



A reflection on Key
achievements &
Lessons learnt
July 2018 – June 2019

Annual Report 2019

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Acronyms

ABA	American Bar Association
AC	Amplify Change
ALP	Accelerated Learning Program
ASF	Acid Survivors Foundation
BHC	British High Commission
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Child
ED	Executive Director
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Group Development Pakistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IG	Inspector General
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJC	Juvenile Justice Committee
JJSA	Juvenile Justice Systems Act
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MoFEPT	Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MoL&J	Ministry of Law and Justice
NCRC	National Commission on Rights of Child
NJPC	National Judicial Policy Council
PF	Pedagogical Framework
PRCPP	Promoting Child Rights and Participation in Pakistan
ROLI	Rule of Law Initiative
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SoPs	Standard Operating Procedures

VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women & girls
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive summary

2018-2019 has been a challenging but meaningful year. Group Development Pakistan (GDP) has been able to positively collaborate with the higher judiciary for a historical process for child justice, keeping in view children's recommendations and making sure that their voices were heard and mattered. Seeing those children inaugurating those pilot child courts, talking to media about why child justice was important to ensure child rights and especially children's right to protection, was extremely moving. We felt that a milestone for child governance in Pakistan had just been achieved. So far, thanks to **2 pilot child courts in Lahore and Peshawar**, around **124** Children have accessed child sensitive justice services. Around **124** actors of justice have been turned into child rights champions after an interactive and ground-breaking capacity-building cycle that includes mentoring. Judicial academies and high courts as well as the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan have been precious allies to achieve those outputs. Beneficiaries and actors of justice explained that children are now treated in alignment with child safeguarding standards. Child victims and their guardians are now heard in those courts; the court staff focuses on avoiding secondary victimization and on ensuring that the best interest of the child prevails. Victims and accused do not mean, spaces are child conducive, cross-examination is strongly monitored.

Additionally, regulatory framework - rules of Juvenile Justice System Act 2019, ICT Child Protection Act Rules, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for child courts- is being worked upon by the state which reinforces the child governance efforts sought by the actions detailed below. Laws against VAWG and examples of good practices to counter Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), services providers have also been disseminated, so that stakeholders could use those or replicate them to stop Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC).

Mobilizing, engaging and sensitizing community members, parents, children and teachers has always been engrained in GDP method to enhance awareness on child rights, child protection and child justice. So far, **2000** children and **2000** community members have been reached out. **188** teachers from NFEs supported by the government have been trained on child sensitive teaching, on class management. All those efforts have translated into improved literacy and numeracy skills for **90%** of those targeted children even during the first phase of intervention.

Lastly, it has been a pleasure to present the child participatory process for child justice initiated in Pakistan to other Asian countries. The momentum that child governance and child protection has reached in Pakistan so far is unprecedented. GDP is confident that the child and youth led transformative process that has been initiated this year will gear even more positive outcomes. We thank you all for your trust and support and commit to do more, better, for our children.

Valerie Khan Yusufzai

Executive Director

Pakistan

Actions

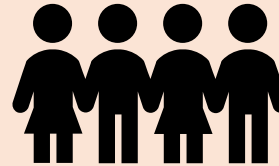


Title of Action

Promoting Child Rights and Participation in Pakistan for child justice reform

Donor : British High Commission

Location: Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi, Mardan, Peshawar & Abbottabad



Title of Action

Foster child welfare framework at federal level in Islamabad Capital Territories through improved child protection, health and education for vulnerable boys and girls

Donor: SOLIDAR SWISS

Location: Islamabad

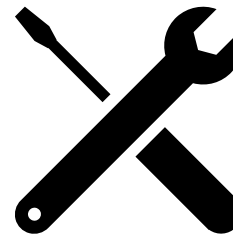


Title of Action

Protecting and Promoting Children's Rights in Pakistan

Donor: American Bar Association

Location: Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar



Title of Action

Countering Child Labor in Lahore, through Empowering Government Institutions and Community

