



# Annual Progress Report 2019

Youth Association for Development



## **Abbreviations & Acronyms Chart**

|       |                                     |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| AB    | Advisory Board                      |
| AR    | Audit Report                        |
| BOD   | Board of Directors                  |
| CDN   | Community Development Network       |
| PO    | Program Officer                     |
| CFLI  | Canada Fund for Local Initiatives   |
| CEFM  | Child, Early, and Forced Marriage   |
| YAD   | Youth Association for Development   |
| GDA   | Global day of action                |
| HIV   | Human Immunodeficiency Virus        |
| ID    | Identification                      |
| Misc  | miscellaneous                       |
| CEO   | Chief executive officer             |
| DFATD | Department Of Foreign Affairs Trade |
| ER    | Environmental Review                |



## Annual Report 2019

### YAD Vision

“Changing the world, upgrading the societies, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through impact, innovation and influence”

Our vision is based on our experience that we can target human rights, youth empowerment & reduce early & force marriages as well as HIV/AIDS & SRHR most effectively in three interconnected ways:

#### **Impact, Innovation and Influence**

- **Impact:** through the scale and quality of our own and our partners’ programme work which currently impacts, directly and indirectly, on the lives of some one million people in the province.
- **Innovation:** through pioneering innovative development approaches which can be replicated by local institutions (civil society and government), other aid agencies and donors
- **Influence:** through influencing pro-poor policies at national and international level

Integration of our efforts, from our work in the field to influencing at a policy level, is central to our effectiveness.

### YAD Mission

“Upbringing human rights, women & youth empowerment, targeting gender discrimination, building peace and interfaith harmony, reducing barriers to access quality health & life, HIV/AIDS, raising SRHR, ending early & forced marriages and other stigmatized issues effectively through impact, innovation and influence.”

#### **YAD’S Key Parameters to Achieve its Mission:**

1. Targeting youth activism & empowerment as our core value.
2. YAD continues to implement both awareness & legislative programs, with advocacy and development education an integral part of our work.
3. In each of our operational district, YAD continues to have an on-the-ground presence to monitor and learn from our programmes and to engage with our partners. We do not intend to become a grant giving organization from afar.
4. YAD seeks opportunities for greater engagement with civil society in our programme.



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5. YAD's overall programme fits within the international effort to achieve the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2025. This involves ensuring that our organisational programmes contribute to the attainment of the indicators set out in the SDGs, and, through our advocacy, seeking to ensure that the country meet its SDGs obligations to increase investment on human rights, health, education, economic development etc

### **This annual progress report highlights the mentioned below three projects**

1. **Project Name :** Mainstreaming Ending Early child and forced Marriages through law policy, reforms, action and community level in District Quetta

#### **Project Description:**

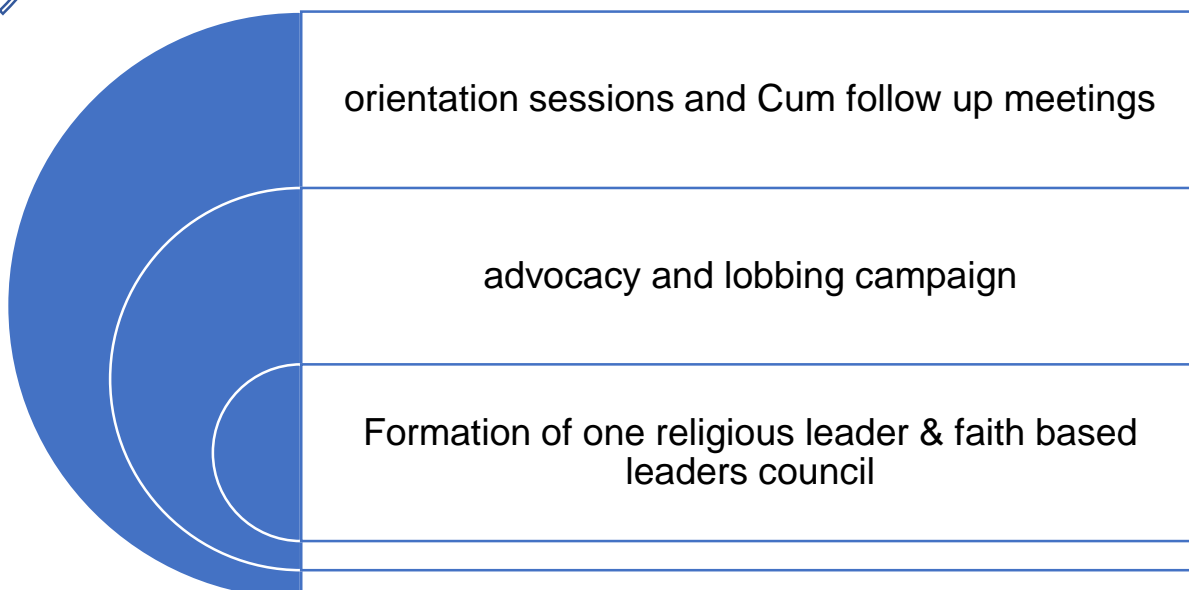
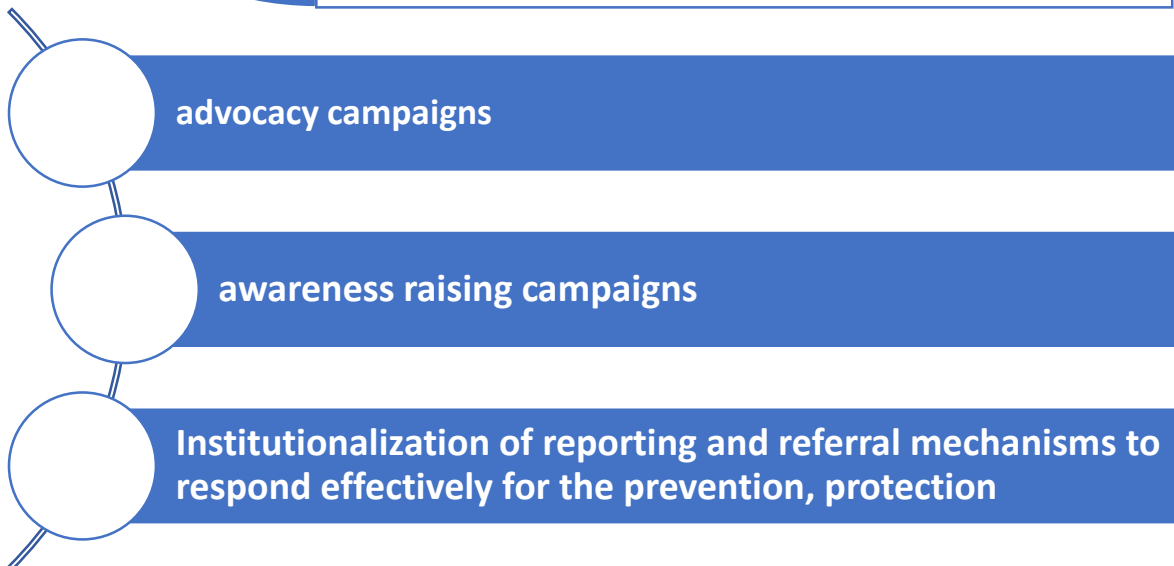
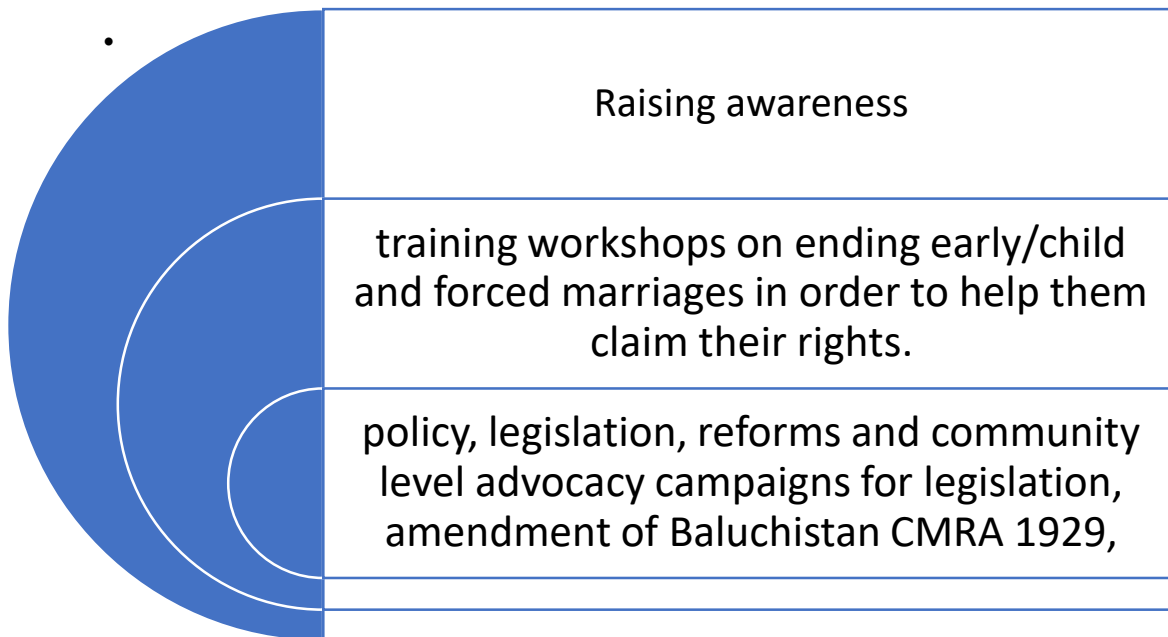
- Child Marriage is one of the most widespread human rights violations that exist in the country. Girls from poor households are more likely to be married as children. The physical, social and emotional consequences of child marriages are multiple and severe, ranging from lack of access to education, leading to limited literacy and employment opportunities, exposure to unprotected sexual relations. Pregnancy and child birth before being physically or psychologically ready, and high rates of female poverty. Around 18% of Pakistani girls have had their first birth by age 18;9% have begun child bearing between 15-17 years and 7% are already mothers in those ages. The situation of Baluchistan province is even more alarming. In Pakistan, legally Child Marriages is prohibited under the Child Marriages Restraint Act,1929 (CMRA). Although CMRA makes child marriages illegal. A conviction under this law does not serve to mollify the marriage.
- The project will be implemented in district Quetta. The target community will be both rural and urban areas, non-Muslims communities' areas, slum areas, migrant and IDPs communities areas. The other target audiences are government departments, legislatures in provincial assembly, elected representatives of local government three tyres, journalists in media houses and press clubs, religious clerics of masques and madrassas faith based leaders from non-Muslims, tribal chiefs, local leaders, notables and elders from jigras and panchayats, teachers from schools, universities and colleges, and parents.

