

A close-up, profile view of a woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored striped garment, writing on a piece of paper with a white pen. In the background, a glass of water is visible on a dark red surface.

Group Development Pakistan

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2014- 2015

About Group Development Pakistan

GD Pakistan is a Pakistani nonprofit organization that believes in a democratic and humanistic society in which the most important stakeholders – *children* – are respected and protected from violence, abuse and discrimination. Group Development Pakistan was officially registered as a nonprofit organization under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

GD Pakistan has expertise in building institutional and technical capacities of organizations working in the field of child protection, through creative, user friendly and culture sensitive methods. GD Pakistan also develops synergies and enhances positive communication to promote collaboration between government institutions, civil society, media, community members, corporate entities, Pakistani artists and donors.

GD Pakistan aims to:

- Conduct evidence based advocacy and lobbying programs aiming to protect children from any form of violence.
- Build and enhance local institutional and technical capacities to address violence against children.
- Provide consultancies services to monitor, assess and devise actions, projects and programs to protect children from any form of violence, abuse and discrimination.
- Initiate, encourage, sponsor, facilitate, promote, support or conduct technical and scientific activities, research and publications in the field of education, child health and child rights.
- Initiate, encourage, sponsor, facilitate, promote, support or conduct trainings, conferences, symposiums, seminars, lectures, classes, demonstrations, competitions, and other awareness raising and capacity building activities to advance the aims of the organization.

SUMMARY REPORT 1

Project: Empowering Civil Society in Asia for Child Protection Advocacy

Plan Office:	Pakistan
Project Title:	<i>Empowering Civil Society in Asia for Child Protection Advocacy</i>
Reporting Period	January 2015-June 2015
Author of Report:	Ursala Khan
Contact Person (if different from author)	Valerie Khan
Name of Implementing Partner/s	Group Development Pakistan on behalf of NACG Pakistan, for all NACG

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Role of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) is important in advocating for children's rights. Plan International Asia Regional Office (Plan ARO) has been working closely with national level child rights based CSO coalitions in order to support joint advocacy efforts. Particularly around monitoring and periodic alternative reporting under the UNCRC framework. Plan ARO organized capacity building trainings as part of a four-year regional programme that aimed to strengthen civil society engagement in monitoring children's rights implementation in Asia. In 2015b the focus of this regional initiative was shifted towards advocacy by regional CSO coalitions towards ASEAN and SAARC for increased accountability to the realization of children's rights to protection. The project is implemented with the financial support received from NORAD, SIDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs Framework Agreement of Finland. The Project transpires at the regional level and is jointly implemented by Plan ARO, Child Right Coalition Asia (CRC) and National Action and Coordination Group against Violence against Children (NACGs), two regional civil society coalitions operating respectively in ASEAN and SAARC sub regions. Group Development Pakistan, on behalf of NACG Pakistan and as the focal point for all NACGs under this project, has been entrusted with the project implementation at SAARC level.

This Project titled *Empowering Civil Society in Asia for Child Protection Advocacy* aims to achieve the following overarching goal: **Increased commitment of ASEAN and SAARC to the realization of Children's rights, particularly the right to protection.** To this effect, during the first year of this project, the intervention focused on contributing to achieving specific objective 1 (SO1) of the National Action Coordination Group (NACG) logic of intervention: reinforcing the alignment of the South Asian association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) environment with the United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Optional Protocols (OPs) to address Child Sexual Abuse/ Commercial Exploitation of Children (CSA/CSEC). The second specific objective (SO2) that this first year of implementation focused upon was: to strengthen the functionality and structure of NACG s for effective regional advocacy relating to child protection.



To realize those specific objectives, the current intervention expects that CSA/ CSEC conventions reflect a stronger child rights perspective both in language and content (result 1) and plans to enhance NACG capacities to advocate with SAIVCE to counteract CSA/CSEC in SAARC (result 2). The third expected result which is that a regional children's platform within SAIVCE made up of national children and youth groups/organizations is present to influence regional policies against CSA/ CSEC has been indirectly addressed so far through discussions on best practices relating to child participation. To this purpose, NACGs conducted several activities under the coordination of NACG Pakistan, through GD Pakistan. Special attention was initially granted to ensuring consensus among NACGs and with SAIVCE to design and implement those activities: meetings were organized between NACGs and SAIVCE Director General and PLAN ARO, email exchanges took place and minutes of agreement were signed and shared, GD Pakistan also signed an MOU with NACG Pakistan to institutionalize the collaboration. The next step focused on each NACG linking up with SAIVCE board members or representatives in each SAARC respective country to introduce the project and obtain their support for interaction. Those meetings were not always possible, but for the ones that occurred, support was ensured by their government representatives for the action. Later on, a gap-analysis of two SAARC conventions was conducted along with a need assessment of NACGs to understand what capacity building elements were needed to achieve the objectives of the project. Based upon the need assessment a manual was developed to increase NACG members' knowledge on CSA/CSEC, on gender and on lobbying techniques. Moreover, all NACGs got together in Bangkok to develop a regional advocacy and lobbying plan to counter CSA/CSEC after acquiring skills during a training organized by PLAN ARO. The work plan now stands for the basis of a common regional action in 2016 that has already partly started through social media. The main achievement of this first year was hence to bring together seven different civil society groups (NACGs) from SAARC countries, unified to conduct a coordinated intervention to promote child rights at SAARC level.

