

Infographic Kit of the Stock Taking Exercise



Promoting Child Rights and Participation in Pakistan for Juvenile Justice Reform (PCRPP)

December 2018 to June 2020



METHODOLOGY

The data collection methods adopted in the stock taking exercise were:



Desk Review



6 Focused Group Discussion (FGDs)

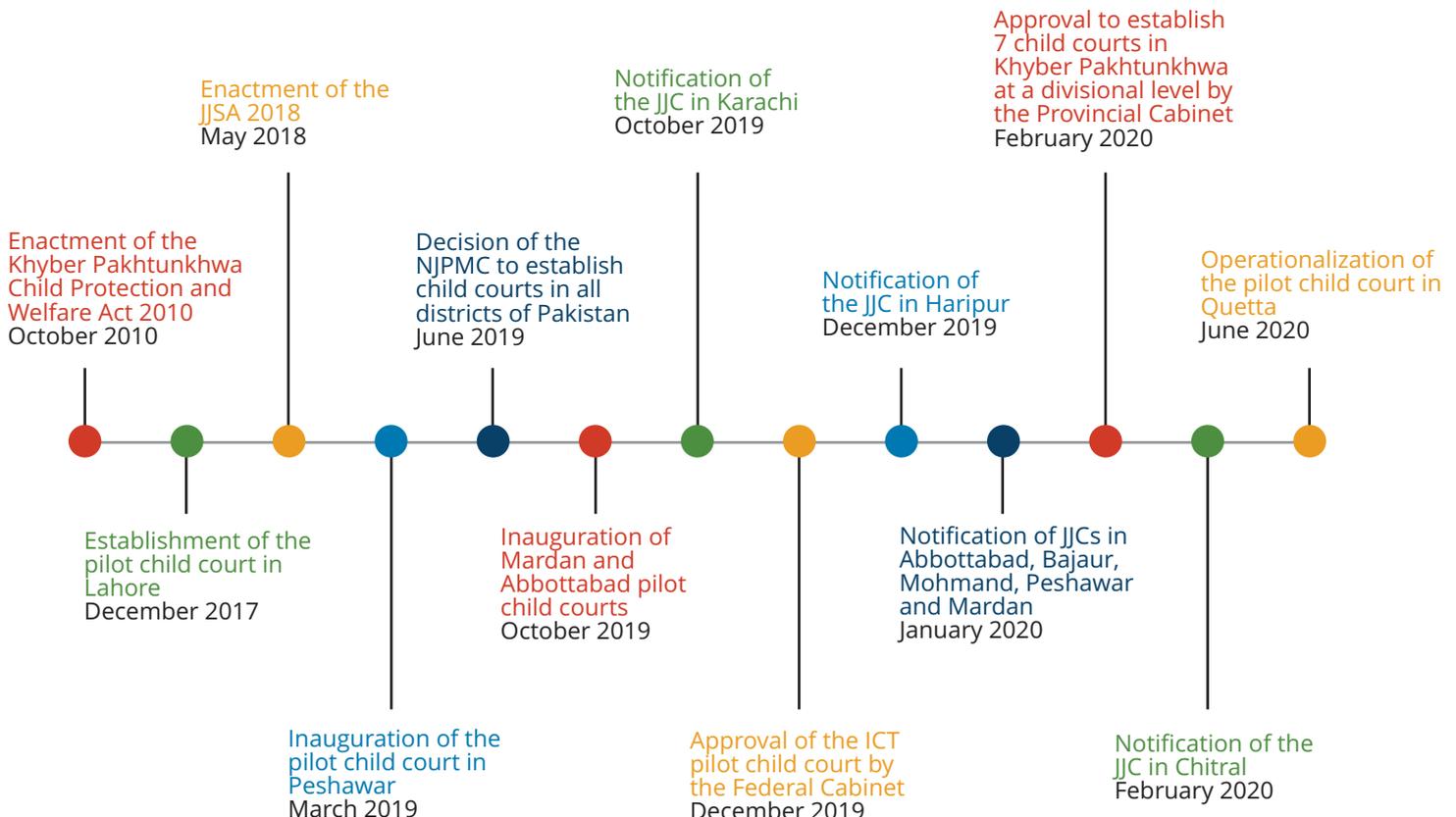


16 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)