**Donor:** Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI)

**Budget:** PKR 3,351,035



## Detail of Activities





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### 2. Project : CPDE Global Day of Action ( GDA )

Donor : IBON International

Budget: USD 3,000

### 3. Project: End Early Child Marriages

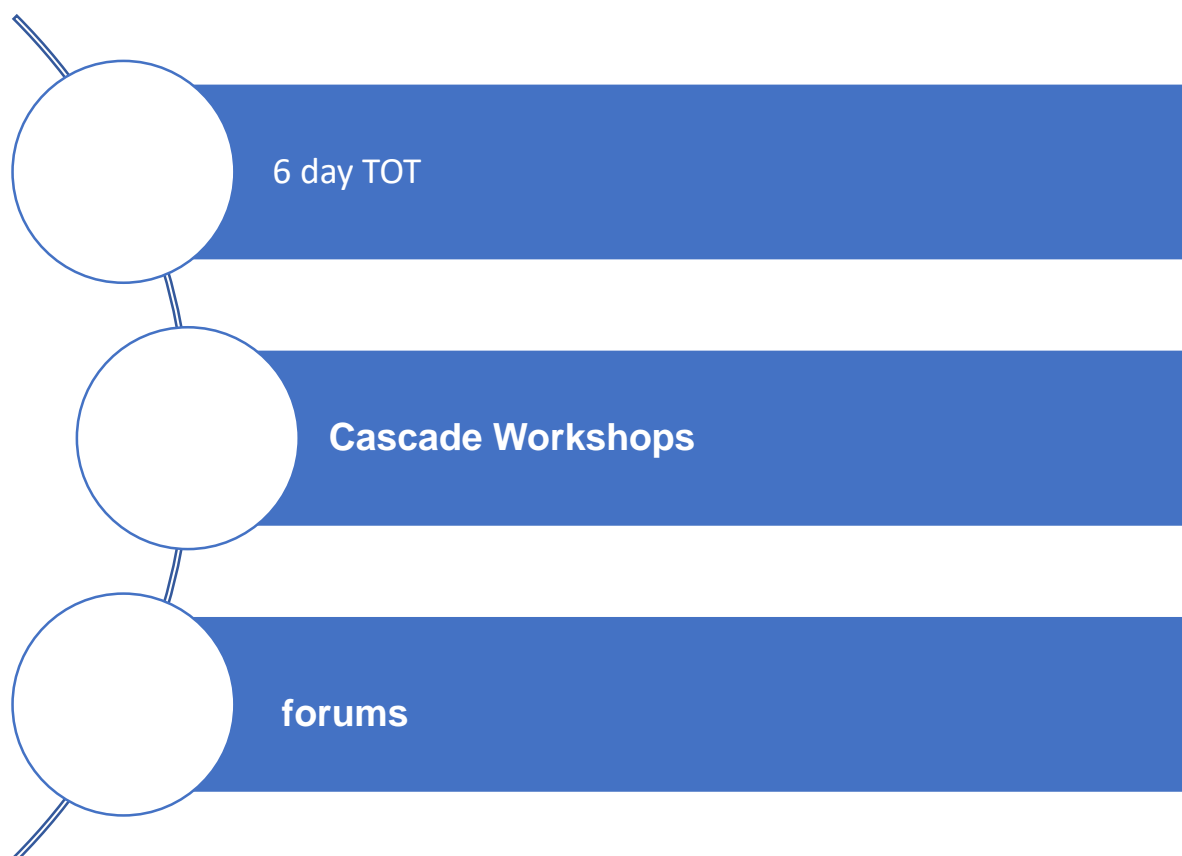
**Project detail:** “End early/forced marriages project in Baluchistan, Pakistan” funded by ViiV Health Care (UK) under PAGW fund: The project key summary is Tackling, reducing and ending early/child and forced marriages in Baluchistan Pakistan through involvement and engagement of caretakers, gatekeepers, INGOs youth, girls, boys, parents, teachers, political/ religious persons, community elders, marriage registrars, govt. officials elected representatives, legislatures, community, media, civil society, Nikahkhawains, and parliamentarians. Young girls and boys will directly benefit from the project through proper legislations for ending early/child and forced marriages, girls are not brides and boys are not grooms. All the stakeholders and beneficiaries will also be kept in loop for the broader impact of the intervention. The project interventions are awareness raisings, mobilizations, sensitizations, capacity buildings, policy level advocacy, legislations, collaboration and liaison development, action based networks, active participation, development strategies, consultations, uplifting voices for the prevention, referral and rehabilitation of the victims of early marriages, institutionalization of reporting and referral mechanisms to respond effectively for the prevention, referral and rehabilitation of the victims of early marriages.