Donor: SOLIDAR SWISS

Location: Lahore



Name of Action

Taawun (Synergies)

Donor: European Union

Location: Islamabad, Punjab, Sindh & KP

1. Promoting Child Rights and Participation in Pakistan for Juvenile Justice Reform

The project aims to improve public trust in state institutions that contribute to preventing and responding to Violence Against Children (VAC) through improved rule of law as per Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target 16.2 so that child justice in Lahore, Islamabad, Mardan, Abbottabad, Quetta, Karachi and Peshawar improve in line with international child rights standards. The project has been successful in setting out the momentum for child justice through engagement with state actors of justice and provision of technical support. The project has been successful in piloting a child participatory monitoring framework.

To improve public trust in state institutions that contribute to preventing and responding to Violence Against Children (VAC) through improved rule of law as per Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target 16.2.

Improved targeted systems and structures to address cases of child offenders/victims in Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta, Mardan, Abbottabad

Improved capacities of actors of justice to respond to cases of juvenile offenders/victims in Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi, Mardan, Abbottabad;

Policy and public engagement on child justice strengthened through use of evidence (national, regional and international levels);

Child participation processes for supporting child justice system reform and holding duty bearers to account piloted in Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi, Mardan and Abbottabad.

Key Achievements

The data shows that the project has achieved results beyond expectation and generated an unprecedented positive impact for child justice in the country. Some of the key project achievements are listed below;

1. Establishment of 2 pilot Child Courts in Lahore and Peshawar;

2. Notification (in process) of first ever magistrate court to deal with cases of child offenders in Quetta;
3. Capacity Building of **22** judges (18 Male, 4 Female) , **16** persecutors (13 Male, 3 Female) and **5** government officials (4 Males, 1 Female) on child rights and juvenile justice.
4. **124** Children have accesses justice services through child courts in Lahore and Peshawar (**52** cases of child offenders and **30** cases involving child victims)
5. **20** cases involving children addressed by the police and judiciary through coordination with social welfare departments and/or other relevant child protection institutions
6. **52** cases using age determination protocols
7. **39** state reports, policies and media articles mentioning the evidence generated by the project
8. Pilot child participatory M&E framework on child justice has been developed and operationalized.
9. **202** children (**107** girls and **95** boys) actively and safely engaged in promoting child justice

2. Foster child welfare framework at federal level in Islamabad Capital Territories through improved child protection, health and education for marginalized boys and girls

Under this project, GDP has been facilitating the development of policies, systems, and procedures that are aligned with child welfare international standards. GDP rigorously engaged with duty bearers and intends to capitalize upon political and institutional momentum to mobilize the federal capital to help local authorities enforce child welfare and protection laws, develop policies and child protection mechanisms aligned with international standards and finally improve capacities of duty bearers and right holders to promote child welfare in Islamabad. The project beneficiaries such as vulnerable community members –especially parents and children- in the targeted slums, are sensitized and organized to prevent and respond to violence against children, improve the health and hygiene and environmental situation and the children’s access to quality education.

Key Achievements

1. Situation analysis: In order to maximize the impact of the project, an extensive situation analysis

To foster child welfare at federal level in Islamabad Capital Territory through improved child protection, health and education for vulnerable boys and girls.

The quality of the state child welfare mechanism in Islamabad is strengthened through improved policies, systems and procedures aligned with international standard

Improved welfare for targeted vulnerable boys and girls aged 5 to 14 in E-11 slum and in two child welfare institutions¹ of Islamabad

Police, community members, children and youth engagement on child welfare strengthened to advocate for improved prevention and protection of children against violence (especially child sexual abuse) and health hazards.

exercise was carried out which subsequently enable GDP to identify the areas of support. Based on finding GDP expanded its horizon of support and focused on providing a) quality child centered interactive teaching and learning opportunities to 1000 children (around 50% girls 50% boys) of age 5 -

14 years b) improved water, sanitation, hygiene facilities c) building capacities of duty bearers, children and parents on various thematic areas such as Child Rights, Child Sexual Abuse, health, hygiene, environment, Burn Prevention and first aid response, social and financial education, online safety and child justice.