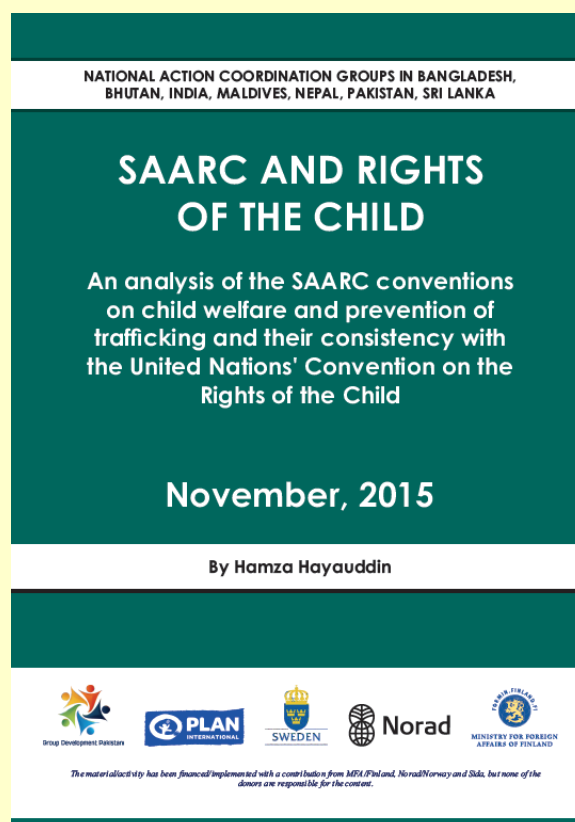


2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING RESULT

2.1. See Completed tables below

2.2.

Results 1	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Data	Indicator Data	Resources & Means of Verification	Remarks
CSA/CSEC conventions reflect a stronger child rights perspective Both in language and content.	The CSA/CSEC conventions are aligned with the principles of UNCRC and its optional protocols.	The existing commitments are seen as being welfare-oriented, rather than having a rights based perspective, and programme objective in relation to SAARC commitments is to reflect a stronger child rights and gender sensitive perspective in these two conventions. Gender equality is noted as being important to the child rights agenda, as many forms of VAC are linked with gender discrimination.	Samples of Conventions, SAIEVEC statements, SAARC reflections (Meeting minutes, Press Releases, Information Materials, statements of Govt. delegates to SAARC children mechanism.	Gap Analysis Document	The Gap analysis must still be shared with additional stake holders to achieve stronger support at SAARC level for its amendment. Support to this effect has however already been formulated in Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan by SAIEVEC representatives and by SAIEVEC DG in general to NACG representatives.



Results 2	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Data	Indicator Data	Resources & Means of Verification	Remarks
Enhanced capacity of NACGs to advocate with SAIEVEC to counteract CSA/CSEC in SAARC.	NACGs advocacy actions incorporate learning from capacity building activities.	a) many do not fully understand child participation, and that there is a need to proceed with sensitivity, so as to avoid tokenistic participation or placing	Project Action Plan, Advocacy Action plans/ strategy, Attendance sheets for trainings, signed MoA with eight NACGs, Advocacy team composition	NACG Advocacy work plan, event report, attendance sheets, minutes of agreement between NACGs, advocacy team includes: men and women, children	Lessons from a previous workshop on how to develop and advocacy and lobbying strategy, organized by PLAN ARO in November 2015, were applied

