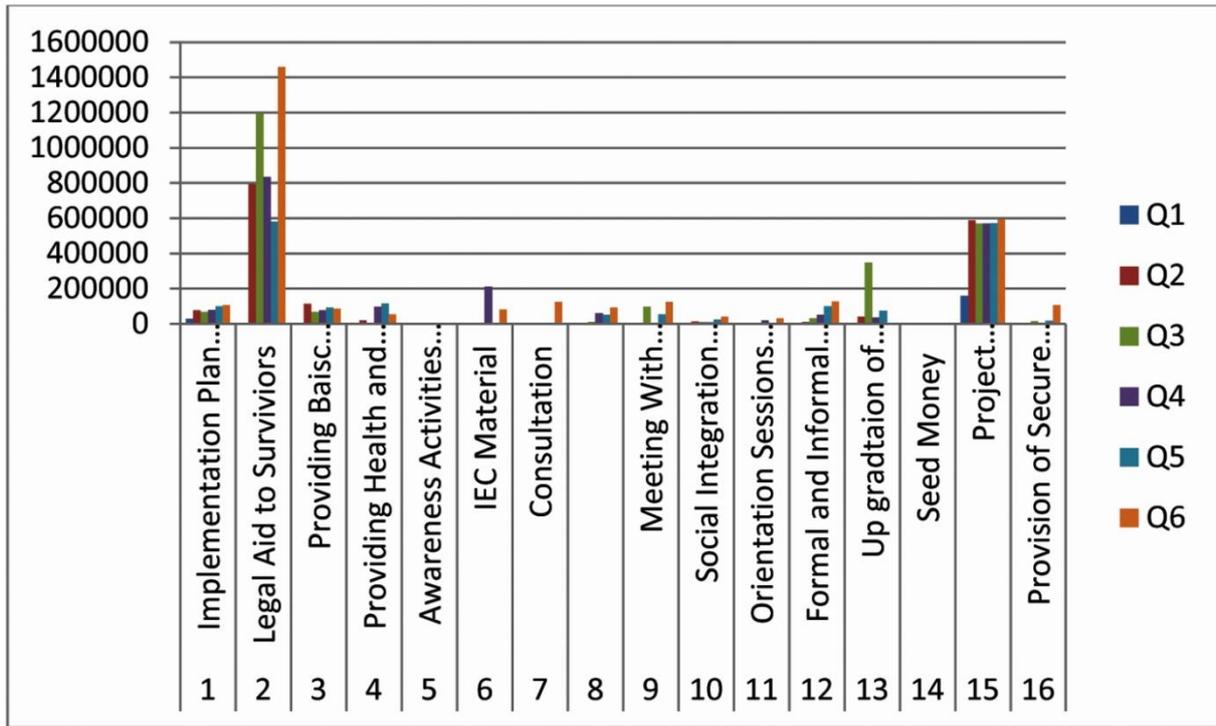
Beyond the sub-grant closing period CLAAS ensures sustainability of the project's goals through the continuation of the following activities:

1. Provision of free legal aid to GBV survivors
2. Provision of Shelter with all facilities to survivors and support to couples of free will marriage
3. Continuation of informal education/support to GBV survivors at shelter and accompanying minors for formal education
4. Some GBV survivors at shelter have already commenced vocational trainings at TEVTA after completing their basic trade skills trainings, the said women will be financially supported by CLAAS till the closing date of training.

