

A group of children, mostly girls, are shown in a classroom or community setting. They are all smiling and looking towards the camera. The children are wearing various colorful clothing, including patterned dresses and headscarves. The background is slightly blurred, focusing attention on the children in the foreground.

“Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow; the important thing is not to stop questioning”.

Einstein

Annual Report 2017



Group Development Pakistan

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About the report

This review sets out Group Development Pakistan's progress towards its purpose between 1st July 2016 and 30th June 2017.

Annual review by: Tayyaba Qurban
Published in 2017.





About us

GD Pakistan aims to:

- Conduct evidence based advocacy and lobbying programs aiming to promote children's rights and protect children from any form of violence.
- Build and enhance local institutional and technical capacities to address child rights and 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.

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, safety and self fulfilment.

Mission

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

Focus

GD Pakistan aims to protect children from any form of violence and discrimination and provide technical support in the field of children's rights to protection. GD Pakistan focuses on CSAE, child marriage, trafficking and worst forms of child labour.



Valerie Khan, Executive Director of Group Development Pakistan, with Zamung Kor team: institutionalizing child protection is a work in progress in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Message from the Executive Director

We have always believed that a society can only prosper and sustain itself if the most important and yet most vulnerable citizens – children- are able to fully exercise their fundamental rights as described in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) that Pakistan ratified in 1990, in addition to the rights described in the Pakistani Constitution and in the laws of the country. 2017 has been an eventful year and several of our dreams became a reality: a historical legal reform took place with the enactment of the National Commission on the Rights of the Child Act 2017 and several policy improvement were ensured in Pakistan but also at SAARC level, with one major step forward: a regional SAARC strategy against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation and its online manifestation being drafted. The momentum for child participation has also been improving and despite significant challenges, some encouraging state and non-state partnership have proven effective. The Ministry of Human Rights, Provincial and National Human Rights institutions and some state Child protection Institutions have consistently and regularly maintained their engagement with the Civil Society and with GD Pakistan. Children and youth joined our advocacy and lobbying activities and media supported us. We were able to be part of an action that documented and pilot tested an effective model to counter child labour, child marriage and bring children back to school in Lahore. We also contributed to reinstate the momentum against child marriage at a federal level and were part of the constructive efforts to improve Justice for Children in the country and the child protection mechanism at a provincial and federal level.

More efforts, further achievements are required. To date, in our country, too many boys and girls and gender variant children in particular are denied their fundamental right to access education, quality health care, too many girls are married before the age of 18 and too many children overall, face abuse and discrimination. However, we see the change, this unstoppable wave that will eventually make Pakistan the country we all have been dreaming of. It may take some time, but we are not tired; we dedicate every little victory, every little achievement to the children of Pakistan and we reaffirm our commitment to protecting and empowering them. Pakistan Zindabad!



Valerie Khan

Executive Director

Program Highlights

1. Our Partnership with Plan Asia Regional Office (ARO)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Grant recipient: Plan International Norway for Norad

Plan International Sweden for Sida

Framework Agreement Grant Number for Norad: GLO-0742 QZA-15/0442

Agreement period Norad: 2016-2019.

Agreement period Sida: 2018

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
FAD number	ARO100087
Reporting period	January –December 2016
Program Unit areas covered	SAARC countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)
Author(s) of the report	Valerie Khan
Date of the report	1-02-17
Project/program partner/s (if any)	NA
Contact person at CO/RO	Sudthida Keophaithool/Rasa Sekulovic at RO
Total project budget (2016-2019)	349,949 Euros
Budget for the reporting period (CY)	104,302 Euros
Actual spent in the reporting period (CY)	102,087 Euros

OVERVIEW

1.1 Give an overview of project implementation progress, including key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt during project/program implementation in the current reporting period.

During the reporting period, the intervention capitalized upon/reinforced results achieved during 2015 so that

the action would get closer to attaining the expected objectives. All planned activities were conducted despite a significant delay in the funds transfer as well as political tensions among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries that heavily impacted the possibility of NACGs members and SAARC officials to attend regional events. However, challenges were overcome thanks to an increased collaboration with SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat (SRS) and among NACGs as mentioned further below. Consequently, the following activities were conducted during the reporting period:



Regional Children's Consultation on SAARC Regional Strategy on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (including online safety), 12-14th December 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) Consultation, 2 – 3 June, 2016, Kathmandu; Regional Consultation on the SDG Alliance 8.7 – South Asia Launch, 19 – 20 July 2016, Thimphu, Bhutan; NACGs regional training on child participation;

Experts Round Table on The Regional Strategy on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Including Online Safety, Bangkok, 19-20th October;

8-10th December 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka; Regional Children's Consultation on SAARC Regional Strategy on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (including online safety), 12-14th December 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka. Moreover, the advocacy and lobbying campaign on social media continued with NACGs and CRC Asia to stop Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation including online safety. Those activities led to the following 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 institutionalizing 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.



Regional Consultation on the SDG Alliance 8.7 – South Asia Launch, 19 – 20 July 2016, Thimphu, Bhutan

Please describe any significant changes in the external environment which has had or might have an impact on project implementation.

Tensions between Pakistan and India have impacted communication, as well as the planning of events that were supposed to take place prior to the SAARC convention in order to ensure momentum for the NACGs advocacy demands. The SAARC convention was delayed, then postponed, regional holidays followed, other regional events were scheduled, so two major



National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) Consultation, 2 – 3 June, 2016, Kathmandu

training and workshops had to be rescheduled to the last month of the implementation period which made time management difficult. Additionally, lack of clarity between some SACG members who wanted to join the children's consultation, partly support the event, and SAIEVAC also contributed to the complexity of time management. Lastly the delay in transferring the funds from NORAD was another major impediment for time management. However, the reactivity of SRS and the collaboration of NACGs allowed full and fruitful completion of activities within the allotted timeline. In this aspect the intervention has achieved a lot: solidarity among NACGs to promote child rights at SAARC level has increased.



2. PROJECT STATUS

1.2 Specify significant results achieved last year in relation to expected outputs and outcomes as per the project's result framework. Be concrete and make short analysis per outcome. Draw reference to relevant indicators, targets and corresponding baseline information. Please send Plan International Norway a copy of updated results framework for the project.

The project achieved the following overall results: 1) NACGs produced an advocacy plan on CSAE 2) Advocacy plans on CSAE and on child marriage were shared with CRC Asia by NACGs 2) SAARC conventions are in the process of being amended through the technical SAARC meetings and a SAARC strategy on CSAE is being drafted; a 5 years work plan discussed with NACG inputs. More specifically 1) The CSA/CSEC conventions are in the process of being aligned with the principles of UNCRC

and its optional protocols; a task force is working on those amendments and will include recommendations formulated by NACGs via the gap analysis 2) NACGs have conducted a children consultation on the SAARC regional strategy on CSAE including online violence, that has built upon the skills/lessons acquired during the training on advancing disability inclusion and on child participation 3) NACGs have been able to conduct five advocacy events at a regional level this year to counter CSA/CSEC and promote gender equity, in line with advocacy strategies and action plans developed with SAIEVAC since they were organised in collaboration with SRS. Every time coordination among NACGs took place and relevant participants from NACGs were nominated 4) a regional children platform is in the process of being reinforced: children have actively participated in the drafting of the SAARC regional strategy on CSAE including online violence and have demanded increased participation at all levels.

1.3 Has the project contributed to positive or negative unintended consequences?

Positive unintended consequences	Negative unintended consequences	Explain implications this has on the project
Some institutions that were never in/lost contact with NACGs at a national level started linking with the civil society group after they attended a consultation conducted under this project: delegation of the European Union in Pakistan, UNICEF Pakistan/Bhutan		Potential additional support to fund regional/national advocacy events in Pakistan that cross fertilise with the project objectives. Additional stakeholder to support NACGs and project agenda among SAARC state members during bilateral or regional dialogues.
Positive competition among SAARC countries with regard to eliminating violence against children and be able to feature examples of models/good practices at a national level		Improvement of the legal/policy framework to counter CSAE at a national level

1.4 Explain the added value your office (RO/CO and PUs) has brought to local partners during the reporting period in question.

RO/CO/PUs added value to local partners	NO's added value to the RO/CO
Technical input provided to NACGs via GD Pakistan to ensure relevant TORs for training and consultations to be conducted.	NA
Technical input provided for relevant training content and methodology	NA
Knowledge transfer relating to inclusiveness and disability and child participation in advocacy events, conveyed to NACGs	NA

1.5 Project management and local partners



1.9 Have there been any challenges in project management for instance challenging aspects of the partnership – on behalf of the partner/s and of Plan CO respectively? Or any positive experiences/best practices you would like to highlight?

The political tensions between Pakistan and India sometimes surfaced within NACGs exchanges but GD Pakistan on behalf of NACG Pakistan always ensured that mutual respect and dialogue prevailed, hence no major hurdle occurred. Some differences of opinions relating to the way policies were enforced/interpreted also appeared by ARO and GD Pakistan were able to overcome those disagreement through improved communication between the two focal points.

1.11.1 Provide a brief analysis of the civil society in the region that cover the legal, regulatory and policy environment.

All civil society organisations must be registered in their relevant country and states/provinces. They are all

1.11.2 Had all capacity building needs been captured in the original capacity building plans?

A need to be trained on state budget analysis was highlighted by NACGs in 2016.

1.12 To what extent have project activities been implemented in

All activities were aligned with government activities as they corresponded to SAIEVAC 5 years action plan. Other donors such as EU, UNICEF and OXFAM expressed their potential interest to support some

1.13 Explain how the project has contributed to the thematic areas mentioned in the table below: PTO

1.15 Highlight the key lessons learnt during the implementation period in question in relation to results, implementation process, and unexpected factors.

Lesson learnt	Contribution to improving project implementation
SRS is effective in promoting the advocacy agenda at SAARC level	On-going coordination with SRS and NACGs
Linkage with NHRI critical to promote the project advocacy agenda	On-going coordination between NHRI, NACGs and SAIEVAC
Events must be organised earlier if funds available	Events to be planned minimum 3 to 6 months in advance.

1.10 Has there been any change of partners during the implementation so far? NA

1.11 What has been achieved so far in terms of capacity building of partners?

NACGs have increased their capacity to involve children in an inclusive manner in their advocacy events; they are also more equipped to implement child protection policies and follow more participatory and transparent processes to nominate participants and share resources. They link more frequently and more easily with their respective government since this project, especially in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Maldives. They are more active on social media to advocate for child protection. The challenge remains in Afghanistan where NACG is still dormant, and in India where governance is difficult due to the geographical spread, the limited resources and the institutional constraints.

monitored by specific designated bodies and agencies. In general, the SAARC environment is a challenging one for the civil society often accused to be “anti-state” whilst working on accountability for human rights.

collaboration with other donors as well as relevant national authorities? Were the activities implemented aligned with government priorities, and/or initiatives?

activities. Furthermore, the project also aligned its activities through co-funding regional consultations organised by SRS.

1.14 Please explain how the project has contributed to the cross cutting themes mentioned in the table below: PTO

Contribution from the project in thematic area

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 KNOW violence in childhood and through some NACGs Facebook pages.

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 rehabilitation processes devised, this critical aspect may be strengthened.

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.

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 ongoing 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, and advocacy plan developed by NACGs on CSAE, establishment of SAHRM and children SAARC forum, etc...)

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.

Contribution from the project in cross cutting area

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

1.16 If applicable, explain any efforts made in the project relevant to the Norwegian government's action plan for carrying out of the United Nations Security Council's resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security of 2006.

Some of the children involved in the consultation on the SAARC regional strategy on CSAE including online violence directly faced conflict (this was the case for some children from Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan), other children from India or Pakistan had a more indirect experience of conflict but all were unanimous in demanding that children (especially girls) should be protected during war,

that conflict constituted an additional risk of being victim of CSAE and that when solutions of policies or agreements were made, they should be consulted. In that sense the intervention is in line with the Norwegian government's action plan relating to UN Security Council resolution 1325.

1.17 If applicable, please highlight any components in or experiences from the project or its implementation that are innovative or new to Plan.

The innovative part of the project is probably the linkage with national human rights institutions and NACGs.

Research and Evaluations

1.18 Give an overview of evaluations and/or reviews that have been carried out during the reporting period, and explain how they will contribute to learning and improvement of the project. Please share reports from relevant evaluations and/or reviews with Plan International Norway.

An annual progress review took place on 7th October 2016 in Bangkok with CRC Asia and Plan ARO and some plan country representatives. The objectives of the meeting were the following:

- To review progress made in 2016 against the Work Plans agreed
 - To identify good practices, challenges faced and to agree actions to achieve needed
 - To engage in planning activities for the year ahead 2017
- The overview allowed to identify improving areas, devise remedies, review the set of values that were initially agreed among partners and provide an updated work plan for 2017 in a participatory manner. Overall, the following points were discussed:
- Clarification on the existence of a regional children's platform in South Asia was discussed.
 - SAIEVAC DG emphasized that even though a concrete structure of the platform was not yet established, the importance of it was highlighted. Finally, good practices and challenges were identified as specified in the table hereby included:

The regional children's platform does not currently exist, the process of establishing such a platform is already in place with clear guidelines and ToRs.

- A child participation regional advisory group also exists in the region, which supports the SAIEVAC mechanism
 - The inherent relationship between the NACGs and SAIEVAC was highlighted, placing emphasis on the success of NACGs as an integral part of the SAIEVAC movement.
 - SAIEVAC's website www.saievac.org was highlighted as a source of valuable resources.
 - Implications of the current complex political scenario within the SAARC on SAIEVAC were also discussed.
 - With specific regard to the proposed Child Participation Training/Meeting under the NACGs work plan being considered to be held in December in Colombo, Sri Lanka, concerns were raised regarding the time available for the preparations for such a meeting.
- The action points listed below were agreed upon:
- NACG Pakistan would share the advocacy and lobbying training manual developed by NACGs with CRC Asia
 - NACG and SAIEVAC Director General to deliberate further on the regional children consultation on CSAE

Good practices/enabling factors	Challenges/areas for improvement
Harmonisation of CSO project activities within the larger agenda of SAIEVAC	Intra country correspondence/communication
Improved information dissemination	Institutionalisation of NACGs work, especially the Dissemination Framework
Quality synergies between NACGs for projects and interventions	Replication, dissemination and adaptation of trainings/sessions (outcomes)
Growing inter-linkages and connections with ASEAN	Review process of tools to be produced
Involvement of children and youth	Additional financial resources needed
	Inclusivity (gender and disability)
	Inter-linkages with ASEAN

Describe any research carried out in the past year, outlining research title, purpose and coverage. Explain key findings from the study and how they will be used to influence subsequent project implementation period. And if applicable, describe how research findings have been/will be used for advocacy purpose to influence decision makers.