		<p>child participants at risk.</p> <p>b) NACGs are still at a stage of regional network formation.</p> <p>c) most respondents agreed that they have opportunities to</p>	<p>(children, gender), Reports on events</p> <p>List of reached advocacy target groups.</p>	<p>and disabled children as well as transgender sometimes.</p>	<p>and used as a guidance for the workshop organized by GD Pakistan in Bangkok in December 2015, for all NACGs, and for developing the training manual</p>
	<p>NACGs allocate human, technical and financial resources to conduct regional advocacy to counter CSA/CSEC in line with advocacy strategies and action plans developed with SAIEVAC.</p>	<p>improve their advocacy skills and network with other organizations on child protection.</p> <p>a) the NACGs appear to be at a different stage of developing regional collaboration, and may need to first promote the concept and relevance of regional governance for child protection.</p>	<p><i>Project Action Plan</i></p> <p><i>Advocacy Action Plans/strategy, Attendance sheets for training, Signed MoA with eight NACGs, Advocacy team composition</i></p> <p><i>(children, gender), Reports on events. List of reached advocacy target groups.</i></p>	<p>Plan, event report, attendance sheets, minutes of agreement between NACGs, advocacy team includes: men and women, children and disabled children as well as transgender sometimes.</p>	<p>on advocacy and lobbying to counter CSA/CSEC.</p> <p>Continuity in the participants nominated for the training was deemed crucial for sustaining technical input. Manuals and written documents were developed and shared to archive and retain acquired knowledge. Some examples of good practice were also identified and some of them shared.</p>

**“Increased Accountability of ASEAN and SAARC
to the Realisation of Children’s Right to Protection”**
Plan Asia Civil Society Regional Project
**Workshop to Develop an Advocacy Strategy and Action Plan
and Training on Capacity Development Activities**
14th - 18th December 2015
Column Hotel-Bangkok, THAILAND



Results 3	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Data	Indicator Data	Resources & Means of Verification	Remarks
A regional children's platform within SAIVEC made up of national and youth groups/organizations to influence regional policies against CSA/CSEC	A regional children's platform effectively participates in regional advocacy activities to counter CSA/CSEC, and promote gender equity under SAIVEC.	a) participating organizations want to see greater formalization of arrangements around stakeholder participation in these two regional organizations. b) many do not fully understand child participation, and that there is a need to proceed with sensitivity, so as to avoid tokenistic participation or placing child participants at risk.	Activity reports/recommendations from children groups/organizations incorporated into SAIVEC activities and policies. Composition of participants (gender).	Activity reports/recommendations from children groups/organizations incorporated into SAIVEC activities and policies.	Gender equity has been a priority kept in mind as an effort was made to ensure that 50 percent of stakeholders and NACG members who took part in activities were male and female and rather young (between 20 and 45). However, meaningful safe and inclusive participation will be addressed more significantly in the second year of the project.

3. MONITORING, EVALUATION, RESEARCH & LEARNING

As NACG Pakistan representative, GD Pakistan was in charge of the implementation, liaison, documentation and monitoring of activities at SAARC level. This liaison was further overviewed by PLAN ARO representatives through regular emails, skype meetings and physical meetings: a project update session was organized in Bangkok in November 2015 with all the NACGs and ASEAN representatives and some PLAN ARO staff. Technical and financial updates were shared by GD Pakistan with PLAN ARO. MOVs were also shared. Whenever technical input was required, GD Pakistan contacted PLAN ARO (eg: development of TORs), Reports were produced for each event, along with MOVs as specified in the log frame. The basis for monitoring was also the M&E framework that was developed and finalized in a participatory manner under the guidance of PLAN ARO.

4. MAIN LESSONS LEARNT

The main lessons learnt so far have been a) the importance of internal communication within NACGs and between NACGs b) the crucial importance of constantly linking up with SAIEVEC representatives so that the advocacy messages could be supported and shared with relevant decision makers c) the need to provide adequate budget for consultancies d) the effectiveness of NACGs participatory process when regional strategies had to be developed. To address those lessons learnt, focal points for communication and liaison for this project have been identified and responsibilities shared and defined in the NACGs advocacy work plan with specific deadlines.

SUMMARY REPORT 2

Project: “Meri Awaz Suno” (Listen to my Voice- LTMV)

Plan Office:	Pakistan
Project Title:	<i>Meri Awaz Suno (Listen to my Voice-LTMV)</i>
Beneficiary of Grant Contract:	Acting For Life
Contact Person:	Mr. Jeff Ospital, Executive Director
Contract Number:	EIDHR/ 2011/ 277-432
Author of Report:	Valerie Khan
Start and end date of Action:	1 st February 2012 to 31 st July 2015
Target Country(ies) or region(s)	Pakistan
Name of Implementing Partner/s	Group Development Pakistan, SACH and VISION

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project Listen to my Voice focused on *establishing* (with reference to VISION’s action) and *enhancing* (with reference to SACH’s action) pilot initiatives in order to 1) Mitigate environmental factors leading to CSA/CSEC, and internal child trafficking 2) Develop local capacities to respond to child abuse 3) Develop peaceful democratic processes to promote child protection, based upon dialogue, solidarity and equity.