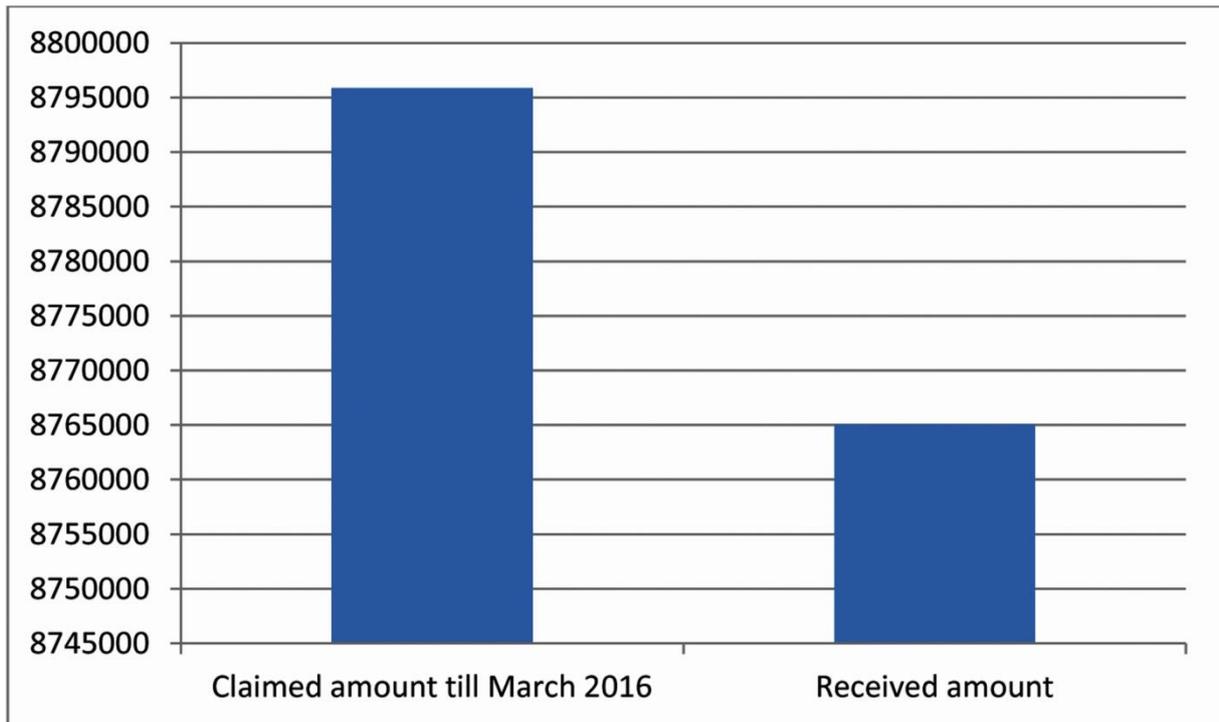
Annex A: CLAAS/GEP-Financial Summary from December 2014 to May 2016**Tabular Analysis:**

Sr. No	Milestone No	Milestone Name	Budget	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Total
1	1	Implementation on Plan and Recruitment/Hiring of Project Staff	477'000	29'133	77'662	69'305	78'885	99,072	107,727	461,,784
2	2	Legal Aid To Survivors	4'320'000	-	794'100	1'196'100	834'400	580,600	1,460,000	4'865'200
3	3	Basic Commodities(Food, Clothing & Person Care Items)	438'000	-	113'050	67'347	76'662	92'223	87'464	436'746
4	4	Health & Hygiene Services	302'000	-	19'662	5'996	96'988	115'568	55'261	293'475
5	5	Awareness Session for Survivors	12'000	-	1'814	3'600	-	4'400	2'186	12'000
6	6	IEC Material	300'000	-	-	-	211'500	-	82'400	293'900
7	7	Consultation	125'000	-	-	-	-	-	124'950	124'950
8	8	Community Awareness Sessions	216'000	-	-	11'420	61'170	51'498	92'725	216'813
9	9	Meeting With Stakeholders	300'000	-	-	98'567	-	54'450	124'110	277'127
10	10	Social Integration Events & Competitions	102'000	-	12'589	10'193	9'663	23'982	41'613	98'040
11	11	Orientation Sessions with Law Colleges	60'000	-	-	-	20'782	7'400	31'818	60'000
12	12	Formal and Informal Education(Study Material)	320'000	-	11'518	31'744	51'662	98'987	126'492	320'403
13	13	Up gradation of Shelter Facilities	500'000	-	39'998	348'429	35'901	75'672	-	500'000
14	14	Seed Money	795'000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	15	Project Implementation & Reporting	3'060'000	160'000	589'000	570'000	570'000	573'000	594'000	3'056'000
16	16	Provision of Secure Transportation to Survivors	180'000	-	-	16'350	4'640	178'00	107'360	146'150
			11'507'000	189'133	1'659'393	2'429'051	2'052'253	1'794'652	3'038'106	11'162'588

