

Report on Community Based Child Protection Mechanisms supported by Plan in Pakistan



Naghma Imdad, ICPREC

August 2012

Contents

I. Executive Summary	3
II. Introduction	5
III. Methodology.....	6
IV. Introduction to the Country Context.....	8
V. Overview of Plan’s strategic child protection work and the scope of CBCPM work	14
VI. Structural aspects of CBCPMs and children’s groups	17
VII. Functional aspects of CBCPMs and children’s groups	20
VIII. Case management	26
IX. Children’s participation and involvement in CBCPMs	26
X. Capacity and support systems	27
XI. Linkages with civil society and government	30
XII. Monitoring and evaluation system and process.....	32
XIII. Sustainability and scale up.....	35
XIV. Lessons learned, achievements, gaps and opportunities.....	36
XV. Conclusions	40
ANNEX: Field-work Schedule & Persons met/contacted	42

I. Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of community based child protection mechanism initiatives supported by Plan Pakistan, as a contribution to a regional comparative analysis on community based child protection mechanisms supported by Plan in the Asia region. The overall objective of this comparative analysis is to increase learning of various structural and functional aspects of the existing community based child protection mechanisms supported by Plan Asia across 13 countries, and to report on their potential for increased impact and sustainability. An eight-day field study was undertaken in Pakistan in May 2012. Overall 107 stakeholders – 51 adults (26 men, 25 women) and 56 children (28 boys and 28 girls mostly aged 10 - 18 years) including members of CBOs/CBCPMs, government officials, NGO representatives and Plan staff were actively involved primarily, in focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews to share their views, experiences and perspectives mainly on the issues of child protection in their communities and on community based child protection mechanism.

Plan Pakistan exists in the country since 1997. The goal of the current Country Strategic Plan III is to strengthen civil society and responsive governance for realization of the rights of the children. The CBCPM is part of one of the thematic areas of the current CSP: 'Creating an Enabling Environment for Good Governance'. The overall goal of this thematic area is to ensure that: *All girls and boys are raised in a protective, encouraging and nurturing environment where the duty bearers are responsive to their rights without any gender discrimination.*

The organisation initiated work on development of community based child protection mechanism in the last quarter of 2011. As of April 2012 over fifty (51) such mechanisms were formed in as many communities in three Programme Units in the country (11 urban slums in Islamabad and 20 each in Vehari and Chakwal districts of the Punjab province). The community based child protection mechanisms are named as Watch Groups (WGs) in urban localities and Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in the rural.

Plan Pakistan has been working for the improvement of need-based service-delivery development interventions around child sponsorship programme for several years in these districts. At the community level the main community based child protection structures are based on or formed within the community based organisations (CBOs) earlier established with the facilitation of Plan Pakistan for its development related interventions. The existing CBOs include men, women and representatives of children's forums (each CBO has a male, female and children forum). The main decision-making body of the CBO is represented mostly by the male influential leaders of the community, which is supported by representatives of all forums in implementation of the CBO activities. Each CBO has a number of committees, whose members are drawn from the forums. Every committee is responsible for execution of activities and answerable to the overall CBO under every thematic area-programme such as the health, education, Water and Sanitation etc. The CPCs and the WGs that are being formed currently will be a new addition to the committees working under the existing CBOs. The CBO is the umbrella body for all the committees and the plan is to help these CBOs have legally registered with the concerned authorities as independent entities. However, since Plan Pakistan envisages phasing out in 2013 from Chakwal district, the newly created CPCs may not remain exactly as one of the committees of their 'parent body' i.e. the CBO.

Plan Pakistan is mostly self-implementing the first phase of this programme i.e. the formation of CPCs/WG, although in Chakwal and Vehari districts the formation of CPCs is also being carried out

in some of the communities by Bedari (a rights-based NGO), under the Girl Power Programme (GPP). The plan is to link up these CPCs/WGs at the community-level, once fully in place and mature enough, with the relevant government institutions at all the levels within the district and with the NGOs specialised in child protection work.

Key Lessons Learnt:

Considering the present state of child protection and its violations in the country and the existing serious lack of formal mechanisms for the protection of the children, Plan Pakistan's decision to establish CBCPMs is a timely response to address a critical issue. Although the organisation's CBCPM initiative is in its very initial stage, there is a lot to learn from its design and mobilisation process. The salient points of the lessons learnt include the following:

The CBOs established originally around infra-structural development, health and education, within a 'non- right-based context', seem to be less suited and less prepared to act as a platform for mobilisation on CP issues. They lack community support, out-reach and influence in their own communities. Child protection issues are considered mostly sensitive and taboo in the society and will need support from more people and across all sections within the community.

There is a need to sensitise the community generally and create political will especially among the male dominated CBOs for CP. The general denial of existence of any CP concerns in their communities and resistance to discuss the topic by most of the CPCs/WG representatives, especially in the rural communities, will need to be addressed.

There is a need to explore the possibilities as to how best support children's participation, especially of the most marginalised children, in CBCPMs. CPCs have, but WGs do not have children's and female representation. It appears doubtful that the male members (CBOs/CPCs) will allow children and women to actively and meaningfully participate in the child protection activities, decision-making etc.

There are varying number of members in the rural CPCs and in the urban WGs. There is a need to carefully identify the optimal number and composition of members in view of their roles and responsibilities in these child protection bodies.

There exists a vague and varying understanding on the scope of 'child protection', CP components, 'community based' and 'CBCPMs' at the organisational level. Plan will have to ensure a common understanding of all these terms and of the 'CBCPM' and its essential components in particular.

Clarify and develop a common understanding of roles and responsibilities of CPCs/Watch Groups (and its individual members) in the existing documentation, staff and the CPC/WG members.

There has been a realization at the organisational level for the need to link-up the CPCs/WGs with formal and in-formal support systems at various levels. Hence, the proposal is to have the CPCs notified by DCCWD in order to have these child protection bodies officially recognised. However, the formal support systems are often vague, having un-certain legislative status (NCPC, NCCWD/DCCWD) and not yet fully recognised or incorporated in the government machinery at different administrative levels (i.e. after the passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment and dissolution of the local bodies). Lack of capacities and political will among these institutions on CP is another important concern.

Even more important probably is the need to assess if the existing CBOs and the newly formed child protection bodies (at this early phase of growth) are ready for linkages with institutions when they themselves do not have a broad-based representation and, are not well-linked within their own communities.

There is much potential and reason for linkages with relevant NGOs and partners. Very active and capable NGOs exist at national and local levels in the country. Plan Pakistan may need to re-visit its decision for self-implementation of the CBCPM programme and instead invite some more proactive child rights NGOs to work right from the time of their formation. Their involvement will be crucial at this stage especially for mobilisation of the target communities on child protection issues through awareness-raising campaigns and for collection of baseline data on the child protection.

Also there seems to be more potential in teaming-up, liaisons and linkages with CSOs on more proactive lobbying and advocacy for legal and institutional improvements. It will have to be seen if Plan Pakistan and other CSOs are willing to enhance their present 'movement' and campaigns and as to how it can contribute to inter-agency advocacy for strengthening CP laws and systems at different levels in the country.

Enhance capacity of Plan's staff in conceptualisation, planning, implementation, participatory research, M & E. There is a need to ensure an effective follow-up mechanism on learning. Increase capacity for continuous collection, collation, analysis, use and dissemination of relevant data. Strengthen the design and implementation of CBCPM programme through research. Need to learn how best to use action and participatory research at initial stages for sensitisation and mobilisation of the community for child protection.

II. Introduction

Plan is an international child-centred development organization working in 50 developing countries across Africa, Asia and the Americas. Plan's vision is of a world in which all children realize their full potential in societies that respect people's rights and dignity. In recent years¹ child protection has become a key programming and thematic area for Plan in which it effectively contributes to the realisation of child rights, applying its Child Centred Community Development approach. For Plan International, child protection encompasses the work and activities it undertakes to prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children. Plan's child protection work incorporates work on child protection in emergencies (CPiE), child protection programming referred to as child protection in development (CPiD) and Plan's policy to safe guard children, "Say Yes! to keeping children safe". Specific child protection programmes and strategies include:

- Strengthening Child Protection Systems, focusing particularly on community based protection mechanisms;
- Building the capacity of parents, communities and professionals to provide protection;
- Developing children's resilience and their capacity to participate in their own protection;

¹ Particularly since 2006

- Integrated advocacy to strengthen legal frameworks and for accessing basic and specialist services.

Focussing on community based child protection, Plan's increasing efforts are channelled into establishing and sustaining a variety of local mechanisms, reflecting a specific child rights based situation analysis, aiming at creating protective networks and environments expected to ensure protection of all children and contribute towards strengthening national child protection systems.

This report provides an overview of community based child protection mechanism supported by Plan International-Pakistan. This report contributes to the regional comparative analysis on community based child protection mechanisms supported by Plan in the Asia region². The overall objective of this comparative analysis is firstly, to increase learning of various structural and functional aspects of the existing community based child protection mechanisms in Plan Asia and secondly, to provide a comprehensive report on their potential for increased impact and sustainability. The specific objectives of the regional study are:

- to provide a broad mapping of the scale and coverage of community-based child protection mechanisms supported by Plan Country Offices across the Asia Region;
- to document various models and approaches in establishing, supporting and promoting such child protection mechanisms, including defining roles and responsibilities of various actors and processes supporting their functionality;
- to document common roles, responsibilities and key activities of these community based child protection mechanisms;
- to analyze identified achievements and gaps of community based child protection mechanisms in different operational contexts, including crisis/emergency, early recovery and longer-term development; and
- to provide a broad overview of lessons learned on key components and processes contributing towards effective child protection and sustainable community based mechanisms.

III. Methodology

The present comparative analysis study has been carried out by a consultancy group³ in 3 key stages involving data collection, analysis and synthesis:

- 1) Data collection through a desk review of available information and mapping existing community based child protection mechanisms across Asia (*January – April 2012*).
- 2) Data collection and participatory analysis through field visits in 5 countries (Cambodia, East Timor, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam) using child/user friendly participatory tools,

² Encompassing an analysis of community based child protection work in 13 out of the 14 countries where Plan works in the region: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The study did not include Myanmar where Plan's work is more recent and child protection programme work has not yet started.

³ ICPREC – International Child Protection Rights and Evaluation Consultants led by Claire O'Kane and Kunera Moore. Naghma Imdad undertook the study in Pakistan.

interviews, Focus Group Discussions and observation with all relevant stakeholders (May – June 2012)

3) Analysis and Synthesis: comparative analysis of existing models and report writing (May – September 2012)

For each of the country studies, eight days of field work were undertaken. Core research tools used during each of field study visits included:

- Interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Plan staff and partners who are actively engaged in CBCPM work
- FGDs and use of participatory tools with members of CBCP committees/ groups
- Participatory tools with children and young people's representatives (especially with those who are actively engaged in community based child protection activities either through their child groups/ - councils and/or through children's representation in the CBCPMs).
- Observation in the community and interviews with parents/ caregivers and village heads.
- Interviews with local officials, and if possible with district and/or national officials.
- Interviews/FGD with other agencies supporting child protection system strengthening.

The field visit schedule for Pakistan⁴ was adapted to the local context, taking into consideration the time availability for a one day consultation workshop (on a non-school day – 1st May 2012) bringing together representatives from CBO/future Child Protection Committee (CPC) and members (and non-member children) of Children's Forums in a village in District Chakwal, (Punjab Province). Other outreach visits and consultation meetings were organised with members of the CBOs/CPCs-WGs in an additional three communities: one in another village (Saidpur) in District Chakwal and two in urban slums/peri-urban communities in Islamabad, the federal capital of the country. One of the two urban communities visited represented the religious minority – local Christians living in low-income slum locality, in the heart of the city. Meetings were also organised with concerned national and district-level officials from the Ministry/Department of Social Welfare. Plan staff members responsible for the child protection-related activities in the Country Office-Islamabad as well as the field staff and those in the senior management were interviewed. This included as well briefing and de-briefing meetings with the senior management at the Plan head office in Islamabad. Meetings were held with relevant NGOs in Chakwal (Bedari and PODA) and in Islamabad (Sahil).

Overall 107 stakeholders in Pakistan were involved – 51 adults (26 men, 25 women) and 56 children (28 boys and 28 girls mostly aged 10 - 18 years, but also a few younger aged children) were actively engaged primarily, in focus group discussions (FGDs) to share their views, experiences and perspectives mainly on the issues of child protection in their communities and on community based child protection mechanisms.

It may be pointed out here that a number of participatory tools prepared for the purpose and some of them that were translated into Urdu language for facilitation of the Plan staff to assist in this process, could not be used because the Child Protection Committees (CPCs in rural areas) and Watch Groups (WGs in urban areas), were found to be in the initial process of establishment. Additionally, most of the adult representatives of these child protection bodies were not available

⁴ See Annex I: Schedule for Field Visit Schedule in Pakistan

for meetings. The CPC/WG were established hardly a month prior to the comparative analysis study, the communities were not yet clear about the concepts and focuses of child protection programme or about structural and functional aspects of these bodies. It was, therefore, not possible to use the research tools prepared for interaction with the community. No group meetings with the adult members of the CPCs/WGs could be held although short interactions with individuals did take place in all the four communities visited (e.g. the president or some other office-holders of the existing CBOs, who are also to be the leading members of the newly formed CBCPMs).