#### **Project Objectives:**

To develop an informed and skilled cohort of youth, caretakers and gatekeepers enabled to claim, ending early, child and forced marriages practice and support ending early/child and forced marriages in a more favourable policy environment in Pakistan by the end of project

#### **Targets:**

Young girls and boys, vulnerable young grooms and brides are targets of project interventions. However, having effects key role in decisions on such issues, other community members like parents, teachers, political/ religious persons, community elders, marriage registrars, govt. officials and parliamentarians will also be kept in loop for the broader impact of the intervention. Following estimated numbers from the target groups will benefit;





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### Project Details

**Project name** End Early Child /Forced marriages

**Location** Quetta, Pakistan

### Summary

**This annual Progress Report highlight & report on the following activities:**

| Activity Name  | Status |
|--|--------|
| 1. Civil Society Organization, target groups, beneficiaries and stakeholders replicate the TOT cascade workshops of 2 days to train further trainers, coaches, facilitators, champions and advocates for effective advocacy, mobilization, awareness raising, lobbying, networking and coalition building for legislations, policy reforms, law and community actions to end early/child and forced marriages. |        |
| 2. Effective law, legislations, policy reforms and community actions forum to End Early/child and Forced Marriages   |        |
| 3. Mobilization, awareness raising, advocacy, lobbying, networking and coalition building sessions to end early/child and forced marriages laws/policies including non-Muslims early/child and forced marriages  |        |





|   |  |
|---|--|
| prohibition and resistance separate law   |  |
| 4. Institutionalization of reporting, referral, linking, networking, coalition building and coordination mechanisms to respond effectively for the prevention, protection, safeguard, safety, safe spaces, legal aid, shelter, medico legal aid, FIR chalking, counselling, referral and rehabilitation services and facilities providing of/to the vulnerable, victims/survival of early/child and forced marriages girls and boys (Non-Muslims girls and family) through conducting liaison and coordination meetings with lawyers, bar rooms, law enforcement agencies, legal aid centres, helpline centres, legal aid clinics, elected representatives, legislatures, faith based leaders, religious clerics, state institutions and district authorities |  |
| 5. For motivation, sensitization, educating and changing the mindset, behaviours, attitudes, approaches and mechanism of religious clerics, faith based leaders, Nikah Registrars, tribal chiefs, local leaders, notables, elders, (Jirga's and Panchayats representatives- Alternate Dispute Resolutions) to avoid early/child and forced marriages within their communities while conducting of disputes resolutions meetings/gathering and decisions taking, consultative meetings and dialogues.  |  |
| 6. To build pressure in media to highlights and give maximum coverage in electronic, social and print media conducting press conferences for the approval of end early/child and forced marriages laws/policies including non-Muslims early/child and forced marriages prohibition and resistance separate  |  |
| 7. law, suggested amendments of CMRA 1929 into new amended bill,  |  |



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### Project Objectives:

To develop an informed and skilled cohort of youth, caretakers and gatekeepers enabled to claim, ending early, child and forced marriages practice and support ending early/child and forced marriages in a more favourable policy environment in Pakistan by the end of project.

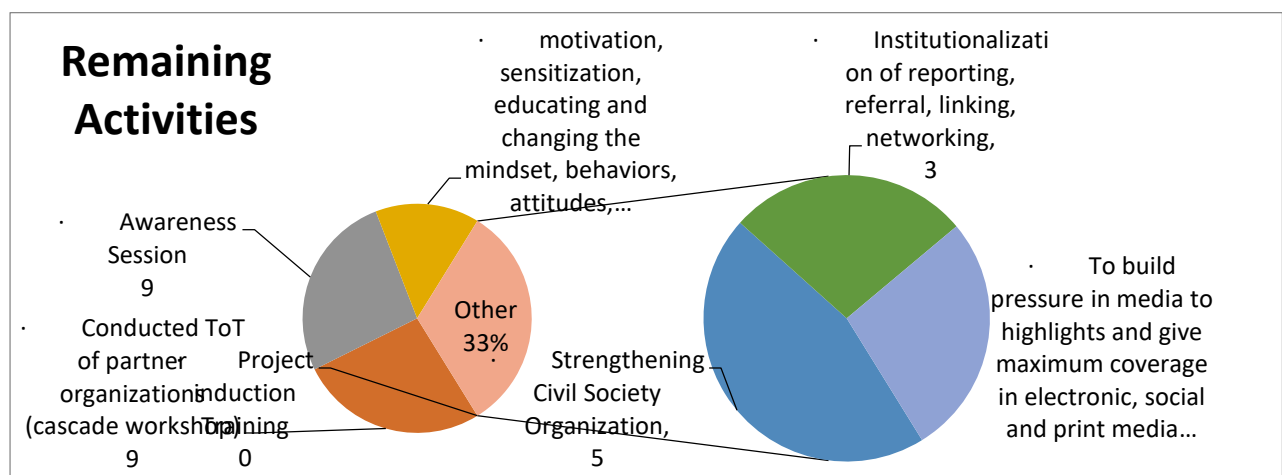
### Targets:

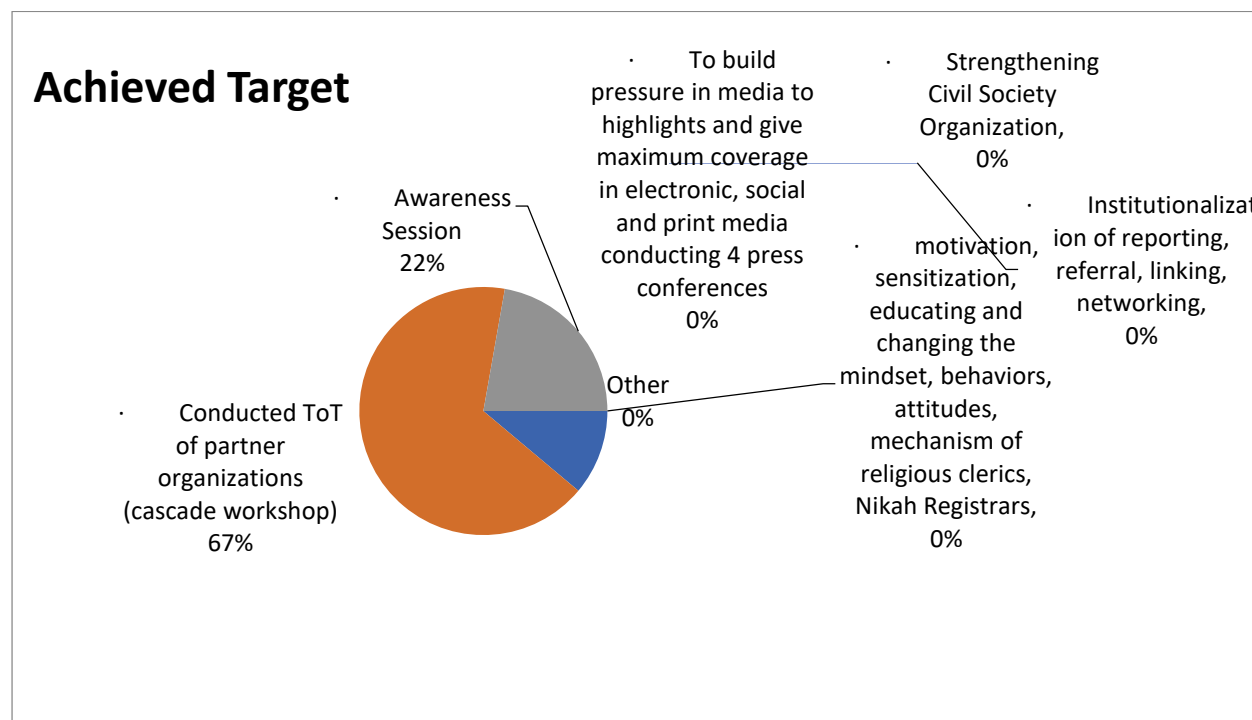
Young girls and boys, vulnerable young grooms and brides are targets of project interventions. However, having effects key role in decisions on such issues, other community members like parents, teachers, political/ religious persons, community elders, marriage registrars, govt. officials and parliamentarians will also be kept in loop for the broader impact of the intervention. Following estimated numbers from the target groups will benefit;

