

“It’s never too late to have a happy
childhood”

Annual Report 2016



Group Development Pakistan

Annual review by **Tayyaba Qurban**

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ABOUT THE REPORT

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.

This report offers a window of information into GD Pakistan's philosophy.

GD Pakistan remains committed 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.

OUR VISION

Pakistan is a country in which each child is free from violence and discrimination and fully avails and exercises his/her fundamental rights to a life of dignity and self fulfilment.

OUR MISSION

GD Pakistan believes in a democratic and humanistic society in which the most important stakeholders – children – are respected and protected from violence, abuse and discrimination.

From the Desk of

Executive director

With well-directed efforts GD Pakistan continuous to strive on its ambitions within the realm of human rights, social justice and advocating and lobbying for the promotion and enforcement of child rights.

62% of the Pakistani population comprises children and youth and there are huge challenges being faced and because not everything is easy and not everything works the way we want it to, but GD Pakistan has some very determined people and the progress in all these areas is genuinely inspiring.

The challenges seem huge and the suffering of every single child is heart-breaking, but the opportunity to deliver real and lasting change over the next years is incredibly important



and exciting. It is extraordinary to think that we are the ones who have started this mission and more people are now aware of our mission and are helping us and Pakistan in achieving a better tomorrow for their children.

Valerie Khan, Executive Director

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WHAT WE DO..

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, lecturers, classes, demonstrations, competitions, and other awareness raising and capacity building activities to advance the aims of the organization.

OUR PROJECTS

1. Increased accountability of ASEAN and SAARC to children's rights to protection

Implementing partner: CO/RO	Group Development Pakistan on behalf of National Action Coordination Group (NACG) Pakistan, for all NACGs.
Project title	Increased accountability of ASEAN and SAARC to children's rights to protection
Project/program partner/s	Plan ARO/CRC Asia

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Given the central role that Civil Society Organizations (CSO) actors play in advocating for children's rights, Plan International Asia Regional Office (Plan ARO) has been cooperating 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. To this end, Plan ARO organized a number of 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 2015, the focus of this regional initiative was shifted towards advocacy by regional CSO coalitions towards ASEAN and SAARC for increased accountability to the realisation of children's right 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 Asia) 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 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 and Sexual 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 NACGs 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 SAIEVAC to counteract CSA/CSEC in SAARC*** (result 2). The third expected result which is that ***a regional children's platform within SAIEVAC 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 SAIEVAC to design and implement those activities: meeting were organized between NACGs and SAIEVAC Director General and PLAN ARO, e-mail 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 SAIEVAC board members or representatives in each SAARC respective country to introduce the project and obtain their

support for the 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 kind of 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 stand 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.

Project overview

Purpose, Specific Objective and Results

The purpose of the project is to increase the accountability and commitments of ASEAN and SAARC to children's rights, particularly the right to protection.

Specific Objectives

- To increase the capacity of CRC Asia and NACGs to advocate for improved child protection policies and programmes of ACWC and SAIEVAC in line with UNCRC and its OPs.

- To influence ACWC and related ASEAN sectorial bodies to strengthen policies and programmes that promote child rights, gender justice, and protect children from violence.
- To reinforce the alignment of the SAARC environment with the UNCRC

and its Ops to address Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) / Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC).

Results

- CRC Asia and NACGs advocacy actions towards ASEAN and SAARC have resulted in improved child protection policies and programmes in line with UNCRC and its OPs.
- ACWC and related ASEAN sectoral bodies have strengthened policies and programmes that better promote child

rights, gender equality, and better protection of children from violence in line with UNCRC and its OPs.

- The SAARC policy environment is better aligned with UNCRC, its OPs and CEDAW.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- The gap analysis of the two SAARC conventions produced by NACGs has been officially introduced to SAIEVAC and will be added to the recommendations to be considered by the task force established earlier to amend those conventions and align them with UNCRC, its OPs and CEDAW.
- on the basis of the gap analysis relating to SAARC conventions, a consensus was formed amongst NACGs, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) in SAARC, SAARC Law and SAIEVAC, to ensure that the process to establish a South Asian Human Rights Mechanism should be fostered and include a child rights focus. A regional event to this effect is planned in 2017;
- a SAARC regional strategy on CSAE (including online safety) is now being

developed in close collaboration with NACGs, with the participation of children of SAARC and some ASEAN countries.