2. Development and dissemination of national guidelines on child sexual abuse and exploitation and online safety: GDP has successfully mobilized duty bearers to integrate the development and dissemination of National Guidelines in the 5 years action plan into the 5 years action plan on child rights of the Federal Ministry of Human Rights.

3. Establishment of non- formal education school in Islamabad slum: GDP has established Non-Formal Education opportunity for almost 200 hundred children who are otherwise engaged in child labor activities. Two separate tent schools one for girls and one for boys have been established and equipped with all necessary educational material. Letter of Agreement (LOA) between GDP and Deni Madrissa located in a slum of Islamabad has also been signed where almost 200 male students are availing educational support as well.

4. Collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA): GDP believes in developing synergies with other expert private and state institutions and avoiding duplication; in this regard, collaboration with JICA has been materialized between GDP and JICA and high quality educational resources - Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) - approved by the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training (MoFEPT), Islamabad, have been adopted for GDP partner educational institutions. The sole purpose of this collaboration is the provision quality educational opportunities to children from the bottom of the pyramid (BOP).

5. Awareness raising and sensitization of communities: In a very short time period GDP has sensitized more than 2000 children, parents and community members¹ on child protection, child justice, child sexual abuse & exploitation, burn prevention and first aid response. This process generated a multiplier effect and subsequently thousands of people including parents, children and various stakeholders are aware of prevention and response mechanisms in cases of child abuse.

6. Professional development of teachers: GDP has been ensuring the provision of quality education to young children by enhancing professional skills of teachers working in its partner educational

¹ Approximately half males, half females

institutions. In this regard GDP has been regularly organizing teachers' trainings and equipped teachers with latest interactive teaching and learning pedagogies so they can focus and nurture the holistic development of the children. So far, 23 of those have been trained.

3. Protecting and Promoting Children’s Rights in Pakistan

Group Development Pakistan (GDP) in partnership with The American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), has been implementing a project from February 2019 with the following goal: **to strengthen prevention of and response to child sexual abuse (CSA) in Pakistan**. The program has planned to conduct community-level meetings on prevention and response mechanisms to CSA, support public awareness campaigns on child protection, develop a curriculum and subsequent trainings for justice sector actors (including judges, prosecutors, and local police) and legal aid service providers (including lawyers and paralegals) who handle child sexual abuse cases; it has also planned to inform government and civil society stakeholders about Pakistan’s international obligations to protect children and increase victim access to service providers.



Key Achievements:

1. Development of a training manual and SOPs for trainings of judges, prosecutors and police
2. Dissemination of public service messages for a radio campaign on Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and story boards for social media campaign
3. Development and review of pedagogical frameworks for orientation and community sessions
These frameworks are detailed in nature, thus providing information on each and every step of the session. This includes how different topics will be covered in the session, what materials will be used and how much time will be allocated to each session. This ensures the intended objective and information being imparted is accurate and appropriate for the target audience.