The research tools used with children and adults during the interaction with them and with other stakeholders included:

- Visual mapping of protection issues affecting girls and boys in their community (from girls, boys, women and men's perspectives);
- FGDs and group discussions with children
- 'H' assessment of the strengths/ achievements, weaknesses/ challenges faced in their CBCPS and their recommendations to strengthen the CBCPS (with the Plan UPU staff in Islamabad).
- Drawings by children of their rights issues or aspirations about these rights
- Interviews with government officials and relevant NGOs at district and national levels.

Ethical guidelines have been applied as far as possible, throughout the study, particularly in preparing for, undertaking and following up to the field work to ensure safe, ethical and inclusive participation of girls and boys with attention to issues of: informed consent, assessment of risks, and opportunities to report on protection concerns relevant to Plan's child protection policy. It was, however, often revealed during discussions with participants that they did not know exactly the purpose of meetings and participation.

Since the child protection bodies, i.e. CPCs and WGs in the country are in their very initial phase of being formed, they are not yet functional in the sense of implementing any of the child protection activities that could be presented in this report. Furthermore, the structural and functional aspects of these entities are still to be fully identified. The present country report has, therefore, relied extensively upon the information available from the existing relevant documentation including the concepts and the design of the project itself⁵. The presentation and analysis of the above form a major part of this report. The information collected from the field visits and discussions with the major stakeholders, including the representatives of the community, have been integrated wherever felt appropriate.

IV. Introduction to the Country Context

Even after 62 years of independence Pakistan is still faced with issues of military rule, unemployment, poverty, law and order, shelter, education, health, justice, corruption, maladministration and political instability, coupled with militancy and weak democratic practices and culture. The tasks ahead are gigantic and demand a high level of competence, courage and commitment from the political

⁵ These include mainly: the extensive CBCPMs country mapping exercise conducted by the consultants with the help of Plan Pakistan's Focal Person, the Country Strategic Plan III, 2010-2015, including the annexes; PULTP and the presentations made to the consultant by the PUs in Islamabad and Chakwal.

leadership, civilian bureaucracy, judiciary and civil society organizations to lead the country of 160 million children, women and men to stability, progress and prosperity.

The Government of Pakistan has yet to provide adequate protection and basic social development infrastructure for the majority of its citizens. It is recognized that the country is dealing with numerous internal and external crises that include economic shocks caused by the global recession, weak governance and rising militancy; all taking its toll on government resource allocations especially to social sector development programs. Pakistan allocates a very low budget to the social sector compared to countries at the same level of income. However, even of this meagre budget only 50% has been utilised in the past decade.

Fifty-two percent of the 160.9 million Pakistanis are under the age of 18 with 15 percent among them being under the age of 5 years. However, according to the UNICEF 'State of the World Children - 2011' annual report, only 27% of the total children born in Pakistan between 2000 and 2009 were ever registered in the official records.

Gender inequality and discrimination are among the major causes of poverty and violation of the rights of the girl child. This leads to a lack of opportunities for women and girls to access education, health care, vocational skills and hence livelihood opportunities. The general attitude in society of taking girls as an economic burden and a liability leads to minimal investments in creating opportunities for girls at all levels. The same thinking is reflected at the policy and planning level within the government.

The issues of violence and human rights are closely linked with the poor state of democracy in the country since its inception in 1947. This has to be viewed in the historic perspective of long periods of dictatorships, over-emphasis on the defence and defence-related spending, un-checked growth of radical Islamic tendencies and increasing militarisation of the society. Such tendencies have contributed to the generalized erosion of human rights, intolerance to dissent in opinions or ways of life and increasing violence and violation of human rights in the country. The issues of the rights and protection of specific groups i.e., children, women or ethnic/religious minorities are thus deeply and intricately attached to the general environment in the country and society, that is non-conducive and un-enabling in this respect.

Although there are provisions in the international and national legal frameworks that provide protection to children and guarantee their rights, the corresponding laws are weak and contradictory and their implementation mechanisms are cumbersome. Lack of accountability and impunity for perpetrators of violations of children's rights and the attitude of adults towards children are other causes of continued violations of children's rights. Furthermore, some forms of violation of children's rights are not even considered crimes in the society because of the common belief that children are not able to understand what is good or bad for them and hence they need to be disciplined. This disciplining leads to corporal punishment at homes, schools and Madrassas, which in some cases becomes gross violation/abuse.

Pakistan is committed to the globally agreed goal of access to Education for All (EFA). However, presently only 60% of primary school age children attend school. The gender gap is wide, as only 56 girls for every 100 boys are enrolled in primary school. Only 22% of communities have girls' middle public schools and 26% have boys' schools. About 7% of the communities have public schools at a

distance of 1-2 Km, while for 12% the school is 3-5 Km away and for 14% the distance is greater than 5 Km. Travel costs and security concerns, especially for girls, are restraining factors⁶.

In 2011, there were over 1,400 children in juvenile prisons across the country. However, despite the promulgation of the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000, no special courts have been set up to hear exclusively the juvenile cases. Furthermore, as pointed out by the HRCP in its last annual report, “Rigorous imprisonment continues to be given to children by the judges and they are placed in handcuffs and fetters despite express prohibition for both in JJSO 2000.” (op-cit).

According to a report released by Madadgar Helpline, an NGO working with victims of violence, abuse and exploitation, there have been 5,120 reported cases⁷ of violence against children in the country in the year 2010. Majority had occurred in Punjab and Sindh provinces⁸.

Reported cases of VAC in Pakistan in 2010

(Madadgar Helpline)

<i>Murdered:</i>	<i>1,062</i>
<i>Injured in various incidents:</i>	<i>916</i>
<i>Kidnapped:</i>	<i>799</i>
<i>Raped:</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>Sodomised:</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Faced sexual assault:</i>	<i>211</i>
<i>Tortured:</i>	<i>571</i>
<i>Trafficked:</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>Went missing:</i>	<i>364</i>
<i>Committed suicide:</i>	<i>202</i>
<i>Fell prey to Karo Kari:</i>	<i>121</i>
<i>Total:</i>	<i>5,120</i>

Sahil, the only NGO in Pakistan working exclusively on the child sexual abuse (CSA), counted 2,303 reported cases (cases reported in the press) in the country for the year 2011, indicating a 2.26% increase from the previous year. The report pointed out a phenomenal increase in the cases of child abduction (from 850 in 2010 to 1,112 in 2011)⁹. In all, 4,846 attackers abused 2,303 children. The three major sexual crimes against children according to these statistics: rape and sodomy – 505

⁶ Plan Pakistan CSP 2011-2016

⁷ i.e. Cases reported in the press and media reports.

⁸ in: ‘State of Human Rights in Pakistan – 2011’ ; Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.

⁹ Cruel Numbers 2011; Sahil, Islamabad., 2012.

cases, gang rape and gang sodomy – 279 cases, attempted rape and sodomy cases – 141. Close to three-fourths of victims of all the reported cases of CSA have been the minor girls (72% girls, compared to 28% boys). Overall, the majority of CSA cases were reported from the rural areas (60% rural against 40% urban). Most importantly, 88% cases of sexual assault took place within four walls (most often, of one's own home, of relatives and of other familiar people/places). The data indicated that the child sexual abuse "can occur anywhere, at any time, children are vulnerable anywhere".

It has also been observed that successive governments of Pakistan have been eager to sign international commitments but were not willing to pledge resources matching these commitments. Pakistan was, hence, one of the first countries to ratify the UNCRC when it was tabled in 1990. Subsequently Pakistan ratified CEDAW and ILO Convention 182 and signed ILO convention C 138 and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Under ILO C182 Pakistan has committed itself to eradicating 34 worst forms of child labour. Pakistan is a signatory to the MDGs and the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015). As an attempt to translate these commitments into reality the Government of Pakistan has developed a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PPRP), which addresses the issues of poverty in the country and the PPRP-I developed some indicators for children. These indicators, however, have remained controversial and no data was provided by the relevant state agencies. The PPRP-II thus reduced the indicators to only one (child labour).

The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees equal rights to every citizen, including children, under Articles 25(1), 25(2), and 26, while Article 37 guarantees the right of children to education (primary, secondary and higher), with the duty of the state to prevent employment of children in harmful vocations and child prostitution. However adequate efforts have not yet been made to incorporate the UNCRC and the constitutional commitments into domestic legislation. Most of the laws on protection of child rights in Pakistan date from pre-UNCRC and have not been revised. Pakistan's Penal Code sets the age of criminal responsibility at seven. There are some legal provisions that discriminate on the basis of gender and even condone violence against children.

Despite the strong concerns raised by the United Nations over Pakistan's weak legislation for the protection of child rights, there has been little progress in this important area. To mention a few, the pending legal issues include: the enactment of Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill 2009, the National Commission on the Rights of the Child Bill 2009, The Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill 2009, the Charter of Child Rights Bill 2009, and the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill 2009.

There has, however, been an important headway in child protection in 2011, as the country ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (June 2011). However, as pointed out by HRCP, since the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill 2009, which aimed to insert new sections in Pakistan Penal Code (PPC), criminalising child pornography and exposure to seduction, still awaits to become a law, there are legitimate doubts about its effective compliance. At the provincial levels, a few important child protection laws have been adopted and authorities set-up recently. These include: The Sindh Child Protection Authority Bill 2011, which was passed by the provincial assembly and became a law in June 2011. Under this Act (Section 10) an eleven-member authority was set-up to monitor and coordinate child protection issues at the provincial and district levels. In Khayber Pakhtoonkhwa province a Child Protection and Welfare Bureau was established in early 2011, as an outcome of Kyber Pakhtoonkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act 2010. The Bureau is aimed to provide protection to children in the province who are exposed to risks and exploitation. Another

achievement is the establishment of Children's Complaints Office within the Ombudsman's Secretariat.

A National Commission for Child Welfare and Development (NCCWD) was established in 1980 as a federal institution. In principle this Commission acted as an advisory body to the Government, policy-making and implementation, as well as coordinating the implementation of the UNCRC. It also had provincial and district-level chapters (PCCWDs and DCCWDs), However, placed under a government ministry (MoSW&SE¹⁰), the Commission did not enjoy an independent and autonomous status despite a continuous demand from the civil society organisations. The provincial chapters and district-level centres for child welfare and development had limited financial, material and human capacities and outreach. Furthermore, they lacked coordination with relevant ministries, the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. Additionally, there are two child centres set up by the National Commission (NCCWD): one in Lahore and one in Islamabad to protect abandoned, un-accompanied, street and beggar children and reintegrate them with their families. They are named as national and provincial child protection centres (NCPC-Islamabad and PCPC-Lahore). However, the institutional mechanisms and existing capacity of these institutions fall far short of what is needed.

The Commission (NCCWD) worked, till recently, under the Federal Ministry for Social Welfare (MoSW). As a result of the persistent efforts of the Movement for Child Rights (MCRs), NCCWD was placed under the Ministry of Human Rights (MoHRs) after approval of the Prime Minister in 2011. Nevertheless, the status of this body remains ambiguous and un-certain to date, creating an institutional void and chaos after the passage of 18th Constitutional Amendment implying devolution of powers from the federal to the provincial governments. While the provincial and district-level bodies are still waiting to be settled under new arrangements after the 18th Amendment, there is no clear authority at the Federal level to ensure implementation of agreements with the UNCRC or to coordinate with the provinces. Furthermore, the federal government has not transferred funds allocated to the provinces to implement the child rights. Presently, in the virtual absence of the National Commission, the National Child Protection Centre (NCPC) in Islamabad, which has completely different mandate from the Commission, is virtually the sole government institution receiving attention and support from the donor agencies. At the district-level only two DCCWDs are still physically present, one in Vehari and the other in Chakwal (both districts in the Punjab Province).

However, two very important recent developments, the enhancement of the legal status of existing National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) as independent and autonomous institution and, becoming of law of the National Commission for Human Rights Bill – 2012 (last month, in May), have raised the hopes of human rights activists for the establishment of an independent and autonomous NCCWD as well.

Pakistan has a separate National Plan of Action (NPA) for Child Welfare, child labour, and the abolition of bonded labour, but the corresponding policy and legislation are yet to be approved by the Parliament. The National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS), which was formulated in 2006 with the assistance of UNICEF was being reviewed by the Commission before its own status went into abeyance in 2011. However there was weak interaction between these policies and no coordination mechanism was established for this purpose.

¹⁰ Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education

While there are major gaps in the laws, policies and plans and in their execution and implementation as far as the government is concerned, the socio-cultural norms and traditions of the society do not seem to be prepared to deal with the existing scale and nature of threats to the protection of their children. It is to be reminded that Pakistani society, like most others, is not a homogenous entity and child care and protection practices (or their absence) vary to a great extent among different socio-economic classes, caste divisions, ethnic and religious minorities. To sum it up, there are no known positive traditions prevailing in the present Pakistani society that may be conducive to child protection as such.

The basis of the traditional joint and extended families in the rural communities, that provided support systems for the protection of the child, was the joint holding, control and use of the agricultural lands and natural resources. All children in a large family and even in the whole village were considered as common children and the responsibility for children's protection was shared by every one in the community. These support systems for the protection of children were part of the way of their life, based in the ethos of a subsistence economy. With the introduction of land as a marketable commodity, installation of private and individual ownership in the land and monetary economy (instead of exchange or barter of services and goods) and with a major shift from production for subsistence to production for the market during the colonisation of the sub-continent in the early 19th century, resulted in complete erosion and transformation of the traditional society. There has been a massive reversal of traditions and values of the people as a result of these historic socio-economic changes.