During 2016, a mapping of child groups in SAARC took place. This will be shared with NACG members and with SAIEVAC as well as with other SAARC stakeholders such

as SAARC law, some UN agencies, etc...in February 2017. The mapping will be used to reinforce child participation at SAARC level, NACGs will be encouraged to liaise with those groups who will be involved in the process to take part in the regional child assembly which is planned in 2018. They will also be contacted to give their inputs for advocacy purposes, but overall, the mapping shows that child groups and therefore child participation is insufficient at SAARC level. It then underlines the relevance of our project to foster it and promote the idea of **the need of a SAARC child forum**. Lastly a research is currently conducted among NACGs on CSAE in SAARC. The results will be shared in 2018 and will constitute an advocacy tool against CSAE including online violence. Currently data is being collected.

Our Partnership with Acid Survivor Foundation (ASF)

Description

1.1	Name of beneficiaries	Acid Survivors Foundation & Group Development (GD) Pakistan
1.2	Title of the Project	Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls In Pakistan By Promoting Women and Girls' Empowerment
1.3	Contract number	EIDHR/2014/348-771
1.4	Starting date & end date of the Action	December 1 st , 2014 - February 28 th , 2017
1.5	Target countries and region	Pakistan: Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) & Punjab
Final beneficiaries &/or <u>target groups</u> (if different) (including number of women and men):		
1.6.1	100 Law & Policy makers: Cross party parliamentarians (MNAs and MPAs) as well as politicians	
	120 Responsibility holders (including policy implementers); this category comprises of various groups including:	
	1.6.2.1	National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women for lobbying amongst/giving advice to politicians, parliamentarians, government institutions such as SWD, HR departments, Federal Ministry of Interior, Home Departments, Federal Ministry of Law and Justice, Federal Ministry of Human Rights
1.6	1.6.2.2	Law enforcement agencies (police and security agencies)
1.6.2	1.6.2.3	Medico-legal officers (MLO) and doctors, paralegals, lawyers
	1.6.2.4	Civil society: At least 300 CBOs and CSOs
	1.6.2.5	Media
	1.6.2.6	Youth, artists
	1.6.2.7	100 women and girl victims of acid violence
	1.6.2.8	Acid violence survivors' family members
	1.6.2.9	Community members, general public (55% of the population)
1.7	Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.5)	N/A



GD Pakistan and ASF team with Community based activists

2. Assessment of Implementation of Action Activities

2.1. Executive Summary of the Action

This is the final narrative report for the European Union (EU) funded project “Addressing Violence Against Women & Girls In Pakistan By Promoting Women & Girls’ Empowerment” under the EIDHR program. The project was implemented by Acid

Survivors Foundation (ASF) in three Pakistani provinces: Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Islamabad Capital Territory, in partnership with GD Pakistan. The €318,497 project lasted 27 months from December 2014 to February 2017.

The overall number of reported acid attacks has seen a significant decline in the last two years (2015 and 2016) for the first time since ASF began maintaining a database in 2007. In 2016, reported acid violence saw a 52.3% drop from 2014¹. ASF considers this a major success of this intervention, even though there is a lot more work to be done, and certain new challenges to be faced.

The first year of the project focused on building a stronger basis of evidence relating to acid violence and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in general via the production of a Situation Analysis. The situation analysis was used as a baseline to successfully

The second year of the project focused on advocating and lobbying for a Comprehensive Acid and Burn Crime Bill to be tabled in any of the targeted provinces, building capacities of various stakeholders

launch the media and advocacy and lobbying campaigns to prevent/respond to acid violence, enhance local capacities to address acid violence, and provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to acid burn survivors.

(i.e. law enforcement agencies, lawyers, doctors, media), raising awareness on this horrendous form of gender Based Violence (GBV) via knowledge transfer to communities, as well as delivering support services

to direct beneficiaries (support services for acid attack survivors/victims).

Support for the federal and provincial legal bills on Comprehensive Acid and Burn Crime continued to build amongst the parliamentarians, government officials, as well as community leaders including religious leaders and politicians. The federal bill has been tabled and approved by one Parliamentary Committee (Committee on Interior and Narcotics

Control) whilst the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa bills are currently under discussion/review by the Punjab Social Welfare Department and the KP Law Department (respectively).

An Experience Sharing Workshop was held on 20th February 2017 to officially launch the final report published under this project, “Countering Acid Burn Violence in Pakistan: A Success Story” and effectively wrap up this action.

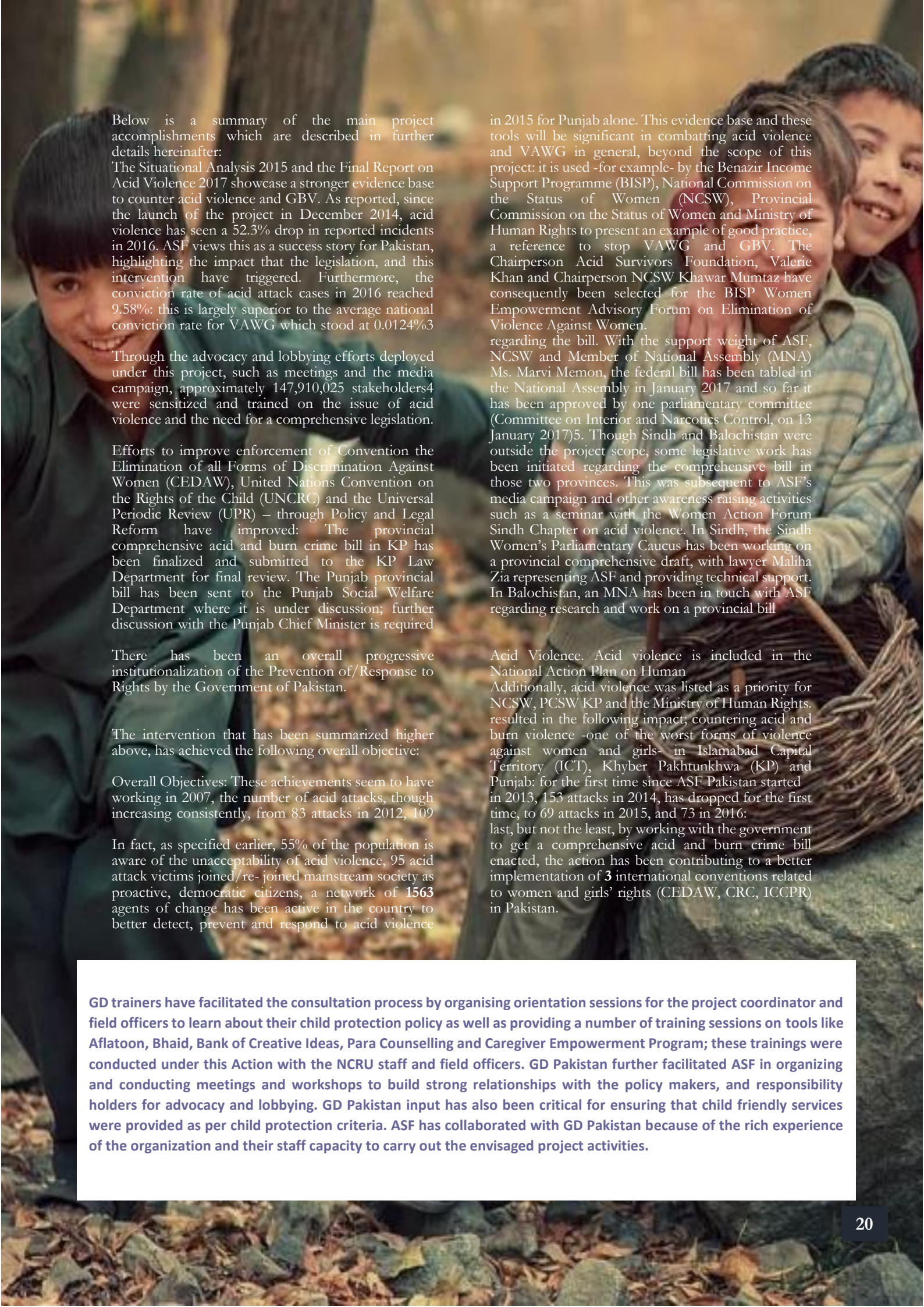


The event was successfully attended by relevant and significant stakeholders, including the head of the Delegation of the European Union in Pakistan, Mr. Jean Francois Cautain and Chairs of the National and Provincial Commissions on The Status of Women. The final narrative report of this project has been used by the Ministry of Interior to draft its state report on UPR. Moreover enforcing acid and burn violence legislation and developing and improving shelters and rehabilitation services to survivors of VAWG has been included in the national human rights action plan of the country. Additionally during the last and second year of the project, a rising interest in acid violence was

witnessed in Pakistan, from media representatives, university students working on their research as well as from new donor organisations. The interest and debate on acid violence, and now increasingly on burn violence, continues to be fostered, especially amongst the youth. The social disapproval for this crime is self-sustained, as evidenced by the debate that continues even after the closing of the project², and by the support for the enactment of a comprehensive legislation, not only in the targeted areas, but also in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan (influenced by ASF synergic work in the rest of the country).

The overall objective of the project was 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 which are described in further details hereinafter:

The Situational Analysis 2015 and the Final Report on Acid Violence 2017 showcase a stronger evidence base to counter acid violence and GBV. As reported, since the launch of the project in December 2014, acid violence has seen a 52.3% drop in reported incidents in 2016. ASF views this as a success story for Pakistan, highlighting the impact that the legislation, and this intervention have triggered. Furthermore, the conviction rate of acid attack cases in 2016 reached 9.58%: this is largely superior to the average national conviction rate for VAWG which stood at 0.0124%³

Through the advocacy and lobbying efforts deployed under this project, such as meetings and the media campaign, approximately 147,910,025 stakeholders⁴ were sensitized and trained on the issue of acid violence and the need for a comprehensive legislation.

Efforts to improve enforcement of Convention the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) – through Policy and Legal Reform have improved: The provincial comprehensive acid and burn crime bill in KP has been finalized and submitted to the KP Law Department for final review. The Punjab provincial bill has been sent to the Punjab Social Welfare Department where it is under discussion; further discussion with the Punjab Chief Minister is required

There has been an overall progressive institutionalization of the Prevention of/Response to Rights by the Government of Pakistan.

The intervention that has been summarized higher above, has achieved the following overall objective:

Overall Objectives: These achievements seem to have working in 2007, the number of acid attacks, though increasing consistently, from 83 attacks in 2012, 109

In fact, as specified earlier, 55% of the population is aware of the unacceptability of acid violence, 95 acid attack victims joined/re-joined mainstream society as proactive, democratic citizens, a network of 1563 agents of change has been active in the country to better detect, prevent and respond to acid violence

in 2015 for Punjab alone. This evidence base and these tools will be significant in combating acid violence and VAWG in general, beyond the scope of this project: it is used -for example- by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW), Provincial Commission on the Status of Women and Ministry of Human Rights to present an example of good practice, a reference to stop VAWG and GBV. The Chairperson Acid Survivors Foundation, Valerie Khan and Chairperson NCSW Khawar Mumtaz have consequently been selected for the BISP Women Empowerment Advisory Forum on Elimination of Violence Against Women.

regarding the bill. With the support weight of ASF, NCSW and Member of National Assembly (MNA) Ms. Marvi Memon, the federal bill has been tabled in the National Assembly in January 2017 and so far it has been approved by one parliamentary committee (Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control, on 13 January 2017)⁵. Though Sindh and Balochistan were outside the project scope, some legislative work has been initiated regarding the comprehensive bill in those two provinces. This was subsequent to ASF's media campaign and other awareness raising activities such as a seminar with the Women Action Forum Sindh Chapter on acid violence. In Sindh, the Sindh Women's Parliamentary Caucus has been working on a provincial comprehensive draft, with lawyer Maliha Zia representing ASF and providing technical support. In Balochistan, an MNA has been in touch with ASF regarding research and work on a provincial bill

Acid Violence. Acid violence is included in the National Action Plan on Human

Additionally, acid violence was listed as a priority for NCSW, PCSW KP and the Ministry of Human Rights. resulted in the following impact; countering acid and burn violence -one of the worst forms of violence against women and girls- in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Punjab: for the first time since ASF Pakistan started in 2013, 153 attacks in 2014, has dropped for the first time, to 69 attacks in 2015, and 73 in 2016:

last, but not the least, by working with the government to get a comprehensive acid and burn crime bill enacted, the action has been contributing to a better implementation of 3 international conventions related to women and girls' rights (CEDAW, CRC, ICCPR) in Pakistan.

GD trainers have facilitated the consultation process by organising orientation sessions for the project coordinator and field officers to learn about their child protection policy as well as providing a number of training sessions on tools like Aflatoon, Bhaid, Bank of Creative Ideas, Para Counselling and Caregiver Empowerment Program; these trainings were conducted under this Action with the NCRU staff and field officers. GD Pakistan further facilitated ASF in organizing and conducting meetings and workshops to build strong relationships with the policy makers, and responsibility holders for advocacy and lobbying. GD Pakistan input has also been critical for ensuring that child friendly services were provided as per child protection criteria. ASF has collaborated with GD Pakistan because of the rich experience of the organization and their staff capacity to carry out the envisaged project activities.

With regard to specific objective 1: To promote structured measures at local and national level that aim to detect, prevent and/or respond to acid and burn violence.

SO1.1 1 comprehensive ...	1 federal comprehensive acid and burn crime bill has been tabled in the National Assembly with the support of Member of National Assembly (MNA) (PML-N) Ms. Marvi Memon; so far it has been approved by 1 parliamentary committee (Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control) ⁶ . The final draft of the KP bill has been sent to the KP Law Department for review, and the final draft of the Punjab bill has been sent to the Punjab Social Welfare Department where it is under discussion. Furthermore, the work in KP and Punjab has influenced certain policy makers in Sindh and Balochistan to begin work on acid crime bills for their areas. In Sindh, the Women's parliamentary caucus is working on it, with Maliha Zia representing ASF as technical expert; in Balochistan, an MNA has taken up the task of working on this.
SO1.2	Over the course of the project, 1563 stakeholders have agreed to support and capitalise on ASF action to better detect, prevent and/or respond to acid and burn violence. A notification was re-issued from the Punjab government to ensure that all acid cases would be tried in ATC since the Situation Analysis demonstrates that better access to justice prevails when such courts are involved ⁷ which led to more effective justice delivery with an increased conviction rate. Civil society networks and organisations have also contacted ASF during this Action to help in countering acid and burn violence: DASTAK ⁸ helped in finalizing the draft of the law for Punjab, The White Ribbon Campaign invited ASF to join hands to increase knowledge transfer relating to the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2011 (Act XXV). MOUs, officious agreements have been signed or are in the process of being signed with National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women.
SO1.3	Finally, on average, 2,830,357 members of the general public heard the radio messages on each of 24 radio channels in the 3 targeted regions for the duration of the campaign. Similarly, an average of 122,581,015 people saw the video messages on each of 3 television channels, and an average of 22,280,125 people saw the video song on each of 4 television channels

With regard to specific objective 2: To promote structured measures at local and national level that aim to rehabilitate women and girls survivors of acid and burn violence

It is worth mentioning that during the course of this project, ASF Pakistan began documenting its rehabilitation and rather transformational process in a more systemic manner thanks to the operationalization of its database. Nepal for example has been interested in studying and learning from the ASF Pakistan model. This model has also been used -

What is your assessment of the results so far?