In YEAR 1- VISION and SACH firstly started developing sustainable community based child safety nets in Murree and Islamabad/Rawalpindi respectively by networking/ engaging with and by training volunteers, community members, and law enforcement agencies to combat child abuse,



protect children and promote their education. Secondly, SACH started empowering children/ youth to promote/ enforce child protection by enrolling new children in 3 NFE (Non Formal Education) schools, providing vulnerable children with relevant education services while VISION started providing support services to street children in various outreach areas of Murree and then also in the shelter that was established later on. Thirdly, VISION, SACH and GD-Pakistan launched an evidence based advocacy and lobbying campaign focusing on the need to fight against child commercial and sexual exploitation and internal child trafficking.

In Year 2- The overall scenario related to child protection became more complex. March 2013, national assembly got dissolved for general elections. A democratic transition of powers took place but no legislation could be presented for at least half of the year. Moreover, the newly elected government that belonged to PML-N political majority had traditionally been far less familiar than the previous Pakistani government with human rights concepts. New pedagogy, new communication strategy had to be devised, knowledge transfer also appeared to be as a crucial need. When legislative bodies started working again, GD-Pakistan and its partners managed to reinstate a campaign for the protection and promotion of child rights and as a result, 6 pro child rights bills were finally submitted to the National Assembly after thorough lobbying from the Child Rights Movement. VISION and SACH joined hands to strengthen data collection to present evidence related to internal child trafficking and continued their efforts to provide services to vulnerable and marginalized children in Murree and Islamabad. In new political environment the project availed the second year to lay down the basis of an updated robust synergistic campaign to protect and promote child rights, in the third and last year of the project.

In year 3 and during No Cost Extension, Acting for Life and its implementing partners concentrated their efforts on finalizing the researches on CSA/CSEC and on internal trafficking to provide evidence but also to support the participatory and creative advocacy campaign that had been designed at the end of year 2. Along with lobbying efforts, this advocacy campaign led to the passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Bills in the National Assembly on 10th December 2015 and to its submission in the senate on 23rd December 2015. Acting For Life synergetic action also resulted in GD-Pakistan starting advocacy work at regional level (SAARC level) in partnership with PLAN ARO, with support from SAIEVEC.

2. ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

2.1 Activities Listed, Results and Method.

Activity 1: **Prevention of Child Abuse, protection and rehabilitation of abused/ vulnerable children**

1.1 Provision of protection education and rehabilitation services (psycho social support/ socio-eco support/ medical help, sensitization on hygiene, child rights and GBV and self-protection mechanisms) to 960 outreach children in Murree. OPEN Environment. Over the three years, in total VISION has exceeded its initial overall target of 960 children

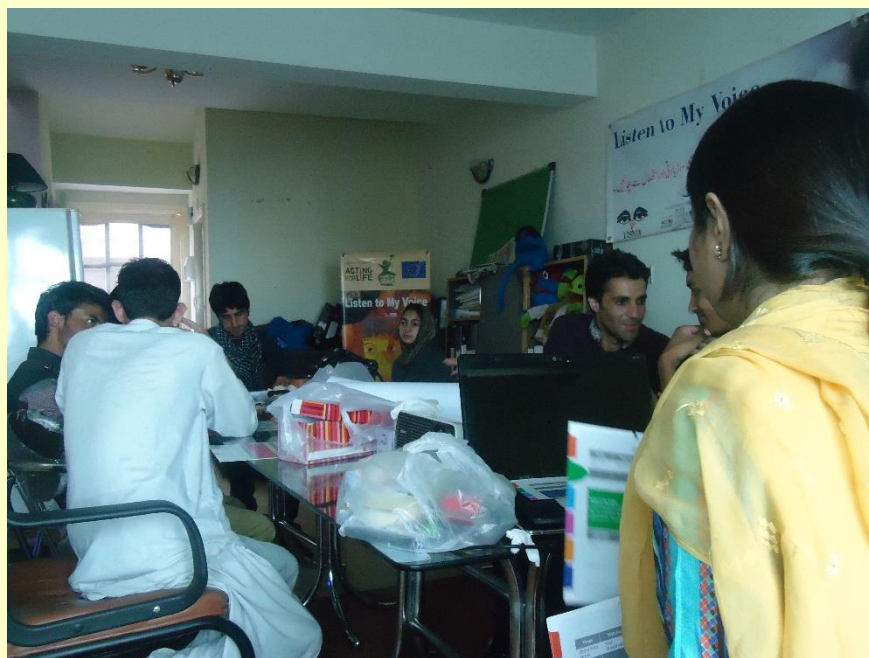
children, by reaching out to 1504 children in total in Murree which indicates LTMV's action in Murree was a relevant and needed initiative in the targeted area. Interesting to note increasing presence of female street children in Murree.