Additionally, it is to be understood that many of the existing negative practices that are generally thought to be imbedded in the age-old traditions are, in fact, often the response and consequence to such changes. Ironically, unlike the developed societies, nothing was either offered as a tangible replacement of traditions by the so-called modernization process of the post-colonial societies. In fact, many traditions have been taken out of their real context and many others have often been idealised, strengthened and even sometimes glorified on the contrary. Some of the worst practices in the Pushtoon society today, are associated with their tribal traditions. For instance, keeping of young boys by the men in well-to-do families for singing and sexual pleasure. This was a practice among the non-tribal Pushtoon peasantry and was actually restricted to the settled, irrigated agricultural regions (e.g. Peshawar valley). Many of such 'traditions' have been reinforced as they were classified and codified as customary practices. They are now identified as part of the normal 'Pashtoon culture' to the extent that even the tribal Pushtoons take them as a norm to follow.

The need and the justification to address child protection concerns is therefore un-deniably great in the country. The civil society in Pakistan is increasingly motivated and mobilized to address the issues of the women's rights, child rights and child protection. Most NGOs and grass-root organisations in Pakistan are increasingly shifting to rights-based approaches in their work. The awareness-raising, lobbying and advocacy work of these civil society organisations is a constant source of pressure for the government to address the real issues involved. Furthermore, in the recent years, there has been an un-precedent expansion of electronic media in the country, which despite following a general trend of sensationalising and scandalising such issues is also creating awareness about them. Additionally, as discussed above, some of the recent legal and institutional changes have contributed to creating an enabling environment and the space to utilise for addressing the issues of child protection more effectively.

V. Overview of Plan's strategic child protection work and the scope of CBCPM work

Plan has worked in Pakistan since 1997. However, it commenced focusing more specifically upon the child rights and child protection issues in 2010. The CSP III objective I states: *“To strengthen child protection mechanisms at national, provincial, district and community levels through building capacity of CSOs, especially of children and youth organizations including life skills programmes, and technical support for local government bodies responsible for child protection to improve coordination and monitoring of services and policy reform”*. In addition to this, Plan's child protection response in 2010 floods was establishment of 301 Child Friendly Spaces in flood-affected areas in Southern Punjab and Sindh. Plan has also been supporting a drop-in centre for street children in Chakwal since December 2009 (implemented by PODA). Birth registration campaign has also been undertaken in Plan's Project Units in eight districts (seven in Gilgit-Baltistan and one in Ziarat). Under its capacity-building initiatives, with support from EC, Plan is currently implementing a project (2010-2013), to train/sensitise 5,000 Islamabad police force to respect and protect the human and child rights. The redressal mechanism for corporal punishment in schools has been piloted in 30 schools of Punjab Education Foundation (PEF) with the assistance of Plan Pakistan. Plan has also supported people with disabilities.

At the national level, the goal of the Country Strategic Plan III, 2011-2015 is to: *Strengthened civil society and responsive governance for realising the rights of children*. The goal of the thematic area of 'Enabling environment for good governance' of the current CSP is: *“All girls and boys are raised in a protective, encouraging and nurturing environment where the duty bearers are responsive to their rights without any gender discrimination”*. The CBCPM is one part of this thematic area among others. The CSP objectives related to child protection and CBCPM are:

- *To strengthen child protection mechanisms at national, provincial, district and community levels through building capacity of CSOs, especially children and youth organizations including life skills programmes, and technical support for local government bodies responsible for child protection to improve coordination and monitoring of services and policy reform.*
- *To build capacity of the local civil society organizations and district government in Child Centred Community Development (CCCD) and child protection through provision of technical support in organizational development, child protection, participation and gender mainstreaming and support to establish formal establishment and strengthening of formal mechanisms to improve coordination and implementation of national policies and plans*
- *Increased access to social and protection services for marginalized groups of children (children with disabilities, children living or working in the streets and in domestic work) through capacity building of CSOs and communities to access services, reduce stigma and advocate for policy and practice reform and strengthening local government to provide inclusive services.*

The Girl Power Programme (2011-15) will also aim to develop community surveillance systems to ensure the protection of girls at the community level by setting up union council level surveillance committees and opening new and strengthening existing help line(s). It will also aim to promote accountability of state institutions at National, Provincial, District and sub-district levels to protect girls from violence & discrimination. For the Girl Power Program, the objectives are as follows:

Objective I: *Develop community surveillance systems to ensure the protection of girls at the community level by setting up union council level surveillance committees and opening new and strengthening existing help-line(s)*

Objective 2: Promoting accountability of state institutions at National, Provincial, District and sub-district levels to protect girls from violence & discrimination

Objective-3: Combating gender based discrimination and violence through improved access of girls to secondary education.

The other four thematic areas and programmes under these, being implemented under the current CSP by Plan Pakistan include: i. Improving access to better quality education, ii. Right to health and health services, iii. Creating sustainable livelihood opportunity including for the youth, iv. Child centred disaster risk management.

The current CSP links all development and rights/protection issues directly with the overall environment for good governance. Therefore, concurrent with the elements of good governance, participation, accountability, transparency and predictability i.e. rule of law and availability of legal frameworks, Plan Pakistan envisages strengthening local governance as an overarching theme for all its programmes. This plans to include capacitating local governments, CSOs and communities to mainstream the participation of children and youth, gender equality and protection in planning at all levels.

CBCPM programme is part of the CSP III and it is also incorporated in crises/emergencies and early recovery as part of child protection in emergencies work. As the programme is in its very early phase, there is little information from the 'praxis' of CBCPMs to share in this section of the report. Most information presented here, therefore, is drawn from the relevant sections in the CSP III.

Plan Pakistan will develop partnerships with the Government, the UN and INGOs, aiming to achieve MDGs and CEDAW goals, to implement CRC and other commitments in line with national policies, national plans of action and laws, especially the juvenile justice system and Child Protection Law and will link with the regional and global alliances where relevant. Plan will develop evidence-based advocacy and lobbying campaigns promoting non-discriminatory child protected environments and ensuring sustainability with the support of partners and community's existing networks as well as women's, men's and children's forums.

Plan will facilitate the formation of community organizations and build their capacity to access internal and external resources for a sustainable change. Plan will work with institutions specialized in local governance to facilitate strengthening of Union Councils in support of democratic participation of communities and transparency in the use of resources. They would also be given an understanding of CCCD and gender issues and the skills required for involving children, the poorest and marginalized groups in the development planning process. In collaboration with the partner organizations, Plan aims to build the capacity of local government, both elected and appointed, by providing technical assistance in the functioning of district government and formalizing relationships with national institutions and district governments in target areas.

Plan Pakistan will identify and capacitate interested local civil society organizations that are operating in the targeted districts. The capacity building of these district-based civil society organizations will revolve around the organizational development priorities, child protection, participation and mainstreaming gender in their work for wider outreach and advocacy.

It is expected that this programme will encourage communities to develop **surveillance systems** to promote prevention mechanisms to monitor, report and follow abuse and child rights violation cases. This system will be linked with governmental protection mechanisms and with the youth helpline project to prevent child abuse and violence and to ensure accurate reporting and effective action. Children and youth in difficult circumstances such as street children, child labourers, sexually

exploited children and children in prison who are vulnerable to abuse and neglect will be reached through local community groups, partners and other civil society organisations. Initiatives will be developed for the enhancement of available support services and opportunities for such children, with special focus on street children and domestic workers. Existing projects within Plan will be scaled up for this purpose.

Through consistent research and building upon the experiences gained through programme interventions, Plan will also undertake programming and advocacy initiatives through its global campaigns such as Because I am a Girl (BIG) and through Learn without Fear (LWF).

Programme approach: The third CSP of Plan Pakistan 2011-2015 envisages building on a transition from self-implementation to partnerships developed under CSP-II and envisions a shift from a needs-based to a Child Centred Community Development (CCCD) focused rights-based approach. The overall approach in this CSP is to strengthen rights based programming by moving gradually from needs-based responses to violations of children's rights. This has been planned to be achieved *"through building on our strengths, that include good relationships with the Government and our on-the-ground work with communities, as well as strengthening our existing partnerships and alliances for advocacy"* (PULTP).

Programme strategies: According to the CSP III, there will be five key strategies that will underpin all programme implementation and will be mainstreamed in all interventions that Plan Pakistan will undertake. These are:

1. *Ensuring Improved Service Delivery ("For the most marginalized and vulnerable children and youth who do not currently have access to basic services like health and education, ...")*
2. *Capacity Building of Rights Holders and Duty Bearers to perform their due roles ("Plan will strengthen the capacity of Rights Holders for making their development plans and by linking them with the duty bearers. This approach upholds participation as a fundamental human right").*
3. *Building Partnerships and Alliances between RH and DBs ("Plan Pakistan will build on the space available for cooperation between the rights holders and duty bearers for realizing children's rights, based on a common commitment to UNCRC, MDGS, PRSP, MTRF and other pledges by the Government and CSOs").*
4. *Conducting Research and Documenting Lessons Learnt ("Research will be conducted at various levels to strengthen our advocacy as well as to build capacity through informed planning and development").*
5. *Advocacy for Rights Based Development/Programming ("Plan will form networks and alliances with other like minded organisations from local to international level, to work on issues of common concern and will pool resources for concerted efforts on advocating for positive changes in policies, laws and implementation mechanisms").*

Plan Pakistan would like to see the following broad result of its intervention in the key area of the child protection: *"Adoption of an improved version of the child protection law with amendments proposed by civil society organisations."* Plan Pakistan has been working towards these results through an alliance (Plan and Save) on the Child Protection Bill 2009, which is already in the national assembly with proposed changes.

Plan seems, however, to be aware of the potential challenges that the "transition to a stronger CCCD will face, such as: reduced cooperation extended by partner communities; the discontinuation of volunteerism and confusion among Plan partners, including CSOs and the Government" (CSP III). The solutions to address these challenges as recommended in the CSP III include revising and renegotiating partnership agreements; finding alternative mechanisms for sponsorship/grants; conducting orientation of Plan staff, partners and communities on CCCD; strengthening integration and synergies with different stakeholders and building leadership for

community managed projects. Plan hopes to capitalize on the social investment made in mature communities, which will be used in new innovative work and in scaling up for child centred interventions through rights-sensitive communities.

Present status of CBCPMs: As stated already, Plan Pakistan is just in the initial phase of establishing community based child protection mechanism. The process involves negotiations/dialogues with the members of already existing CBOs that were established in the past with the support of the Plan, for the establishment of Child Protection Committees/Watch Groups, training and orientation sessions on child protection and CBCPM, on the transition from need-based to rights-based approach etc.

Geographical locations of the CP programme/interventions (numbers): All the programme interventions are focused in three geographical locations, where Plan Pakistan has been involved in several initiatives since many years, through the existing Programme Units (PUs): rural communities in Vehari and Chakwal districts of the Punjab province and, Islamabad (the federal Capital of the country) and Rawalpindi (the twin-city with Islamabad, administratively it is part of the Punjab province). Vehari district is in the south of the province and one of the least developed and poorest districts of the province, primarily rural and based on agrarian economy. The socio-economic disparities are significantly large between the large landowners (feudal-styled Zamindars), on canal irrigated lands and the landless and menial workers. Chakwal is located in the northern Punjab. This district is much more developed and prosperous, and offers alternative economic opportunities to its populations (especially in the armed forces and related service areas) due to its' closeness to large cities such as Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore (the capital city of the Punjab province) etc. The size of holdings is smaller in the district and the area is largely rain-fed. The socio-economic disparities are relatively less striking in this district compared to Vehari, although important differences exist in this respect within its own context. The urban programme unit includes the urban and peri-urban communities living in slums and low-income localities in Islamabad.

Number of CBCPMs: Overall reportedly 51 CBCP bodies have been formed: 20 each in Chakwal and Vehari districts in Punjab (rural) and, 11 in Urban Project Unit (UPU) in Islamabad. They are called Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in rural areas and Watch Groups (WGs) in urban. Additionally, 20 CPCs (10 in Vehari and 10 in Chakwal districts) are being established by Bedai, an NGO working on violence against women and girl child, under the Girl Power Project (GPP).

The **programme focuses and components** were not yet known to the community members. While child protection and CBCPM is one component of the thematic area of 'Enabling Environment for Good Governance' (CSP-III), the stated 'components' of the whole theme are: child protection from abuse and violence including gender based violence, child participation, gender mainstreaming and capacity building of CSOs, along with capacity building of the government at various levels. However, it is not yet clear if the components will cover protection or case management or both. The approach will be to strengthen the existing systems and mechanisms to ensure that they are responsive to dealing with the violations of rights. The UPU representative in Islamabad identified two specific areas of focus of their programme: a). Domestic violence and b). Child abuse.