### Project Summary:

Tackling, reducing and ending early/child and forced marriages in Pakistan through policy and debate level with mainstreaming Ending Early, Child and Forced Marriages in law, policy, reforms, actions and community level (amendment of CMRA 1929, adopting national plan of action, adopting national strategy, formation/establishment of task forces and units) through engagement of provincial government departments, legislatures, elected representatives, journalists, religious clerics, faith based leaders, non-Muslims communities, tribal chiefs, local leaders, notables, elders, Jirgas, Phanchyaits, teachers, universities, colleges, parents, local communities, key influential, civil society organization, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, legal aid centers/clinic, helpline centres, bar councils, bar rooms, lawyers, law enforcement agencies, victims/survivors and vulnerable girls and boys of early/child and forced marriages, shelters, key influential, Nikah registrars, key representatives of worship places, women of the homes and communities, school going and out school going boys and girls, students unions, trade unions, migrants, refugees, IDPs, indigenous communities and senior citizens

### Planned and achieved target activities in 2019 of captioned above project





## Activities & Outputs


### <Activity > 1

#### Project induction training ToT

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Objective</b> | <p>The aim and objective of this activity was to strengthen civil society organization, target groups, beneficiaries and stakeholders on protection of non-Muslims girls forced marriages, need of amendment in CMRA 1929, need of non-Muslims (FMPR) law, Pakistan Country Analysis, Pakistan National Strategy Draft and Pakistan National Plan of Action Draft to end Early/Child and Forced Marriages and to train master trainer, facilitators, coaches, champion and advocates for effective advocacy, mobilization, awareness raising, lobbying, networking and coalition building for legislations, policy reforms</p> |
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| <p>Proceedings</p>     | <p>Youth association for development has conducted cascade workshop ToT at boycott Quetta. With project targeted beneficiaries' communities elected representatives of local government, journalist religious clerics, teachers, parents, university students and civil society organization, the objective of this training was to induce the project and train the trainee for replication session. The aim and objective of this activity was to strengthen civil society organization, target groups, beneficiaries and stakeholders on protection of non-Muslims girls forced marriages, need of amendment in CMRA 1929, need of non-Muslims (FMPR) law, Pakistan Country Analysis, Pakistan National Strategy Draft and Pakistan National Plan of Action Draft to end Early/Child and Forced Marriages and to train master trainer, facilitators, coaches, champion and advocates for effective advocacy, mobilization, awareness raising, lobbying, networking and coalition building for legislations, policy reforms, law and community actions to end early/child and forced marriages. In six days training the following points were created.</p>   |
| <p>Outputs created</p> | <p>Girls must be educated and provided with technical skills to start their own work and support their family that is how poverty is reduced and girls are not forced to early marriages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online helpline but the complaint identity in secret</li> <li>• Research based facts and figures</li> <li>• Policy developers should be from Baluchistan region</li> <li>• Social conflicts and violence against women must be reduced by making strict rules and punishments for the offender because parents usually take marrying a girl and boy on early age as sign of protection for their child and honor</li> <li>• Employment opportunities must be increased</li> <li>• Technical training centers must be made to provide girls and boys with technical education to provide girls and boys with income opportunities to make them independent and to support their family</li> <li>• Dowry system should be abolished as this supports discrimination and abuse of girls, as girls are taken as commodities and sell for earning money. Some customs take early age as sign of earning more money and force their child to marry.</li> <li>• Community must be made aware to stand up for the rights of girls.</li> <li>• Mass media campaign must be launched to increase awareness</li> </ul> |



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### <Activity > 2

1. Civil Society Organization, target groups, beneficiaries and stakeholders replicate the TOT cascade workshops of 2 days to train further trainers, coaches, facilitators, champions and advocates for effective advocacy, mobilization, awareness raising, lobbying, networking and coalition building for legislations, policy reforms, law and community actions to end early/child and forced marriages.

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| <b>Objective</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To mobilize the community to end early child marriages</li> <li>• To aware the community to end early child marriages</li> <li>• To enhance the advocacy, lobbying, networking and coalition building.</li> <li>• To take in confidence provincial government departments, legislatures, elected representatives, journalists, religious clerics, faith-based leaders, non-Muslims communities, tribal chiefs, local leaders, notables, elders, Jirgas, Panchayats, teachers, universities, colleges, parents, local communities, key influential, civil society organization, to end early child/forced marriages.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Progress</b>  | <p>Youth Association for Development (YAD) has conducted the above-mentioned 15 cascade workshop activities in period with project stakeholders to End Early Child Forced in Baluchistan. The aim of cascade replication session was to replicate the TOT cascade workshops to train further trainers, coaches, facilitators, champions and advocates for effective advocacy, mobilization, awareness raising, lobbying, networking and coalition building for legislations, policy reforms, law and community actions to end early/child and forced marriages. In total fifteen cascade workshops were conducted and huge number for participants project beneficiaries were covered</p>  |



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| Outputs created | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefed about project</li> <li>• Male, female, girls, boys, media persons, political party's representatives and legislative members participated in session</li> <li>• Developed consensus to rise voices for to End the Early child /forced marriages issues.</li> <li>• Removing cultural barriers.</li> <li>• Awareness in community</li> <li>• Gils education promotion is remedy to end child marriages.</li> <li>• Child Marriages Restraint Act need amendment.</li> <li>• Provide women with access to legal representation and opportunities to pursue justice against perpetrators of early and forced marriages through the formal legal system</li> <li>• Promote gender equality in schools and widen access to education for girls. It has been proven time and time again that girls enrolled in school are less likely to be married early and become pregnant. If that weren't reason enough, girls that obtain higher levels of education are more likely to find employment and become empowered as a result of their financial contributions to the family and community</li> <li>• Political advocacy to encourage the government to re-examine all discriminatory laws and to implement legislation explicitly criminalizing domestic violence.</li> </ul> |
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### <Activity > 3

For effective law, legislations, policy reforms Forum and community actions on End Early/Child and Forced Marriages (Non-Muslims girls forced marriages), need of non-Muslims law.