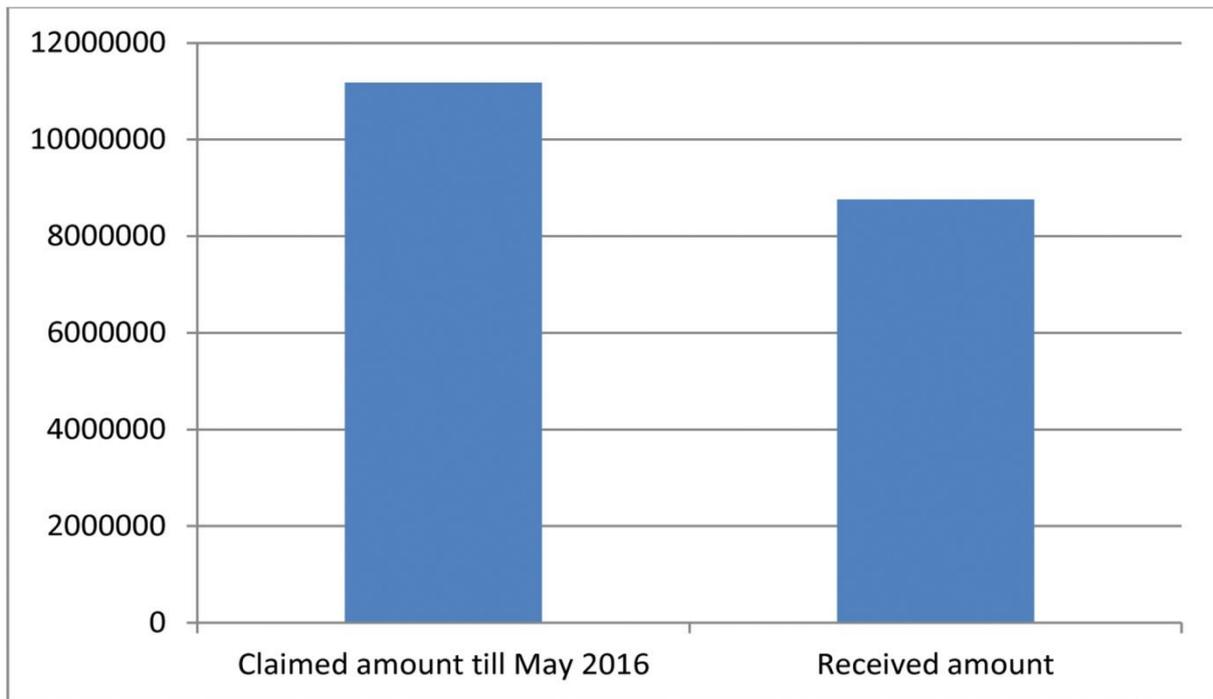
Graph 1- Project Financial Summary



Graph 2- Claimed and Received Reimbursement



Graph 3- Claimed and Received Reimbursement



Annex B: Financial Overview

Sr. #	Description	Amount Allocated	Amount Consumed	Remaining
1.0	Personal Cost	477,000	461,784	15,216
1.1	Staff Salaries	3,060,000	3,056,000	4,000
2.0	Program Cost	7,970,000	7,644,804	325,196

Analysis

As we know that the entire project is split up into Sixteen Milestones and Six Quarters. The above table shows the occurrence of expenditures on milestone as well as on quarterly basis in a sequential manner. In the first quarter of the project, only two milestones (Milestone No. 1 & Milestone No. 15) of them have been taken under consideration. The above table elucidates that the Rs. **189,133** has been spent on the two milestones during the 1st quarter of the project which is probably **1.64%** of the entire project budget. In the Second quarter of the project, nine milestones (Milestone No. 1, Milestone No. 2, Milestones No.3 Milestone No.4, Milestone No.5, Milestone No. 10, Milestone No. 12, and Milestone No. 13 & Milestone No. 15) of them have been taken under consideration. In this quarter Rs. **1,659,393** have been spent on the nine milestones which is **14.42%** of the entire project budget. In third quarter, twelve milestones (MS#1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10,12,13,15 and 16) have been taken under consideration. The above table shows that Rs. **2,429,051** has been spent on twelve milestones which are **21.11%** of the project budget. In fourth quarter of the project, again twelve milestones (MS#1,2,3,4,6,8,10,11,12,13,15 and 16) have been taken under consideration. In the fourth quarter of the project, Rs. **2,052,253** has been spent which is **17.83%** of the project budget. In fifth quarter of the project, thirteen milestones (MS#1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10,11,12,13,15 and 16) have been taken under consideration. In this quarter of the project, Rs. **1,794,652** has been spent which is **15.60%** of the project budget. In the sixth quarter of the project, fourteen milestones (MS#1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,15 and 16) have been taken under consideration. The above table shows that, in the sixth and final quarter of the project Rs. **3,038,106** has been spent on fourteen milestones which are **26.40 %** of the project budget.