- two SAIEVAC child ambassadors (a boy and a girl) on child sexual abuse and exploitation have been elected by children to be part of the process to develop the SAARC regional strategy on CSEA (including online safety) and contribute to its execution, along their peers.

Those results show that institutionalising advocacy demands through SAIEVAC, multiplying NACGs opportunities to meet and liaise physically, through internet and social media and involving children in decision making processes is effective to foster child protection and equality at regional level.

PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS

Thematic area wise:

Education:

The need to ensure safety of children in educational institutions and the need to train teachers on the topic of CSAE and online safety has emerged from the consultations conducted

within the project. It is included in the draft SAARC regional strategy on CSAE including online safety. Educational tools on CSA have also been shared by and amongst NACG members to this purpose and dissemination has been partly ensured through a linkage with KNOWviolence in

childhood and through some NACGs website and facebook pages.

Child protection:

The need to focus on child protection at SAARC regional level has now been acknowledged by SAARC countries as documented in the SAARC 4th interministerial meeting and concrete policy reforms at regional level to stop CSAE and other forms of violence against children are now in process. To this effect, the on-going link between SRS and NACGs that was fostered by this action was critical: SRS conveys the evidence and the advocacy messages formulated by NACGs via this intervention to SAARC member states and institutions. (Gap analysis of SAARC conventions, regional strategy, advocacy plan developed by NACGs on CSAE, establishment of SAHRM and children SAARC forum, etc...)

Youth economic empowerment

The importance of youth economic empowerment as a preventive measure for/as part of the response to CSAE has also been highlighted during the consultations taking place through this project. If there is more awareness on this empowerment need within SAARC, regional action is still insufficient on this topic. If the conventions are amended and the

Cross cutting theme: Human rights/state accountability

The project has contributed to reinforcing the momentum on child rights in some SAARC countries especially the ones who benefit from the GSP+ status (a European tax preferential system that puts implementation of Human Rights Convention at the core of its monitoring framework) such as Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Whatever progress will be made

rehabilitation processes devised, this critical aspect may be strengthened.

Disaster risk management

The fact that natural disasters may increase the vulnerability of children -girls in particular- to CSEA has been mentioned in the consultations conducted under this intervention, however this thematic area requires further work and more focus. Interestingly, the children were far more aware of this thematic area than the adults. It will be highlighted and must be included in the regional strategy currently being drafted to counter CSAE.

Child Rights Monitoring / Governance

This aspect has been highlighted all along this project and to this effect, a consensus was achieved to contribute to establishing a South Asian Human Rights Mechanism and children taking part in the children's consultation demanded a children SAARC forum, independent from the current SAIEVAC governance structure. Children also demanded to be more widely represented and listened to, which led to the elections of two SAIEVAC child ambassadors on CSAE.

through that project will be featured in their respective state reports on CEDAW, UNCRC, UPR or ICCPR. Furthermore, the project has also reinforced the momentum for the establishment of Human Rights mechanism at SAARC level.

Disability inclusion

Capacity building sessions included in the project have also reinforced the political will to involve children with disabilities in the dialogue to improve child rights. Additionally, NACGs feel

now more confident about involving children with disabilities in their activities. Links beyond the project have been created among NACGs members to benefit from various technical expertise linked to involving children with disabilities in their programming to fight against CSAE.

Gender equality

This has been a constant focus of the project and by insisting on gender balance in the activities, a focus on how gender discrimination was also part of the reason for CSAE to prevail appeared. Action points intersecting with VAC and gender discrimination have been included by adults as well as children in the draft SAARC regional strategy on CSAE. Girls and women's voices have been included in each process leading to a deliverable.