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| <b>Activity objective</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The objective of this activity to enhance effective law, legislations, policy reforms and community actions on end early/child and forced marriages (Non-Muslims girls forced marriages), need of non-Muslims (FMPR) law</li> <li>2. Collection of recommendation, suggestion, feedback, reflection and contribution collect on need of amendment in CMRA 1929.</li> <li>3. opinion incorporate for the finalizations of these products to be further approving from the government.</li> </ol> |
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| Progress        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YAD with collaboration ViiV health care funded project has organized legislations, policy reforms and community actions seven forums in year 2019 on Ending Early/child and Forced prohibition and resistance separate law</li> <li>• The forum session conducted with forum provincial government departments, legislatures, elected representatives, journalists key influential, civil society to End Early Child / Forced.</li> <li>• Early/Child and Forced Marriages were nevertheless remained in the centre of the debate at law, policy, legislation, reforms, community and action level and this issue lagging behind in all aspect. Although CMRA makes child marriages illegal, the punishment under this law act is minimal. A conviction under this law does not serve to nullify the marriage. Through the proposed initiative YAD will raise collective voices with the support of stakeholders to revise the CMRA in Pakistan and make it more punitive.</li> <li>• <b>Recommendation /suggestions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free health care centres and shelter houses must be made to support victims</li> <li>• In a discussion mostly they forced to give information female education in rural areas as well as to promote girl's education.</li> <li>• In rural areas malaks and sardars guidelines them and they applied the rules on his areas to stop early child and forced marriages.</li> <li>• Social media, print media and media played a vital rule to stop early child and forced marriages.</li> <li>• The government should be adding a chapter in the course to stop early child and forced marriages.</li> <li>• During monthly parents and teachers meeting should be discuss about early child and forced marriages.</li> <li>• The government should be announced one day in year perform early child and forced marriage day</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| Outputs created | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the family counselling service in order to change the conservative attitudes and practices of early and forced marriages</li> <li>• Ensuring that girls stay in school and have continued access to quality education are two of the most effective ways of preventing child marriage and are critical to protecting girls from the significant social, economic and health consequences of marrying too young.</li> <li>• Encourage linkages with youth groups to provide peer-to-peer support to fight against Child marriage.</li> </ul>   |





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### <Activity 4

Mobilization, awareness raising, advocacy, lobbying, networking and coalition building sessions to end early/child and forced marriages laws/policies including non-Muslims early/child and forced marriages prohibition and resistance separate law,

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| <b>Objective</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The objective of this activity was to mobilise the community, alertness concerning early, forced and child marriages.</li><li>• Deliberating early child marriages restraint act 1929</li><li>• Conversing points to be added in early child marriages restraint act to modify the act and setting goals and strategic directions for future implementation</li><li>• To discuss Pakistan National Plan of Action and suggestions regarding it</li></ul> |  |
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| Progress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Actives mentioned captioned above conducted successfully</li> <li>• The participants registered themselves in given format</li> <li>• Different class and cadre people participated in activity</li> <li>• The Participants were briefed about YAD intervene and project funded by viiv health care 'End early Child forced marriages.</li> <li>• Early marriages are referred to as early or forced marriage since the children are not given a chance for a prior informed consent for their marriage partners. The girls are often forced into marriages who willingly accept marriage as their allotted fate.</li> <li>• In sessions the discussion is made regarding the roles in promoting women's access to their rights and role of men in protecting women from violence, protect rights and rise voice against early forced marriages and non-Muslim girls forced conversation and marriages.</li> <li>• The exciting law 1929 Act was suitable according to that age and today it need amendment according to changes environment.</li> <li>• Ending child marriage requires work across all sectors and at all levels. It requires us to understand the complex drivers behind the practice in different contexts and adapt our interventions accordingly. The authentic research needs to be done to get accurate information of child marriages in province</li> </ul> |
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### <Activity 5


To build pressure in media to highlights and give maximum coverage in electronic, social and print media conducting press conferences for the approval of end early/child and forced marriages

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| Objective | <p>The objective of this activity is to highlight the early child/forced marriages laws/policies including non-Muslims early/child and forced marriages prohibition and resistance separate law, suggested amendments of CMRA 1929 into new amended bill, approval and adoption of Pakistan National Strategy Draft, approval and adoption Pakistan National Plan of Action Draft to end Early/Child and Forced Marriages. Establishment and Formulation task forces and cell/units within state departments to tackle, prevent, protect, combat and curb early/child and forced</p> |
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| Progress                               | <p>Youth Association for Development (YAD) has conducted press conferences with media to build pressure in media to highlights and give maximum coverage in electronic, social and print media conducting press conferences for the approval of end early/child and forced marriages laws/policies including non-Muslims early/child and forced marriages prohibition and resistance separate law, suggested amendments of CMRA curb early/child and forced marriage and large number participated and included non-Muslims participated in session.. Sharing about early child/forced marriages it was told that, Child marriage is still a massive problem in many developing countries and defined as marriage before the age of 18 - applies to both boys and girls, but it Is more common among young girls. The issue of Child marriage is such a reality in many countries that it was not questioned for years together and was accepted as the norm. Media is forth pillar of govt it can turn day in tonight and night into day it can level the mind of people it can aware the masses and highlight the issue on priority bass to save the life of girls.</p>  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> project funded by CFLI | Mainstreaming Ending Early, Child and Forced Marriages through law, policy, reforms, actions and community level  |
| The main activities of CFLI project    |   |



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| Activities table | S# | Name of activity   | Type                              | Total numbers | Status    |
|------------------|----|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
|                  | 1  | Raising awareness through conducting   | debates                           | 2             | conducted |
|                  |    | Raising awareness through conducting   | lectures.                         | 2             | Conducted |
|                  |    | Raising awareness through conducting   | dialogues                         | 2             | Conducted |
|                  | 2  | one day training workshop  | Training workshop                 | 4             | conducted |
|                  | 3  | Organize policy, legislation, reforms and community level advocacy campaigns | 2 dialogue,                       | 2             | conducted |
|                  |    | Organize policy, legislation, reforms and community level advocacy campaigns | consultation and follow up        | 2             | conducted |
|                  | 4  | ) Conduct awareness raising campaigns  | Gatherings                        | 8             | conducted |
|                  | 5  | Institutionalization of reporting and referral mechanisms                    | Liaison meeting                   | 5             | conducted |
|                  | 6  | Organize advocacy campaign sessions  | visioning and concept development | 2             | conducted |
|                  |    | Organize advocacy campaign sessions  | consultations meetings,           | 2             | conducted |
|                  |    | Organize advocacy campaign sessions  | follow up meetings                | 2             | conducted |



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|  |   |   |  |   |           |
|--|---|---|--|---|-----------|
|  | 7 | Organize advocacy and lobbying campaign,                        | advocacy and lobbying sessions         | 2 | conducted |
|  |   | Organize advocacy and lobbying campaign,                        | action orientation sessions            | 2 | conducted |
|  | 8 | Formation of one religious leader & faith-based leaders council | religious leader & faith-based leaders | 1 | conducted |

**<Activity 7 Raising awareness to augment active participation of youth, girls, non-Muslims, media, faith-based leaders, elders, notables, caretakers and gatekeepers in decision-making processes for the realization and ending early/child and forced marriages through lecture**

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| <b>Objective</b> | The objective of this activity to attain the public opinion, aware about the issue, make active the public, incorporate their opinion, understanding of restraint marriages act, making discussion regarding CMRA the section amendments |
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### progress

YAD Pakistan has Organized Raising awareness to augment active participation of youth, girls, non-Muslims, media, faith-based leaders, elders, notables, caretakers and gatekeepers in decision-making processes, lectures. The sessions were attend by a large number of participants including youngsters, teachers, parents, media personals, local body representatives caretaker gate keeper. YAD facilitator briefed the participants and told about Child “marriage

Early child is a human rights violation that impacts women and girls, along with their families and communities, in a variety of overlapping ways.

Over 720 million women and girls alive today were married before age 18. Regardless of where in the world she lives, child “marriage” deprives a girl of a future in which she can reach her full potential and furthers a dangerous cycle of oppression and harm.

Child marriage is driven by poverty and has many effects on girls' health: increased risk for sexually transmitted diseases, cervical cancer, malaria, death during childbirth, and obstetric fistulas.