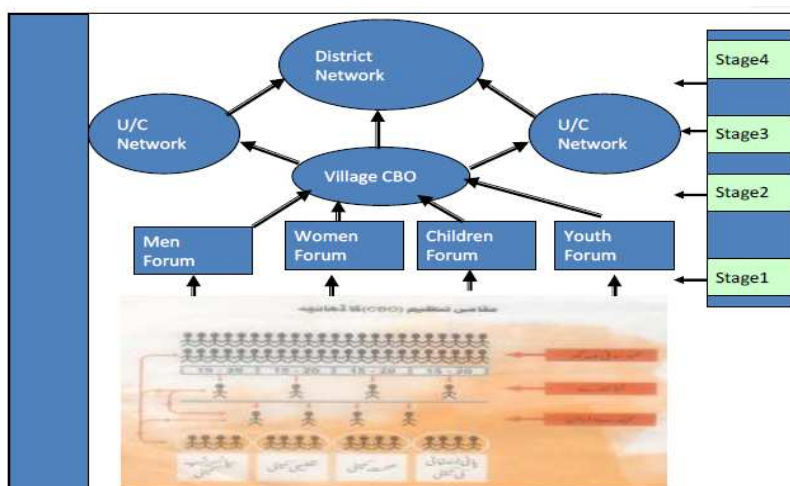
VI. Structural aspects of CBCPMs and children's groups

There does not exist one project document on the CBCPM as such. The latter has been discussed as a component of the good governance thematic area in the CSP-III. Each project Unit (PU) has prepared its own integrated document as a plan to follow against the CSP III, but there is apparently

no coordination between the two documents at conceptual level. The information presented here has been gathered from the presentations given by the PUs (Chakwal and Islamabad), discussions with the relevant staff and consultant's field visits. Plan Pakistan is establishing the CPCs and WGs from within the existing CBOs in individual villages in rural areas and slums and poor settlements in Urban settings (Islamabad). These CBO were formed several years ago by Plan in these communities in order to implement its development-oriented projects around child sponsorship programme (health, education, infra-structure development etc.).

The CBOs established by Plan Pakistan are generally represented by the influential male leaders and representatives of beneficiary communities such as the teachers, LHWs, Care-Givers of the ECCD centres (formed and sustained by the PUs), land-owners and other leaders, Imam mosque/religious leaders. Parallel to the CBOs, adult male and female forums and children's forum (four forums in every CBO, as shown in the diagram below) were also established. Each forum consisted generally of ten members (depending on the size of the village), except the children's forum (male and female children combined together in one forum), which includes 20 members (10 boys and 10 girls). One member or leader of each forum was also represented in meetings of the CBO, although the forum members were not the core members of the CBO as latter remained the sole decision-making body. Monitors or Captains of children's forums and representative of women forums are not represented in the urban CBOs or WGs. According to the project staff it is essential for the eligible members of all these bodies (CBOs and forums) to be formally educated or at least, literate. However, as it is not always easy to find literate persons especially in the rural communities and among the female population in particular, exceptions to this rule have to be made occasionally. Within a CBO, there are a number of committees with themes such as education, health etc. (other programmes of Plan Pakistan). While the CBO remains a decision-making body, receiving grants for development projects in their respective communities, execution and use of these funds, the forums (male and female/adult and children's forums) provide mainly facilitation for mobilisation and awareness-raising on different issues such as girls' education, vaccination campaigns etc.

Structure of CBOs established by Plan Pakistan ¹¹:



¹¹ Blocks presented in horizontal position at the bottom in the diagram are showing the various committees formed under the CBOs: water and sanitation committee, health committee, education committee etc.

Hence the CBCPMs are represented more or less by the same structure and same persons as described above (i.e. in the CBOs). Based on these structures, CPCs (rural) are being formed in order to ensure that they become part of the overall community structure. However, since Plan will be phasing out from Chakwal district in 2013, existing CBOs in the district are being formally registered with the relevant authority as independent legal entities (or NGOs) with the facilitation of Plan Pakistan. It is not certain if these new, independent entities will retain the same structure and representation, as well as the interests and donor/s, once they are registered as such.

“In order to register a CBO with Social Welfare Department, there is a set criteria and, therefore, only those CBOs who meet this criteria are being registered.” (Advisor Child Protection- Plan Pakistan)

It is understood, however, that the CBOs will not be replaced by CPCs (or the opposite) and that the latter will work under the overall umbrella of CBOs. According to the PU in Chakwal, it is planned to link the CPCs at a later stage, i.e. once they are ‘mature enough’ with the relevant government department of the district i.e., (Department of Social Welfare) or as elaborated by the Advisor Child Protection – Plan Pakistan, “these bodies will be notified by the DoSW with Plan’s facilitation, in order to give them legitimacy in the long term”. It is not yet clear, however, if these bodies, i.e. the CPCs will be notified to the local authorities independently or as part of the CBOs.

There is no representation of the local government officials in the CPCs/WGs or at the community-level. The two school teachers (one male and one female) and one LHW (female), usually belong to the same village or community, although they are government servants in the rural areas (employees of the education and health departments at the district-level). The inclusion of such persons in the CPCs has been understood by the organisation as representation of the ‘local government officials’ (see the CBCPM Mapping document). This inclusion, however, is not official, i.e. it has not been through their respective departments in the district nor formally known or recognised by the latter. In fact, prior to the CP programme, for the need-based, service-delivery aspects of the integrated community development initiatives such as the health, WATSN, education etc. PUs had to coordinate a number of activities with the related district-level line-departments but these were not undertaken formally through these persons. Additionally, before the L.G.O. – 2000 elapsed in 2010 local government coordinated a number of development projects in the district (during the period of CSP II).

However, during the community visits in villages of Chakwal district, the CBO members reported not being sure about the number of members of their CPC. They did not seem to know either as to which ones among them were members of the CPC. In one village, they showed a list of thirteen names (as members of the CPC) they had received from the PU staff. The size of WG membership was not clear either for the communities visited in Islamabad nor for the accompanying staff, although according to the PU manager it has been clearly to be 4 to 5 members in a WG. However, the UPU in-charge thinks that the size may need to be smaller as people have less time for voluntary activities because they are busy working for their survival.

The exact structure and form of the CPC/WG has not been mentioned in any document nor the communities visited were clear on this aspect. It seems, however, that the same structure that exists already within the CBOs (president, vice-president, general secretary, leaders of the four forums etc.) and the same office-bearers will be represented in the CPCs/WGs. The latter will function as one of the five committees (drawn from the existing forums) of the CBO i.e. the umbrella body of all the committees. While the representation of CBOs is not sufficiently broad-based, there is no indication either of the tenure of a BoD of these structures in any of the existing documentation.

The specific criteria for representation in the CBCPMs, as informed by the PU heads, are given below:

Eligibility criteria for representation in CPC/WG

No.	WG (Urban - Islamabad)	CPC (Rural – Chakwal)
1.	WG members should be representatives of existing Committees (CBOs)	Willing and ready to spare time for the sake of the subject, considering the sensitivity.
2.	Have some understanding of the CPC issues and sensitised on the subject	Have a good reputation within community, have skills and art to deal with others especially in conflict situation
3.	Have friendly terms with children and their families	Willing to approach different institutions and in different situations
4.	Trustworthy and ensure confidentiality	Have the potential to organise and gather community members for different types of situations
5.	Regularly participate in forum and committee meetings	These members should be trustworthy
6.	Literate (able to keep records)	Members should have close coordination with all segments of community and other social infra-structure
7.	Willing to attend different work-shops and meetings on CR/CP	They should be well-aware of the local situation in context of CP
8.		Committee chair or head should have full confidence of committee members and all members should have confidence of their entire community
9.		All members can nominate their substitute so in case of absence they could be represented by someone.

During the field visits, it was found that the CBO members interviewed were aware of two criteria i.e. that the members should belong to the existing CBO in the village/urban community and, that they should be literate.

Participation in the CBOs, committees and forums is voluntary. There is, as such, no budget or resources planned for the activities of the CPCs and WGs. The CBOs, on the contrary have or used to have funds provided by Plan for its other interventions, especially for community infra-structure developments (streets, water and sanitation projects etc.), but also for meetings and functions or 'special days'.

VII. Functional aspects of CBCPMs and children's groups

Objectives of CBCPMs: The specific objectives of the CBCPMs have not yet been identified since, as pointed out earlier, a separate and detailed 'project document' was not prepared at the organisational level. The objectives of 'enabling environment for good governance' programme, as spelt out in the CSP III, have already been stated earlier in this report. In response to the questions during the CBCPM mapping exercise, the Child Rights Advisor-Plan Pakistan revealed that before initiating the CPCs/WGs at the community level, key features of CBCPM were developed in a

workshop in order “to develop common understanding among staff and partners”. The participants developed the overall goal of the CBCPM with focus on communities, referrals and support groups as follows:

“A safe and secure environment for all children where communities, girls and boys and key stakeholders are responsible and have the capacity to prevent and respond to intentional and unintentional harm.”

The broader objectives include:

- *Communities are sensitized and have developed capacity for surveillance and response mechanisms for child protection*
- *Safe and secure environment through effective community surveillance system*
- *To protect children through involvement of all stakeholders from all kinds of intentional and unintentional harm*
- *To ensure the protection of all children by involving all potential stakeholders*

The ‘objectives’ of the WGs/CPCs, many of which may actually be understood as ‘activities’, according to the same source¹² are:

(1) Identify children at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation through collecting data and networking within the community and take timely actions to reduce the harm to the child.

(2) Prevent violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children and promote the rights of children, Watch group will actively facilitate awareness raising activities launched by Plan or its partner.

(3) Watch group will take timely actions where needed to prevent harm to the child.

(4) Watch group will facilitate Plan and its partner in organizing training of involving children in their own protection through their participation in all activities organized for this purpose.

(5) Watch group will report and respond to specific child abuse concerns/cases to Plan and community forum for finding local community solutions or by referring the child and his/her family to the District Child Protection Unit or other appropriate social service.

(6) Watch group will maintain record register for keeping record of all child abuse cases at their own level.

However, the Urban Programme Unit’s (Islamabad) Long-Term Plan 2011-2015 (PULTP) states the following objective against the thematic area as a:

“surveillance system for child protection operating in the slums of Islamabad with involvement of communities, relevant CSOs and NCPC.”

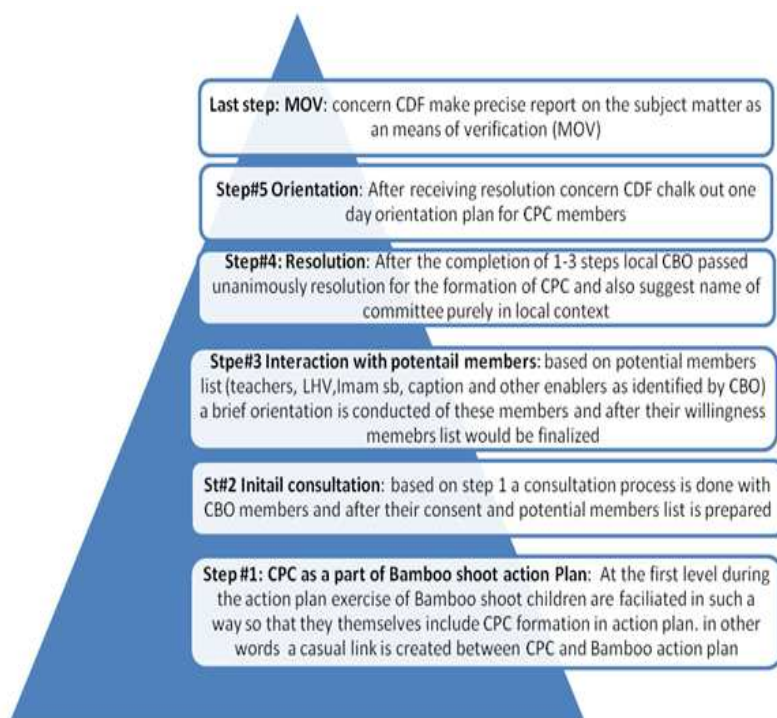
Similarly, the PU objective stated by the district head of Chakwal is: *“To enable children, parents and Plan partner communities to protect children from violence through community surveillance system and encourage 100% birth registration.”*

Roles and responsibilities: The roles and responsibilities of the CPC/WG were not yet known to members of these bodies in the communities visited by the consultant. However, according to the PU heads in Chakwal and Islamabad they included the following roles and responsibilities, which do not always seem to match with the eligibility criteria for membership as shown earlier in this report:

¹² Stage One: Mapping of CBCPM mechanisms in Pakistan; p.10

No.	Roles and responsibilities of CPCs in Chakwal	Roles and responsibilities of WGs in Islamabad
1.	To conduct regular meetings of the committee	To intervene in actual situation of violence, call police, or rescue the victim by themselves if possible
2.	To analyse all potential CP issues at community-level	Accompany the victim to relevant institutions for required support
3.	To search out root causes of CP and its consequences in local context	Report or refer incidents of violence in the community to proper authorities like NCPC
4.	Explore different potential prevailing CPM and coordinate with all enablers	Promote child rights and gender sensitivity within their community and link with networks on child rights for lobbying on policies, programmes and projects for children
5.	Take corrective measures for any potential hazards that can harm children intentionally or un-intentionally	
6.	Ensure timely reporting of any CP related issues to all those concerned	
7.	Remain in regular touch with schools and other concerns for CP	
8.	Ensure that the concerns and voices of children/youth, their families are heard and taken into account	
9.	Based upon all the above, finalise risk-mitigation strategy	
10.	Identify areas for capacity-building for children and committee members	

Process of CBCPMs' formation: Theoretically, the formation of CBCPM process follows as shown in the diagram below.