4. Meeting of GDP ED with research team of National Judicial Policy Committee and Inspector General police Islamabad. NJPC meeting was held on 27th May, 2019 in Islamabad. The meeting with IG police was held on 30th May, 2019 in Islamabad. During this meeting, the working paper submitted by GDP was reviewed. This working paper consists of a tentative work plan to train judges, prosecutors and police. It was agreed upon that the revised working paper would be submitted to the NJPC for final approval in the next meeting in June along with the tentative work plan for judges and prosecutors training
5. Meeting of National Judicial Policy making Committee on June 24, 2019 at The Supreme Court of Pakistan. In this meeting NJPC reviewed the proposed plan for establishment of child courts and training of judicial officers for these courts. After Ms. Valerie's presentation in the meeting and deliberations amongst the members the proposed plan was approved by the committee. They have tentatively planned the training of judicial officers to start in the first week of August 2019. Detailed minutes of the meeting shall be attached to this report
6. Launching radio campaign on Child Sexual Abuse (CSA), revising story boards of the social media awareness videos, developing and revising IEC material (static posts) for Facebook and Twitter: GDP successfully launched its radio campaign on 7 leading national and regional radio channels on 14 July 2019. Moreover, the approved message # 5 and 6 targeted for policy makers, parliamentarians, media and law enforcement agencies were aired according to the approved media plan by ABA ROLI. The public service messages were aired in Urdu and Pashto language.

Group Development Pakistan

12 Focused Messages in **Urdu Pashto**

Radio Campaign

on Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse

2900 radio spots on **7** leading national and regional radio channels

12 radio shows on Identification and prevention of **child sexual abuse**

Radio Channels
 FM 100 (LAHORE), FM 100 (ISLAMABAD),
 POWER FM 99 (ISLAMABAD),
 RADIO TEHZEEB 91.6 (PESHAWAR),
 SAMAA FM 107.4 (LAHORE),
 RADIO DILBER FM 93 (CHARSADDA), RADIO DILBER FM 94 (SWABI)

Coverage in more than **38** districts

Reaching out to more than **64** Million

Radio-show: GDP's Executive Director Valerie Khan and Nayyab Ali from GDP participated in a radio program featuring CSA and GDP's campaign to prevent it. A 60-minute detailed recorded talk show on FM-100 was conducted on June 18, 2019 and 12:30 PM. The participants in the radio show elaborated what is CSA, different aspects and causes of CSA and prevention mechanisms to counter it.



Link:https://gdpakmy.sharepoint.com/:u:/g/person/ali_abbas_gdpakistan_org/EVAIZDPyZ6ZlnQ9c68l0y4gBk1bJW9B6jji6fEd85Zu1jw?e=H8pKNc

4. Countering Child Labor in Lahore, through Empowering Government Institutions and Community

Group Development Pakistan in partnership with SOLIDAR Suisse started an initiative in August-2017 with the overall objectives to counter child labor in Lahore - Punjab, through formal collaboration with Punjab Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education Department. The project builds on improving children's access to non-formal education (NFE), engaging parents, employers and children committees, which act as an interface between the educational structures, civil society stakeholders and families, sensitizing employers on the legal provision in Pakistan's Labor law, incentivizing education through socio-economic empowerment of parents, and advocating for change, involving parents, children and employers. Currently, GD Pakistan is working in 70 NFEs centers of Four Tehsils of district Lahore namely City, Shalimar, Model Town and Raiwind.

To counter child labor in Lahore, provincial capital of Punjab

Capacity of key government departments (Labor-, NFE and Literacy department) and civil society stakeholders (parents, children, religious leaders, civil society organizations) of Lahore are strengthened to counter child labor.

The rights of child labourers and their peers (5 to 14 years old) are recognized and better protected by services provided by state and non-state actors.

Evidence is available to improve legal and policy reform to protect and promote the rights of child labourers in Pakistan

Key Achievements:

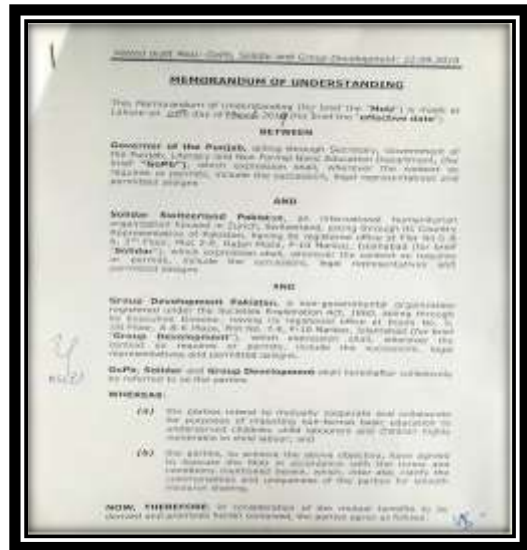
Pre-KAP:

Pre-KAP of this project was conducted in August 2018 to determine the level of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of teachers, students, parents, employers and government official with regard to child rights, child protection, child labour , pupils learning outcomes, teaching methodologies and

teaching & learning process within NFBE centers. The sample size comprised of interviews conducted with 96 pupils and 28 teachers of NFBE Centers and 12 employers from four major categories of sector i.e. 3 from auto workshop and transport, 3 from hotel and services, 3 from Brick kiln and 3 from domestic work. 8 FGDs conducted with parents, 8 FGDs conducted with students and 9 key informant interviews conducted with government officials which includes 1 District Education/Literacy Officer, 1 Human Right Commission of Pakistan, 2 Social Mobilizer, 1 District Trainer -Literacy, 1 child protection Bureau, 2 Labour Department and 1 PLC. The results of this Pre-KAP exercised will be compared with the POST-KAP exercise that will be conducted at the end of the project.

Signing of MOU with LNFBE-Department, Lahore:

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with GD Pakistan, Solidar and Literacy Department was signed on 7th of March, 2019. The MoU signing ceremony was held at Secretary office. This event was chaired by Secretary Literacy attended by Executive Director Group Development Ms. Valerie Khan, Mr. Qazi Saqib Basir Country Representative Solidar, Additional Secretary Literacy (Wasim Abass), Deputy Secretary Literacy,(Tariq Awan) District Education Officer Mr. Mansoor Akhtar, Mr. Safdar Niazi Project Manager Solidar, Ms. Zahra Moazzum Project Coordinator GD Pakistan, Mr, Sufyan MEAL Officer Solidar and Mr. Talat Mumtaz Admin and Finance Officer, GD Pakistan. In order to execute project activities, project workplan from March-December, 2019 was shared with Literacy Department Mr. Mansoor was appointed as the focal person for the project by Secretary L&NFBE Department.



Capacity building of 180 government staff on child rights and child protection

Child Rights and Child Protection is one of the core components of the project. In order to enhance the knowledge and capacitate the government concerned staff on child right and child protection,

GDP has planned series of trainings to equip them on the above cited theme for their better handling of child rights issues and for child conducive teaching in the targeted NFEs. By June 2019, a total of 8 trainings of teachers and government officials were conducted with the coordination of Literacy department: 180 Govt Official were trained, out of which



140 teachers, 23 government officials, 15 social Mobilisers and 2 district trainers.

The Quantitative Summary of all activities is given below;

Output	Activity	Activity Target	Achieved
Outcome 1: The capacity of key government departments (Labour, NFE and Literacy department) and civil society stakeholders (parents, children, religious leaders, civil society organizations) of Lahore are strengthened to counter child labour			
1.1 180 government key stakeholders are equipped with the relevant knowledge and capacities to provide child friendly support services to child labours and their peers.	A1.1.1 Liaison with relevant government departments in Lahore, Punjab for presentation of/ orientation on the proposed intervention	Ongoing/Need based	26
	A1.1.2 Establishing 1 Public-private partnership in Lahore to counter child labour	1	1
	A1.1.3 1 Development of adjusted modules based on results from the KAP survey and need assessment of teachers and social mobilisers	1	1
	A1.1.4 1-month residential training of project 7 field officers and project managers on child rights, child protection, labour law, teaching methodology, teachers and social mobilisers mentoring, psycho-social support and reporting	1	1
	A1.1.5. Capacity building of 180 government staff on child rights and child protection (9 sessions @ 20 participants, for 3 days)	9	8