Girls' offspring are at increased risk for premature birth and death as neonates, infants, or children. Marriage dramatically limits a girl’s education, and education levels are among the strongest predictors of whether a girl will marry early. The more educated a girl is, the less likely she is to marry early.

Societal expectations often hinder a girl who is married from attending school. Once married or engaged, a husband or future husband may disapprove of his wife attending school, and stop her from attending.

access to





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| Output created  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legislation prohibiting forced marriage must be effectively enforced and amend laws</li><li>• Early and Forced marriage must be prevented</li><li>• Expertise and cooperation must be increased</li><li>• Help must be effective and readily available</li><li>• federal government efforts and cooperation must be available.</li><li>• Knowledge and research must be reinforced</li><li>• Close coordination of the efforts of schools, the child women protection centre, the family counselling service, health and social services, the police, the concern authorities, and the other</li></ul> |
| <b>&lt;Activity 8 Raising awareness to augment active participation of youth, girls, non-Muslims, media, faith-based leaders, elders, notables, caretakers and gatekeepers in decision-making processes for the realization and ending earl/child and forced marriages through conducting 2 dialogues</b> |  |
| Activities objectives   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To aware the project stakeholders to end early child /forced marriages</li><li>• Sharing about the child/ forced marriages situation in Baluchistan</li><li>• Sharing about Pakistan commitment with UNO and achieve the SDGs</li><li>• Sharing about the restraints Act 1929</li><li>• Collection Suggestion recommendations to am the law</li></ul>  |



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| Progress | <p>Youth association for development has organized raising awareness to augment active participation of youth, girls, non-Muslims, media, faith-based leaders, elders, notables, caretakers and gatekeepers in decision-making processes, dialogues. A large number male female girls boys participated in sessions</p> <p>Child marriage is a violation of human rights that robs girls of their childhood. Child brides are forced to drop out of school, Forced marriage victims can also be forced to live as domestic slaves – kept under virtual house arrest, suffering abuse not only from their spouse but from extended family too. Women in forced marriages also frequently suffer violence, rape, forced pregnancy and childbearing.</p> <p>Victims of forced marriage have limited opportunities for further personal and educational development and end up with little or no career choices.</p> <p>Some families force their children to marry because they: think it's an important part of religion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Early child / of forced marriage effects both Forced. When the bride, groom (or both) don't want to get married but pressure on them t – usually by their families.</li> <li>2. The pressure can be financial, psychological, emotional and their choice and right of choose one is snatched. children should not have to wait any longer for the government to act.</li> <li>3. By supporting the proposed amendments, the government can take an important first step towards ending child marriage and community can put pressure for formulation of policy action plan to amend the marriages act Strengthen involvement of Panchayat in addressing child marriage to influence the mindset of the community</li> <li>4. Strengthen religious bodies to influence the mindset of communities to act against child marriage.</li> </ol> |
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**<Activity >**Conduct training workshop for youth, girls, non-Muslims, media, faith-based leaders, elders, notables, caretakers and gatekeepers to develop the Baluchistan province provincial strategy, Baluchistan province provincial plan of action and amendment of Baluchistan CMRA 1929 for ending early/child and forced marriages in order to help them claims their rights.

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|  | <p>YAD Pakistan has arranged trainings workshop to end early child Advocacy officer YAD shared about the YAD intervenes in Baluchistan Pakistan. YAD YAD is national human rights-based approach and implementing project Mainstreaming Ending Early, Child and Forced Marriages through law, policy, reforms, actions and community level the project funded by Canada.Pakistan ranked sixth in the world,</p> |
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Statistics on girls' marriages in Pakistan are very disturbing. Twenty-one percent of girls get married before the age of eighteen, while thirteen percent of the girls get married in the fourteenth year of their age. Eighty-five percent of the world's underage mothers belong to the poorest countries and Pakistan ranks sixth in the world in terms of early marriages.

This practice is common in backward areas, and such marriages can also result in fistulas and other illnesses .when a child is forced into a marriage, the consequences of this can last a lifetime. The chances of completing an education first decrease, and then the likelihood of spouse abuse and The law states that a male person above the age of 18 contracting a child marriage shall be liable to imprisonment up to a maximum period of one month and or with a fine up to Rs. 1000. The law provides punishment for the male parents or guardian of the child. Furthermore, whoever performs, conduct or directs a child marriage can and also be punished with simple imprisonment extending up to one month. Or fine extending up to Rs.1000 or both, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage

Child Marriage is often associated with multiple health risks. This is because young brides have limited access to, and use of contraception and reproductive health services and information. The majority are exposed to early and frequent sexual relations and to repeated pregnancies and childbirth before they are physically mature and psychologically ready.

The participant point out that an action plan is necessary to tackle the child marriages in province. The very important point from participants' side that it's high time to level policy and amend the existing act 1929 marriages act in Baluchistan. The group work conducted various groups point out the key points to develop strategy and presented it. the Baluchistan restraint act of marriages ought to change with ongoing circumstances Baluchistan province provincial strategy, Baluchistan province provincial plan of action to end early/child and forced marriages and amended of Baluchistan CMRA 1929 of ending early/child and forced marriages Empowered youth, girls and non-Muslim minorities they are claiming their marriages choices, timely marriages rights, combating and ending early/child and forced Marriages Improved awareness on end early/child and forced marriages of youth, girls, non-Muslims, media, faith based leaders, elders, notables, Nikah









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|  | registrars, caretakers and gatekeepers with an increased active participation in decision-making processes for the realization, adherence and combating early/child and forced marriages with their choices and rights were the points of training workshop. |
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**,Activity Conduct awareness raising campaigns for youth, girls, non-Muslims, caretakers & gatekeepers to uplift their voices for the prevention, referral and rehabilitation of the victims/survival of early/child and forced marriages, 08 gathering with youth, girls, women, parents, media, non-Muslims, elders, notables, local leaders, lawyers**

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|  | <p>Youth association for development has organized awareness raising campaigns for youth, non-Muslims, caretakers &amp; gatekeepers to uplift their voices for the prevention, referral and rehabilitation of the victims/survival of early/child and forced marriages, gathering. A large number of youth participated. child marriage is a marriage in which on e or both spouses are under 18 years old. Although this definition sounds straightforward, the realities of child marriage be complicated. Both the words “child” and “marriage” are sometimes interpreted differently. Marriage before the age of 18 has long been recognized as harmful for the growth and development of women. The expert body that monitors the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women stipulates 18 years as the minimum age for marriage both for males and females. bride, groom (or both) don’t want to get married but are pressured into it – usually by their families. The pressure can be financial, psychological, emotional or actual blackmail, or threatened physical or sexual violence.</p> <p>Isolation is one of the biggest problems for those in or under threat of a forced marriage. Often, there’ll be no-one they can trust or talk to. Some people are forced to travel overseas, find it impossible to communicate with anyone and have no access to their passport or money.</p> <p>Forced marriage victims can also be forced to live as domestic slaves – kept under virtual house arrest, suffering ab use not only from their spouse but from extended family too. Women in forced marriages also frequently suffer violence, rape, forced pregnancy and childbearing.</p> |   |
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|  | <p>Victims of forced marriage have limited opportunities for further personal and educational development and end up with little or no career choices. Some families force their children to marry because they: think it's an important part of religion or culture are worried about the family's reputation and honor (in some cultures also known as 'izzat')</p> <div data-bbox="922 280 1544 1003"> </div> |
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<Activity > **Institutionalization of reporting and referral mechanisms to respond effectively for the prevention, protection, safeguard, safety, legal aid, shelter, medico legal aid, FIR chalking, counselling, referral and rehabilitation of the victims/survival of early/child and forced marriages through 5 liaison and coordination meetings with lawyers, bar rooms, law enforcement agencies, legal aid centers, helpline centers, legal aid clinics, elected representatives, faith based leaders, religious clerics, state institutions and district authorities**