The results of the action have been most positive, encouraging and even historical for some of them. In terms of reaching specific stakeholders via the various prescribed activities the achieved numbers exceed the initially set targets; ASF has managed to reach a larger audience than expected whilst lobbying for support of

to a certain extent only- with the Government of Punjab in Nishtar hospital. 95 acid and burn women survivors benefitted from this model. Some donors have also proposed to ASF Pakistan to apply and transfer/use this model on victims of Gender Based Violence, besides acid and burn victims, in the Islamabad Crisis Center initially.

comprehensive legislation, building capacities of key stakeholders, raising awareness and addressing acid violence in the target areas. Interest from journalists from Sindh, and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Sindh chapter demonstrates the reach and influence of the action beyond the target regions.

Results in numbers

R1: Acid violence is addressed through cognitive, evidence-based advocacy and lobbying in ICT, KP and Punjab

The advocacy and lobbying efforts to promote the passage of the comprehensive acid and burn crime bill at provincial and federal levels and to bring it to its final stages was largely influenced by the publication and the dissemination of 1 Situational Analysis on Acid Violence to 79 stakeholders which include the National Commission on the Status of Women, specifically 6 members of Government Institutions/foreign missions, 38 members belonging to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), 7 parliamentarians, 14 journalists, 7 schools (students and teachers), 5 lawyers, 1 law enforcement officer and 1 doctor.

Furthermore, 571 specific stakeholders (Civil society, parliamentarians, politicians, government institutions and members of National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women, community members, general public) have been sensitized on the need to pass a comprehensive acid and burn crime bill through consultative meetings and a media campaign. On average, 2,830,357 members of the general public were reached through 24 radio channels in the 3 targeted regions during a media campaign. Similarly, an average of 122,581,015 people were sensitized by video messages through 3 television channels, and an average of 22,280,125 people were sensitized by a video song on 4 television channels. It is worth noting that the video song has reached 218,528 views online.

(<https://www.facebook.com/Blackboxsounds/videos/1195042850522710/>)

R2: Structured detection/prevention and response measures relating to acid violence are enforced through enhanced knowledge/capacities of local responsibility holders and communities.

In this action, 992 specific stakeholders (civil society, community members, acid survivors' families, women and girls vulnerable to acid attack, youth, artists) and 55% of the general public were sensitized on women and girls' rights and laws related to acid and burn violence.

Additionally, 201 Law Enforcement Agencies, Medico Legal Officers, lawyers, doctors, paralegals and media representatives possess increased knowledge to respond to acid and burn violence after benefiting from training sessions related to acid and burn phenomenon.

R3: Improved rehabilitation measures promoted for acid burn survivors.

In total, 95 survivors benefited comprehensive rehabilitation services.



Activities

a) Situation Analysis on Acid Violence (SAAV)

This activity was completed in Year 1 of the project. 200 copies were printed. It was designed and printed by ASF Pakistan team. All 200 copies have been distributed to various stakeholders, including policy makers, parliamentarians, government officials and institutions such as the National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women, lawyers, doctors, police officials, the media, researchers, civil society and community based organisations as well as students. Soft copies continue to be shared online via email and the website. The National Police Bureau also demanded a copy for their statistics. An extract from the report was used as a handout for participants in the Knowledge Transfer sessions with lawyers, law enforcement agencies, doctors, media etc. The report has also been used as evidence to support our advocacy and lobbying for further legislation on acid crime. Copies were distributed to the Punjab Social Welfare Department in efforts to obtain the support of the Minister for Social Welfare in Punjab. 5 hard copies of the study were distributed to the Provincial Commission on the Status of Women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PCSW KP); 1 copy was distributed to the law firm that handled the final amendments of the Provincial Comprehensive Acid and Burn Crime bill for KP.

b)-“Countering Acid Burn Violence: A Success Story”

The final report on acid violence under this project, titled “Countering Acid Burn Violence: A Success Story” was produced and published in Year 2 in February 2017 (see Appendix A). Ms. Sandrine Bayar was the consultant hired to execute this task. This report highlighted the impact of the intervention in terms of the current status of acid violence, in the country, showcasing a detailed data analysis. The impact is largely illustrated via the drop in reported acid attacks, from 153 in 2014 targeting 201 victims, to 69 in 2015 targeting 101 victims, and 73 in 2016 targeting 103 victims. That is a 52.3% decrease in reported attacks in 2016, from 2014. The report also talks about new challenges and emphasizes on the fact that despite the successes, more work still needs to be done. In terms of access to justice, the number of First Incident Reports (FIRs) registered with the police for acid attacks have increased since the start of the project; from 47.7% in 2013 to 69.56% in 2015; the conviction rate (out of total registered cases) also improved in that period, from 17.3% in 2013 to

30.43 in 2016, suggesting a positive impact under this project. Interestingly, this highlights a few things: the improvement of access to justice overall can be seen. The Punjab Government issued a notification that called for all acid crime cases to be registered under Section 7 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, effectively giving these cases elevated importance and declaring them to be acts of terror. The level of punishments awarded by judges in recent cases is quite severe: one case saw a perpetrator receive 117 years imprisonment; another receive a fine of PKR 7 million. The duration of cases from prosecution to final verdict is also much shorter when brought before the Anti-Terrorism Court (less than 12 months, as opposed to 1-3 years), making access to justice a much speedier process. The deterrent effect of these outcomes/changes are in large part what have led to the decrease in reported acid attacks in the last 2 years, and correspondingly, that also led to a drop in registered FIRs (31.5% in 2016) and in prosecuted cases (from 37.6% in 2013 to 15.06% in 2016). However, this deterrent effect brings with it new challenges of its own: the real threat of strict punishments pushes perpetrators and their families to aggressively seek out-of-court settlements in order to bypass the courts altogether. More work is required on awareness and capacity building with Law Enforcement Agencies and legal representatives/lawyers, for example. Additionally, ASF has collected preliminary data that suggests that burns violence (which is covered under the acid crime legislation) has increased from before, as an alternate means of burning a victim. When designing future interventions, this must be taken

into account. It must be noted that the conviction rate for acid violence is much higher than the conviction rate for other types of violence against women and girls (VAWG) (acid violence convictions out of total reported attacks in Pakistan reached 9.58% in 2016, whereas VAWG convictions out of total reported attacks only in Punjab reached 0.0124%).

c) Evidence based advocacy and lobbying campaign to respond to acid violence.

1- Meetings with 240 policy makers, CSOs for legislative change

In Year 1, 10 meetings were held, 6 in Punjab, 1 in KP and 3 in ICT, reaching 294 stakeholders (124 women, 170 men).

In Year 2, 9 meetings were held; 6 in Punjab and 3 in KP, reaching 76 stakeholders (13 women, 62 men, 1 unknown).

A total of 19 meetings were held under this project; 12 in Punjab, 4 in KP, and 3 in ICT. Through these meetings, 370 stakeholders (137 women, 232 men) were sensitized on acid violence and the need to counter VAWG and GBV.

2- Media Campaign to promote legislative change

The Media Campaign was completed in Year 1. With technical input from ASFP and survivors, Black Box Sounds completed the production of a video song, the 2 video messages (recorded in 3 different languages) and the 2 audio messages (also recorded in 3 different languages) in this reporting period. Continuous feedback and coordination was present throughout between ASFP and BBS.

90 specific stakeholders (Civil society, parliamentarians, politicians, government institutions and members of National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women, community members, general public) were sensitized on the need to pass comprehensive acid and burn crime bill through the media campaign. On average, 2,830,357 members of the general public were reached through 24 radio channels in the 3 targeted regions (FM 91 and 100 in ICT; FM 93 Multan, 93 Mianwali, 91 and 100 Lahore, 89 Layyah, 90 Bahawalnagar, 98 Lodhran/Bahawalpur, 99 Vehari, 99 Rahim Yar Khan (RYK), 104 Bhalwal/Sargodha, 105 Sadiqabad (RYK), 105 Jhang, 105 Rajanpur in Punjab; 93 Bannu, 93 Charsadda, 93 Kohat, 93 Dera Ismail Khan, 94 Swabi, 100 Dir, 100 Swat, 104 and AM Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) for the duration of the campaign. Similarly, an average of 122,581,015 people were sensitized by video messages through 3 television channels (ARY News, Waseb TV, Khyber News), and an average of 22,280,125 people were sensitized by the video song through 4 television channels (ARY News, Waseb TV, Khyber News, K2). The video song continues to be shared online on social media and through the website, where it currently has over 218,528 views. As a result, several journalists have contacted ASF in the hopes of highlighting the issue further.

d). Enhancement of local capabilities to address acid violence

Since the community knowledge and implementation of laws related to acid violence remains defective, it is consequently critical to enhance local capacities at the community level to address acid violence.

The planned sessions were designed to focus on using cognitive and creative methods and ensuring discussion on gender but also child protection sensitive issues. A handout summarizing the content and findings of the

Situational Analysis was provided to participants, serving as evidence to support the sessions.

1-. Knowledge transfer to Law Enforcement Agencies, doctors, lawyers, media, paralegals, medico-legal officers

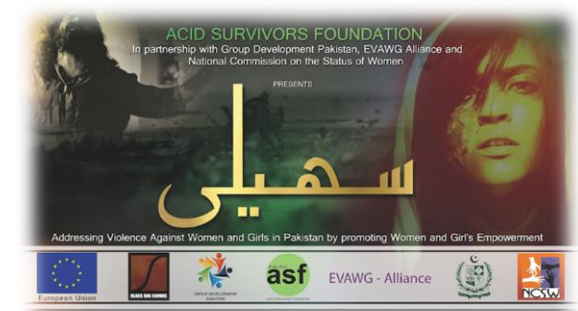
In Year 1, 2 Knowledge transfer workshops were held in Punjab, with 35 participants (14 women, 21 men).

In Year 2, 9 Knowledge transfer workshops were held; 6 in Punjab, 3 in KP, reaching 166 stakeholders (22 women, 144 men).

The total number of workshops held under this project is 11; 8 in Punjab and 3 in KP. A total of 201 stakeholders (36 women, 165 men) were trained on acid and burn legislation, first aid and the need to combat VAWG and GBV.

2-Airing and dissemination of a video song to promote law enforcement.

In Year 1, the video was aired on four television channels chosen for their high levels of viewership in the 3 target regions. The video has also been shared online, via the ASF and BBS Facebook pages.



Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/Blackboxsounds/videos/1195042850522710/>

DVDs of the video song were shared with prominent members of Government/parliamentarians -including Ms. Marvi Memon & members of NCSW- dedicated to bringing legislative change on acid crime, as well as with the Office of the Delegation of the European Union in Pakistan. The song was also often screened in various events, such as during the Experience Sharing Workshop held in February 2017.

3-. Knowledge transfer to CBOs, Community members

In Year 1, 108 community members were reached, including 54 females and 54 males, via Knowledge Transfer to CBOs, community members.

In Year 2, 23 actions were taken by ASF project/field staff, reaching 884 community members (341 females, 541 males, 2 unknown); 12 in Punjab, 7 in KP, 4 in ICT.

Overall, during this project, 28 knowledge transfer sessions took place; 14 in Punjab, 7 in KP, and 7 in ICT. A total of 992 community members (395 females, 595 males, 2 unknown) were trained on the acid violence phenomenon.

e) 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 have been provided to the survivors successively, depending on their requirements. ASF has utilized its network of doctors in hospitals in Islamabad (Family Health Hospital, Hair Transplant Clinic, Al-Shifa Eye Trust Hospital), Multan (Nishtar Medical Hospital) and Bahawalpur (Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital) for assessments, surgical services and associated procedures. The nursing care and physiotherapy is directly provided in ASF's Nursing Care & Rehabilitation Unit (NCRU) in Islamabad.

Note: numbers for Rehabilitation Services provided by ASF under other projects (co-funded activities) are included below.

1- Medical Support

ASF provides medical support to acid attack survivors from across Pakistan. This medical support includes surgeries, pre and post-surgical care (associated Medical Support

procedures and assessments) along with medicines, food, nutritional care, physiotherapy, para-counselling, psychotherapy, transportation and lodging.

In Year 1, 38 acid attack survivors (26 women, 12 girls) from Punjab, KP and ICT were treated medically and/or admitted to ASF's NCRU.

In Year 2, a total of 57 acid attack survivors (45 women, 11 girls, and 1 transgender woman) from Punjab, KP and ICT were admitted to ASF's NCRU in Islamabad and/or treated in collaboration with field hospitals. On these 57 survivors, doctors performed 49 surgeries, 177 associated procedures (including injections, dressings, laser and other treatments) and 318 assessments.

The total number of survivors supported medically under this project is 95 (71 women, 23 girls and 1 transgender woman).

The NCRU staff provided the necessary post-surgical medical care such as medication, dressings and physiotherapy to all the mentioned survivors. All medication was administered to survivors according to the doctor's prescription; ASF nursing staff/field officers have been maintaining a liaison with related doctors for the patients' follow up. Survivors were duly informed about the medical help/treatment and procedures they needed and written consent was obtained for ASF patient records. The staff have also trained new survivors on how to perform essential physiotherapy exercises by themselves in order to guarantee the continuation of therapy once they are back at home.

	<i>Year 1</i> Dec 2014 to Nov 2015	<i>Year 2</i> Dec 2015 to Feb 2017	Total
Number of Survivors assisted Medically	38	57	95
Number of Surgeries	45	49	94
Number of Associated Procedures	153	177	330
Number of Assessments	298	318	616

2- Psycho-social Support

All survivors of acid attacks avail para counseling from trained NCRU staff during their stay in the NCRU. Additionally, as per their individual need, survivors may

be provided with clinical psychological services by a qualified professional during their stay at NCRU. All the evaluations and sessions are conducted with the help of NCRU staff.



3- Provision of Para counselling

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

In Year 1, 38 survivors (26 women, 12 girls) received para counseling during their stay in the NCRU.

In Year 2, 32 survivors (22 women, 9 girls and 1

transgender woman) received para counseling during their stay in the NCRU.

Overall, 70 survivors (48 women, 21 girls and 1 transgender woman) received para counseling under this project.

4- Provision of Clinical Psychological Support

In Year 1, 15 acid attack survivors (8 women, 7 girls) were provided with individual counseling sessions.

In Year 2, individual counselling sessions were provided to 10 acid attack survivors (8 women, 1 girl, 1 transgender woman). One session was conducted in the field by a psychologist on the ASF panel, Dr. Ghazala Shah, in September 2016, and the rest were conducted by Dr. Fayyaz Ahmed, in the NCRU Islamabad in December 2016.

In total under this project, 25 survivors (16 women, 8 girls and 1 transgender woman) were provided with

psychological counseling sessions. 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.