	A1.1.6 Capacity building of 180 government staff on caregiver empowerment and teaching methodology (9 sessions @ 20 participants, for 3 days)	9	2
	A1.1.8 On job training of NFE teachers in 70 NFE centers from target group	70	106
1.2 70 Parents Committees are engaged in countering child labour and promoting education	A1.2.1 Mobilization of parents in targeted communities (70 government NFE centers in Lahore through 7 field officers)	70	146
	A1.2.2 Establishment of 70 parents' committees	70	70
	A1.2.3 Orientation and sensitization of 70 parents committees on child rights and child protection (70 community members 2-3 hours + on job provided by mobilisers)	70	139
	A1.2.4 Orientation and sensitization of 70 parents committees on importance of education 70 community members 2-3 hours + on job provided by field officers	70	86
1.3 280 (140 each year) child right representatives are engaged in countering child labour	A1.3.1 Election of child representatives in 70 government NFE centers (2 children per center boy/girl) as per child participation principles 140 first year 140 second year	70	70
	A1.3.2 Capacity building of 280 child representatives on child rights, child protection, importance of education and non-violent communication (on going process) 140 first year 140 second year	280	245
1.4 A monitoring mechanism is established to ensure adequate provision of support services to child labourers and their peers.	A1.4.1 Design of a MEAL plan	1	1
	A1.4.2 On going and on job mentoring of NFE teachers and social mobilisers (observation, tutoring)	70	111
	A1.4.3 Development of MIS	1	1
	A1.4.4 Data collection, compilation, review GD Pak team in collaboration with Solidar	0	2
Outcome 2: The Rights of child labourers and their peers (5-14 years old) are recognized and better protected by services provided by state and non-state actors			
	A2.1.1 Facilitating the referral mechanism in collaboration with relevant government	0	1

2.1 A referral mechanism is functional to protect child labourers	departments to enroll the child labourers into NFE centers		
	A2.1.2 Follow up relating to opalization of the referral mechanism (through quarterly meetings)	0	5
2.2 Children (child labourers and their peers avail conducive NFE)	A2.2.1 Execution of the teachers and social mobilisers mentoring plan	0	111
	A2.2.2 Distribution of NFE tools	70	70
	A2.2.3 Transformation of NFE space	0	0
2.3 70% Child labourers are peers improve their Numeracy and literacy skills	A2.3.1 Follow up on children's performance through quarterly tests	0	1
2.4 An improved children, parents and employers are aware of laws against child labour (random sampling)	A2.4.1 Awareness campaign on child labour laws in collaboration with NACGs	0	5
	A2.4.2 Sensitization sessions or parents in NFE centers and at community level through community sessions	0	917
	A2.4.3 Sensitization of 100 employers on labour laws and recent legislations on countering child labourers (5 sessions @ 20 participants)	5	3
Outcome 3: Evidence is available to improve legal and policy reform to protect and promote the rights of child labourers in Pakistan			
3.1 Quarterly meetings take place with government departments to discuss strengths and improving areas to counter child labour	A3.1.1 Conducting two coordination meetings with relevant government departments	2	15
3.2 Based on gathered evidence, an advocacy campaign to counter child labour takes place in Punjab	A3.2.1 Production of two progress update reports per year	2	1
	A3.2.2 Liaison with CRM for advocacy and lobbying campaign for policy and legal reform and effective law enforcement to counter child labour	0	40
	A3.2.3 Collection and dissemination of evidence (Midterm results & success stories)	2	12

5. Taawun (Synergies)

The project started with an evidence generating phase. However, in view of some arising legislative opportunities that were envisaged in the project and that came up much earlier than expected, ASF and GD capitalized on the opportunity, and took part in public engagement activities regarding three women and girls' rights laws.

Key Achievements

1. A draft policy on Gender Based Violence (GBV) was reviewed by GDP and submitted to the Ministry of Human Rights.
2. Research on the national policy and legislative framework in order to identify loopholes to address

To support gender equality and contribute to supporting women's rights in Pakistan.