Key focuses in CP and activities: The concerns and activities in terms of the child protection that the programme or the CBCPM will focus upon does not appear to be decided as yet. As seen above, the roles and responsibilities of members of the CPC/WG identified by the urban and rural PUs do suggest, however, that the latter may be involved in child protection prevention, reporting of violations, case management and rehabilitation activities. Nevertheless, since the representatives of target communities did not seem to know about their roles and responsibilities it is not yet clear what focuses and activities they may be engaged in concerning the child protection issues. Furthermore, the project staff seems to have gained some cognisance of the serious implications for the organisation of engaging themselves in rights-based activism at the community-level. They expressed their apprehensions on several occasions:

Some of our target communities may have the capacity of preventing violations if not management of cases of CP violations. (Programme Unit Manager-UPU Islamabad, presentation)

We will need to decide as to how far we would be prepared to act or go in supporting the child protection issues in our target communities! The parents, the community on the whole and even the CPCs/WGs may oppose us on some of the more serious cases of violations. We were confronted with some cases in our slums, but decided not to take them up unless the families of the concerned children did not agree to follow-up on the case. (Programme Unit Manager-UPU Islamabad, presentation)

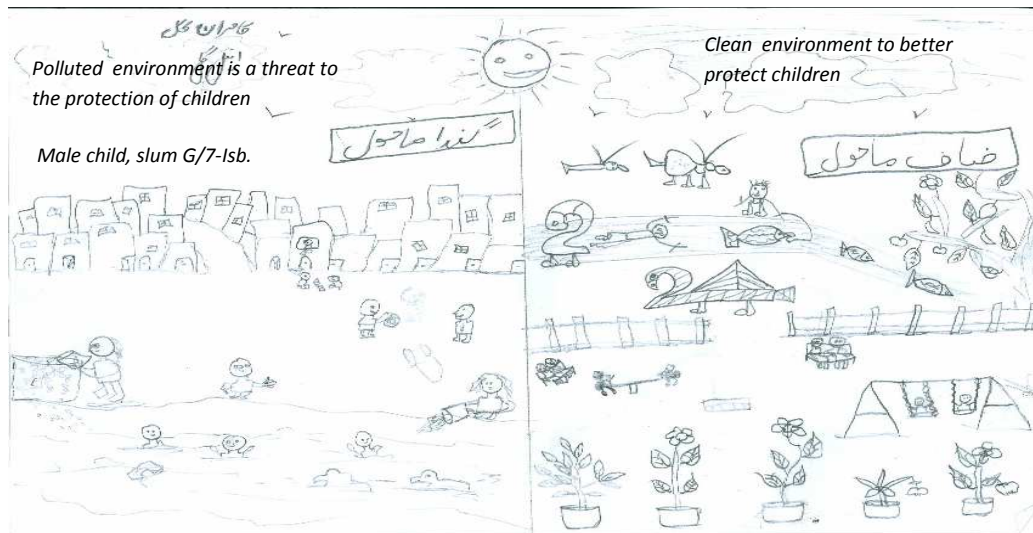
The officials of DCCWD/DoSW in Chakwal reportedly informed the PU a few weeks ago about some incidents of sexual abuse of children (minor boys) working in the cement factories by the factory's truck drivers. The former expected that, like most rights-based NGOs in the country, Plan Pakistan should take immediate action. While the Plan hesitated getting involved, the officials try now to persuade them to visit the factories together for a joint venture. (meeting with DO-SW, DDO-SW and PU head in Chakwal)

Major protection concerns addressed: While no child protection concerns are being addressed at this early mobilisation stage of the project, the representatives of all CBOs and forums, tend to lack

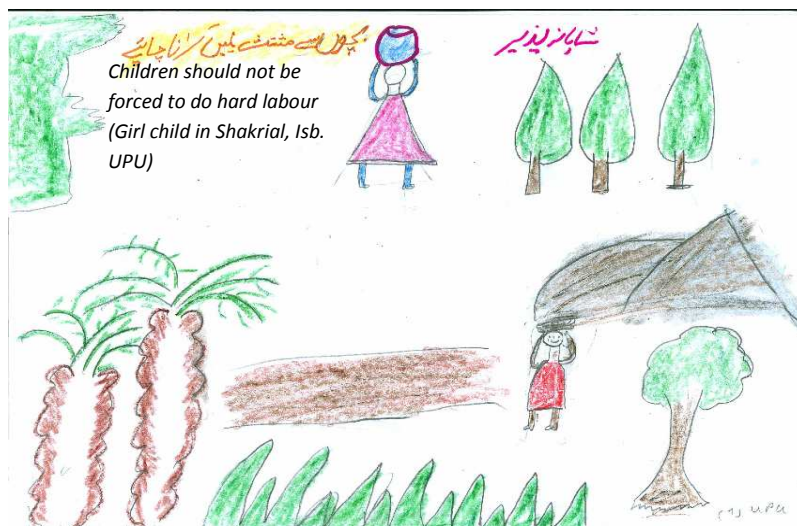
the knowledge and awareness about the generic child protection concerns, especially in the rural communities.

Children need to be protected from: disease, wild animals, mentally deranged people, road traffic, fire, electricity...

(Girl children group-CF in village Noorpur-Chakwal)



Some children knew about a few child protection concerns of their own respective urban communities such as the forced child labour:



Where there was some basic knowledge found among the community about the child protection concerns, there was virtually a total denial of existence of such violations in their own community, especially in the rural areas visited.

There are no child protection issues in our villages here! All our children need is that their rights to education, health and clean environment are protected. We need good community infra-structure: schools, health facilities, water and sanitations etc. for our children and Plan should continue supporting us for these interventions. (President, CBO/CPC in Noorpur village, Chakwal)

Plan Pakistan has opted for self-implementation of the CBCPM programme (at least, in its initial phase), i.e. without involving any implementing partners (IPs). The 20 CPCs being established in Vehari and Chakwal districts, as mentioned earlier in this report, are part of the Girl Power Programme. This is quite un-like the organisation's other child rights initiatives in the country, such as the Girl Power Programme (GPP), Birth Registration and CP in emergencies, which are largely implemented with the support of Pakistani NGOs. Considering the potential threats to the security of international organisations in the country due to the increasing Islamic fundamentalist terrorism, and the added factor of sensitivity of the issue at hand i.e. the child rights and child protection (as sensitive as the subject of rights of the women and of the minorities), this is in deed quite a bold step on part of the Plan Pakistan. It is true that no international organisation is currently involved in direct or self-implementation of their projects and activities, especially on such sensitive topics, in the Pakistani communities.

We have 70 CBOs in Chackwal. Twenty-two have now registered themselves with our facilitation, as legally independent Registered CBO (NGOs) with Social Welfare Department because Plan Pakistan is phasing out from this district in 2015. They have to understand that they cannot be any more dependent upon us for their survival! (CDC - Chakwal)

However, Plan Pakistan recognizes most of these risks, and has chosen to go ahead with the implementation of CBCPM initiative all by itself. Plan has adopted this as a short-term, initial strategy only. This is, in fact a 'phasing out strategy', e.g. in Chakwal district of Punjab, where the organisation is working since its own inception in the country in 1997 (plan to phase-out in June 2013 from this district). It believes that the organisation can count on and capitalise on its past investments in the CBOs that it helped establish in its target areas for implementation of need-based, service-delivery interventions (with sufficient funds required for the tasks involved) during the last several years. At the same time, however, Plan Pakistan will not like to be directly engaged in the kind of activism required for working on child protection concerns in these communities. It has, therefore, envisaged that not only these community-based organisations will at once transform themselves into right-based institutions, but that they will also become autonomous bodies to protect their children from violence, abuse and exploitation. Plan believes that the 'new', legally independent CBOs will continue to serve as umbrella for the CPCs/WGs.

The plan is to have the CPCs notified, once they are 'mature enough', to the relevant district-level authorities i.e. District Centre for Child Welfare & Development (DCCWD) of the Department of Social Welfare. It is expected that Plan will draw itself out and take a back-seat, after registering these entities as independent rights-based NGOs and that they will seek support themselves, directly from the relevant support institutions/service-delivery systems, local/district government and civil society organisations providing legal-aid, help-lines, counselling etc. on their own. Nevertheless, since the project duration is for five years, it is not exactly known as to what will be the role of Plan Pakistan once all the CBCPM structures are in place and functioning as independent and autonomous bodies. Furthermore, it is not clear as to what criteria will be followed in order to decide the 'maturity' of these entities and what activities, focuses and components of child protection will these bodies will be working on and how, till they are matured enough to be linked up to these service-delivery institutions both government and non-governmental institutions.

Additionally, when the current CSP was being developed, local government institutions (local government was dissolved in 2010 in the country), upon which it substantially based its child protection programme (or in fact the entire thematic area-related interventions), were still in place. As mentioned already, with the passage of the 18th Amendment, the re-structuring and re-organisation of district-level public sector institutions may take a long time. The CPCs and the WGs that are being formed currently may not be linked up with such support systems, soon after these CBCPMs are in place, as it was originally planned.

After the devolution of powers to the provinces these structures have been dissolved in all the districts of Punjab province. Only the DCCWDs of Chakwal and Vehari in the province are still existing although nominally. Currently, DCCWD in Chakwal has no legal status and no budget. (District Officer, DoSW-Chakwal)

VIII. Case management

There has been no activity on this subject since the CBCPMs are only in the process of being formed. No procedures and SoPs have either been developed at the organisational level regarding the case-management.

Primarily, the case-management systems are being established for the GPP programme. It is hoped that the same will guide the CBCPMs once they are functional and ready for the case-management.

“Plan or its partners do not have the required expertise in case management. Therefore, the case management will be done through existing government structures such as the National Child Protection Centre (NCPC), Children Ombudsmen Office, Child Protection and Welfare Bureau or organizations such as Sahil and Rozan”. (Child Rights Advisor, Plan International Pakistan, Islamabad)

IX. Children’s participation and involvement in CBCPMs

As mentioned earlier, two children (one male and one female) both Captains/Monitors of their forums, are to be represented in the CPCs in Chakwal, while children (and women) are not part of the WGs in urban locations. Monitors of children’s forum received Bamboo Shoot training sessions (two sessions, a two-day session each) as part of the first step in the formation of CBCPM process.

The challenges anticipated at the organisational level in involving children in CP/CBCPMs include:

- *Child protection is a difficult subject to tackle at the community level. Therefore buy-in by parents and communities may be a challenge.*
- *This can be seen as an outside agenda and communities may not allow children to participate.*
- *Children are able to give time among different priorities such as school, exams etc.*
- *Most importantly, ensuring protection of children through this process!*

It is probably important to point out here that most of the members of the children’s forums met in the communities during the field-work were represented by the children enrolled in schools. Some currently out-of-the-formal school children (mainly those who did not continue schooling after primary education, especially the girls), who are part of formal and non-formal educational interventions under the Plan’s educational programmes are also members of these forums. However, this excludes most children who were never enrolled in any educational institution. Among the children enrolled in schools, there is a further socio-economic distinction between those who attend private, English-medium schools and those who go to the Urdu-medium schools run by the government. It was observed in Noorpur village (Chakwal) during a meeting with children, that all the children who were members of the Children’s Forum, both male and female children, were enrolled in private, English-medium schools. None of the poor children who participated and who

were enrolled in the government schools and taught in Urdu language were found to be members of the CFs in this village.

Even more problematic is probably the preference for 'literate' or educated persons for membership in the CBO/CBCPM for the adult members. Since in reality, literacy and education is not yet a fundamental right exercised by every Pakistani, but a privilege reserved for a few resourceful persons in the community, most poor classes and low-caste groups, landless and workers, ethnic and religious minorities and the females among them in particular, remain illiterate. They are not represented in any of the village/community organisations (CBOs and forums), including the CPC/WGs.

While the marginal groups within the programme communities are not specifically focused upon or represented in the CPCs and the WGs, the UPU – Islamabad considers that their primary focus in its selection of slums and low income-settlements, including those inhabited by the local Christian communities, ensures ample representation of the socio-economic marginal groups.

The proportion of representation of marginal groups of the community in the CBCPMs depends from community to community. At the UPU level, where Plan works with Christian communities, all members would be from the marginalized group. (Advisor CP-Plan Pakistan)

No disabled child or adult was found as member of the forums or CBOs during the field visits. They have not been included among the criteria for membership either as shown earlier.

None of the children and women present during a meeting with the CBO and forum members in Noorpur village in Chakwal, participated in discussions in the presence of the CBO members (all males). Although most of them belonged to the same families, children and women generally remained silent in the presence of male members. In other locations visited, group meetings took place with children alone and they participated in discussions without inhibition in the absence of adult males.



X. Capacity and support systems

Capacities at the organisational-level: The current CSP III. realises that the transition from need-based (service-delivery) to CCCD focused, rights-based programme approach will imply creating the corresponding sensitivity and skills among all the relevant actors.

As per GPP proposal: “Capacity building of various tiers of the community representatives, government and the CSOs will take place on keeping the system operational. Similarly all organisations involved in this project are already mandated to work on issues of GBV, child protection and education for girls and they are hoped to continue to work on these issues even after the project is finished.”

Although much effort has been expended in preparing especially front-liners for their new roles in rights-based programming, many of them still face challenges in conveying the rights-based message to their communities, constituents and development stakeholders. (CSP III)

More precisely the CSP stresses that the Plan staff requires further building of their capacity to work with communities and development actors, including partners, in a manner that is consistent with CCCD (rights-based approach-RBA) guidelines and Plan programme principles. Plan Pakistan feels that it “will require a high level of motivated staff to deliver its programme, as child rights needs to be advocated at all levels; communities, district and national. Generally staff at the PU level requires a comprehensive understanding of how the government systems work in order to assist the communities in tapping these resources or in assuring that the services which these resources are meant to finance actually reach their designated beneficiaries. Working with government officials also requires negotiations on various aspects and on many levels, thus the need for advanced communication and advocacy skills are essential. First and foremost staff must have a complete understanding of Right Based Programming in order to implement the programmes accordingly.”