Child and youth participation

It is also a key focus of the project but it got reinforced through the echo that it created at a national level: training on child participation will be replicated at a national level and stronger institutionalisation is demanded by adults and more importantly by children. This is now a demand which is formulated and worked upon at national level much more than prior to the project: children consultations were conducted in India, in Sri Lanka, in Pakistan and in Nepal, and models will be shared among NACGs. The nominations of child ambassadors on CSAE is a historical model in SAIEVAC that calls for replications in other thematic areas.

Fight against corruption

This aspect has been treated via advocacy demands whilst addressing the need to enforce

laws against CSEA in all SAARC countries but also through the difficulties faced to enforce child participation policies or procurement Policies. Some NACG members or some government representatives were not sensitised enough or did not accept those ethical principles. The project enabled a realisation, an increased awareness and a dialogue on the need to respect ethical principles among the stakeholders previously mentioned.

Climate and environmental issues

Included in the draft regional strategy as a correlated thematic area to be taken into consideration.

Civil society strengthening

More interaction between NACGs and their respective government, and between NACGs, more resource sharing, more synergies leading to increased pressure and tangible results at SAARC level.

Conflict sensitivity

Since NACG members collaborate together despite huge tensions between their respective governments, one of this project strength is actually to contribute through peace via promotion of dialogue and human rights. This was also flagrant between the Indian and Pakistani girls: they were a role model for peace and dialogue in SAARC.

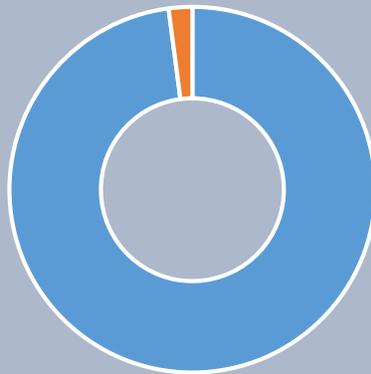
Budget & Spending

Overall Budget



- Total project budget remaining
- Budget for the reporting period (CY)

Year 2016 Spending



- Budget for the reporting period (CY)
- Remaining budget for period (CY)

2. Piloting an intervention to counter child labour in one slum of Lahore, Punjab

Implementing partner: CO/RO

Group Development Pakistan & Labour Education Foundation (LEF)

Project title

Piloting an intervention to counter child labour in one slum of Lahore, Punjab

Project/program partner/s

Solidar Switzerland (SSW)

Executive Summary

“Piloting an intervention to counter child labour in one slum of Lahore, Punjab” is a tripartite project between Solidar, Labour Education Foundation (LEF) and Group Development Pakistan, (GD Pak) started in October 2014, located in Lahore, Punjab and focusing on initiating a model intervention to counter child labour considering and respecting the Pakistani context. LEF is working as an implementing partner, GD Pakistan is providing technical support while Solidar is responsible for monitoring and the overall supervision of the action.

Objectives

The overall objective of the project “Piloting an intervention to counter child labour in one slum of Lahore, Punjab”, aims to counter child labour and to initiate a model of community-based transition from child labour to decent work.

Specific purposes:

- The rights of child labourers are recognised and better protected by community members;
- Child labourers are better protected through services offered by partners;
- A referral mechanism is established between state and non-state actors to contribute to countering child labour through education;
- A documented pilot initiative to counter child labour in a slum in Lahore is available for capitalization.

What has been achieved so far?

The rights of child labourers are recognised and better protected by state and non-state

actors as well as community members;

- A CPP and its relevant SOPs were developed and are implemented, the Urdu translation of the document is in process
- # Number of parents-, employers- and children`s committees established, trained and equipped
- 5'050 community members are aware of child protection, OSH, economic situation prevailing in the country, labour laws and gender equity
- 700 community participants apply knowledge gained from interface meetings
- 800 community participants apply knowledge gained in 4 community events

Outcome indicators:

- # of interventions to protect children from harmful child labour; # of duty bearers (parents, law enforcers, teachers etc.) seeking advice, claiming or ensuring protection for their children
- Effectiveness of parents-, employers- and children`s committees to advocate for child rights, child protection, workers` rights and demand active support by formal (government) and informal bodies (community leaders)