Training of outreach team members on child rights/ protection and weekly follow up. In total VISION was able to achieve its target and train 15 staff members on child rights/ protection. **Training of outreach team members on outreach methodology with vulnerable/victimized children and weekly follow up.** In total, VISION was able to achieve its target and train 15 staff members on outreach methodology. **Observe liaison with and sensitization of community members on the need to work on child protection to make outreach team accepted and supported in its work.** Vision team was assured of cooperation on various levels and encouraged to continue the work that it is doing **Identification of key places, of children and familiarization with vulnerable/victimized children in outreach:** In total, 14 places of insecure points for children were identified in Murree. And a total of 9 children were rescued after being noticed by the outreach team (6 males, 3 females).

1.2. Provision of protection education and rehabilitation services (food, psycho social support/ socio-eco support/ medical help, facilitation of family reintegration, sensitization on hygiene, child rights and GBV and self-protection mechanisms) to 360 children in a shelter in Murree. CLOSED Environment. In total, 270 children found their way to the shelter in three years.

Training of shelter team on child protection in a 'closed' environment. In total, 5 caregivers were trained which allowed them to deliver expected services to the target groups. **Observance, liaison with and sensitization of community members on the need to establish a shelter to guarantee security for the team and children.** In total, local stake holders (government and non-government entities) recognized and acknowledged the importance of establishing a shelter and the importance of its services. **Establishment of a shelter in Murree.** In total, the shelter has operated night and day to provide services to street children, delivering protection and care has been acknowledged by the community. At the end of the project, shelter turned into tuition center for community and street children. **Sensitization of vulnerable/victimized children, in outreach, about the existence and possibility to reach the shelter.** The number of children reaching the shelter not high enough (270 instead of 360), highlighting that future support action will focus on outreach and semi-structured environment comes as a second priority only. **Provision of daily empowerment and care sessions to 360 vulnerable/victimized children in shelter.** In total, 270 children benefited empowerment and care sessions in the shelter.



1.3. Provision of non-formal education to 500 vulnerable children in 3 NFE schools in Rawalpindi. The targeted children in this project belong to extremely poor communities in which most of the parents or caregivers were not able to provide basic facilities like food, proper shelter and above all education: children were often neglected and malnourished and tended to drop out of school to later on seek means to earn some money. They were hence also likely to become street children and face various forms of abuse. To prevent drop outs and to protect child rights, frequent visits were paid to target community by SACH team and NFE centers focused on providing relevant LBSE and on mainstreaming children into formal education. A total of 737 children attended 5 NFE schools.

1.4. Mobilization of 5000 stakeholders and community members. Mobilization of 1200 volunteers and influential stakeholders, key informants through monthly meeting and daily interactions in Murree. Establishment of 3 community education committees of 10 members each to sensitize community members (parents/families) about the need to educate children, request suggestions to improve progress of children in schools in Rawalpindi. Establishment of 3 child protection committees of 7 members each to sensitize community members about child protection and act as watch dog bodies, and refer vulnerable or victimized children to appropriate structures. Establishment of 3 stakeholder volunteers committee of 10 members each ready to support NFE schools.

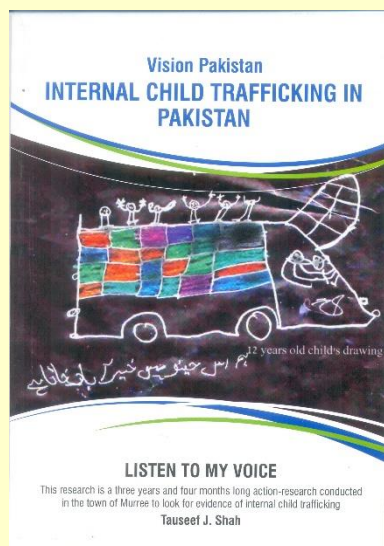


Activity 2: Capacity building of caregivers, stakeholders, community members, peers on alternative protection/ rehabilitation services for abused/ vulnerable children and on creative tools for advocacy and lobbying.