An important part of conducting these counselling sessions was to observe the emotional, physical and psychological stability of the survivors. Through these sessions, subjective complaints were also collected. Apart from sharing their feelings of hurt, discomfort and helplessness, survivors had various concerns regarding their personal matters and problem solving skills in their challenging environment.

Psycho-social Support

	<i>Year 1</i> Dec 2014 to Nov 2015	<i>Year 2</i> Dec 2015 to Feb 2017	Total victims
Legal Aid provided	57 victims	51 victims	108
Provision of legal advice	35 victims	51 victims	86
Provision of legal proceedings	12 victims	16 victims	28
Provision of legal follow up	76 victims	16 victims	92

5- Legal Aid

During the reporting period, ASF Pakistan, through its network of pro-bono lawyers, provided legal aid to 51 acid attack victims including legal advice and counselling.

In Year 2, the Legal aid for assistance in proceedings was

Legal Support

provided for the cases of 16 victims (8 cases, 12 women and 4 girls) through the services of effective and educated pro bono lawyers.

The favorable decisions of 8 cases (corresponding to 11 victims) were awarded in this reporting period.

	<i>Year 1</i> Dec 2014 to Nov 2015	<i>Year 2</i> Dec 2015 to Feb 2017	Total
Number of Survivors provided para counseling	38	32	70
Number of Survivors provided psychological counseling sessions	15	10	25

6- Socio-Economic Support

In Year 1, ASF provided socio economic support to 26 survivors.

In Year 2, ASF provided socio economic support to a total of 17 survivors. This support included assistance in entrepreneurial activities, vocational trainings, educational support and job placements.

A total of 43 survivors were provided with socio-economic support under this project.

7-Facilitation of Entrepreneurship

In Year 1, 5 survivors were assisted in setting up a small business.

In Year 2, ASF provided small business facilitation to 17 acid attack survivors. Out of these, 11 survivors were being provided socio-economic support for the first time, however all of them were being facilitated with setting up small business for the very first time. 16 of

these survivors had been available to attend the 'Enterprise Development Training' conducted by ASF (please see below). As per the individual business plans developed during the training, six survivors were provided with livestock, 4 were provided with a rickshaw vehicle to use as a transport service (including one survivor from Sindh who could not attend the training but was interviewed and assessed by ASF staff over the phone), and the rest were facilitated in setting up a small shop for selling various items.

In total, 22 survivors were provided with small business facilitation.

8-Educational Support

In Year 1, 7 young survivors were provided educational support.

In Year 2, ASF provided educational support to 12 young survivors; out of these, 8 were being provided educational support for the first time. These were

survivors who had not gone back to school since their attack, and were provided para counseling before they were ready and eager to return to school. The other 4 survivors had previously been provided with educational support last year, and were provided with fresh supplies to start the new year. ASF provided them with school textbooks, supplies, and school fees for up to 6 months, with the hopes that they would be able to continue their education beyond the duration of this project (Note: out of these 12, only 5 will be counted towards the total number as these 5 received socio-economic support under this project for the first time).

A total of 15 survivors were provided educational support under this project.

9-Job Placement

Job placements remain the least popular choice for survivors as a source of income; most of these survivors are illiterate and cannot read/write; additionally, most of these survivors have rarely stepped outside of their close-knit family/community areas, and an office job at a place outside of this area is a little too far out of the comfort zone for most of them. No survivors were placed in jobs in this reporting period.

In Year 1, 1 survivor was placed as a Caregiver/Office Assistant at ASF's NCRU/Shelter. No survivors were placed in Year 2.

10-Trainings

In Year 1, 19 survivors participated in vocational trainings.

In Year 2, ASF conducted an 'Enterprise Development Training' with 16 survivors. Out of these, 8 survivors had not previously participated in any other trainings.

The candidates for this training were shortlisted based on their need for income generation, a skills assessment and a strong interest in running a small business in order to generate income and further develop their skills. The group was divided into two batches; the training with the first batch of 8 participants took place from the 14th to 16th of December, 2016, and the training with the second batch of 8 participants took place from 17th to 19th of December, 2016. The trainings were held in the NCRU in Islamabad.

The survivors learnt simple but important skills in order to be able to successfully run small businesses by themselves; examples of topics of learning included how to maintain simple records, creating a signature, and how to do costing on items for sale. At the end of the training, the trainer worked with each survivor on developing a tailor-made business plan, which was then implemented with help from the ASF project staff.

Of these 16 survivors, 6 chose to rear livestock as a means of future income generation; 3 would be using a rickshaw vehicle to run a transportation service, while the rest opted to run some sort of shop selling various items (Note: out of these 16, only 1 will be counted towards the total number as the rest of the 15 have been counted under 'Business Support').

ASF also continued its collaboration with the Canadian-based boutique, 'The Blue Eyed Bunny', which annually places orders of scarves and bags to be stitched by survivors as an income generating activity. ASF was similarly approached by another organization, in order to discuss a potential agreement for the trading of items made by survivors.



Socio-Economic Support

	Year 1 Dec 2014 to Nov 2015	Year 2 Dec 2015 to Feb 2017	Total survivors
Socio-economic Aid*	26 survivors	17 survivors	43
Educational Support	7 survivors	8 survivors	15
Business support	5 survivors	17 survivors	22
Job Placement	1 survivor	N/A	1
Vocational Training	19 survivors	8 survivors	27

**Note: these numbers are the total number of survivors provided with any/ multiple types of socio-economic aid, with no repetition of names. The following categories of support (educational support, business support, job placement, vocational training) denote the number of survivors provided with each type of support, with possible overlaps; for example, 1 survivor may have been provided with educational support, business support as well as training.*

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

a). Internal monitoring

1- Quarterly progress update.

ASF monitored and coordinated the project; periodic update was received from GD Pakistan to monitor the progress of the action, identify challenges, and propose and implement remediation. ASF also followed a weekly/monthly case management review for follow-up of survivors.

2- Six monthly interim reviews.

ASF and GD Pakistan have been conducting regular interactive sessions with the survivors and other stakeholders involved to take stock of the intervention progress, identify challenges, and propose/implement remediation, if necessary. A 1st update progress update was sent to the DEU on April 30, 2015 and a second one was sent on June 2016.



b) External Monitoring

1- Final evaluation of the project.

The Experience Sharing Workshop was successfully conducted; copies of the final Report on Acid Violence were disseminated amongst stakeholders

Experience sharing WS.

ASF, in partnership with Group Development Pakistan, in collaboration with the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) held an Experience Sharing Workshop under this project on Monday, February 20th, 2017 in Islamabad Hotel. During this workshop, ASF launched its report: 'Countering Acid Burn Violence in Pakistan'

2-Production of a final evaluation report.

An expert external consultant, Ms. Arifa Mazhar was hired after a competitive Call for Proposals sent out by ASF. She has completed the evaluation report. The final recommendations that were mentioned earlier will be taken into consideration for ASF's new 5 year strategic plan.

Our Partnership with Solidar Swiss

PILOTING AN INTERVENTION TO COUNTER CHILD LABOR IN AHMED TOWN, LAHORE, PUNJAB.

1. Operational Framework

“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 and concluded in May 2017, after a three months no cost extension. It was located in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan and focused on initiating a model intervention to counter child labour considering and respecting the Pakistani context. LEF worked as an implementing partner, GD Pakistan provided technical support while Solidar was responsible for monitoring and for the overall supervision of the action. In addition to those partners, the project ensured association and synergies with local and provincial authorities in Lahore, civil society networks at provincial, national and regional networks and South Asian Initiative to Eradicate Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), as well as institutional donors such as the European Union, ILO and UNICEF, UNIC and National Human Rights institutions such as the National Commission on Human Rights, National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women. The project aimed to counter child labour and to initiate a model of community-based transition from child labour to decent work in one slum area of Lahore Punjab and to this effect, worked on achieving the following outcomes a) The rights of child laborers are recognized and better protected by state and non-state actors as well as community members b) Child laborers are better protected through services offered by partners c) A referral mechanism is established between state and non-state actors to contribute to countering child labor through education d) A documented pilot initiative to counter child labor in a slum in Lahore is available for capitalization. Those outcomes entailed the following activities: A.1 Development of a child protection policy for relevant partners; A.2 Mapping of the child labour phenomenon in Ahmad town; A.3 Sensitisation of community members to counter child labour; A.4 Establishment/reinforcement and capacity building of community committees; A.5 Connecting people to people and enhance public services; A.6 Organising community events to capitalise and to enhance knowledge to counter child labour; A.7 Establishment of two NFE centres in Ahmad town; A.8 Provision of support services to child labourers in NFE centres; A.9 Training of employers on OSH; A.10 Provision of

safety and health equipment for child labourers in their labour environment; A.11 Facilitating access to support services for parents of child labourers; A.12 Sensitisation of local state and non-state actors to strengthen established referral systems for countering child labour; A.13 Assisting child labourers in accessing formal educational and health services provided by state authorities/ institutions; A.14 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL). The main achievement of this project are listed further down:

- Out of total 538 child labourers enrolled in the NFE centers, 238 (44.2%) were mainstreamed into formal education systems. 123 were enrolled in government schools, 95 were admitted in private schools while the remaining 20 joined government NFE centres.
- Overall, 185 children (102 girls and 83 boys) were extracted from labour and had joined formal education.
- A total of 208 parents of child labourers were trained on business development skills and market linkages. Out of those, 35% of the beneficiaries reported improvement after the training in their business or services and 48% of the beneficiaries reported that due to the improvement in income their focus on the education of children's has been improved.
- The project contributed to improving the legal protective framework for child labourers via the enactment of the Punjab Restriction of Children's Employment Act 2016, the Punjab Prohibition of Child labour at Brick Kilns and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2016 (criminalising Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation)
- Some good practices identified and documented in this project will be up-scaled in government sponsored NFE centres in Lahore between 2017 and 2019

However, this project also reinforced partners' position on the fact that decent work for children should only be seen as a **transition** towards eradicating child labour and enforcing children's rights and that the overall larger goal of a program aiming to promote child rights and decent work should include and focus on the following:

- Decent work for youth (preferably starting from 18 years of age)
- Decent work for parents
- Right to safe, inclusive and quality education for all children.\./right to protection, participation and development overall.

After looking at the results of the project, implementing partners indeed believe that the place of a child is at school and not at work, that, as per UNCRC, parents have responsibilities towards

children whilst children have rights, that it is the sole parents' duty to provide for the family, and that child labour is in finale more about inequalities and an exploitative, patriarchal mindset rather than only an issue relating to a cycle of poverty. This partners' position was reinforced during a post project discussion with ILO, UNICEF and the Pakistani National Commission on Human Rights for an event aiming to discuss the potential development of a national legal framework against child labour held in

Bhurban, on 26th September 2017.

2. Project:

The sub-sections below will present the objective of the project, what outcomes were achieved and what activities were conducted to this effect.

2.1 Project Objectives

Impact (goal): 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 in one slum area of Lahore Punjab.

2.2. Activities and Results Obtained

The summary of expected outcomes is mentioned below:

Outcome 1	The rights of child laborers are recognized and better protected by state and non-state actors as well as community members
Outcome 2	Child laborers are better protected through services offered by partners
Outcome 3	A referral mechanism is established between state and non-state actors to contribute to countering child labor through education
Outcome 4	A documented pilot initiative to counter child labor in a slum in Lahore is available for capitalization

The details regarding the achieved results that geared into the expected outcomes are articulated hereunder:

Outcome 1:

The rights of child laborers are recognized and better protected by state and non-state actors as well as community members

Details of interventions:



Reflective exercise of LEF field team, conducted by GD Pak training team on the need to develop a safety net at community level to feel safe as a child

A.1 Development of a child protection policy for relevant partners¹:

Following a consultative process – two workshops were held on 8th - 9th January 2015 and on 27th& 28th April 2015- a Child Protection Policy (CPP) was developed for LEF with the technical support of GD Pak in April 2016, and after Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with parents, children and community members. Moreover, a plan of action (PoA) to execute this CPP was produced and resulted in the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) about which LEF staff was trained. Later on, a child protection committee comprising 5 members was established by LEF. The information regarding CPP was disseminated to all committee members during the monthly committee meetings and amongst different stakeholders as Government Primary School Sharif Pura, Literacy and Non formal Basic Education Department, different public schools and Child Protection Welfare Bureau as well. In December 2016, LEF engaged a volunteer to translate CPP in Urdu language for better understanding of the staff and committee members.

After the end of the project in April 2017, as the field staff of the project left, the committee was reorganized and now the committee members comprise LEF Associate Director, one Project Coordinator and one IT & Admin Officer.

This child protection policy has been effectively used to obtain authorisations from parents regarding the possibility to post some photographs on the website of Solidar or for the children to participate in some public events organised by LEF and GD Pakistan. Moreover, the child protection policy was executed when a mother reported that her son had been sexually abused. With technical support from GD Pakistan, as this was a major form of child abuse notification, a report was filled, handed over to LEF Child protection committee, and legal and psycho-social services were provided to the child and the mother thanks to the referral mechanism established by LEF. Yet no conviction occurred as the mother refused to press charges. LEF and GD Pakistan ensured that the child would not work and operate in the vicinity of the abuser but this case study will also be used by LEF and GD Pak while advocating for child protection mechanisms to be established in each

¹ See attached CPP and SOPs

province of the country. To this effect GD Pakistan is in constant liaison with UNICEF and the Federal Ministry of Human Rights.