Child labourers are better protected through services offered by partners

12 capacity building sessions are delivered to NFE centres and outreach teams

- 400 child labourers below and above minimum ages benefit from services delivered in 2 NFE centres
- 100 employers are trained on OSH
- 200 parents of child labourers benefit from facilitation services and are informed about how to access government or private developmental schemes to improve their livelihood.
- Education, psycho-social support, training on self-protection, LSBE, health services and facilitation support to access government schools established in the NFE centers
- Open dialogue initiated by the community committees; sensitized parents and employers agreed on reduced working hours for child labourers which allows them to attend NFE
- Outreach team trained on skill assessment methodology
- 200 parents develop their socioeconomic plan with the support of GD Pakistan

Outcome indicators:

- # parents with access to information and interacting in a participatory and non-conferential manner to access public services and development schemes
- 200 parents have improved knowledge to access potential markets; Product quality standards improved, knowledge about customer requirements discussed which leads to higher prices for their products;
- # of parents convinced about the value of education and plan for the future to allow their children to attend schooling
- # parents access workplaces of their children and interact with the employers to improve the working conditions
- # of employers sensitized about the child rights and willing to provide decent work for children

1. A referral mechanism is established between state and non-state actors to contribute to countering child labour through education

- 50 representatives from the local administration and CSOs attend meetings, interfaces and community events related to countering child labour
- 10 staff members from 1 government school are trained on child protection and child rights

Outcome indicators:

- # Community members are aware about public- and NGO`s deliver services and interact with the providers
- 60 child labourers are mainstreamed into formal education system
- Referral system established with Civil Society Networks (CRM; NACG; SPARC; Human Rights Commission of Pakistan); positive feedbacks by users (parents, children, authorities, CSOs..)

2. A documented pilot initiative to counter child labour in a slum in Lahore is available for capitalisation

- 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 capitalisation report documents project progress, lessons learned and best practices for future interventions in similar context
- Number of stakeholders attending the experience sharing workshop
- Number of stakeholders accessing the knowledge related to counter child labour

Outcome indicators:

- Capitalisation leads to wider adoption of tested approaches

3. Addressing Violence against Women & Girls in Pakistan by Promoting Women & Girls' Empowerment

Implementing partner: CO/RO

Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF Pak) & Group Development Pakistan (GD Pak)

Project title

Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls In Pakistan By Promoting Women and Girls' Empowerment

Executive Summary of the Action

The project is being implemented by Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF Pak) in partnership with GD Pakistan, European Union (EU) funded project "Addressing Violence Against Women & Girls in Pakistan by Promoting Women & Girls' Empowerment" under the EIDHR program, in the three targeted regions, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad Capital Territory. The duration of this €318,497 project is for 24 months, beginning from December 2014 and planned for completion by November 2016.

Major activities commenced in this period including the launching of 2 major actions, the Situational Analysis on Acid Violence (SAAV) and the Media Campaign which provided the momentum needed to propel the rest of the activities further ahead. The meetings and consultations with various stakeholders generated positive results. The engaging and mobilization of survivors, artists and students for these activities has been largely successful in helping to foster a debate on acid and burn violence but also in fostering political and social support to counter what is now considered one of the worst forms of gender based violence and interestingly, an un-islamic practice by religious

leaders and community members. 3 university students have contacted ASF in the past 6 months, expressing a desire to conduct research on acid violence in Pakistan for their thesis.