The organisation is aware as well that this will need a considerable change in previous work practices and attitudes. For implementation of the new CSP there is a need to operate differently by engaging the government more closely as an ally and cooperate on various issues of common concern. In order to be better placed to deal with the challenges of shifting from need based to rights based approaches Plan Pakistan managers need to have skills in “change management”.

During the CSP III process, a need assessment was carried out to determine the capacity building requirement for future. Keeping in view the stronger focus of the CSP on CCCD and a shift from need based to rights based, the baseline revealed gaps in staff's understanding and operational implementation of the rights based approaches, and lack of adequate competency to communicate and advocate for rights of children women and youth, conflict management and sensitivity, familiarity and writing government documents like PCI (Planning Commission's Form I), rights based programming and facilitation skills to engage the community, children's groups and youth.

It is thus planned to achieve these training needs by seeking appropriate training opportunities, in-house or outsourcing through reputed institutions or seeking professional / reputed trainers for specific trainings. Yearly through performance appraisals training needs will be incorporated through training and development programme.

During the consultant's interaction with the staff in Islamabad as well as with those in the field it was felt that capacities were also required in participatory, board-based and inclusive community development methodologies and approaches. Additionally, knowledge and skills were needed not only in 'rights-based' approaches, but also for the conceptualisation of project design and implementation generally as well as for those about child-rights and child protection at all levels specifically.

Plan helps to build the capacity of Plan staff, implementing partners and local NGOs working on child protection. (Child Rights Advisor -Plan Pakistan)

It seems that the strengthening of the government structures at the national and district-levels will follow the same pattern as planned for the GPP:

The government structures and their strengthening would be one major aspect of the project which will then help the systems and mechanisms designed during project to continue to function. (GPP).

However, as Plan Pakistan is well aware: “the Ministry of Social Welfare, which is the custodian of children’s rights is under- resourced and has no mechanism in place to coordinate with other line ministries, donors and NGOs. They do not have any data-base nor any systems is in place to monitor and report on the violations of children’s protection rights. Similarly there are no re-integration and rehabilitation mechanism. Ministry of Labour, which steers the committee on child labour has also been equally ineffective in the implementation of the TBP (Time Bound Programme) despite technical and resource support from ILO”. (Situation Analysis with Child Rights’ Perspective-Pakistan; August 2009; Plan Pakistan).

In view of these weaknesses and gaps within the relevant government institutions, capacity-building through training, provision of funds for better equipment and services etc. have been planned under the CBCPM programme. The main question, however, is if it is realistic to base the entire CBCPM programme (and other similar initiatives including the GPP) upon such weak, un-certain and ineffective structures. More importantly, the current situation (i.e. after the passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment) is that these state structures at the various levels have either been dissolved (NCCWD) or lost their statutory status.

Training of CBCPM members: The following training sessions have so far been organised for the communities and implementing partners by Plan Pakistan:

Year of training:	Name of training (main subject):	Who was included:	Who facilitated:	Was there a follow up training?
November 2011	Consultative Workshop on Girl Power Programme	Plan staff, implementing partners	Plan Pakistan	Implementation of the structure at community level. Follow up is done through the programme management and steering committee meetings
March 2012	Training of Watch Groups (urban-Isb.) on child protection and ToR of members WG Training of CPCs (rural) has not yet taken place (Child Protection Advisor-Plan Pakistan)	Members of Watch Groups	Plan Pakistan	Not as yet
March 2012	Bamboo Shoots Training (2-day training)	All members of Children’s Forums	Plan Pakistan	Not as yet
May 2011	Child Protection in Emergencies	Plan staff (at different levels), implement partners and CSO members	Consultant (Nicole Fabienne Bohl and Plan staff	None

As already discussed earlier in this report, most of the CPC/WG representatives interviewed in the target communities, were either not aware of the rights-based approaches, about the child

protection issues and about their ToR or they were not yet convinced on the transition of CBOs from need-based, service-providing bodies into right-based, child protection mechanisms¹³. The presidents of the CBOs/WGs interviewed in the two urban UPs (in Islamabad), however, informed that thanks to these trainings, they learnt about the definition of a 'child' and about their rights.

There are no child protection issues in our community. All this is mere verbosity and means only that there will be no more tangible support from Plan for us. What our children need is: schools, health facilities, water and sanitation, roads and buildings. Plan should fund to enable the CBOs to acquire all these for our children.
(President-CBO/CPC Noorpur village-Chakwal)

In a way, they have a point here! We are phasing out soon from this district. What are we proposing to give them under this new approach and in the CPC initiative in concrete terms? (CDC- PU Chakwal)

Since the establishment of the WGs, we have noticed that very few members of these groups attend the meetings in our urban PU. This is because they are engaged in paid work and do not have the time for such voluntary activities. (Programme Unit Manager - UPU-Islamabad)

As the WG membership is drawn from the former CBO, it is not clear if they attended the committee meetings regularly before these bodies became WGs.

Group discussions were held with children of CFs in all the four communities visited. It was found during the field visits that some of the urban CF members (children), who had attended the Bamboo Shoots training sessions, were aware of many CP issues generally and also some of those existing in their own communities. In all the communities visited, children reported that they learnt about their rights such as the right to education, health care and food, clean environment, a family and a home, from the Bamboo Shoots training sessions. None of the beneficiaries of this training, however, knew the meaning of 'bamboo', about the 'bamboo shoots' or the reasoning behind the use of the later terminology for naming the training. Since bamboos are not as common a vegetation in Pakistan as they happen to be in the tropical regions of the South-East Asia¹⁴, there exists no similar cultural association with this plant. An alternative analogy could be found in the Pakistani context with a little research-work as the use of such terms may cause cultural alienation.

XI. Linkages with civil society and government

There is a mention of link of the CBCPMs at the level of union council (UC) in the existing documents but these bodies being in the initial phase of formation are yet linked nor aware of these links. Historically, so far the local government has been allowed in Pakistan only during the military regimes. The Federal Capital District of Islamabad, however, was never allowed local government. The devolution of power to the district and UC levels was implemented during the previous military regime of General Musharraf, through Local Government Ordinance – 2000 (for all districts in the provinces, excluding Islamabad). Since this devolution was achieved without its other indispensable component i.e. of devolution of power from centre to the provinces, the present elected government allowed the Ordinance to elapse without making it into a law in 2010. Consequently, there exists no local government as such since 2010. Furthermore, after the passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2011, powers have been devolved to the provinces. Each province will

¹³ This includes the representative of a Christian community, visited in Islamabad during this assignment, who denied categorically that child protection was an issue in their own community.

¹⁴ For instance, Philippines, where the bamboo Shoots Training manual was developed by Plan.

legislate for local government in its own time. Presently, all the provinces are extremely pre-occupied with the lengthy process of institutional arrangements required as a consequence of the 18th Amendment. In the meanwhile, the National Commission on Child Welfare and Development (NCCWD) in Islamabad lost its statutory status and has been dissolved. The district-level centres too are generally in sort of abeyance as far as their legal status is concerned. It is hoped that an independent and autonomous commission on child rights and child protection will be established at the national level without much delay in order to address the present problem of institutional void effectively.

“At present there are no “formal” CP mechanisms at district, provincial and national levels. Even where they exist (such as the Children Ombudsman Office in Punjab and Child Protection and Welfare Bureau in Punjab), communities are unaware of these mechanisms.” (Child Protection Advisor, Plan Pakistan)

It is envisaged that once functioning, the CBCPMs will be interacting with the government institutions and relevant NGOs, but none of them will be their implementing partners (IPs). The plan is, as explained earlier, that as soon as the CPCs and WGs are fully in place, they will themselves implement the programme. Plan Pakistan will facilitate their initial introduction and developing CBCPMs’ linkages with the related support institutions. It is expected that the CPCs/WGs will reach out to these institutions directly, when they feel the need for such support.

In an initial workshop with the project staff and partners it was assumed that the CPC/Watch Groups would reach out to the partners at community level directly (where they are present) and directly to district and provincial level authorities¹⁵. (Advisor CP-Plan Pakistan)

The children in the district who are presently in prison for minor offences could be liberated, but their parents have to deposit Rs 3,000 to the jail authorities. If Plan could provide us with funds, we could help liberating these juvenile prisoners.(District Officer, DCCWD, DoSW-Chakwal)

We want to facilitate the local NGOs in their work of case management. We want them to let us meet with the victims and their families, but some of them do not allow us this access. We only want to help the victims. (DO-DCWD/DoSW, Chakwal)

We work closely with the district police and Social Welfare departments. They insist on getting access to the victims in our care. But every time we have allowed them to meet the victims, we have regretted badly. Why is it that the day Navida, a minor rape victim, meets the DPO through the DoSW, she and her family start receiving threats through the police and local influential to stop the legal proceedings against her perpetrators or to face dire consequences? (Project Coordinator, Drop Inn Centre¹⁶, PODA-Chakwal)

Plan Pakistan is an active member of the Child Rights Movement (CRM), which is a coalition of more than 100 civil society organisations. CRM was established with an aim to create an enabling environment for the children through collective advocacy on child rights issues. This pressure group demands for legislative reforms for the rights of the children and for their protection and urges the government for an immediate establishment of an independent NCCWD and other related reforms. The coalition prepares the CSO’s parallel to the government, Pakistan UPR for submission to the Human Rights Council of the UN. It is expected that once functioning, the CBCPMs will participate in advocacy campaigns in their own respective areas for reforms in the child protection policies and laws.

¹⁵ See: ‘Stage one: Mapping of CBCP mechanisms in Pakistan’, p. 14)

¹⁶ The Drop-in Centre for street children project is funded by Plan Pakistan

The most important concern, however, in this respect is probably the linkages of the CBOs/CPCs and WGs within their own communities. This may be a major challenge to work on the sensitive topic of child protection issues in the community without enjoying the reach and confidence of the latter.

XII. Monitoring and evaluation system and process

The CSP III envisaged that once the PU's long term plans (including CO-PULTPs) are prepared, each PU will develop a set of SMART indicators against PU programme objectives which will correspond to country goals and objectives. In order to track the progress against the objectives set in the PULTP, each PU will develop their MER plan, which will be guided by the national MER framework. An important component of the MER plan will be a reporting matrix, which will ensure the systematic and timely provision of essential quality information on a periodic basis. The MER function at the PU and national levels will be to track the progress of on-going projects and programmes against the objectives and specified indicators set in the PULTP. It was also planned to share this information with the community, partners, management and other stakeholders to make the necessary corrections and adjustments in plans in order to deliver more effectively and efficiently.

The PULTP have been prepared as planned. The following expected changes or out-comes and performance indicators against the PU objectives have been identified by the document for the urban communities of Islamabad¹⁷. Since components of child protection and of CBCPMs are not yet clearly defined, sub-objectives related to each component and indicators against them have not been developed.

PU Objective 1:	<i>Surveillance systems for child protection operating in the slums of Islamabad with the involvement of communities, relevant CBOs and NCPC.</i>
Expected changes/outcomes:	<i>Children feel secure in their communities in slums of district Islamabad.</i>
Indicators (monitoring-performance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of institutional and community support systems for child protection established and functional.</i> • <i>Cases on violence on girls and boys are being reported to concerned authorities through the surveillance system on regular basis and periodically reduced.</i>
Objective 2:	<i>To build capacity of the local partners and CBOs and relevant district government departments in child centred community development (CCCD) and child protection.</i>
Expected changes/outcomes:	<i>Rights holders and duty bearers working together in the development of the slums with active participation of children and youth.</i>

¹⁷ The PULTP for rural target communities (Chakwal and Vehari) have not been available to the consultant.

Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % age of CBO members aware of CCCD and CP. • # of programmes and projects for children with and/or through partners and government line departments. • Children and youth groups advocate for their rights through their CBO and local networks.
Objective 3:	The children and youth involved in domestic and sanitary work have been organised and are advocating for formalisation of this service sector with regulatory policies in place for ensuring protection ¹⁸ .
Expected changes/outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and sanitary work sector is organised and advocating for formalisation of the sector.
Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of youth trained on modern techniques of their trade. • # of forums in slums for domestic and sanitary workers advocating their rights.

According to this document (PULTP) the UPU will further develop more detailed indicators at a later stage, which were still awaited at the time of this study.

We have our quarterly monitoring indicators and follow them in our work. We were supposed to form twenty CPCs in this period, this target has been achieved by us in time. We will soon be registering these bodies with the concerned government department in the district. We were also to organise a number of trainings and consultation meetings of Committee members, children and IPs, which have all been accomplished. (CDP Manager-PU Chakwal)

There, however, seems to prevail a history of controversy on identification or agreement on child rights and child protection indicators among the major actors in Pakistan. This controversy at the government-level has been well-documented in a report by Plan Pakistan:

“The monitoring targets of the 1st Pakistan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP I) included children specific indicators: i. The number of children withdrawn from worst forms of child labour ii. The number of under trial children in jails iii. The number of cases of violence against children registered with the police, and iv. Number of cases of HIV/AIDS in adolescents. However there were no reporting mechanisms developed and no progress reports were available on these indicators. The PRSP secretariat was of the view that it could not coerce the line-ministries to report to them. The second PRSP II included only the ‘child labour’ as an indicator under the PBM interventions and no other child protection indicator was thus included.” (A Situation Analysis with Child Protection Perspective, 2009, Plan Pakistan)

Likewise, the civil society organisations and NGO activists have not been able to agree on this issue either. One of the objectives of the Child Rights Movement (CRM), a national coalition of NGOs formed in 2008 was to develop a set of commonly agreed indicators to monitor the situation of child rights in Pakistan and publish annual fact sheets to monitor the situation of children and report it to

¹⁸ This objective/intervention is specifically for the children belonging to the local Christian minorities living in the slums of Islamabad. These being mostly from the low-caste or ‘out-caste’ groups in the society, are still associated with the tasks of sweepers/cleaners and sanitary workers in formal and informal sectors in the city. Those amongst them who converted to Islam are usually known as ‘Mussalis’, located mostly in the rural areas of the country, continue to be associated with similar work. The intervention, however, may also target the rag-picking Afghan children in the capital city.

the government and the media and to monitor those actions of the Governments which have a negative impact on children. The coalition was also to be used as a tool for the formation of an alternative report on CRC for collective ownership of the report by the civil society (i.e. parallel to the UPR submitted by the Government). According to the above-cited situation analysis, this goal has not been achieved due to the 'weak cooperation' among child rights NGOs in Pakistan. As a result, various NGOs in their own capacity come up with separate reports on situation of children¹⁹.