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| <p>Proceedings</p> | <p>YAD Pakistan has arranged liaison and coordination meeting with police lawyers and FIA to end early child marriages in Quetta Baluchistan. it was shared about the YAD intervenes in Baluchistan Pakistan. YAD is national human rights-based approach organization, YAD is implementing project Mainstreaming Ending Early, Child and Forced Marriages through law, policy, reforms, actions and community level the project funded by Canada. Pakistan ranked sixth in the world, Statistics on girls' marriages in Pakistan are very disturbing. Twenty-one percent of girls get married before the age of eighteen,</p> |
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while thirteen percent of the girls get married in the fourteenth year of their age. Eighty-five percent of the world's underage mothers belong to the poorest countries and Pakistan ranks sixth in the world in terms of early marriages. This practice is common in backward areas, and such marriages can also result in fistulas and other illnesses. when a child is forced into a marriage, the consequences of this can last a lifetime. The chances of completing an education first decrease, and then the likelihood of spouse abuse and pregnancy complications increase. During the discussion it was told that the existing practices laws and policy in Baluchistan Pakistan. The Law governing Child Marriages in Baluchistan is the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 which stipulates the minimum lawful age of marriage for boys 18 years and for girls 16 years. The law states that a male person above the age of 18 contracting a child marriage shall be liable to imprisonment up to a maximum period of one month and or with a fine up to Rs. 1000. The law provides punishment for the male parents or guardian of the child. Furthermore, whoever performs, conduct or directs a child marriage can and also be punished with simple imprisonment extending up to one month. Or fine extending up to Rs.1000 or both, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage. Due to the harsh consequences on health and education of girls, child marriages are a violation to the fundamental right to life, dignity, security and education, guaranteed to all men and women without discrimination, under the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. the police play a crucial role in our campaign against child marriage and there can be no second opinion that all initiatives against child marriage need collaboration.

‘The police have a central role in protecting children, preventing and investigating crime.





Dedicated child- protection officers receive specialist training in investigating child-abuse cases, but all frontline officers have a crucial role to play in identifying and protecting children. The police hold important information about children who may be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, as well as those who cause this harm, which they should share with other organisations if this is necessary to protect children. PCCs have a legal responsibility to hold their chief officer to account for their duties in terms of protecting children. Specifically, section 1(8) (h) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 states that: 'The police and crime commissioner must, in particular, hold the chief constable to account for the exercise of duties in relation to the safeguarding of children and the promotion of child welfare that are imposed on the chief constable by sections 10 and 11 of the Children Act 2004.' Offences. The annual plan serves as a directive on action to be taken by the police to minimize early marriage. As part of the engagement under the plan, police personnel also inform the community about their plan in rural municipalities and carry out awareness raising activities, which does intensify during wedding season. Speaking on There are also other actors who come in to play their part in the campaign including the media. The media stations that are airing anti child marring message round the clock. They also broadcast radio shows around this topic. Village Child Protection Committees are joining hands with child clubs and the police to organize public debates as part of the community outreach program. And then there are initiatives taken by children themselves; children's court is a unique approach to debate the issue of child marriage in their community. I will share more about this in my next blog.

<Activity >

Raising awareness to augment active participation of youth, girls, non-Muslims, media, faith based leaders, elders, notables, caretakers and gatekeepers in decision-making processes for the realization and ending earl/child and forced marriages through conducting debate.





## Proceedings

Youth Association for Development organised a debate to end early child marriages in Baluchistan. YAD is national human rights-based approach organization, YAD is implementing project Mainstreaming Ending Early, Child and Forced Marriages through law, policy, reforms, actions and community level the project funded by Canada. The project key summary is Tackling, reducing and ending early/child and forced marriages in Baluchistan Pakistan through involvement and engagement of caretakers, gatekeepers, youth, girls, boys. The project interventions are awareness raisings, mobilizations, sensitizations, capacity buildings, policy level advocacy, legislations, collaboration and liaison development, action based networks, active participation, development strategies, consultations, uplifting voices for the prevention, referral and rehabilitation of the victims of early marriages, institutionalization of reporting and referral mechanisms to respond effectively for the prevention, referral and rehabilitation of the victims of early marriages sharing about the situation analysis in in context of Baluchistan Pakistan. He told that the ongoing speedy situation leads the situation worse in upcoming years regarding early child marriages Pakistan ranked sixth in the world, Statistics on girls' marriages in Pakistan are very disturbing. Twenty-one percent of girls get married before the age of eighteen, while thirteen percent of the girls get married in the fourteenth year of their age. Eighty-five percent of the world's underage mothers belong to the poorest countries and Pakistan ranks sixth in the world in terms of early marriages. This practice is common in backward areas, and such marriages can also result in fistulas and other illnesses .when a child is forced into a marriage, the consequences of this can last a lifetime. The chances of completing an education first decrease

Sharing about existing practices laws and policy in Baluchistan Pakistan. The Law governing Child Marriages in Baluchistan is the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 which stipulates the minimum lawful age of marriage for boys 18 years and for girls 16 years. The law states that a male person above the age of 18 contracting a child marriage shall be liable to imprisonment up to a maximum period of one month and or with a fine up to Rs. 1000. The law provides punishment for the male parents or guardian of the child. Furthermore, whoever performs, conduct or directs a child





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|  | <p>marriage can and also be punished with simple imprisonment extending up to one month. Or fine extending up to Rs.1000 or both, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage. Due to the harsh consequences on health and education of girls, child marriages are a violation to the fundamental right to life, dignity, security and education, guaranteed to all men and women without discrimination, under the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. sharing about discrimination against women and girls as well as family laws. He told that participants about discrimination against women and girls are one of the most prevalent human rights violations in the Baluchistan Pakistan.</p> |
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### **Project title: Pakistan Country CPDE 3<sup>rd</sup> Monitoring Round.**

#### **Activities that conducted to accomplish this action**

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| Activities and actions | <p>Formation of technical review and evaluation committee (TREC), developing research standards and protocol, conducting technical and questioner development workshop using the guidance shared by CPDE, conducting project inception and orientation trainings, engagement and involvement of CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, COs, partners CSOs, stakeholders and target groups, mobilization and sensitization sessions for involving CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, COs, influential people, beneficiaries and stakeholders, desk review of policy, law, literatures, and case studies, conducting meetings with CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, COs, public and private stakeholders &amp; experts, Conducting Meetings &amp; physically visit 150-300 CSOs for data collection, 500 data form survey filling from 400 CSOs &amp; 100 government &amp; ministries representatives. Conducting 250 key informants' interviews (KII) of CSOs, government &amp; ministries. Conducting 15 Focus Groups Discussion (FGDs) with CSOs in each FGDs 10-15 CSOs representative will participate. CSOs engagement through applying innovative approach tools social media inclusion, mobile technologies using SMS to collect the response, references collection via survey</p> |
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|                     | <p>monkey, telephone and Skype interviews with target of engagement &amp; collection responses from 150 CSOs representatives &amp; other relevant institutions. Physically visiting of government ministries s/departments to collect the data. Conducting one day orientation cum data collection training with participation of project staff, YAD top management, partners CSOs &amp; enumerates etc. Multiple approaches applying to validate the data including but not limited to conducting one day data validation training cum meetings for the validation of the collected data. Conduction weekly revision and planning and outcomes evaluation meetings. Launching and release of monitoring report, regular monitoring and evaluation of the project by YAD through YAD M&amp;E framework, generating citizens &amp; CSOs based data of this project research report</p>  |
| Objective of action | <p>monitoring and Review of the four Development Effectiveness Principles at the Pakistan Level to Measure the Progress Nationally</p>  |