The overall objective of the project is

to support the needed action for women and girls victims or those vulnerable to acid violence including:

- Supporting mandated organizations in designing and setting up monitoring, complaints and referral systems (through comprehensive legislation and data gathered through outreach, and sharing of researches);
- Fostering collaboration, including alliances, to build common platforms for addressing Violence against Women and establishing long-term sustainable mechanisms;
- Provision of comprehensive services provided by ASF Pakistan to the victims of acid violence;
- Training and capacity-building on advocacy, lobbying, litigation, strategies of change, researching, monitoring, documenting and reporting about access to economic and social rights, including access to natural resources.;

- Empowering women in conflict mitigation (at family and local level) and on promoting gender equity and the importance of including women in decision making processes. Many of the survivors' economic situation has been worsened by floods hence economic empowerment of women will remain a key priority of the project;

Below is a summary of the main project accomplishments during this reporting period which are discussed in further detail hereinafter:

The project commenced during the peak of the annual "16 Days of Activism" against VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) activities in Pakistan. This provided much needed attention and media coverage, which was carefully utilized during the launching ceremony of the project, by highlighting the key objectives of the project reflecting the need for addressing the issues of Violence against Women & Girls in Pakistan through awareness and engagement of stakeholders, backed up by effective legislation;

ASF Pakistan worked with GD Pakistan to set the project work plan, assess the legislative environment and momentum of work on draft laws for the protection of Women and Girls;

Two consultative meetings took place with the National Commission on the Status of Women (ICT) and with the Provincial Commission for the Status of Women – Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to make further progress to the previous consultation session of stakeholders from government, CSOs, and lawyers to discuss the Act and the comprehensive draft Bill for the purpose of arriving at a consensus Bill for lobbying with the government to move it as a Government Bill in the Provincial Assembly;

- We participated in a consultative meeting to deliberate on the draft indicators on violence against women (VAW) in Pakistan. The meeting was organised by the National

Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) in collaboration with the Gender Equality Project (GEP) of Aurat Foundation and USAID1 in which over 70 specialists from the civil society, government departments such as Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, National Institute of Population Studies, Ministry of Law & Justice & Human Rights, Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women of KP and Punjab, lawyers, academics and statisticians met;

- The procurement documents and procedures related to the Situation Analysis and the Media Campaign were initiated for the selection of the consultant/firms. The process was successfully completed with signed contracts for both the Situation Analysis and for the Media Campaign. The field work and desk review for the Situation Analysis was completed;

- The Situational Analysis on Acid Violence was produced and published by ASF Pakistan in collaboration with GD Pakistan and the National Commission on the Status of Women; it was disseminated during several meetings and unanimously praised and appreciated for its findings, conclusions and recommendations, and for the accurate and reliable data provided by ASF-Pakistan;

- All the content for the Media Campaign was completed after continuous feedback and consultation between ASF Pakistan, GD Pakistan and Black Box Sounds (media production house) and some members of the Human Rights Children and Youth Task Force (HRCYTF), a group of young volunteers set up by ASF Pakistan in collaboration with GD Pakistan.

- A preliminary community awareness and sensitization sessions was organized in Bahawalpur to facilitate the field staff in assessing the technical requirements and absorption characteristics of the target audience and to provide the staff opportunity to assess their abilities so that appropriate skills set and materials could be used for effective sensitization and transfer knowledge sessions. The training aimed to provide the participants with the knowledge, skills and tools to effectively capture and amplify the voices of grassroots women in the target communities, particularly for advocacy purposes towards a better legal framework against acid and burn violence;

- A preliminary baseline survey exercise was completed with the objective of assessing the methodological reach of the Bio-cycle Rehabilitation Services.

- Several meetings with parliamentarians and CSOs were conducted across the 3 target regions, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and ICT regarding the need for legislative change and so far all stakeholders expressed their support for the proposed amended law. The drafts have reached their final stage of review before being introduced to the relevant government bodies in Punjab and KP.

To achieve those results and generate the outcomes and impact described above, the following activities took place:

Activities

Situation Analysis on Acid Violence (SAAV)

After a competitive recruitment procedure, Ms. Caroline Bates was recruited as a consultant to conduct a Situation Analysis on Acid Violence in the three target areas: ICT, KPK and Punjab. (Appendix 1 and 2). The main objective behind this activity was to assess the current situation to generate an updated baseline for acid violence in Pakistan. The situation analysis would also consider the perpetrators' profiles and provide relevant evidence to support project objectives of disseminating relevant information for advocacy and lobbying for legislative enhancement for the protection of women and girls. The project staff, including the outreach/field officers facilitated the consultant, as required, in reaching out to the acid survivors and in providing support for gathering data via a number of Focus Group Discussions held in the field. The information collected in the field was also incorporated into the MIS Database maintained at the NCRU.