Increased basis of evidence for law/policy makers, N/PHRI and civil society through 4 reports relating to VAWG (including acid and burn violence), gender equality and women's rights.

Improved collaboration between at least 5 state and non-state actors to support women's rights and respond to VAWG (including acid and burn violence).

Enhanced awareness and engagement of law/policy makers, children and youth and community members to prevent VAWG

Increased capacity of police, service providers and community members to respond to VAWG (including acid and burn violence)

VAWG (including acid and burn violence) has been published.

3. Mapping and analysis of support and assistance facilities and good practices for individuals particularly vulnerable to VAWG (legal, medical, psycho-social, reintegration) and exploration of linkages to existing systems have been completed. IEC materials have been developed for wider dissemination.

Good practices and lessons learnt

Good practices

- Parents committees in communities and engagement of mothers have been highly instrumental in promoting enrollment of children in NFEs;
- Child participation is critical to counter VAC: several cases of abuse (out of which 2 cases of child marriage) have been answered to/avoided, thanks to reports by children (peer to peer support);
- Partnership with JICA for NFE material contributes to the sustainability of the project;
- Multi-expertise-based capacity building of actors of justice on child rights and child justice by GDP has generated a transformative process which resulted in the dispensation of child sensitive justice in the piloted courts;
- Positive communication from GDP with state actors has generated a strong support, trust and very effective collaboration to promote and enforce child rights and child justice in the country;
- Thanks to this trust, data has been obtained and evidence to show how the action to promote child justice has been successful, has been generated and shared with decision makers: this evidence has made the judiciary decide to upscale the action for child justice in Pakistan;
- The child participatory governance approach executed during this year has caught the attention of international actors who were impressed by Pakistani young activists: GDP has been invited to join the Asian Children Summit in Bangkok in November 2019 and take part in the global children consultation on child rights and the digital space (Pakistan was one of the only 11 selected countries in the world for this exercise);
- Dialogue between the judiciary and children is essential to improve the child justice process;
- Establishment of Intelligent Project Management System (IPMIS) has allowed fast and relevant data collection that helps in providing evidence to identify good practices and lessons learnt;
- Review of communication tools by children allows effective and cognitive communication
- Positive encouragement of teachers and mentoring coupled with training helps teachers in building their confidence and contributes to reducing violence in schools;
- Teachers' mentoring and acknowledgement has generated positive behavioral change among teachers;
- Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) tools developed by GDP are well adapted to vulnerable children's profile and environment;
- Gender sensitivity has enabled enrollment of girls in NFEs.

Lessons learnt:

- It appears that partnership between state actors and civil society generates sustainable action
- It is important to act as a facilitator only and let state institutions lead transformative processes

- Situation analysis and regular feedback and coordination involving target beneficiaries allow informed, relevant and impactful actions
- Community committees are extremely effective in raising awareness for child protection and education
- There is a need to engage with madrassas to develop and enhance child rights and child protection
- Child participation allows more effective and informed action
- Child labour cannot be tackled without the socio-economic empowerment of parents
- Psycho-social support of mothers and children is critical to tackle VAC
- Synergies allow more impactful actions
- Several shifts are required at community level in NFEs to adjust children and parents' schedule

Conclusion

Overall, this year has been eventful and a systemic approach towards positive change for child governance has been taken on board by state actors.

Collaboration with state institutions has proven very fruitful and the encouraging practices that GDP has identified during its activities have been/will be shared at a regional, international level. This is important for the sustainability of the program.

There is also increased acceptance or the institutionalization of child participation, which is crucial for informed legal and policy reform for child rights.

The use of social media has been very useful to raise awareness on child protection.

One key message remains, nothing can be changed without community engagement and a holistic approach that puts the best interest of the child at the center of any programming.

We hope that you will be reading even more encouraging news next year and are looking forward to keep you updated about the next big news on child governance in Pakistan!