207 caregivers practice alternative rehabilitation methods and use creative tools for advocacy and lobbying. 5000 stakeholders and community members actively involved in child safety nets in 2 locations prone to child abuse & exploitation, and enabled as change makers who promote child protection.

2.1 Training of caregivers on alternative psycho social services to children victims/ vulnerable to CSA/CSEC. Training of community members on child rights and communication skills. Training of caregivers and youth (TOT for puppetry performance for Child Rights Festival in Islamabad with 30 participants from 10 organizations, in a 10 day session).

Activity 3: Research on internal child trafficking and CSA/CSEC in Murree and Pir Wadai.



Murree is where VISION is working while Pir Wadai is the area which marks the limit between Rawalpindi and Islamabad and where SACH is operating. Both areas are prone to internal child trafficking and documenting this phenomenon has been an essential part of the advocacy and lobbying campaign designed in this project. Despite incomplete dissemination, this research has played a vital role in pushing the legal reform agenda and has been used as a reference for institutionalizing child protection and countering CSA/CSEC and internal trafficking. It was presented by VISION to Zamung Kor. It has also encouraged other INGOs to contact GD Pakistan before designing strategies relating to child protection (ICR, Solidar Switzerland for DEVCO). It has also reinforced credibility and trust between the government and LTMV partners.

3.1 Data collection in outreach and compilation. Production of an analytical report on internal child trafficking. Printing and dissemination of report (1000 copies) to 5000 stakeholders, civil society/ media representatives, law enforcement agencies and policy makers. 1000 copies of an analytical report on internal child trafficking were printed and 500 copies disseminated among stakeholders, civil society/media, law enforcement agencies and policy makers.

Activity 4: Creative inclusive advocacy and lobbying against internal child trafficking.

In year 3, parallel to the data collection exercise that would feed the research on internal child trafficking and in order to build upon acquired skills of caregivers and children on puppetry, GD Pakistan organized in collaboration with the other implementing partners- SACH and VISION- but also with schools and other civil society networks and organizations, a child rights arts festival that widely focused on puppetry and on advocating against CSA/CSEC and internal trafficking.

4.1. Design of the child right puppetry festival. Liaison with potential participants. Liaison with authorities, associates and media. Organization of a Child Rights Puppetry Festival in Islamabad including 10 child rights organizations, for 3 days, including minimum 30 child performers and with a public of 250 people for each show, 2 shows daily. Assessment and evaluation of creative and participatory advocacy against internal child trafficking.



Activity 5: Sensitisation of stakeholders, law enforcement agencies, policy makers, youth on the need to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

In addition to data, case studies and a non-violent inclusive communication strategy to engage various stakeholders, the complete circle of advocacy would not have been complete without a legal argument to finally convince lawmakers of the need to improve legal framework to prevent and respond to internal trafficking, CSA and CSEC. To this effect legal researches were conducted to strengthen the legal argument.

5.1. Review of the current legislation regarding CSEC in Pakistan in view of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Lobbying for implementation of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography through 3 meetings federal judicial academy, lawyers, police officers. Establishment of a National Child Protection Network through 3 annual consultations in collaboration with CRM and other stakeholders.

Activity 6: Coordination and Evaluation.

6.1 Monthly coordination meeting with GD, SACH and VISION. In year 1, priority was given to financial monitoring while operational monitoring and evaluation was mostly conducted by the National Director of GD Pakistan. **9 meetings** took place with VISION, **7 meetings** with SACH and an **annual review** was conducted separately with each partner. In year 2, a total **11 meetings** were conducted (6 meetings with SACH and 5 with Vision). These monitoring and coordination sessions took place between VISION and GD Pakistan or SACH and GD Pakistan. They were mostly aiming at discussing problems/constraints and finding solutions when security risks were identified. GD Pakistan also extended its technical support as and when required to develop new sensitization strategies with stakeholders both in terms of thematic and or logistical solutions. These meetings included LMTV's coordination mechanisms, EU delegation's visit, reporting format and discussion on MoVs, and Finance related matters. **Quarterly coordination meeting with GD, SACH, VISION.** Due to the above mentioned challenges, and due to weather conditions in Murree, less monitoring visits took place in year 1, 2 and 3 but regular contacts were maintained amongst all partners via skype and via telephone.