Focus Group Discussion for Situation Analysis

A preliminary Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was organized at the NCRU in Islamabad, so that the consultant Ms. Caroline Bates could successfully interact with the survivors and gather thorough, first-hand information/responses for the Situation Analysis exercise. The FGD was helpful in providing a wealth of detailed information and a deep insight into the cases, lives, environment and challenges faced by the survivors.

The discussion began with an introductory session, followed by questions regarding a history of the survivors' attacks, i.e. the first aid procedures used (or not used), the hospitals they were taken to, the quality of aid provided, the performance of the police and law departments in registering their FIRs (First Incident Reports), and the role of the ASFP team in providing them with support (medically, legally, socio-economically or psychologically) etc. Secondly, careful observations were made to record the survivors' feedback with regards to their understanding, requirements and satisfaction with the assistance extended. All participants engaged in productive exchanges and confidently responded to the consultant's questions.

Focus Group Discussions in the field for the Situational Analysis

Community/Survivor Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted by the project field officers and/or the consultant hired to produce the Situational Analysis on Acid Violence. The data collected through these FGDs fed the Situational Analysis, further ensuring its accuracy, reliability and widening its perspectives to include that of the stakeholders, public and the victims/survivors and their families. The field officers used a document on FGD Guidelines/questionnaire as a tool for conducting the FGDs with the Community and with acid attack survivors.

Media Campaign to promote legislative change

The Media campaign under this project has been designed to promote legislative change, which will mobilize media persons and artists to play an important role to address acid violence on a broader scale, sensitize the general public, especially youth, community members and policy makers to raise awareness regarding the need to enact comprehensive legislation related to acid violence, change attitudes and knowledge about this social issue and foster a debate around it.

With technical input from ASF Pakistan and GD Pak, Black Box Sounds completed production on the video song, the 2 video messages (recorded in 3 different languages, Saraiki (South Punjab), Pashto (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Urdu (National)) and the 2 audio messages (also recorded in the 3 different languages) in this reporting period. Continuous feedback and coordination was present throughout between ASFP and BBS and very encouraging feedback came from community members who were happy to receive messages in their own native language.

Provision of comprehensive rehabilitation services to 100 acid burn survivors

ASF follows a tailor-made bio-cycle approach in which the survivors, according

to their needs and will, avail medical, psychological, legal and socio-economic support. Those various forms of support are provided to the survivors successively, depending on their requirements. We utilizes its network of doctors at hospitals in Islamabad (Family Health Hospital) and Multan (Nishtar Medical Hospital) for assessments, surgical services and associated procedures. The nursing care and physiotherapy is directly provided at ASF's Nursing Care & Rehabilitation Unit (NCRU) in Islamabad.²

Medical Support

We provides medical support to acid attack survivors from across Pakistan. This medical support includes surgeries, pre and post-surgical care (associated procedures and assessments) along with medicines, food, nutritional care, physiotherapy, para-counselling, psychotherapy, transportation and lodging.

Psycho-social Support

Survivors of acid attacks, as per their individual need, avail para counselling and psychological clinical services during their

stay at NCRU. All the evaluations and sessions are conducted with the help of NCRU staff.

Provision of Para counselling

All the survivors visiting NCRU for support are provided with para-counselling by the trained staff.

Provision of Clinical Psychological Support

Under this project, individual counselling sessions were provided to acid attack survivors by a psychologist on the ASF panel, Dr. Ghazala Shah at the NCRU Islamabad. Each individual session with a survivor included a brief history of the case, followed by details of incident and the issues faced by the survivor and his/her family. The survivors' personal views about their legal case progress were also a part of the interaction.

Legal Aid

During the reporting period, we provided legal aid to many acid attack victims including legal advice and counselling.

OUR DONORS AND PARTNERS:





Group Development Pakistan

GROUP DEVELOPMENT PAKISTAN

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