A.2 Mapping of the child labour phenomenon in Ahmad town²:

this was conducted in March-April 2015 after the whole field team (XXX male & XXX females) was trained on mapping techniques by GD Pakistan. That mapping exercise ensured that NFE centers would be placed in relevant spots to ensure easy and wide access to targeted child labourers and their community and efficiency of the action. Two main spots were identified for the NFE centers: Ahmad Town and Siraj Park, whilst the main types of child labours identified in the area were largely informal ones. It is important to note that a) Ahmad Town, Akbar Colony, Siraj Park & Afshan Park were ranked highest in terms of numbers of children with or below the age of 14 b) Male children are more vulnerable to child labor at a very young age as compared to female children. The ratio of male to female is at the lowest gap for age bracket 15-18 years c) Normally there is 1 child per shop mostly doing helper work. Number of children is quite high in steel / metal work. The children labouring in Zari Work (embroidery) are mostly girls working in home based work spaces. Moreover, during the mapping exercise, the field officers discovered that some NFE centres, established by the Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education Department already existed in the union council 39 (project target area). Hence in April 2015, a survey of existing Government Non-Formal Education (NFE) Centres in Union Council 39 was conducted by LEF field team, for the following objectives:

- To know about the modus operandi of government NFE centres
- To make a comparative analysis of government NFE centres and the centres established under the PICCL project
- To sort out the possibilities of collaboration with government NFE centres

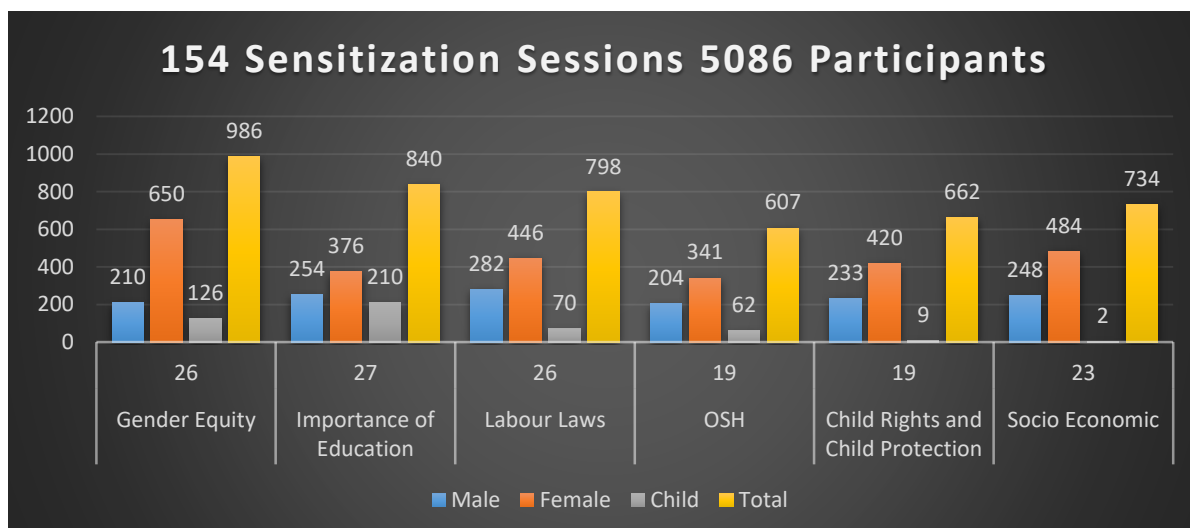
Information was collected against the questions such as the locations of centres, syllabus, available facilities (e.g. water, electricity), total staff strength, staff profile, details of classes/sessions, size of the centres, equipment in use, criteria of admission, timing, knowledge of staff about child rights/protection, categories of students (age, gender, work etc.), rate of drop outs, reasons of drop outs, issues children were facing in terms of protection and challenges.

In union council 39, six government NFE centres were identified (but there was no government NFE centre in Ahmad Town and Sharif Pura where NFE centres were established under the project). The field team collected information from five centres as the sixth one was found closed. According to the teachers they did not follow any specific criteria to enrol children, centres were operated only in the morning and the concept of child friendly environment was almost non-existent in those structures. The relevant department was only providing rupees 5000 as salary to the teachers and no support for utilities was available. Proper class rooms were not arranged and teachers were not trained about child rights and child protection and child friendly teaching methodologies. Besides providing information about the functioning of government run NFE centres, the survey guided the future interventions of LEF with the Literacy Department. LEF intervened to initiate two government NFE centres in the project area in March 2015 and May 2015 to facilitate those children who were not working and those who were not able to join formal schools. LEF helped the department to appoint XXX male and XXX female teachers and developed a close contact with them to facilitate the functioning of these centres by inviting them in project meetings and activities and trainings.

A.3 Sensitisation of community members to counter child labour:

Sensitization sessions on the topics of the importance of education, gender equality, labour laws, OSH, socio-economic situation prevailing in Pakistan, child rights and child protection were conducted. LEF adapted/developed modules in simple Urdu language to facilitate the field team to conduct sessions independently and these modules were shared with the partners as well to get their feedback. From January 2015 till the completion of the project, a total of 154 sensitization sessions were organised on topics highlighted in the graph below. A total of 5,086 participants were sensitized including 3,035 females, 1,565 males and 486 children (more details related to those sessions are available in the graph below).

² See report on training on mapping methodology



In order to ensure efficiency of the sensitisation sessions, LEF got trained by GD Pakistan on pedagogical frameworks to structure and prepare the sessions that all got delivered in Urdu with a clear outline but on a tailor-made basis. 19 sessions relating to child rights and child protection were co-facilitated by LEF and GD Pak.

Besides disseminating information about the significance of getting education, sessions on the **importance of education** were very useful and instrumental in motivating parents to register their children in NFE centres. To deal with drop outs, the strategy of regular follow ups and further strengthening of connections with the relevant communities was adopted and LEF succeeded in bringing back students who left the centres due to workload. A mother, who was a domestic worker, wanted her daughter to stay at home during her absence but the grandmother of the girl, sensitized about the importance of education, sent her back to the centre. A brother emphasised to enrol his sister in the centre for study as his mother was not allowing her to go outside home.

The impact of sessions on **gender equality** was noticeable when a brother emphasized the right of education for his younger sister who managed to join the NFE centre as a result of his activism. Muhammad Saleem, a community member voiced once that he was not conscious that girls and boys have equal rights as he was of the view that only his sons should go for education, but after attending sensitisation sessions and training on gender equality he enrolled his daughter in the NFE center. Another man shared that he was of the opinion that only sons could support their parents in their old age but by attending sessions and consciously observing the existing situation, his opinion was changed that girls are not less than boys if provided with opportunities.

Sensitization sessions on **Labour Laws** also provided an opportunity to the formal sector workers to raise very crucial issues: a case of sexual harassment by the employer was shared by a woman factory worker. LEF referred her to Progressive Labour Federation for help but later on the women backed out and refused to take any action which happens in these kinds of cases due to existing gender stereotypes, pressure from families and society to hide this sort of matters. This further highlights the needs to continue efforts to break the silence and improve law enforcement. A brick kiln worker, father of a child labourer studying in one of the NFE centers established by the project, shared that he was not aware about his rights before joining the labour rights training that he was a bonded labourer, was not getting minimum wage and that there is a law against bonded labour. His awareness resulted in getting the membership of a brick kiln union named Pakistan Bhatta Mazdoor Union to advocate for his labour rights.

OSH sessions helped the attendees to become conscious about safety and cleanliness. One of the committee members shared her habit of doing stitching work in dim light for minimizing the electricity bill and in result she stated feeling pain in her eyes. According to Sumaira, Safia and Samreen, sessions on OSH were not only helpful at workplace but also for improving their domestic life in terms of keeping them healthy.

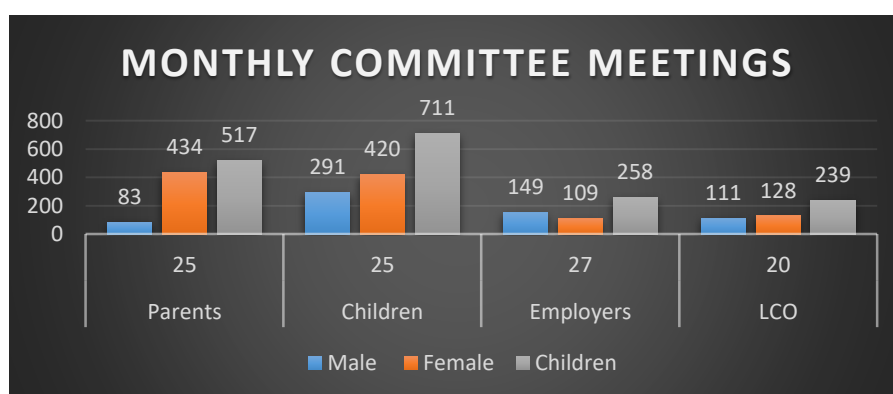
The sessions on **child protection and child rights** also demonstrated impact when some mothers visited the employer of the child to ensure that no corporal punishment would take place anymore and later on went to visit the working place several times to monitor the situation. Employers also demanded additional first aid kits for the child employees and one

father decided to postpone the girl's wedding since he understood and realised that she was not 18 and mature enough. Several *mothers explained that they had stopped practicing corporal punishment, shouting at children and* 2016, series of cases of kidnapping of children happened in Lahore. Provincial authorities launched a huge operation to recover those children but several are still missing. In a monthly meeting of the parents' committee, two mothers shared that their sons, students of NFE centre Ahmad Town told them that two strangers tried to "trap them" by offering them some candies but they refused to accept that and ran away home and informed their mothers. When the community people reached back at the spot to check who those strangers were, nobody was there. This kind of consciousness was developed after attending sessions of child rights and child and is an important part of community based safety nets that contribute to protecting children.

All those anecdotic examples, shared by community members, illustrate the behavioural change that such sensitisation sessions can trigger, in the best interest of the child eventually.

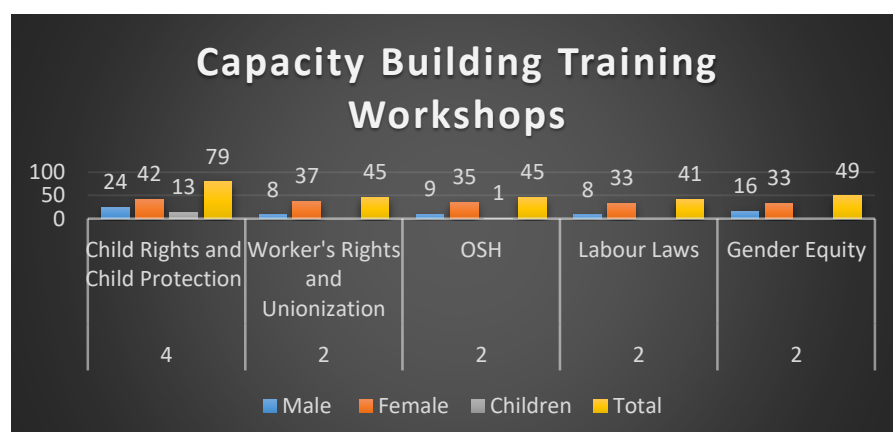
therefore observed a positive impact on their children: they listened to them more and fought less with each other. In the month of August

A.4 Establishment/reinforcement and capacity building of community committees: Four committees: parents, employers, children and labour community organizations (LCOs) were formed under the project. Alongside finalization and sharing of TORs with members, a training schedule was part of the project to enable members to understand the significance of the committees and to equip them with knowledge to play an effective role in the implementation of the project. In 2016, after consulting project partners, two children committees (with 20 members each) instead of one and two parents committees (20 members each) were formed in Ahmad Town and Sharif Pura centres to increase community members' involvement and make the process to attend meetings easier for children and parents. The numbers of members in the employers' committee and LCOs Committee were increased from 10 to 20 and 15 to 20 respectively. The table below shows the details of the established committees.



A total of 10 training workshops, two on Labour Laws, two on Gender Equality, two on Workers' Rights and Unionization, two on Child Rights and Child Protection and two on OSH (for home based workers parents) were attended by 264 committee

members including 186 women 78 men and 5 children (children were directly trained on those issues within the NFE center otherwise, via LSBE tools (that will be described later on in this report) . The details are given below:



Those capacity building sessions consolidated the mobilisation and sensitisation of community members. The training workshops on **Labour Laws** included knowledge transfer on labour legislation in Pakistan e.g. Factories Act 1934, Shops & Establishment Ordinance 1969, Social Security Ordinance 1965, Minimum wage and Employment Old Age Benefits. The sessions also explained the rights of workers granted in these laws e.g. timings of duty, off days, contracts of workers, maternity leave, social security benefits and minimum wage were described in simple language. Training workshops on **Workers' Rights and Unionization** were conducted with adults with the objectives of providing awareness and understanding about workers' rights enshrined in the constitution of Pakistan, basic legal rights of workers, safety and health measures and rights of female workers in factory premises. Training workshops on **Gender Equality** included clarification about the difference between the terms of sex and gender, how different behavioural norms attached with men and women are socially constructed, understanding the sources that influence and reinforce gender based behaviours and how gender roles lead to gender division of labour and potential discrimination. Under the training workshops on **Child rights and Child Protection** the definition of child, the role of caregivers/parents, child protection, child abuse, types and effects of abuse and the issues of child labour were discussed in detail (including Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation). Training workshops on **OSH** were conducted with home based workers parents of NFE students on the topics of definition of child labour, various stages of child development, various workplace hazards, cleanliness, importance of breaks during work, importance of proper ventilation, respiratory diseases and importance of proper diet. For the session relating to Child Rights and Child Protection GD Pakistan was always there as a co-facilitator.

Committee members took some time to understand their roles and responsibilities; nevertheless they were able to support the efficient implementation of the project activities. A member of LCOs committee, who owns a private school, offered to enrol NFE students free of cost and this offer was availed when children were mainstreaming in formal education **how many girls and boys were mainstreamed in this school?.** Parents' committee members assisted in enrolling students in NFE centres and helped out community members for making birth certificates and identity cards. They also offered spaces for arranging sensitization sessions. One of the committee members provided a hall in his school to conduct trainings of parents on

entrepreneurship in Ahmad Town which was an immense contribution considering the limited budget for this activity. LCOs committee members submitted a request letter to the education department for starting a second shift in the government school to facilitate those working children who were not able to join the morning shift. **Did it work? When did it started?** The children and parents' committees were also crucial in mobilising other parents of child labourers to let their children go to the NFE center and eventually quit labour and join the formal school system. All these committees were consulted and instrumental in devising the action exit strategy as well. Lastly, parents committee members took responsibility for sustaining the committee and supporting students with follow up after the end of the project. They committed to visiting workplaces and sensitizing the employers as well.

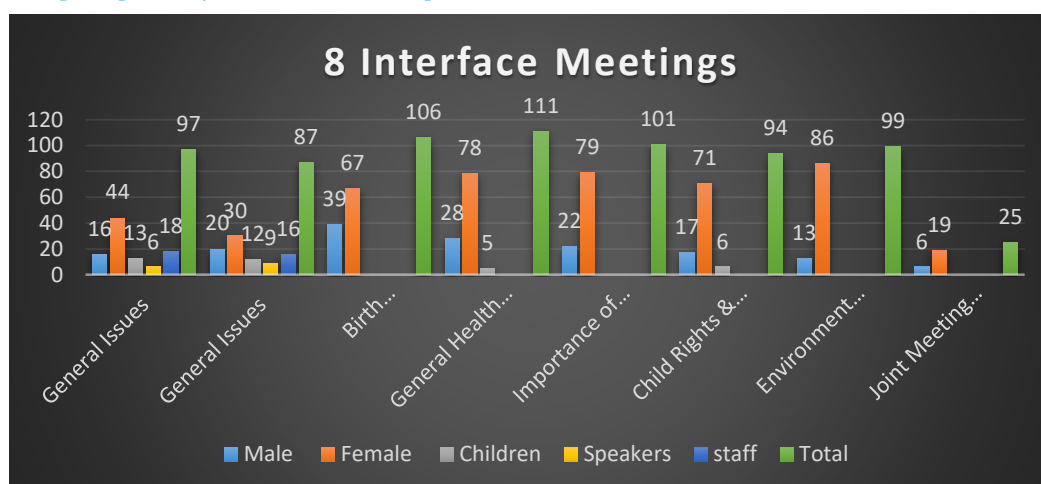
Moreover, examples below show how those committees were useful to generate positive change:

- Members of different committees highlighted the need of a government hospital in their area, thus submitted a request to the government of Punjab for building a hospital in Ahmed Town. This request was still under process by the end of the project period.
- Five members in a meeting of parents committee shared that they had started taking more drinking water and also taking care of cleanliness in their home. One of them said that she had reduced her work time to 8 hours and tried to work only during the day light.
- Some committee members stated that previously they were not used to listening to their children but after becoming aware, children were consulted in different family matters.
- A woman narrated in a meeting that women were already working like their male family members to generate and enhance income but after attending trainings they had started giving their opinion in different matters.
- Sakina Bibi, a member of the parents committee decided to do some extra labour
- so that she could generate the income children used to earn and thus ensure that her children would go to school instead.