3. IMPACTS AND OUTCOME

3.1. All these achievements have contributed to initiating and sometimes even attaining the following impacts.



1. Mitigate environmental factors leading to CSA/CSEC, internal child trafficking. By empowering children for knowledge on their rights, by enhancing children life skills for self-protection and by providing information and linkage development to the provision of shelter and non-formal education facilities. Communities organized in the form of committees which are and will always be there to prevent, protect and link children to the available shelters and NFEs. Sensitizing and raising awareness of the personnel of Law enforcement agencies that has not only helped in realizing the expected role but has also contributed towards promotion of conducting duty in an honest and responsible way amongst participants of training. These steps currently being shared with the ministry of Human Rights and the government of KP to design model interventions on public private partnership basis.

Besides this, GD Pakistan along with likeminded NGOs and Civil Society Networks has advocated for pro-children protective laws and systems and mechanisms to be in place in order to provide services to vulnerable children. This persistence in advocacy initiatives has resulted in the fact that

the Interior Ministry of Law and Justice and Human Rights **has officially acknowledged the existence of child trafficking** and a criminal amendment bill on child pornography, child sexual abuse and internal trafficking got submitted twice in the National Assembly.

2. Develop local capacities to respond to child abuse.

This continuous and rigorous process of sensitization and capacity enhancement has resulted into an increased number of children in shelter but at a wider level, into an increasing number of cases being reported instead of letting the rule of silence prevail. The effectiveness of the capacity building cycle that was proposed during LTMV has been so much acknowledged that GD Pakistan tools such as Bank of Creative Ideas, Malmaal have been requested by several other organization even beyond the end of the project., have been applied to other projects such as one to counter

child labor in Lahore; the Cutputli manual relating to using puppetry for advocacy purposes was also appreciated at an international level and SAARC organizations have requested the manual.



3. Develop peaceful democratic processes based upon dialogue, solidarity, equity to improve child protection.

Instead of establishing a new network, GD Pakistan banked on NACG (National Action Coordination group). GD Pakistan ensured a liaison between various child protection networks as CRM (Child Rights Movement), EVAWG alliances chapters, IHI, Mumkin Alliance, government representatives, law enforcement agencies, media, parliamentarians and donors to maintain the momentum that eventually **led to the submission of 6 pro children**

bills i.e. 1- anti corporal punishment bill, 2- criminal amendment act on child pornography, child sexual abuse and internal trafficking, 3- child protection system ICT, 4- charter of child rights, 5- national commission on the rights of children, 6- early marriage restraint bill and as already mentioned to the passage of the criminal law amendment bill in the National assembly and its submission in the senate in December 2015. But more importantly, a model to use non-violent communication and engage the government instead of confronting it was documented which is also why the government entrusted GD-Pakistan, VISION and SACH for capacity building and for chairing a network such as NACG.

Those processes are also being shared and networked upon with KP government and with SAIEVAC.

SUMMARY REPORT 3

Project: Piloting an Intervention to counter Child labor in one slum of Lahore, Punjab

Plan Office:	Pakistan
Project Title:	<i>Piloting an intervention to counter child labor in one slum of Lahore, Punjab</i>
Reporting Period	October 14-June 2015 (cumulative results)
Author of Report:	Valerie Khan
Contact Person:	Valerie Khan
Name of Implementing Partner/s	Solidar (Swiss NGO), Labour Education Foundation (LEF) and Group Development Pakistan.



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Piloting an intervention to counter child labour in one slum of Lahore, Punjab” is a tripartite project between Solidar, Labour Education Foundation and Group Development Pakistan, focusing on initiating a model intervention to counter child labour in a Pakistani context. The slum in question is Ahmed Town slum. The first phase of implementation of this project shows some encouraging outputs: after mapping the area of implementation, 2 NFE centers were established, 283 children were enrolled and 200 have been regularly attending the NFE centers activities, lastly a child protection policy (CPP) was developed. The capacities of LEF staff were enhanced so that they could provide relevant and safe services to child labourers of the targeted community, additionally linkages with Civil Society networks was strengthened so that the rights of child labourers could be promoted and protected beyond the scope of this intervention at a provincial, national and regional level. Lastly, the mapping exercise revealed the existence of 6 governmental NFE centers that could complement LEF action beyond the scope of this project; possibilities of collaboration have been identified and consequent tangible synergies will be seen in the next phase of this intervention.



Moreover, the Swiss embassy in Islamabad has also expressed some interest to visit this pilot initiative and observe its initial achievements which builds upon the capitalization aspect of the project. However, in parallel to those achievements several challenges must be addressed; the training that were delivered to LEF staff must generate quality support services to child labourers attending the NFE centers. The late start of the project puts of the project puts additional pressure on partners to achieve expected objectives within the designed time frame.