While monitoring and evaluation indicators for the programme are planned to be developed further, since the CBCPMs in Pakistan are in their formation stage and no activities have been undertaken by these entities as yet, there could not be any evidence for Plan Pakistan to show their contribution to children's lives. Furthermore, as discussed already, there has not been any follow-up on the trainings imparted to different groups of implementing partners and of the community members.

Unlike the Girl Power Project (GPP) which is a grant-funded project, the CBCPM programme being a Plan-led initiative, does not have a project management committee (PMC), which could meet periodically to review the project activities and reflect on lessons learnt, share the progress with all concerned and discuss the emerging issues in order to enable each other deal with them.

The current CSP mentions as well that a baseline on child protection will be conducted against the agreed indicators; although it states that the baseline "would be limited to only those indicators for which authentic data or values are not available from other reliable sources (e.g. government, UN agencies etc.)". Since primary data does not exist as yet on any CP/CRs indicators, it is not clear if Plan has reviewed its earlier decision for a study on selected indicators only. Some of the research topics identified in the CSP for research against the CBCPMs' thematic area of 'Enabling environment for good governance' include the following²⁰:

1. Strengths and Weaknesses of rights based approach models in Pakistan. 2. Research on age specific children issues (protection, violation, vulnerabilities), 3. Gender discrimination in Plan Pakistan working areas. 4. Implementation of CRC in Pakistan. 5. Effectiveness of the children's participation in child protection issues.

A baseline study has reportedly been conducted for the GPP. However, the baseline study for the CBCPM initiative, around agreed indicators, which was planned at start of the project has not yet been conducted. This study was assumed to provide information on the current situation and to gauge progress against the baseline through mid-term and final evaluations (after 5 years). Such a study could have been organised with an active involvement of project's targeted communities, as part of the broader process of community mobilisation for CBCPM formation phase. In the absence of child protection data the CBO representatives are not aware of the CP concerns of their own communities and thus, generally, yet to be convinced on the need for creation of the CPCs/WGs.

The project aims to support at least 4 researches during the course of the project also including a base lines study and annual, midterm reviews and final evaluation. It will be ensured that the methodology includes gender de-segregated data, which is collected and presented in the report. (Advisor CP-Plan Pakistan)

It is significant to note that there exists no national or provincial comprehensive study based on primary data in Pakistan. ILO Pakistan has recently agreed to support the Pakistani government for

¹⁹ For instance the annual reports prepared on the basis of press reporting of cases and other secondary sources: SPARC's annual report 'State of Pakistan's Children', SAHIL's annual report on Child Sexual Abuse', LHRLA's 'on Violence against Children'.

²⁰ It is not clear as to why the baseline study also mentioned in the CSP, has not been included among them.

a national study on child labour. Likewise, a study on the child sexual exploitation was carried out in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province with the help of UNICEF in 2007. The various annual reports on the status of the children and on their child protection (cited in this report elsewhere) that are prepared by some NGOs are based on the information collected mainly from the cases reported to the press or to these NGOs by the survivors and their families. A child rights situation analysis was conducted by Plan Pakistan to inform the CSP III process. This study relied primarily upon the existing secondary sources, but gathered also some information on Chakwal and Vehari districts, where CBCPM are being established. This, however, is not a systematic or comprehensive primary study and does not provide baseline data on standard child protection indicators for the two districts.

XIII. Sustainability and scale up

There is not much documented information available on this topic. However, the overall rationale of the implementation strategy i.e. helping the CBCPMs, once the CPCs/WGs are mature enough after their formation and notification by the concerned government authorities (i.e. by the DoSW) as part of the independent and autonomous legal bodies (CBOs) and linking them with other public and private sector service providers, implies the assumption that such bodies thus created will sustain themselves on their own. As mentioned already, Plan Pakistan will also develop the existing capacities of these groups, implementing partners (government and NGOs), through training and orientation and probably, through research initiatives in order to enable them to act as independent child protection mechanisms.

The CBCPMs are expected to survive and their activities to continue in the same manner as envisaged for the Girl Power Project:

“Various components of the GPP projects will be rooted in the existing organisations or an ownership will be created through involvement of people so that once the project ends there are still mechanisms to run the activities which are useful for those involved in the project. For example the Community Surveillance System (CSS) will be rooted within the union councils through community representatives and will be linked with the sub-district and district level government departments, DCCWD and the CSOs already working on child protection and GBV. Therefore it is hoped that the CSS will continue beyond the life of the project. Capacity building of various tiers of the community representatives, government and the CSOs will take place on keeping the system operational. Similarly all organisations involved in this project are already mandated to work on issues of GBV, child protection and education for girls and they are hoped to continue to work on these issues even after the project is finished.” (Advisor CP -Plan Pakistan)

Once they are independent entities, they may be able to raise their own funds and resources to carry out child protection activities. Presently, however, there are no budget allocations for the CBCPMs that are being formed. The existing CBOs (or CPC/WGs) continue to hold their meetings generally in the village schools. The latter have been funded for some activities under the education-related programmes of Plan Pakistan. Similarly, in the urban project communities of Islamabad, space has been rented through Plan for formal and non-formal educational support interventions and for activities of the youth groups, where CBOs and WGs will hold their meetings. There is, however, no budget-line added in the CBOs for the activities of these child protection bodies (CPCs/WGs). None of the committee members have been planned to be paid for the work they will do, but the ‘Care Givers’ (in rural communities in Chakwal) under the health and education interventions in the target communities (and probably the teachers of the NFE/FE classes) are already remunerated by Plan Pakistan under these programmes.

As the CPCs fall under CBOs, there is no separate fund management. Efforts are being made to link the community with service providers directly and to reduce their dependence on Plan for response to CP cases. (Child Rights Advisor -Plan Pakistan)

The support from national institutions and policies are an important element for creating an enabling environment for the sustainability of CBCPM. However, a comprehensive national system to monitor and follow-up on child protection concerns from a local to a national level does not exist yet. The government's child protection programme focuses on special education and the National Child Protection Centre (NCPC), but doesn't outline a clear strategy for the protection of children. No strategy on child protection exists and the social protection strategy, which is evidently child-neutral is often discussed as the protection strategy for children. Legislative challenges remain and policy formulation is also rather rushed. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II) indicated child labour under the National Child Labour Resource Centres (NCLRC) and not as a protection issue.

XIV. Lessons learned, achievements, gaps and opportunities

- The CBCPM is in its very initial phase in Pakistan. The concepts and design of CBCPMs as well as the structure and functions of these entities are being developed. Additionally, no activities have so far been undertaken by the CBCPMs. It is, therefore, understandable that in the absence of such experience, there has been little learning in this respect. The process of mobilisation for CBCPM has, nevertheless, raised some alarms and fears among the project staff that seem to have some potential ground. The Advisor Child Protection-Plan Pakistan identified the following as the 'most significant' lessons learned regarding the establishment and strengthening of CBCPMs in Pakistan:
- *The issue of child protection may sometimes have top-down approach as communities may be unwilling to highlight it as an issue.*
- *Broad-based community participation and inclusion of the most marginalised groups among them is challenging. The dilemma is that one needs the leadership of local influential people, but that means exclusion of the most marginal people from such programmes.*
- *Overcoming local cultural traditions, which promote VAC such as corporal punishment.*
- *Need to develop clear mechanisms for linking CPC/Watch Groups with referrals so that they do not see Plan taking on the responsibility for protection of children.*
- *Closed society of some of the communities Plan Pakistan works in, means that access to girls in specific is extremely difficult, which could hamper girls' influence in the design and monitoring of the program.*

In the H-Assessment session conducted with the UPU project staff the following strengths or opportunities were identified for the implementation of child protection initiatives in their urban communities:

- *Willingness of community in some cases*
- *More exposure and linkages possible in urban setting*
- *More access/identification of child protection issues (they cannot be hidden like in the rural communities)*
- *WGs may have the capacity of preventing minor CP violations*
- *CP is already mainstreamed in all our programmes and interventions*
- *CP policy concerns integrated in all our partnerships*
- *Urban PUs have better access to support and referral systems and mechanisms compared to the rural PUs*
- The UPU staff in Islamabad office feels the need to re-visit the over-all design of the project due to the following challenges felt:
- *All communities do not share the same or sufficient level of commitment and willingness to work for child protection*

- *Willingness at organisational level (Plan) of involvement. Need clarity as to how far to act or engage itself on child protection issues and violations in the community*
- *CBOs/CBCPMs lack broad-based representation of their community, latter's participation and ownership may be a serious challenge*
- *CBCPMs lack capacity for out-reach in their own communities*
- *Lack of system support on CP issues including organisational support, customs and traditions of the target communities*
- *Lack of sensitisation on child protection issues generally but also among the specific groups/institutions*
- *Lack of common understanding of the essential components of child protection and community based child protection mechanisms at all levels*
- *Need staff capacity building on child protection components, response path-ways, referrals etc. and CBCPMs.*
- *They need strengthening in conceptualisation and design, implementation and M & E of such a programme (e.g. each CP issue must have monitoring indicators identified)*
- *Lack of baseline data on child protection for all the communities where CBPMs have been established. Importance of continuous data collection and reporting/recording*

Other important learning from the CBCPM mobilisation process, although discussed during the numerous meetings but not explicitly articulated above include the lack of ownership and leadership (and the related capacities) of the government institutions at all the different levels.

The present lacuna caused by vague status of the government apparatus for the support of the child protection at different levels in the country (since 2011) and which may not be clearly and fully in place for another one year or more is a major challenge for initiating an organised effort to address the child protection issues such as the establishment and functioning of a community-based child protection mechanism by a non-government organisation. The forging of community-government partnerships is recognised as an essential element of any community based social and human rights protection initiative. The project design has relied primarily on this support system not only for their sustainability and scale-up but even more so for the functioning of CBCPMs as soon as they are established. At the time when the CSP III was being developed (between 2009 and 2010), local government institutions were still in place the latter do not exist any more (since 2010). Currently, the individual government officials expressed keen interest for taking up the ownership and leadership roles in the functioning of CBCPMs and in receiving the relevant financial, material and technical support from Plan Pakistan. However, their own positions and the status of their institutions stand currently in abeyance after the passage of 18th Constitutional Amendment. In the meanwhile, as it is, they have no legal status, budgets and other human and material resources to function.

This situation of confusion at the level of state institutions offers probably a unique opportunity and the time available to address the following needs almost as preconditions (or as an immediate strategy) to the formation of CBCPMs. Some of these points were also made as preliminary findings by the Annual Programme Participatory Review-2012 (APPR), under the leadership of M & E section of the Plan Pakistan itself²¹:

Need to ensure a broad-based participation and representation of the target communities, including of the most marginalised groups among them, in the CBOs/CBCPMs. This will be beneficial in all terms not only for the child protection programme but also for all the other programmes of the

²¹ The consultant was invited to this workshop organized to share the learnings of the review commission.

organisation in Pakistan. Additionally, parents, elderly people etc. in the community need to be formed for a wider support. The current CBOs were formed and have been functioning since their inception for need-based community service delivery activities. They represent primarily the village influential and elite sections of the respective communities²². Members of the various thematic committees and gender and aged-based forums around the CBOs are generally from the same few households that represent the CBOs or enjoy their patronage. The re-structuring of these pre-existing decision-making bodies is now felt essential in order to fully respond to the demands of rights based interventions generally and for working on the issues of child protection in the community level specifically.

Our community organisations need to be strengthened through broad-based participation. Community needs to know about CBOs' activities and programmes. (APPR-May 2012, Plan Pakistan)

Intrinsic to the above is the issue of inclusion of the marginal groups in the community. There is a need to realise that it is not enough to include a few low-caste, religious or ethnic minority communities among those targeted for this programme, but to identify and include all the major marginal groups across and within all target communities and villages (the landless, low caste and poor people, the disabled, women-headed households, religious and ethnic minorities etc. and their children in every community). This covers the illiterate families (often the majority in any community in the country, especially in the rural areas but the females across all communities) and the non-school going children among them (i.e. especially the never enrolled children).

Indigenous groups were found more viable, but they were not included in our programmes. (APPR-Plan Pakistan)

Like the CBOs at the community-level, the project staff has also been trained to work with the communities on need-based service-delivery interventions (for health, education, water and sanitation, infra-structure development). The staff orientation and training sessions have provided them with some new vocabulary on rights-based approaches generally and to some extent familiarity with the language of child protection. There is now a need for them to fully understand not only the rights-based development approaches but also to gain a deeper understanding of child protection issues and mechanisms to address them at all levels including in the community.