If we interpret the table on the basis of milestones, the above table shows that Rs. **461,784** has been spent on the Milestone No. 1 during the whole life of the project which is **96.81%** of the whole budget for this milestone. Expenditures incurred on the milestones No. 2 are Rs. **4,865,200** which is **112.62%** of the whole budget for this milestone. Similarly, expenditures on the milestone No. 3 are Rs. **436,746** which is **99.71%** of the entire budget for this milestone; on the other hand, milestone No. 4 is consumed Rs. **293,475** which is just **97.17%** of the budgeted amount.

However, milestone No. 5, milestone No. 6, milestone No. 7, milestone No. 8, Milestone No. 9 and milestone No. 10 have consumed Rs. **12,000**, Rs. **293,900**, Rs. **124,950**, Rs. **216,813**, Rs. **277,127** and **98,040** which are almost 100%, 97.96%, 99.96%, 100.37%, 92.37% and 96.11% of the budgeted amount respectively. In case of the milestone No. 11, milestone No. 12, milestone No. 13 and milestone No. 14 are Rs. 60,000, Rs. 320,403, Rs. 500,000 and 0 respectively which are 100%, 100.12%, 100% and 0% of the entire budget respectively. In the similar manner, milestone No. 15 costs Rs. **3,056,000** which is the **99.86%** of the whole estimated amount for this milestone, and finally, milestone No. 16 costs Rs. **146,150** which is almost **81.19%** of the whole budget of the milestone.

Graph 2 shows that CLAAS has received Rs. **8,765,088** till June 2016. In the month of October, 2015, CLAAS received a Cheque of Rs. **1,058,336** from AF Islamabad, which belonged to July and August, 2015. The amount received is less than the invoice claimed by Rs. **378**. In case of Formal and Informal Education (Milestone-12) September 2015 onwards is payable partially so please reimburse the claimed amount of July and August, 2015 which is Rs. **29,464** for the two months. In the month of June, 2016, CLAAS received a Cheque of Rs. **788,187** from AF Islamabad, which belonged to March 2016. The amount received is less than the invoice claimed by Rs. **960**. It also express that total amount claimed by CLAAS is Rs. **8,795,890** till March, 2016 and amount received by CLAAS Rs. **8,765,088** which is less by Rs. **30,802**.

Conclusion

In sum up, the estimated amount for the whole project is Rs. 11507000 for 18 months. The above and graph table elucidates that Rs. **11,162,588** has been spent on the fifteen milestones during the whole life of the project which is probably **97%** of the entire project budget. Graph 2 & 3 shows that up to now CLAAS have received Rs. **8,765,088** which is **76.17%** of the whole project. Graph 3 clearly shows that total amount claimed by CLAAS till May 2016 is Rs. **11,177,804** which is **97%** of the project budget.

Annex C: IEC Material Dissemination

List of Publication/IEC Material Under GEP Sub-grants							
Province: Punjab							
Sr#	sub grant ee	Title of the Grant	Grant Period	IEC Material Development	Activities/Events	Participants	Total Qty
1	CLAA S	Free Legal Aid to GBV Survivors & Rehabilitation For Minorities' women/children & supporting couples of free will marriage	Dec. 2014 May 2016	Urdu booklets , English Booklets, Leaflet both Urdu and English, posters on pro women legislation, posters on Christian Family Law (Urdu & English)Files and writing pads	Community Awareness Session	1250	1300
					Orientation Session with Law Colleges	200	250
					Awareness Session for survivors	148	150
					Stakeholders' Meeting with Lawyers, Clergy, Academia, Media and Hospitals	227	230
					Consultative Dialogue	118	130
					Women's Inter' Day Celebration at Office	170	170
					16 Days Activism 2016/ Rally with other organization	200	100
					CLAAS' Visitors & Staff		200
					Aurat Foundation		225
					Others' (CLAAS Meetings with donors, board meeting, HUB meeting)		200
						2955	