A.5 Connecting people to people and enhance public services: Seven interface meetings (included one joint meeting to discuss way forward) with different stake holders held under the slogan of "Connecting People to People for

Enhancing Public Services” with the objective to sensitize them and to establish a referral mechanism with state and non-state actors. The interface meetings were pertinent for creating a forum to interact with state authorities to strengthen public service delivery especially in regard with health, education, environment, getting identity documents, child rights

and child protection and to involve elected members of local government in facilitating local communities. Participants of interface meetings included 711 community members, 195 males, 516 females and 30 children.



Interface meetings brought together the representatives of Plan International, Sanjog organization, legal advisor and child rights activists, representatives of Child Protection Welfare Bureau, principals of government primary school Sharif Pura, public schools, Ittihad Labour Union Carpet Industries Pakistan, Progressive Home Based Workers Federation, Liaison Officer Children Advocacy Network Pakistan, Social Welfare Officer, Local Family Welfare Worker, Supervisor Health Department, in- charge Dengue Cell, Secretaries of union councils, local political activists, General Secretary of NADRA Workers Union, Chairman union council 137 Darogawala, Environment Inspector from Department of Environment Protection Agency, civil society networks such as Child Rights Movement, National Action Coordination Group and local CBOs. The few examples listed below demonstrate how this connectivity contributed to the project efficiency:

- When the process of mainstreaming of children of 2015 batch in formal schools was initiated, the main constraint was the unavailability of birth certificates which was a requisition to get admission. LEF facilitated the links of interested parents with relevant union councils and hence a total of 114 birth certificates included 55 of girls and 59 of boys were produced.
- The liaison developed with schools in the project area facilitated the enrolment of 238 child labourers into formal education.

- Parents discussed and requested the government primary school teachers to stop corporal punishment to provide children with a conducive learning environment.
- A total of 36 students of both centres (16 girls and 20 boys) were referred to Family Welfare Centre and got treatment whilst around 21 women accessed the centre for health related problems.
- Parents of mainstreamed students started visiting schools to have conversation with headmasters and teachers regarding their attitudes towards children.

It is important to note that LEF encountered challenges while arranging interface meetings since invitees from different state institutions were not able to attend due to their official assignments. The interaction between state and non-state actors remains highly monitored and additional efforts must be made to foster collaboration and accountability.

A.6 Organising community events to capitalise and to enhance knowledge to counter child labour: a total five community events, 3 on International Labour Day (1st May) and 2 on World Day against Child labour (12 June) were celebrated. These events were attended by total 1297 persons including 729 females and 572 males.



Children from both NFE centres played an important role in events as they presented small skits, delivered speeches, sang songs highlighting the issues of child labour and the basic rights of labourers. Parents also addressed the audience and along with explaining the challenges such as inappropriate wages, lack of recognition of informal sector workers, lack of clean drinking water at workplaces they highlighted the critical and significant role of NFE centres as a transition to extract children from labour.

The speakers from different state and non-state institutions such as Punjab Commission on the Status of Women, Plan International, Child Rights Movement, Children Advocacy Network, trade unions, principals of local schools and local political activists highlighted the weak implementation of existing laws. They generally appreciated the project in terms of providing educational facilities to working children and initiating a discourse about labour rights. Sangat and Zoom theatre groups were also invited to perform. Along with developing linkages between political workers, civil society organizations and trade unions, the celebrations of international days provided an opportunity to stakeholders to get information about workers and children's rights along with enjoyment and relaxation, which helps galvanising support for change.

Achievements (as per LFA indicators):

- 1 Child Protection Policy was developed and implemented during and beyond the project
- 5 parents-, employers- and children's committees established, trained and equipped
- 5,086 community members are aware of child protection, OSH, economic situation prevailing in the country, labour laws and gender equity

government school (7 males and 18 females) sought advice regarding enrolment of their children, their progress and attitudes in the centres and regarding where to access to deal with their health issues.

43 parents did monitoring regarding working conditions of their children through visits of their workplaces; as a result of parents' advocacy and lobbying 440 children got reduction in their working hours (2-4 hours daily) to avail education.

Outcome 2:

Child laborers are better protected through services offered by partners

Details of interventions:

A.7 Establishment of two NFE centres in Ahmad town:

Two NFE centres in Ahmad Town and Sharif Pura were established in 2015 which continued in 2016 at the same locations and provided teaching lessons in morning shift (7:00 am to 1:00 pm) and in an afternoon shift from 2:00 pm to 8:00 pm). The place initially selected for the second NFE center was Siraj Park but then there were difficulties to assess big factories in this area hence Sharif Pura where more child labourers were present in small enterprises was preferred. A process of consultation was done with project partners and government official for the selection of syllabus for NFE centres. LEF collected the syllabuses from NIRALIKITABEN a publisher and Literacy & Non Formal Basic Education Department, Punjab. GD Pakistan suggested three books for mathematics, Urdu and English of a local publisher to use in centres. Additionally, six LSBE tools developed and/or identified by GD Pakistan namely Malamaal, Meri Ifazat (my protection), Faiz and Faiza (first aid colouring book), Knowledge

25 duty bearers including parents, in-charge of Family Welfare Centre, teachers and principal of the



Treasure and Aflatoon were added to the curriculum.³ Each NFE center had XX teachers and X supervisor. Children were referred to the NFE centers by the field team comprising of XXX males and XXX females and by committee and community members for enrolment. The NFE centers were established in an accessible location and were turned into a child friendly environment.

NFE center established by the project in Ahmad Town

The enrolled child labourers worked either at home or in small and medium size enterprises located in their community. Most of these children were never enrolled in any school or they dropped out due to the financial situation of their families and the prevailing mindset. The project focused on children between the age of 5 to 14. In order to ensure efficient running of the non-formal education centers, 14 LEF project staff who consisted of 8 males and 6 females were trained on the following topics:

- Child protection and child rights
- Mapping methodology

- MIS: how to enter and manage data related to children.
- What should be the content of a child protection policy?
- How to operationalize the CPP? (training on SOPs) 9 trainings relating to Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) tools developed/adopted by GD Pakistan, some session were clubbed in one module.
- **Malamaal:** legal knowledge, self-protection, hygiene, general knowledge.
- **Bank of creative Ideas:** child development driven activities with child-centered objectives to be conducted indoors and outdoors with minimal cost and material.
- **Meri Ifazat:** interactive colouring book to teach self-protection to children

- **Faiz and Faiza:** interactive colouring book to teach first aid in case of burns and how to prevent burns



Some trainees showing the outcome of a session on Bank of Creative Ideas

- **Knowledge Treasure:** LSBE targeting SDG 4, 5 and 16

- **Caregiver Empowerment Program:** teaching how to avoid burn out, how to deal with children victims of CSAE and how to ensure non-violent, child friendly communication

- **Para-counselling:** how to provide non-clinical psychological support to children victims of CSAE

- **Aflatoun:** civic and economic education for children

- **Stick and Stones:** how to involve children in their own protection. Safe child participation in child protection.

- **How to prepare a teaching session?** Development of pedagogical frameworks prior to conducting any session in the NFE center and developments of NFE weekly schedules.

- **Skill assessment:** how to assess skills of parents of child labourers?

Hence a total of **14** trainings/orientations were given to LEF staff for efficient delivery of NFE in the centers established by the project in the target areas. All session were conducted in Urdu and in a culture and gender sensitive manner. ⁴

A.8 Provision of support services to child labourers in NFE centres.

In order to ensure that quality NFE and support services would be provided to targeted child labourers, a mentoring processed was conducted by GD Pakistan with all field staff and MFE teachers. This mentoring process applied the following process:

- by-weekly class observations by GD Pakistan coordinator⁵

- by-weekly debriefing in which finding resulting from the observation by the technical support officer were discussed, strengths and challenges and solutions identified with ultimate support and guidance from GD Pak technical advisor

- Delivery of refreshers to LEF staff, related to the trainings that had been initially delivered in the first phase

- follow up on execution of the solutions identified during debriefing sessions trough on job tutoring (that includes co-facilitation of sessions) and then the cycle would start again.

A total of **3** refreshers were delivered to ensure that all tools would be used and that skills such as class management (managing different levels of students, ensuring equitable distribution of speeches, etc), non –violent communication, gender equality,

verifications of comprehension of instructions, closure of sessions.

This mentoring process enabled strong monitoring of the session delivered in the NFE centers and contributed to explaining why LEF was able to mainstream many more child labourers into formal education than what was initially expected.



Example of refresher provided to LEF staff by GD Pak coordinator after observing a class

To improve the environment of the government primary school and ensure that children would not drop out the school they have been mainstreamed in, LEF conducted a transformative workshop of the government school on 6-8th of October 2016. Beautification of the government primary school Sharif Pura was done with the support of the Teachers, Supervisor Teachers and Coordinator along with the students of the school. In follow up visits, teachers shared that the drop out had decreased and a pleasant environment was created through this process while the students were also found happy with this development.

⁴ See examples of training sessions and reports (as per annexes)

⁵ See samples of class observations as annexes

Apart from LSBE and NFE services, children also availed non-clinical psycho-social support in the NFE. Whenever they had a problem, they had a child friendly sensitive ear to share their issue and identify solutions. For example, one girl student of Sharif Pura centre told the teacher that she did not want to work in the factory where her parents were planning to send her and that she wanted to study. The field staff visited the parents and motivated them and the girl was eventually able to continue in the NFE center and not work in the factory. A boy, working as a garbage collector, emphasises the worth of the project: his parents shifted to Haripur city since the living cost in

Lahore was beyond their means. The boy continuously insisted and motivated his parents to shift back to Lahore as he wanted to continue his education in the NFE centre. The family eventually shifted back to Lahore and resided a little bit further from the centre but yet, the boy managed to bring along his two siblings, using a local transport. After completing his one year in the NFE centre, he was mainstreamed in the government school. He wishes to be a doctor in future.

Overall, a total 538 child labourers enrolled in the NFE centers, 238 (44.2%) were mainstreamed into formal education systems. 123 were enrolled in government schools, 95 were admitted in private schools while the remaining 20 joined government NFE centres. 185 children (102 girls and 83 boys) were extracted from labour and had joined formal education.

A.9 Training of employers on OSH:

Considering that OSH is a critical issue and following projected activities, 5 training workshops on OSH were organized (on 2nd August, 3rd October, 16th December 2016 and 13th February and 21st March 2017) in which total 115 employers included 50 males and 65 females participated. An expert on OSH facilitated the trainings. Rickshaw drivers, electricians, brick kiln workers, auto mechanics, dress makers, bangle makers, cow dung cake maker, hair catcher and hair band makers participated in those trainings. The main components of the trainings were about various workplace hazards, how these hazards affect the health and wellbeing of workers. Sessions about the definition of child labour, impact of labour on children, statutory legal requirements regarding a safe workplace, work environment - minimum standards in terms of seating arrangements, ventilation, heating, lighting, space, noise, routes of intake of agents into the body and related risks to health and safety and how workplace hazards and risks can be avoided were conducted. Different types of exercises as per ergonomic requirement of workplaces were also practiced.

Examples of outcome of trainings on OSH

- ✓ (employer of zari work / fancy embroidery) – arranged adequate lighting and seating arrangements at her workplace
- ✓ (mother of a home based zari worker) – arranged separate instruments for every worker to avoid diseases (separate needles)
- ✓ (employer of pouch making) – started using first aid kits and avoiding previous practice of self-medication

- ✓ (mother of a brick kiln worker) – Started using first aid boxes and avoiding previous practice of using mud on wounds. instead they use bandages
- ✓ (mother of a home based worker making pouches) – Started boiling drinking water in steel pots instead of silver pots to maintain health.
- ✓ (employer of zari work) - Stopped using plastic bottles after one month for drinking water for workers
- ✓ (employer stitching centre) –Arranged separate stitching toolkit for every worker

- ✓ A list of telephone numbers of relevant/helpful institutions, to contact in case of emergency was developed, shared and pasted at workplaces by some employers

- Due to the availability of first aid boxes, employers were able to deal with small injuries which could result in health complications for the children if not treated



Children transforming their government school in Sharif Pura

A.10 Provision of safety and health equipment for child labourers in their labour environment:

A total of 75 persons including 41 male employers, 34 female employers and 105 children received first aid boxes and safety equipment in both project years.

On 16th December 2015, 35 employers, who attended training workshops on OSH and had children working for them were provided with first aid boxes which included bandages of various sizes, triangular bandage, dressing scissor, thermometers, face masks, aprons, plastic gloves, energy saver bulb, mini hand rags and cotton rolls. The employers were briefed about the use of boxes. In 2016, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of Solidar developed a questionnaire for risk assessment of workplaces and information about the nature of possible hazards, number of child labourers at the workplace, measures already adopted by the employer to avoid risk and about required equipment was collected. An initial list of equipment was prepared which was discussed with Dr. Huma (expert on OSH) for finalization.

Examples of outcomes:

on time

- Exhaust fans were installed in some workplace and some rooms were well bright due to the provision of energy savers.
- By using gloves child labourers were better protected from cuts, masks helped those children breath less fume and dust.
- Safety shoes prevented children from cuts of metallic waste and goggles were useful to secure eyes from damaging.
- Child labourers shared that they were regularly using safety gadgets which developed a feeling of safety and security.
- The employers who were doing wok of pasting stones on shirts with gum shared that the smell of gum was spoiling their throats but with the use of masks they were less disturbed by the smell.

A.11 Facilitating access to support services for parents of child labourers:

A training workshop of outreach team on Skills

Assessment and Socio Economic Plan by GD Pakistan was conducted on 26th-27th October 2015. The agenda of the workshop included identification of core values for beneficiary support, economic improvement plan, SWOT analysis, beneficiary analysis, skill assessment and how to address the needs of the beneficiaries. Though the project staff conducted need assessment of 200 parents against the questionnaire developed by GD Pakistan but in March 2016, the hired consultant was of the view that the earlier conducted assessment lacks information and he recommended a new survey all again.

Mr. Mubeen Shahzad Bokhari of Action Consulting (PTV) Limited was hired by the joint panel of LEF, Solidar and GD Pakistan and the contract with him was signed on 25th March, 2016.