Online survey with 28 trained participants from chain of justice

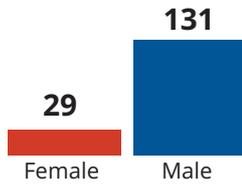
ROADMAP to JUSTICE FOR/WITH CHILDREN in PAKISTAN



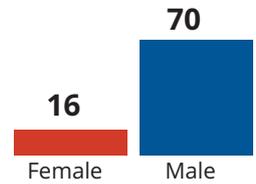
KEY FIGURES



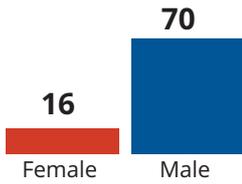
160
judges trained



23
prosecutors trained



86
lawyers trained



64
police officials trained

1,326



children appeared before the child courts in Lahore, Peshawar, Mardan, & Abbottabad.

201

child cases were reported in Lahore Child Court.

Among **584**

children in conflict with the law, 475 have been bailed out, 23 children have received minimum sentence as per the JJSA. 72 children were acquitted following the principle of the best interest of the child.

6,540



children mobilized and sensitized

10,026



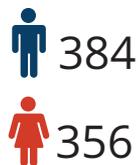
community elders sensitized

20



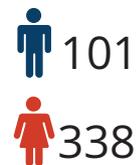
community volunteers' sensitized

740



children engaged in policy and legal reforms to promote child rights, child justice, child protection, Covid-19 prevention engaged with federal, provincial, national, and international stakeholders.

439



children participated in online drawing competition to share their artwork online during Covid-19.

245

children from Pakistan designed and participated in the Covid-19 global survey.

13



youth engaged in producing a web-series on justice with children.

24



community volunteers group engaged in facilitating safe and confidential reporting of complaints

224

calls received, 80% of the victims were women

164

calls were related to food insecurity and potential vulnerability to abuse

21

respondents called to request for legal aid

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

PUBLIC TRUST

Encouraging results: public trust is being restored as a result of a shift in knowledge, attitudes and practices towards reformative justice. Moreover, expediency in case proceedings is also evident from the reports; this further confirms the impact of this project and improvement in public trust.

IMPACT

The project has already achieved or exceeded the numerical impact needed until June 2020, the time period covered in this exercise.

Shifts in knowledge, attitude and practice among all the trainees towards a reformative approach for children in conflict and in contact with the law. Though the numbers are small so far, the impact has been meaningful and positive.

Shifts in attitudes of the trained judges, lawyers, police officials and media personnel have made them keen to see system-wide reforms on reformative approach in dispensing justice for children. The project has been successful in creating a critical mass of change agents.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

As noted throughout the documentation, the child participatory process has been the cornerstone of the project, safely mobilising children and parents to promote child rights, child protection and child justice.

There is solid evidence demonstrating sensitisation and mobilisation sessions; these have worked well with children. They are aware of self-protection and reporting mechanism in a home-setting and at the school.

GDPs strategies on engaging community assessed as apt and effective

LEGAL AND POLICY REFORM

GDP has ensured children are being engaged through indirect engagement with various stakeholders and for information sharing and evidence-generation purposes. Whereas, in this project, we have noted children are taking active leadership roles in expressing their views on the subject of child rights and protection. This activism by children has been well received and appreciated by key stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Capacity building is an important component of this project. It is therefore recommended that GDP should work with and develop the capacity of apex institutions on the continuous professional development of individuals in the chain of justice.

GDP should develop an overall strategy by the end of this phase on the institutionalisation of reformative justice process for children

GDP should consider working with School Education Departments, Textbook Boards, Teacher Education Institutions, along with school systems, to introduce child rights and child protection.

Engaging students for local, national and international events as advocates is very positive; GDP should continue providing such opportunities, especially as the program expands and reaches out across the country.