Annex D: Print Media Coverage





Acronyms

Sr. #	Acronyms	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	AI	Advocates International
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	Advocates Asia
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGM	Annual General Meeting
<input type="checkbox"/>	AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASST.	Assistant
<input type="checkbox"/>	ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACT	Action by Churches Together
<input type="checkbox"/>	ARD	Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASI	Assistant Sub Inspector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adv.	Advocate
<input type="checkbox"/>	ATC	Anti-Terrorist Court
<input type="checkbox"/>	ATA	Anti-Terrorism Act
<input type="checkbox"/>	A.R.P Church	Presbyterian Church
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGHS	Legal Aid Cell
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASJ	Additional Session Judge
<input type="checkbox"/>	ADJ	Additional District Judge
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASP	Assistant Superintendent Police
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACRE	A unit of area used in some countries, is equal to
<input type="checkbox"/>	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
<input type="checkbox"/>	BHC	British High Commission
<input type="checkbox"/>	BIBI	Word Bibi usually used fir in respect of a lady
<input type="checkbox"/>	CEO	Chief Executive Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLAAS	Centre for Legal Aid Assistance & Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/>	CWS-P/A	Church World Service Pakistan/Afghanistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	CM	Chief Minister
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	CID	Criminal Investigation Department

<input type="checkbox"/>	CNN	Cable News Network
<input type="checkbox"/>	CD	Compact Disk
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAP	Community Advance Program
<input type="checkbox"/>	COP	Churches of Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIP	Country Information Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	CPI	Consumer Price Index
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIR	Christian Institute Raiwind
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cr. P.C	Criminal Procedure Code
<input type="checkbox"/>	CCPO	Chief City Police Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	CH	Chaudhary & Landlord
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLAP	Christian Lawyer Association Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAK	The word Chak use for Village
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHALLAN	The word Challan is used for Charge sheet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D&C	Dilatation and Curettage
<input type="checkbox"/>	DOC	Document
<input type="checkbox"/>	DPO	District Police Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	D/O	Daughter of
<input type="checkbox"/>	DIG	Deputy Inspector General
<input type="checkbox"/>	DHQ	Divisional Head Quarter
<input type="checkbox"/>	DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
<input type="checkbox"/>	DSJ	District Session Judge
<input type="checkbox"/>	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
<input type="checkbox"/>	DCO	District Coordination Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	DDOR	Deputy District Officer Revenue
<input type="checkbox"/>	DAR-UL-AMAN	Shelter Home for women
<input type="checkbox"/>	EDO	Executive District Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU	European Union
<input type="checkbox"/>	F/O	Father Of
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIR	First Information Report

<input type="checkbox"/>	FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBI	Federal Bureau Of Investigation
<input type="checkbox"/>	FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
<input type="checkbox"/>	GEO	Gene Expression Omnibus & name of a TV Channel
<input type="checkbox"/>	G.T ROAD	Grand Trunk Road
<input type="checkbox"/>	HMK	Hilfsation Maertyrer Kirche
<input type="checkbox"/>	HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	HAZRAT	or Hazrat or Hazret is an honorific Arabic title used to honor a person
<input type="checkbox"/>	HBL	Habib Bank Limited
<input type="checkbox"/>	IGFM	International Society for Human Rights-German
<input type="checkbox"/>	ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development
<input type="checkbox"/>	I.O	Investigation Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	N.I.C	National Identity Card
<input type="checkbox"/>	IBA	International Bar Association
<input type="checkbox"/>	IGI	Industrial General Insurance
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAC	Joint Action Committee for People's Rights
<input type="checkbox"/>	JD	Name of School
<input type="checkbox"/>	KM	Kilometer
<input type="checkbox"/>	KG	Kilogram
<input type="checkbox"/>	LTD	Lane Transit District
<input type="checkbox"/>	MFI	Mehdi Foundation International
<input type="checkbox"/>	MS	Medical Superintendent
<input type="checkbox"/>	MBE	Member Of The British Empire
<input type="checkbox"/>	MSS	Marie Stops Society
<input type="checkbox"/>	MNA	Member National Assembly
<input type="checkbox"/>	MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
<input type="checkbox"/>	MLC	Medico Legal Certificate
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCFI	Muslim Christian Federation International
<input type="checkbox"/>	MD	Managing Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP	Member Parliament
<input type="checkbox"/>	MEP	Member European Parliament
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARLA	The marla is 1 square rod, so 272.25 square feet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	MASIH	Masih is the Arabic work for Messiah (Christ).
<input type="checkbox"/>	NAO	National Audit Office
<input type="checkbox"/>	NAZIM	Organizer, Convener & Coordinator of cities and towns in Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	NCJP	National Commission Justice & Peace
<input type="checkbox"/>	NCIDE	National Commission for Inter-Religious Dialogue
<input type="checkbox"/>	NCCP	National Council of Churches of Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	NUML	National University Of Modern Languages
<input type="checkbox"/>	NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	NWFP	North West Fortier Province
<input type="checkbox"/>	NIC	National Identity Card
<input type="checkbox"/>	OPD	Out Door Patient
<input type="checkbox"/>	PA	Personal Assistant
<input type="checkbox"/>	PAF	Pakistan Air Force
<input type="checkbox"/>	PPP	Pakistan People Party
<input type="checkbox"/>	PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
<input type="checkbox"/>	PBUH	Peace Be Upon Him
<input type="checkbox"/>	PCNP	Pakistan Christian National Party
<input type="checkbox"/>	PCCS	Pakistan Christian Credit Society
<input type="checkbox"/>	PIMS	Pakistan Institute for Medical Science
<input type="checkbox"/>	PML (N)	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz Group)
<input type="checkbox"/>	PST	Pakistan Standard Time
<input type="checkbox"/>	RI	Release International