- A series of meetings in the month of March-April 2016 with the consultant was arranged to sort out details and dates for conducting the assessment of 200 parents and entrepreneurship trainings, to finalize the questionnaire and plan for basic assessment of the selected parents.
- The exercise of testing the questionnaire, the experience and concerns of the team were discussed which led to amendments in the questionnaire accordingly.
- The questionnaire contained sections about personal profile, socio economic profile, existing work of the interviewee, information about the purchase of raw materials, production, quality control, designing, sale venues, links with the market, access to financial resources, available skills and expertise. Total 251 questionnaires were filled in this regard.

Trainings on Enterprise Development

A series of training workshops from 11 – 26 April was organized about entrepreneurial skills. A training manual was developed which included the following subjects:

- ✓ Social, economic and individual aspects of poverty
- ✓ Importance and role of financial resources, human resources, machinery and materials in a business
- ✓ Definition of business and its kinds e.g. production, trading and services
- ✓ Cycle of business e.g. identification of opportunities, collection of resources, initiation of the business, running of the business on profitable bases

- ✓ Steps of a business e.g. income generator, self-employed and entrepreneur
- ✓ Personal entrepreneurial competencies e.g. achievement cluster, planning cluster and power cluster
- ✓ Marketing strategies e.g. production/services, location of business, price, packing, packaging and advertisement
- ✓ Direct and indirect cost like the cost of the raw materials, labor, overheads

Due to limited financial resources, trainings were arranged in the community in a hall provided by a LCOs committee member on volunteer bases.

A total of 178 parents including 39 males and 139 females participated in six trainings. 17 Business plans were developed after trainings. Remaining 38 business plans were developed following small orientation sessions with groups of parents in their localities as they were not able to spare time to attend trainings. In total 208 business planes were prepared.

Two follow up meetings on 15th May and 30th May 2016 were arranged with the consultant to discuss next steps. Field Workers were guided how to divide selected parents into groups according to their work plans keeping in consideration their interest in production, services or trading. The exposure visits with different groups were planned. The people who were interested in getting loan were organized in groups of 3-7 to apply loan from Akhuwat an organization provides interest free micro finance.

The detailed report was submitted by the consultant.

Assessment of Socio Economic Development of Parents

The assessment of 208 parents, led by Solidar was done in the month of December 2016. The purpose of the assessment was to acquire the updates/progress till that date from the beneficiaries of capacity building trainings on enterprise development.

Examples of outcomes:

The assessment highlighted that business development trainings had positive impact on parents. They learnt about business values and the methods that can be used for the betterment and improvement of their work. Below are some examples of parents who were part of the trainings:

Rana Muhammad Imran: used to stitch gents garments for a middleman from his home then he started his own business after getting training. He purchased a second hand industrial sewing machine, increased his production and thus his income.

Furthermore he started browsing internet and consulting fashion magazines to adapt latest designs. During assessment he mentioned that the training was a very good opportunity for him. Later on, he rented a shop in a populated market and enhanced his business further.

Shazia Tariq took a loan from a micro finance institute (Akhuwat) to construct her own small grocery shop. She was earning approximately 500 rupees as profit per day which was pertinent for facilitating the education of her children in formal schools, as she described.

Razia Shafaqat has enhanced her business of fancy embroidery and started a new business of making pearl necklaces after attending the training. She started purchasing raw materials from the wholesale market which has decreased the cost of her products thus increased her profit margins. Her male cousin helped her in selling items in the market and in taking new orders. She was satisfied with her increased income and was also utilizing it for the education of her children in schools. She extracted her children from child labour.

Rukhsana Bibi was doing beads work in her home for a middle man. After attending training she started her own small business of preparing jewellery items. She told that the training was very helpful as the described methods were relevant and useful to facilitate her to develop her business. She started buying materials directly from the wholesale market after exposure visit which enhanced her profits further.

Ghulam Mustafa a tailor, previously was giving his services to a middleman but started his own small business after attending the training. Market visits helped him to expand his links to purchase raw materials from the market for stitching gents' dresses. He took ideas from different magazines to know about the latest designs. Trainings helped him to learn how to deal with customers. He mentioned about the increase in his income during the assessment. After few months he shifted to Sheikhpura city and started

a hotel there. He extracted his children from the labour.

Achievements (as per LFA indicators):

- 17 capacity building sessions are delivered to NFE centres and outreach teams (some sessions were clubbed in a training module for efficiency purposes)
- 538 child labourers below and above minimum ages benefit from services delivered in 2 NFE centres
- 115 employers are trained on OSH
- 93 (80+13) 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
- 208 parents develop their socioeconomic plan with the support of GD Pakistan

51 parents with access to information and interacting in a participatory and non-conferential manner to access public services and development schemes

208 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;

Parents of the 538 children enrolled in the NFE center were convinced about the value of education and plan for the future to allow their children to attend schooling

28 parents access workplaces of their children and interact with the employers to improve the working conditions

75 employers sensitized about the child rights and willing to provide decent work for children

Outcome 3:

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

Details of interventions:

A.12 Sensitisation of local state and non-state actors to strengthen established referral systems for countering child labour:

LEF developed a referral mechanism with SAHIL (NGO working on child rights) to provide legal and psycho-social support in cases of violations of child rights. In May 2016, a formal MOU between LEF and SAHIL was signed and provision of need based

telephonic counseling, face to face counseling and visit of NFE centres for group counseling as and when required were included in the terms and conditions. A total of 65 representatives from local administration and civil society organizations attended community

events and interface meetings. As a result of these meetings and developed liaison, community members could improve their sewerage system, got facilitation for obtaining identity cards and birth certificates, requested the construction of a hospital (demand still in process) and the start of a second shift in the government school which was accepted.

LEF was also referred to NACG Punjab Chapter so that their advocacy to combat child labour would benefit a stronger momentum. LEF joined NACG Pakistan in 2016.

A.13 Assisting child labourers in accessing formal educational and health services provided by state authorities/ institutions:

As already mentioned, Out of 538 enrolled child labourers, 238 students including 113 boys and 125 girls were mainstreamed in government and private schools by the end of the project

The follow up of mainstreamed students in schools and government run NFE centres was done by LEF field staff on weekly basis. LEF staff was observing their regularity and getting feedback about their performance in informal manners.

One child with disability was moved to Libard, an institute that enhances the skill of disabled children and also pays them monthly scholarship.

36 children (16 girls and 20 boys) and 21 mothers were referred to Family Welfare Centre for treatment. SAHIL provided psycho-social support to some child labourers and parents.

In order to sustain the outcomes achieved by the project, some project equipment was distributed once the project got completed. In April 2017, considering the requests from institutions and organisations located in the community, an inventory was developed to distribute the furniture and equipment purchased under the project to government and public schools where NFE students were mainstreamed. LEF asked

Outcome 4:

A documented pilot initiative to counter child labor in a slum in Lahore is available for capitalization

Details of interventions:

A.14 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL):

On-going follow up activities enabled the identification of good practices that may be capitalised upon. Those good practices were shared in March 2016 at a regional level consultation organised by SAIEVAC titled “Regional Consultation on the SDG Alliance 8.7 – South Asia Launch”. A strong focus was put on the importance of mobilising communities and parents in

them to submit applications and received requests from Pak Public School, Ideal Public School, Pakistan Education Foundation, two governments NFE Employers, from a factory, from two community activists and government primary school Sharif Pura. LEF staff visited the places to gauge the need and to scrutinize the requests. The distribution list provided as an annexe will describe how the material was provided to various community actors whose action benefits the children.

Achievements:

65 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

80 Community members are aware about public- and NGO's deliver services and interact with the providers (those community embers referred children to the NFE centers)

238 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...)



⁶ See report on regional consultation on 8.7 alliance

SAARC level during seminar organised in Colombo by Know Violence in childhood in May 2016⁷.

A mid-term and final project evaluations were conducted and both provided recommendations that were used initially to improve the second part of the project and the final ones were used to build upon the second intervention relating to countering child labour in Lahore which capitalised upon the intervention reported in this document. Basically, both reports advised to upscale the good practices identified in this intervention which eventually were presented a) on 20th November 2016 on the occasion of the Universal Day of the Child in Islamabad, in collaboration with PLAN International and the Ministry of Human Rights b) at the end of the project in a capitalisation workshop organised by Solidar in collaboration with SAIEVAC, ILO, Child Rights Movement, the Federal Ministry of Human Rights and Brooke Foundation. Additionally, on 20th November 2015, a child brick kiln worker availing education services from an NFE center was invited to submit demands from child labourers to the minister of law and justice and to the Ministry of Human rights. She asked for better laws to protect children and access to drinkable water and said “children are tired when they work, they should only go to school. Also I do not like to be surrounded by dust when I work”. The event featured another boy child activist from another project who joined hands with girl child activist from the reported intervention. More generally the good practices that seem the most important to follow upon were the ones featured in the table below:

Topics	Lessons learnt
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing, mobilising and engaging COMMITTEES is effective. It allows peer to peer sensitization; language as well as social barriers to convey a message are overcome more easily through this process. Mothers shared: “we did not know how to talk about these things, we did not know where to go, but thanks to the committee and to the NFE centers now we can ask what to do if our child is in danger”; “thanks to the committee I have now understood that I should not get my daughter married so early”. • Community events help raising awareness but must be consolidated by regular meetings with various committees. • The same lessons were identified by some Indian activists and shared during a SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) regional event on 8.7 alliance, organized by South Asian Initiative to Eradicate Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), a SAARC apex body. • In addition to poverty, mindset is a key root cause of child labour: many parents were child labourers themselves and genuinely believe that getting a child to work is acceptable and will actually help them in future. Some parents even believe that the child will learn more at work than in school. A systemic replication pattern must be addressed to counter child labour, one employer said: “I was a child labourer, I now employ children, they will do like me, they will learn”. • Dividends of education must be discussed between employers, parents and children: it helps motivate parents and children to access education • Awareness sessions on child rights, child labour and safety and hygiene are important to improve children’s life; parents and children demonstrate a more child sensitive behaviour after attending sessions.

and this message was therefore appreciated as a positive example of gender and culture sensitive child participation.

Children presenting their demand to Mr Nishtar, then Minister for Law and Justice, on the occasion of 25th anniversary of UNCRC



The Executive Director of GD Pakistan receiving an award from the then Minister for Human Rights, Mr Kamran Michael, for her work against child labour after the presentation she gave about the intervention documented in this report.

⁷ See global report 2017

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee members are poor and cannot always afford to meet as frequently as project partners wish
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committees possess local knowledge and can propose solutions/actions that suit their realities: children committees suggested that an evening shift should be organized in public government schools to avoid drop out of children who could not totally abandon work due to financial constraints. Non formal education (NFE) prior to formal education for child labourers is effective to increase literacy and numeracy skills and to enable mainstreaming of child labourers in government formal schools. Lessons planning is a skill that most teachers lack; when lesson planning capacities and tools are provided to teachers they feel more comfortable in the class and so do children. This results in improving school attendance, no usage of corporal punishment, Learning through playing is highly effective to transfer life skills to children Physical transformation of the educational environment (NFE center, school) plays a crucial role to attract and retain children: when NFE centers or schools are decorated in a child friendly manner, children come willingly to learn and motivate other peers to access education. Corporal punishment and violent, humiliating behavior from teachers is a key element in children dropping out of school Parental Financial Constraint are the main drivers of child labour: several children had to drop school since parents could not pay for books, uniforms and shoes. “Free” education is still a myth and the yearly cost of educating a child (approximately 15000 Rs) must be compensated by a stipend, a decent income for parents (execution of legal minimum wage).⁸ SRHR is critical to counter child labour Parents lack confidence in government schools High unemployment rate among youth with diploma feeds child labour; some parents stated: at least if you work, you learn a skill and you can always find a job”. When the local sufi notion of LOVE is introduced as a driving value among the teaching staff, then corporal punishment or abusive behavior decreases or disappears even. Illiterate parents admire their children writing and reading skills
Participatory processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committees are crucial source of information for effective MEAL: they describe challenges during the intervention and also have the capacities to design remedies The more solutions coming from committees are put in place and worked upon, the more attendance and involvement, engagement of committee members is ensured. However, regular attendance of committee members remain a challenge as they are all working. Involving children in community events and in discussion helps motivate parents to let them go to school When children voice out their concern publicly, policy and law makers are more responsive Stakeholders are afraid of involving child beneficiaries in their advocacy activities and in decisions making processes, they lack capacity to do so. Interfaces between community and local authorities enable identification of solutions and quicker action Gender discrimination and lack of agency contributes to child labour especially for girls
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of teachers enables child friendly non-violent transfer of skills and knowledge NFE centers supported by government require capacity building for their staff but some of the teachers are reluctant to accept this: bad governance issue

⁸ <https://twitter.com/AlifAilaan/status/819841995875024896>

	<p>relating to NFE schools supported by the government are also contributing to children dropping out of school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going technical supervision and mentoring of teachers results in effective education service delivery for children • Teachers need to be respected and listened. The concept of learning through mistakes must also be promoted along with the principle of critical review to learn and improve.
Child Protection/child rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Labour is a form of violence against children which intersects with other forms of violence such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, internal trafficking, torture, domestic and gender based violence. • Parents and children are afraid of complaining and prosecuting as they do not believe in any justice system due to prevalent immunity and total lack of support and protection mechanism OR because parents are involved in this form of violence. • Parents and children need psycho-social support and social workers whom they can trust and speak to • Corporal punishment is a big fear among child labourers • Girls sent to work as domestic workers are often internally trafficked and are actually used as modern slaves: they often work for an advance given to the parents and do not exercise any of their fundamental right.⁹ • Child labour facilitates child marriage: when girls are not at school and are perceived as “well trained” they are considered valuable and are married earlier to help in domestic chores or contribute to their husband’s family income. • Gender discrimination puts both boys and girls in a highly vulnerable situation: a) boys are seen as bread earners/providers and are denied their right to be children and sent outside to work in small or big factories with no supervision or protection. They are highly vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation b) girls are usually kept home once they reach puberty and are exploited to work as a home based workers or are overloaded with domestic chores. They are not part of the decision making process and have no recourse when they face violence. • Children are keen and effective in devising and executing self-protective measures when they are equipped with knowledge • Children demand and like being protected and feeling safe • Children are extremely effective in teaching their peers how to protect themselves • The presence and participatory development of a child protection policy transforms staff behavior: they can relate and connect to children’s world more easily after that. • Caregivers are happier when they feel they can protect children • The notion of safety will influence the level of school drop out • Games and tools introduced in this project have been effective to increase community safety nets for children and people knowledge on child protection and child rights
Linkage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkage with local school authorities have been effective for retention of children who were mainstreamed • Also useful for sustainability of the project: children will be in school beyond the project life and capacities acquired by the school staff will remain with teachers after the project ends. • Linkage with Civil society and medical private institutions useful for providing free legal, psycho-social support, medical support, and refreshers on child rights and child protection • Linkage with civil society networks useful to promote legal and policy reform and disseminate evidence

⁹ The project did not come upon girls beneficiaries facing such situations but “stories “ were mentioned during discussions with community members

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkage with NCHR, and ministry of human rights and prominent child rights activists is crucial for reactive response to child abuse.
Law and policy reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using child protection and child rights networks foster positive pressure and results in legal reforms • Child participation in advocacy and policy reform is empowering for children and increases positive pressure on law and policy makers • “Case tests” in high judiciary can trigger legal reform and set historical jurisprudence (suo moto notices by SC in the context of Pakistan) • Social media effective for redressing justice and advocacy and lobbying • Linkage with national commission on Human rights effective for legal and policy reform along with examples of good practice • Positive communication with duty bearers works better than attacking and confronting

Achievements (as per LFA indicators):

1 mapping report, 1 internal mid-term review and 1 final review are conducted and recorded

1 workshop with 93 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

93 stakeholders attending the experience sharing workshop

500 stakeholders accessing the knowledge related to counter child labour .