The **overall objective** of the project aims to counter child labour and to initiate a model of community-based transition from child labour to decent work. Specific Purposes are: 1) The rights of child labourers are recognized and better protected by community members; 2) Child labourers are better protected through services offered by partners; 3) a referral mechanism is established between the state and non-state actors to contribute to countering child labour through education; 4) a documented pilot initiate to counter child labour in a slum in Lahore is available for capitalization.



2. ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OBTAINED

2.1. See completed table below

Outcomes (results)	Progress and Outcome Indicators	
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1. The rights of child labourers are recognized and better protected by state and non-state actors as well as community members.	<u>Progress Indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant partners developed and implemented a CPP at the end of the first quarter of the implementation period. 	-CPP is finalized -1 Training on Child Protection, Child Rights and Outreach Methodology is completed.
2. Child Labourers are better protected through services offered by partners	<u>Progress Indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 capacity building sessions are delivered to NFE centers and outreach teams. <u>Outcome Indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of employers sensitized about the child rights and willing to provide decent work for children. 	- 5 Trainings on Centre Management, Non Formal Education, Life Skills Based Education, Relevant Tools (Malamaal, Bank of Creative Ideas, Aflatoon and Bhaid) and Para Counselling completed.
3. A referral mechanism is established between state and non-state actors to contribute to countering child labour through education.	<u>Progress Indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referral system established with Civil Society Networks (CRM, NACG, SPARC, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan), positive feedback by users (parents, children, authorities, CSOs...) 	- A report on available NFE centers has been drafted and is the basis to develop potential synergies to contribute to countering child labour. - Liaison is already effective between CAN and LEF and NACG: the Ministry of Law and Justice and Human Rights as well as UNDP and SAIEVEC are seriously considering inviting project beneficiaries to share their views and give suggestions for policy reform to counter child labour in Pakistan.
4. A documented pilot initiative to counter child labour in a slum in Lahore is available for capitalization.	<u>Progress Indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 mapping report, 1 internal mid-term review and 1 final review are conducted and recorded. - 1 workshop with key stakeholders is conducted to counter child labour. - 1 capitalization report documents project progress, lessons learnt and best practices for future interventions in similar context. 	- 1 Mapping report drafted - Capitalization report will be planned before ending the project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of stakeholders attending the experience in sharing workshop. - Number of stakeholders accessing the knowledge related to counter child labour. <p><u>Outcome Indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capitalization leads to wider adoption of tested approaches. 	
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3. MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)

Weekly planning and project updates have been put in place in Lahore office to provide a better coordination, follow up activities and on time feedback whenever questions and challenges are faced. Those weekly planning and updates are then shared through e-mails for on time feedback. As far as GD Pak is concerned, the project coordinator in Lahore writes the minutes of the meeting and once minutes are approved by the participants in Lahore, it is shared with all partners. The program manager and the technical assistant provide immediate feedback and work on potential remediation. All this work is done via email. GD Pak also uses feedback forms and observation reports to enter data and analyze outcomes. Additionally, an all partners coordination meeting takes place on a monthly basis in Lahore. Moreover, in order to assess the effectiveness and impact of the capacity building scheme

proposed in this project, GD Pak has worked on a technical supervision plan that includes the following:

- Provision of refreshers to GD Pak project coordinator (PC) on all trainings, so that the PC can help LEF team on the spot whenever needed for the child protection aspect of the project.
- Development of a technical supervision sheet (check list, observation grid for sessions and activities conducted in the NFE centers or relating to child protection in the community) to be filled by the PC and submitted to GD Pak head office on a weekly basis.
- On site visits by GD Pak (several times a week) for technical review.
- Monthly report relating to the NFE data management submitted to GD Pak Head Office for technical review and consequential remediation if and when required.

3.1. Minimum standard of quality required by Swiss Solidarity

- Child protection and gender considerations have guided selection criteria for the recruitment and for the establishment of the committee.
- A child protection is available at an organizational level for implementing partners
- Solidar Switzerland has ensured transparency in dealing and interacting with all implementing partners
- Solidar Switzerland has been participating with LEF and GD Pakistan in networking to share information in order to keep transparency and openness.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Significant outputs have been achieved during this initial period: 200 child labourers are now benefiting support services, community members largely welcome the intervention and the national authorities as well as some policy makers at national and provincial level are interested in the proposed model; however it is now crucial to focus on a) assessing the training sessions b) documenting good practices c) providing remediation when improving areas are identified d) liaise with various stakeholders to promote social and political disapproval towards child labour and better response to counter it.