Need to ensure adequate and meaningful inclusion of women and children especially from the most marginalised groups in the CBCPMs.

Organise awareness raising campaigns on child rights and child protection as part of the community mobilisation process for the formation of CPCs/WGs. Furthermore, build understanding to act on CP issues and ownership through conducting village/community baseline surveys on the status of child protection as part of this mobilisation process with community participation including the women, children and marginal groups (e.g. an action research), share and discuss findings and way-forward together. Rather than applying a top-down approach, using such methods will be helpful in creating a conducive environment for broader community based work on child protection.

Currently the national and provincial governments are busy working on the lengthy process of transferring and receiving of institutional powers (including those related to the child protection) at different levels, there are on-going discussions among them on many important matters. The latter

²² Different forums e.g. children's, women's and men's forums have little participation and no decision-making powers within the CBO structure.

include the budgetary allocations to the provinces (including at the district and lower levels of U.Cs), creating of new units and posts etc. This is probably the most suitable moment, providing a rare opportunity to pressurize the government through lobbying and advocacy activities to allocate sufficient budgets and for the creation of relevant desks and staff for child protection at all levels. For instance, the number of child protection officers' (CPOs) posts could be increased at the district to have one at each union council (U.C.). This will help providing the desired support from the government for CBCPMs' networks at the UC level.

Need to involve the civil society organisations already at this initial phase and not just once when the CBCPMs are in place and mature enough. There are many rights-based NGOs at all levels in the country including in the districts targeted by Plan Pakistan, that are proactively engaged in the work on all aspects of child protection. These NGOs are adequately trained and sensitised on the issues of child protection and violence against children (and women), including prevention and case management. It is felt that the major reason for the existence of conceptual confusions about the child protection and CBCPM are rooted to some extent in the fears about the staff's personal and organisational security²³. Many among the NGOs are also familiar with community-based protection mechanisms (especially to address violence against women) as they are not necessarily constrained to work only with the community-based structures established already for service delivery. In fact, it may create a significant challenge for them if they have to work with the CBOs created by Plan Pakistan without re-structuring them in view of the new demands of CBCPMs.

Related to the above point is the concern that Plan Pakistan is known in the country as an international organisation and respected for its work in contributing to its socio-economic development process. It may need to liaise now more closely with some of the right-based other international organisations such as the UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO etc. and some INGOs e.g. the Save the Children, Oxfam GB, Action Aid to share common learning and to gain the mutual support required at all levels to address an issue as serious and complicated as the protection of children²⁴.

While re-visiting the design of the CBCPM project, it will be needed among other tasks, to help developing the procedures and SOPs for child protection case management with the involvement of specific 'service providers' i.e. the expert NGOs and relevant government institutions. In order to avoid facing community's resistance at a later stage (e.g. on reporting or follow-up of cases of violence, abuse and neglect against children) it will be required to engage them in this designing process. Those among them who are to take different responsibilities will as well require training on the important components and aspects related to the social work skills, case management and referrals especially for sensitive cases such as child sexual abuse, and children in conflict with the law. This is an entirely new domain for Plan Pakistan and it will therefore, need the Pakistani NGOs already specialising in such tasks to take the lead.

²³ Usually international organisations do not implement projects in the target communities directly but through local implementing government or/and non-government organisations . They refrain from direct implementation of women's and children's protection related interventions due to the risks of retaliation from the community itself and especially because of the increasing threats from extremist religious terrorist groups in the country to such organisations.

²⁴ The two international NGOs are not supporting child protection interventions as such but are involved in similar and sometimes even more sensitive issues of violence against women such as rape through Pakistani civil society organisations. They have much valuable experience to guide and support Plan's new initiative in the domain of child protection.

XV. Conclusions

While the child protection remains one of the weakest and most neglected of all the human rights concerns in the country at all levels, Plan Pakistan's decision to work for improvement in the status of the child protection is a bold step. Community based child protection mechanism offers undeniably a greater opportunity to address the issues of child protection in a more systematic, comprehensive and sustainable manner. However, CBCPM is not a new domain for the Plan Pakistan alone, its knowledge and experience is limited to a few NGOs who have used such mechanisms in the recent years mainly to address the issues of violence against women. For child protection specifically similar but rather short term mechanisms have been tried more recently during the flood emergencies (in 2010 and 2011) and currently for the abandoned or un-accompanied children in IDP camps for the conflict affected populations in KPK province of the country. The Child Protection Sub-Cluster in such emergencies has been established with the coordination and leadership of the UNICEF Pakistan. Plan Pakistan too has supported Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Child Protection Committees (CPCs) for the flood-affected children, with the help of local NGOs.

Although Pakistan CBCPM initiative is in its very initial stage, there is already a lot to learn from its design and mobilisation process. The current exercise has tried to explore and understand the existing opportunities and challenges from within and outside for establishment of community based child protection mechanisms in Pakistan. It is felt that this effort has been rewarding in the sense that it has provided much useful information to guide Plan Pakistan for development of viable and sustainable CBCPMs in the country:

The CBOs established originally around infra-structural development, health and education, as they exist today, i.e. within a 'non- right-based context', seem to be less suited and less prepared to act as a platform for mobilisation on CP issues. They lack community support, out-reach and influence in their own communities. Child protection issues are considered mostly sensitive and taboo in the society and will need support from more people and across all sections within the community.

Lack of political will especially among the male dominated CBOs for CP. Denial of existence of any CP concerns in their communities and resistance shown by most of them.

There is a need to explore the possibilities as to how best support children's participation, especially of the most marginalised children, in CBCPMs. CPCs have, but WGs do not have children's and female representation in these CP bodies. It appears doubtful that the male members (CBOs/CPCs) allow children and women to actively and meaningfully participate in activities, decision-making etc.

There are varying number of CBCPM members in rural and urban settings. There is a need to carefully identify the optimal number and composition of members in view of their roles and responsibilities in a CBCPM.

There exists a vague and varying understanding on the scope of 'child protection', CP components, 'community based' and 'CBCPMs' at the organisational level. Plan will have to ensure a common understanding of all these terms and of the 'CBCPM' and its essential components in particular.

Clarify and develop a common understanding of roles and responsibilities of CBCPMs and of members in the existing documentation, staff and the CBO/CBCPM members.

There has been a realization at the organisational level for the need to link-up the CBCPMs with formal and in-formal support systems at various levels. However, the formal support systems are often vague, un-certain legislative status (NCPC, NCCWD/DCCWD) and not yet fully recognised or incorporated. Lack of political will on CP concerns.

In fact, the CBCPM initiative has faced two serious set-backs in this respect, right in its initial phase of mobilisation. They are both linked to the availability of formal support systems: local government and the child protection institutions for child protection of the government at all levels. Both have already been weak and in-effective, but even these are no more available to the project due to their current institutional re-structuring process after the passage of 18th Constitutional Amendment. There is an urgent need to re-visit the project design in light of this un-foreseen development and to re-assess the scale and scope of support to the government institutions at different levels when their legal status is yet not determined.

Even more important probably is the need to assess if the CBOs/CBCPMs at this early phase of growth are ready for linkages with institutions when they themselves are not well-linked within their own communities.

There is much potential and reason for linkages with relevant NGOs and partners. Very active and capable NGOs exist at national and local levels. Plan Pakistan may need to re-visit its decision for self-implementation of the CBCPM programme and instead invite some more proactive child rights NGOs right from the time of their formation.

Also there seems to be more potential in teaming-up, liaisons and linkages with CSOs on more proactive lobbying and advocacy for legal and institutional improvements. It will have to be seen if Plan Pakistan and other CSOs are willing to enhance their present 'movement' and campaigns and as to how it can contribute to inter-agency advocacy for strengthening CP laws and systems at different levels in the country.

Enhance capacity of Plans staff in conceptualisation, planning, implementation, participatory research, M & E. Ensure effective follow-up on learning. Increase capacity to use of continuous collection, collation, analysis, use, dissemination of relevant data. Strengthen the design and implementation of CBCPM programme through research. Need to learn how best to use action and participatory research at initial stages for sensitisation and mobilisation of the community for child protection.

ANNEX: Field-work Schedule & Persons met/contacted

30 April - 8 May 2012

Date	Location	Duration	Activity-Planned	Comment
Day 1: Monday, 30 April		0900-0930	Arrival in office and settling in	Yes
		0930-1000	Meeting with the CD	Delayed for 30mns. CD busey
		1030-1130	Preparatory Session - Meeting with Country Management Team	Briefing Meeting with Country Management Team/CMTPCD, SGSM and CPM-Discuss any issues related to the tool, questions and programme
		1130-1300	Orientation and preparatory workshop with Plan child protection staff and key partner staff to: provide orientation on the field study purpose, objectives and tools; to go through the schedule and each of the tools for use with children and adult CBCPM members: to ensure support for facilitation/ translation and logistics.	Review and Discuss to clear any doubts regarding process Workshop- briefing, orientation and planning-PU field staff from the communities to be visited to join this preparation workshop
		1300-1400	LUNCH BREAK	
		1400-1700	continue previous session	Finalise field visits and travel details
		Day 2:Tuesday, 1 May	Chakwal	0700-0900
0900-1000	Briefing by PUM, Chakwal			Understand the process and the progress
1000-1100	Travel to Nurpur			
1100-1300	Field Visit FGD with CPC members			Meeting-discussion with CBO office-holders speeches, present: women and children forums and other children
1400-1430	LUNCH BREAK			
1430-1630	FGDs with girls and boys			Group exercise-child protection issues identification-A group of 6-8 girls and boys of ages 8-18 years.
17.00-1730	Chakwal PU Office			discussions-plans next day

		1730-1945	Travel to Islamabad-home	
Day 3: Wednesday, 2 May	Chakwal	0700-0900	Travel to Chakwal by road	Driver to pick the consultant at 0700 from House 40, Street 5, F-8/3
		0930-1030	Meeting with Bedari	NGO working on children and women violence/protection issues-IP on GPP
		1100-1145	Meeting with Social Welfare Dept./DCCP	Mr. Tanvir Safdar-District Officer & Mr. Kausar Deputy D.O., PU Head and N.I-meeting
		1200-1245	Meeting with PODA	NGO working on VAW and street children protection with Plan support and IP Plan in GPP
		1300-1330	Lunch at PU Chakwal	
		1330-1400	Travel to village Saidpur	
		1400-1430	Field Visit to Saidpur - FGD with members of CPC.	Cancelled due to non availability of CPC members
		1430-1600	Group discussion with Forums-women and children	Group discussion/meeting with male female children forum, female Care-Giver and LGV
		1600-1615	Walk to the house President CBO Saidpur	Brief meeting
		1615-1645	Brief meeting with President CBO/CPC	at President's residence
		1645-1715	Walk in the village, talk with villagers in the streets	
		1715-1800	Travel to Chakwal PU Office	
		1815-2015	Travel to Islamabad	
Day 4: Thursday, 3 May	UPU	0900-1015	Briefing by PUM, UPU	Understand the process and the progress-Presentation by UPU Manager and discussions
		1030-1230	Hotel Hill View, APPR-Plan Pakistan-presentation findings of annual review and discussions, staff and IPs	Annual Participatory Programme Review-preliminary findings by M&E and discussions.
		1300-1400	Meeting with Director National Child Protection Centre (NCPC)	At Hillview Hotel-Jinnah Supper, Isb., during the APPR
		1430-1500	Lunch	
		1500-1700	UPU staff presentation, orientation to urban communities in Islamabad and Work in Plan Pakistan Head Office Islamabad	

		1700-1730	Travel to Shakrial-Waheedabad, a peri-urban target community of Plan Pakistan	with focal persons-project staff
		1730-1900	FGD with girls and boys	At Fast Tract Secondary Education Centre in the target community. Boys and girls 10-16 years, Children's Forum and other children-discussions on CP issues, drawings
		1900-1930	Meeting with CBO/WG President	Discussion on the status of WG, structure and functions, CP issues, challenges and opportunities.
		1930-2000	Travel back to Plan Pakistan HO-Isb.	
Day 5: Friday, 4 May	UPU	0930-1100	H-Assessment session with UPU-Islambad staff	Participatry reviews of strengths, challenges and suggestions for the way forward
		1130-1430	Work at Plan Pakistan HO and lunch	
		1730-1830	Visit to Faisal Colony-G 7/1 Islamabad and FGD with girls and boys	Group discussion with children-boys and girls of 10 to 18 years ages, on CP issues of the children in community, ways to address them. Drawings
		1845-1930	Meeting with CBO/WG President	Discussion on the status of WG, structure and functions, CP issues, opportunities and challenges.
	CO	1930-2000	Return to Plan Pakistan HO and home	
Day 6: Monday, 7 May		0930-1100	Meeting with Advisor CP-Plan Pakistan	Pakistan extensive mapping, gaps, explanations, questions with S.S.
		1130-1300	Meeting with Executive Director and Programme Officer-Sahil	NGO working eclusively on child sexual abuse, IP Plan on Police training, GPP and member MCR in Pakistan.
		1330-1400	Lunch	
		1400-1630	Meeting with Advisor CP-Plan Pakistan	Continued the morning session on mapping exercise with S.S.
Day 7, Tuesday, 8 May		1030-1230	Debriefing to senior management Pan Pakistan	Debriefing to Plan team: Country Programme Manager-Strategy, Sponsorship and Grants Support

				Manager, Country Programme Manager-Implementation, HR and Finance Units Managers, Advisor CP. Presentation of findings, detailed discussions.
--	--	--	--	---