<input type="checkbox"/>	R/O	Resident of
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPO	Regional Police Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	RS	In Pakistan, Rs is referred to as the “rupees”
<input type="checkbox"/>	SHO	Station House Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	SLMP	Sharing Life Ministry Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	S/O	Son of
<input type="checkbox"/>	SI	Sub–Inspector
<input type="checkbox"/>	SP	Superintendent of Police
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPARC	Society For The Protection of The Rights Of The Child
<input type="checkbox"/>	SSP	Senior Superintendent of
<input type="checkbox"/>	SAP	South Asia Partnership
<input type="checkbox"/>	SMS	Short Message Service
<input type="checkbox"/>	TSA	Technical Services Association
<input type="checkbox"/>	TLC	Trinity Law College
<input type="checkbox"/>	TOLA	Ten Gram Gold
<input type="checkbox"/>	TB	Tuberculosis
<input type="checkbox"/>	TDA	Tehsil Development Authority
<input type="checkbox"/>	TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
<input type="checkbox"/>	UK	United Kingdom
<input type="checkbox"/>	USA	United States America
<input type="checkbox"/>	UN	United Nations
<input type="checkbox"/>	U/S	Under Section
<input type="checkbox"/>	UAE	United Arab Emirates
<input type="checkbox"/>	UC	Union Council
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	United Presbyterian
<input type="checkbox"/>	UCH	United Christian Hospital
<input type="checkbox"/>	UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNO	The United Nations Organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissions For Refugees
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Commission
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCO	United Nation Health Care Organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	VS.	Versus
<input type="checkbox"/>	WWW	World Wide Web
<input type="checkbox"/>	WAR	War Against Rape
<input type="checkbox"/>	WCC	World Council Churches
<input type="checkbox"/>	W/O	Wife of
<input type="checkbox"/>	WASA	Water and Sanitation Authority
<input type="checkbox"/>	WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
<input type="checkbox"/>	YRS	Years
<input type="checkbox"/>	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
<input type="checkbox"/>	YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

The CLAAS office appointed the following Legal Advisors from Lahore and outstation for different cases dealt by CLAAS:

1. Mr. Tahir Bashir Advocate High Court (At CLAAS office, Lahore)
2. Mr. Nasir Anjum Suba Advocate High Court (At CLAAS office, Lahore)
3. Mr. Akhtar Sindhu Advocate High Court (At CLAAS office, Lahore)
4. Ms. Ayesha Boota Advocate High Court (At CLAAS office, Lahore)
5. Chaudhary Muhammad Amin Javaid Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan,
Lahore
6. Ch. Naeem Shakir Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan, Lahore
7. Mr . Malik Asif Tauffique Awam Advocate High Court, Rawalpindi Division
8. Mr . Saleem Gill Advocate High Court, Bahawalpur
9. Mr . Malik Zaman Haider Advocate High Court, Shahdra-Lahore
10. Mr . Mohammad Idress Advocate High Court, Khanewal
11. Mr . Rana Farman Ali Sabir Advocate High Court, Mian Channu Khanewal
12. Ms. Jacqueline Sultan Advocate High Court of Pakistan, Karachi
13. Mr. Chaudhary Aslam Advocate High Court, Sheikhpura
14. Mr. Sheikh Sarfraz Advocate High Court, Sheikhpura
15. Ms. Tasnees Bashir Advocate High Court Sahiwal



Mr. M.A Joseph Francis & CLAAS Team visited hospitals in solidarity with Easter bombing victims and helped them in medical treatment.

For more information on the situation of religious minorities, follow-up cases and other updates on religious Intolerance in Pakistan, please

Visit

<http://www.claasfamily.com>

or call / write To

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