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| <p>Highlights of Actions</p> | <p>Monitored and reviewed of the four Development Effectiveness Principles at the Pakistan Level &amp; Measured the Progress Nationally. Engaged, involved, participated, contributed, consulted, suggested, reflected, feedback &amp; opinion incorporated of the highest number of diverse CSOs, CBOs, COs and NGOs in the entire project structure, portfolio &amp; framework. Scoped, analyzed, monitored, traced, countered and review of the four Development Effectiveness principles at the Pakistan level, measured the progress, its achievements, successes and implementation process at country level and achievements of its targets in Pakistan. Sensitized wakeup and accountable legislatures, government institutions, line departments and elected representatives on achievement, targets in addition flourished and accelerate the process of achievements, successes &amp; implementations of the four Development Effectiveness Principles at the Pakistan level. Understand, analyze, trace, monitor and identified the gaps, flaws, remedies, walls in front of achievement &amp; implementations of the four Development Effectiveness Principles at the Pakistan level, through collection of evidence-based citizens generated data, consolations, dialogues, advocacy, mobilizations and literature review and market it as yellows traffic lights. Formulated/drafted the detail monitoring report of the four Development Effectiveness Principles at the Pakistan level achievements its process, successes and implementations. Made systematic participatory evidence-based advocacy, lobbying, coalition building and mobilization plan/campaign on analysis, monitoring, review, follow up, reforms and to make government accountable for the achievements of the four Development Effectiveness Principles at the Pakistan level. Strengthened &amp; mobilized CSOs &amp; partners CSOs professionally and technically.</p> <p>YAD staff interacts with sector players and trained on monitoring, data collection, data review, data management, data processing, review, report writing, HRBA, feminist movements, leadership development and movement building for the four Development Effectiveness principles at the Pakistan level. Formed of technical review and Multiple approaches applied for validation of the collected data an addition final conducted one day data validation training cum meetings conducted and validated the collected data through the monitoring activities. The overall country level progress towards implementation of EDC in Pakistan is very weak, very poor, very in trouble &amp; confused on the basis of data and information we generated through our monitoring events &amp; feedback, reflection, suggestion, opinions and</p> |
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information we received from the CSOs, stakeholders, target groups, target beneficiaries, key informants, influential, government departments, legislatures & state institutions, the analyzed and identified data can be trace & track in the worksheet in any other comments columns we mentioned and elaborated it in detail. To mobilize CSOs at all level in term of CSOs were key partners, stakeholders, target groups and target beneficiaries, we ensured maximum participation and representation of other CSOs in the entire Project, the CSOs were representation in TREC, pre mobilization and sensitization with CSOs, CSOs were part of the process of policy, literatures, lesson learns and case studies desk review. CSOs mobilized and engaged in meetings & physically visit to the CSOs offices. CSOs were part of data form survey filling, key informants' interviews, Focus Groups Discussion, innovative approach tools, data collection process, data analysis process, data validation process, data release process and research monitoring report developing process. We incorporated the information, suggestions, feedback, reflection and suggestion of CSOs

The challenges were the not clear concept of the CSO, government, development partners, legislatures, target groups, target beneficiaries and other stakeholders towards implementation of the EDC, this monitoring was totally new for them, they were comparatively unable to reply the question appropriately, their concept of four principle of EDC were very confused, the FGD, interviews and key informants interviews were very lengthy and long, we analyzed that due to not proper knowledge and consuming much time they were trying to hesitate the question replies, we lesson learned that there is need of strategic Project of EDC with capacity building, mobilization, awareness

raising, coalition building, networking, advocacy and education program plan to more engage and involved entire stakeholders to clear their concepts, increase their level of understanding, education, knowledge, mobilization, awareness

raising, advocacy and education towards EDC than in next monitoring the situation will some how improved





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| Lesson learned       | <p>Our reflection is that the EDC is in initial stage and new for the CSO, government, development actors and stakeholders, they are not familiar at all with EDC they have very little education, knowledge the information about EDC, four principles and all related to EDC. So there is dire need of strategic planning on EDC implementation at country level to introduce EDC at all level in the country first understand, informed, educate, trained and mobilized the stakeholders on EDC than the result of the monitoring will very change as compare to this monitoring report. We learned that the CSO are willing, keen, enthusiastic and passionate to take part in EDC or its monitoring but they need window to work upon it with collaboration of international sector players. Gathering data was also to tough process because of non-familiarity of stakeholders with EDC, at all EDC related and four principles of EDC. Other development actors are also interested to work upon EDC but they need some projects</p> |
| Global Day of Action | <p>YAD with collaboration of CPDE Global Day of Action 2019</p> <p>10 December 2019  Quetta, Pakistan – The <b>(Youth Association for Development)</b>, in partnership with the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) has organised a (event) Titled ‘dialogue and consultation &amp; follow up meeting on Dealing shrinking civil society spaces through awareness and mobilization with public sector accountability</p>  |
| objectives)          | <p>The event aimed to (To create an enabling environment for CSOs to decreased the CSOs civic spaces restrictions to bale CSOs to work for the protection of human rights, democracy, freedom of associations, expressions &amp; assembly</p>  |
|                      | <p>Pakistan context: shrinking civic space and occurrences on human rights defenders and civil society</p> <p>SPACE for a progressive Pakistan is shrinking. Rights-based civil society organizations have come under attack particularly those working on issues faced by marginalized sections of society including women, children, minorities, displaced persons and others suffering from discriminatory laws. Space for civil society, civic spaces in general, are under threat both by the state as well as by extremist forces within our society. The intensity of aspersions cast on the agendas pursued by members of civil society has heightened and uses the same surveillance apparatus of the state institutions that is used to check terrorism. Civil society faces new challenges of registration, particularly since October 2015 when a new NGO policy was announced.</p>  |



Pakistan record of impunity has emboldened hostile actors and fostered an increasingly violent climate for HRDs, who face high risks including killing, arbitrary arrest and detention, abduction and kidnapping, surveillance, threats and judicial harassment. The government of Pakistan has made no real effort to support or protect their work and instead regularly votes against UN resolutions aimed at providing better protection for HRDs. Defenders investigating human rights violations in Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) face particularly hostile climate, as they are targeted by security agencies, religious groups, militants, and armed gangs. Women HRDs face particular risks due to their gender. Besides threats by security agencies and armed groups, WHRDs can receive threats from their own family members, who exert pressure on them to quit their human rights work, or be threatened with the safety of their children. While the transgender community in Pakistan has made some strides in recent years, attacks on transgender HRDs remain widespread and the violence has been increasing. HRDs working on religious freedom and minority rights are also targeted. Pakistan's Penal Code includes several sections that comprise blasphemy laws. Sections §298 and §295, which provide for penalties ranging from imprisonment to capital punishment, are widely used to target HRDs, especially those defending the rights of Christian minorities. In August 2016, the Pakistani government enacted a cybercrime law, the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Bill 2015 - which is being used to hamper digital freedom of expression and gives overreaching powers to law enforcement agencies. On 1 October 2015, Pakistan announced a “Policy for Regulation of International NGOs in Pakistan” that severely limits the activities of HRDs and non-governmental organisations working in the country as it requires mandatory registration and restricts their operations to specific issues and geographical area