Children labourers explaining the challenges they face in their brick kiln environment and proposing solutions to stop child labour and improve their living environment.

2.3 Implementation Strategy

The implementation strategy that was applied in this project was the one described in the proposal: child-

centered -the best interest of the child remained the project priority- participatory (children were consulted for project adjustments and in decision making), conducive. The action focused on protecting and empowering children so their fundamental rights would be better enforced. XXX children were involved in advocacy and lobbying events to demand improvement of legal and policy framework and ask to combat child labour, violence against children and to promote universal right to education as enshrined in the constitution of Pakistan.

The communication strategy implemented by the project was always an engaging, non-violent one. Lacunae and challenges were always denounced in addition to strengths and the narrative was structured according to the following pattern:

- What has been working well/what has been encouraging
- What challenges remain
- What can be done with collaboration of all to overcome those challenges and find a solution?

Last but not the least, on-going liaison and coordination between implementing partners were also a reason for achieving significant outcomes: weekly meeting were conducted, use of new technologies such as skype debriefing and what's app were also useful to overcome travel difficulties and provide on time feedback. The synergic approach and link with government authorities at multiple levels: local, provincial, national and regional fostered the social and political support for this intervention and further reform to stop child labour.

2.4 Crosscutting and Mainstreaming Issues

In parallel to the activities conducted to counter child labour, in line with the LFA, the project ensured cross fertilisation with cross cutting and intersecting issues such as gender inequality, child marriage, Children Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, women's empowerment (especially economic and political), access to education for all, institutionalisation and development of child protection frameworks at a regional national and provincial level.

LEF focused on mobilising local and Punjab provincial stakeholders while GD Pakistan focused on advocacy and lobbying at a national and regional level with a few exceptions. The learning and evidence identified in the project were used as evidence to contribute to a convincing narrative to foster political and legal reform. Consequently, LEF linked with Children Advocacy Network and Child Rights

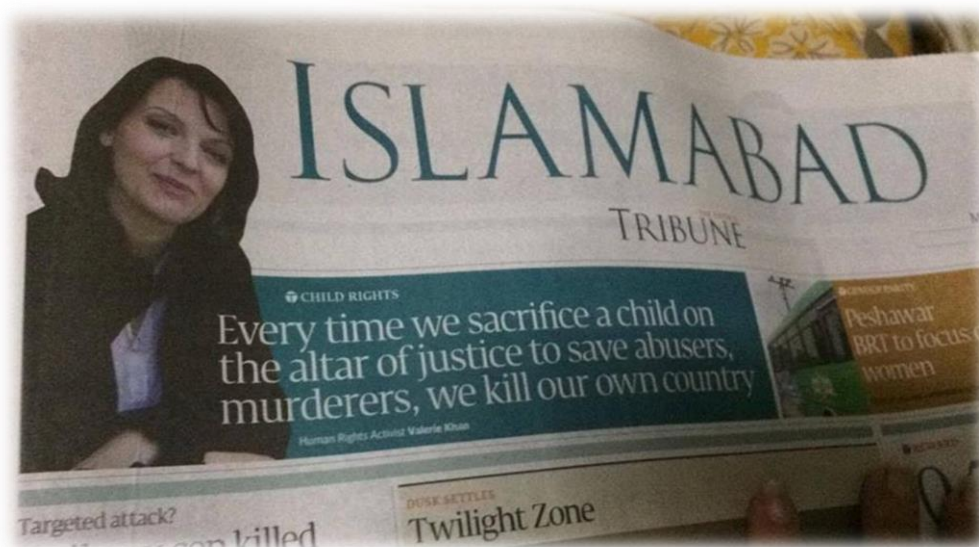
Furthermore, all activities and good practices were also used as evidence to demand the legal and policy reforms. This ensured sustainability of the action and galvanised social, institutional and political support beyond the project, for example, after distributing the report titled "*Piloting an intervention to counter child labour in one slum of Lahore, Punjab: Good practices*", the National Commission on Human Rights has contacted GD Pakistan for launching a campaign against child domestic labour and more importantly to develop an overall legal framework to set standards against child labour and economic exploitation of children based on the organisation experience in countering child labour. The link between improving access to education for girls, and reducing child labour and reducing child marriage was thoroughly discussed along with the need to set up standards to guarantee coherence among various legislations and policies. Examples of success stories from the project were shared on this occasion.

Movement in Punjab and was instrumental in the enactment of two legislations: The Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Ordinance 2016 and THE PUNJAB PROHIBITION OF CHILD LABOUR AT BRICK KILNS ACT 2016 (Act XXXVII of 2016). GD Pakistan worked with Child Rights Movement and National Action Coordination Group (NACG) Pakistan, a civil society branch of SAIEVAC, a SAARC apex body: as a result of those efforts a first regional SAARC strategy against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation including Online Violence¹⁰ is currently in process and will be submitted for endorsement by all SAARC countries in August 2018. At a national level, GD Pakistan led some campaigns that were highly instrumental in the enactment of the criminal law amendments act 2016 (criminalising CSAE) and the National Commission on the Rights of the Child Act 2017 which sets up a monitoring body for child rights at a national level. Given the fact that the project has seen first hands how difficult it was for parents to not only register a complaint in case of child abuse, but also how challenging it was to prosecute abusers and given the high level of vulnerability of child labourers to such abuses, those reforms are crucial to improve justice for children. Yet one essential element remained to be addressed to foster enforcement of child rights which is the court procedure. To this effect, GD Pakistan has been contacted by the Lahore High Court to help them establish a pilot Child Friendly Court. Those advocacy efforts build upon the reported intervention and will continue to ensure that child rights are better enforced in Pakistan¹¹. This structure could be part of

¹⁰ See draft regional strategy

¹¹ See minutes of meeting

the referral mechanism to be envisaged for other child labour interventions later on.



Example of advocacy efforts by implementing partners to ensure that abusers are prosecuted when a case is reported.

Additionally, since the commencement of the project, LEF increased its efforts to be the part of the consultations and advocacy networks working for the promotion of child rights and against child labour.

- For the sake of enhancing the capacity of the organization, relevant trainings were attended by LEF staff and management organized by Plan International, Chief Provincial Commissioner For Children (CPCC), SAHIL, AGHS, CAN, CRM on the subjects of Alliance & Network Building, Violence against Children, the Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act 2004, Community Based Child Protection Mechanism, Legal procedures and Mechanisms for Prevention of Child marriages and Gender based violence, Child Protection Referral Mechanism.
- GD Pakistan & LEF team attended a demonstration on 12th June 2015 on World Day against Child labour, arranged by CAN (Children Advocacy Network) Pakistan at Lahore.
- LEF got membership of CRM in November 2015. CRM is a group of likeminded civil society organizations having a joint and collective vision and efforts to resolve the issues of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.
- Two meetings were held with the Executive District Officer and District Officer Social Welfare on 6th January 2016 with the objective of sharing the progress of NFE centres. A written presentation of the project was provided on their request.

- LEF provided suggestions regarding draft “The Punjab Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014” in terms of making it appropriate to promote education for children in a consultation organized by the Plan International on

11th January 2016.

- LEF was part of the delegation organized by Children Advocacy Network (CAN) Pakistan to meet with the Governor of Punjab on 11th April 2016 on the agenda of child rights situation in Punjab.
- LEF participated in meeting organized by CAN Pakistan with the Secretary Labor and Human Resourced Punjab on 14th April 2016 with the agenda of demanding inclusion of child domestic labor in the list of worst forms of child labor by Punjab Government.
- LEF was part of the press conference organized by CRM on 15th April 2016 at Lahore Press Club with the objective of pre-budget advocacy specifically on child rights context to highlight their concerns and to strengthen the cooperation on relevant departments and Punjab government.
- A group of Lahore College for Women University referred by SAHIL, visited the centre on 27th May 2016 and discussed with children the ways to protect themselves. Important features of Child Rights Convention were explained through games which followed a video on the subject of child protection. Similar kind of session was conducted in Sharif Pura centre on 7th of September 2016.
- Two children from the project spoke during a dialogue organized between parliamentarians and children by CRM Punjab on 29th of September 2016 and demand for an evening shift in government

schools to facilitate working children's education.

- NFEs students participated in two events of Universal Children's Day celebrated by CRM Punjab and The Media Foundation on 19th of November 2016 with Social Welfare Department Government of Punjab at Social Welfare Complex and at Press Club.
- LEF was part of the civil society group in two consultations on 7th and 10th of February 2017 to discuss the possibilities and parameters of prohibition of Child Domestic Labour in Punjab.
- A series of meetings with the Project Coordinator Punjab Literacy and Education Department held. The purpose of these meetings were to get information about the procedure of initiating government NFE centres in Ahmed Town. The lobbying resulted in the initiation of two government NFE centres in Sharif Pura and Farzand Town to facilitate those children who were not able to join existing schools (due to the

lack of financial resources to purchase books, stationary and uniforms) and for other children as well.

- Total four visits were arranged to Punjab Education Foundation (PEF). The purpose of the visits was to seek information about any available support from government to sustain both NFE centres after the end of the project. They informed about the on-going projects of PEF: Foundation Assisted Schools project (FAS), New School Programme (NSP) and Education Voucher Scheme (EVS) where government support 550 rupees per child per month and transfer this money in the account of the owners of the schools. LEF followed their advertisement but was not able to do anything further because of not meeting their criterion.

2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation:

Solidar

3. Conclusion:

The project has actually achieved more than the expected outcomes, and it offers interesting possibilities of replications and up-scaling that will contribute to the best interest of children in the country. The project has basically been able to demonstrate interesting examples of behavioural changes and has documented a transformative process that proves that combating child labour demands economic empowerment and improvement in livelihood but also an adequate mindset and mobilisation from stakeholders to fight inequalities. The current interest showed by state institutions such as the labour department, the literacy department or the Lahore High Court that wish to capitalise upon the results and findings of the intervention are highly encouraging and require further action and engagement of all.

4. Coordination in the Field between Stakeholders

The project ensured a synergic approach right from the inception phase, LEF was in touch with labour department, District education officer, government schools and government health institutions, while GG Pakistan was in touch with several NGOs that became part of the referral mechanism such as SAHIL and PAHCHAAN. The fact that all those actors

synergised with various community members, parents and children helped galvanising social support and engagement of all. This was crucial for sustainability of the action when the exit strategy was collectively devised and for achieving outcomes.

5. Request for modifications

Slight modifications in the project occurred in order to ensure impact and efficiency of the action. Those slight modifications are described further in the sub-sections.

5.1 Duration of the budget period

A three months no cost extension period was granted to the partners for the following reasons:

- The establishment of the NFE (Non Formal Education) centers was delayed initially as it was difficult to find a relevant building in the selected location with sufficient space for the children. Consequently, resources remained that could benefit more child labourers from the targeted community, to be mainstreamed in the local formal school or eventually

referred to private NFE centers supported by the government.

- Security challenges delayed the organisation of several community events which were yet necessary to reinforce the ownership of the intervention within the community and contribute to sustaining community engagement to promote children's education
- More time was required to conclude the training and follow up of the results of the activities relating to the socio-economic empowerment of the parents of the targeted child labourers.
- Overall more time was needed to assess the impact of the action, identify good practices and organise the concluding experience sharing workshop with multiple stakeholders to eventually develop relevant advocacy messages to protect children from labour and contribute to a better enforcement of their fundamental rights in the country.

5.2. Budget items

5.3. Financing

This project was co-funded by Gluckskette and Solidar. The experience sharing meeting was supported by three other donors though: ILO, the Brooke Foundation and Save the Children (though Child Rights Movement).

5.4. Other modifications

NA

6. Operational follow-up by aid organisation

Solidar was in charge of the monitoring and overall oversight of the project. Quarterly coordination

meeting were organised with all partners but additionally, weekly update meetings took place in Lahore office and on a need basis when technical input was required. Lastly all capacity building activities were associated with a mentoring process that included observation sessions by the technical advisor's team (GD Pak) and debriefing with the NFE teachers or community members, or other relevant stakeholders to identify strengths and improving areas and devise solutions. Monthly reports were shared by implementing partners with the coordinating office in Pakistan, they were then compiled into quarterly reports sent to Solidar head office. The annual reports were jointly devised and finalised by Solidar.

7. Intermediary or final financial results and financing plan

After the project was concluded, and on the basis of a demand from some government representatives from the labour and literacy department in Punjab, Lahore, a second intervention to upscale some of the good practices identified during this project was designed and is supported by Gluckskette and Solidar with some in kind contributions from the government (they are supporting the private NFE centers). A cross fertilising project has also been submitted to DFID by Solidar, GD Pakistan and LEF and so far the project has been pre-selected. An exit strategy was also developed in consultation with community members, parents and children to sustain some positive achievements even after the project ends. Overall, audit reports were satisfactory and the project demonstrated efficient financial management.

8. Visibility

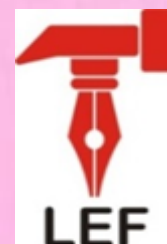
Visibility was ensured during the project period by projecting all partners and donors' logos and by mentioning their names during official events or when provincial authorities felt confident in requesting Solidar and GD Pakistan's help for further intervention to counter child labour and improve access of child labourers to quality education. In the project office in Lahore, names of the three project partners were placed at the entrance. To enhance the visibility of the project and to promote the rights of children, shields, key chains, p-caps, T-shirts, ball points, mugs and note pads were prepared with the logos and names of three partners and slogans such as say no to child labour and yes to quality education. The prepared materials were distributed to the staff members to carry the message with them while in the

posting updates on social media or via publications. This helped reinforce the partners' and donors' credibility and may partly explain why the Punjab field.

Solidar also highlighted the project outcomes via one of its periodic publication.

A small documentary about the project activities was made and displayed during the capitalization workshop at Islamabad on 3rd of May 2017. The activities of children like studying in centres, at workplaces, in homes and factories and their views about getting education and information were captured. Two interviews of parents involved in enterprise development training were also covered in the documentary.

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