



SPARC
ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Vision

A world in which children are valued and empowered and their rights; promoted and protected

Mission

To promote and protect the rights of children and to empower them through advocacy supported by research awareness-raising, service delivery, and human and institutional development

Introduction

SPARC is registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 since December 1992 as non-governmental organization. SPARC claims to have a lifetime commitment working for the promotion, protection and implementation of children's rights to survival, development, protection and participation in Pakistan. To deal with the challenges SPARC make strong partnership with children, parents, teachers, community members, law enforcing agents, parliamentarians, government, and non-government organizations.

Child rights envisages a broad range of rights issues, which amongst others in the context of Pakistan, include child labor, juvenile justice, violence against children, street children, girls' participation and empowerment, education and health. SPARC believes that Behavior change is one of the most effective tools towards child rights and protection. SPARC has been creating awareness through its various interventions. SPARC strives to create awareness, promote and protect child rights. SPARC's primary activity in the early years was advocacy and awareness generation. This was viewed as the need of the time as there was little or no public disclosure on the condition and needs of children in Pakistan. To this was added the felt need of related activity of training, orientations, capacity building of child rights specialists, however it became clear that the bottom line was service delivery which remained a neglected area.

The organization works at the national level, with offices in several major cities, and a member of prominent regional networks including Forum Asia, South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children, International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), ASPBAE and Defense for Children International. On a global level, it has consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN Department of Public Information (DPI). SPARC has received the United



Nations Recognition Award and USAID certification under the USAID Institutional Management Certification Program (IMCP).

SPARC hence planned and conducted strategic interventions for children who are in contact or conflict with the law, bonded child laborers, children living/ and or working on streets and children living in emergency /disaster hit areas. In the event of a natural or man-made disaster that displaces or affects children, basic humanitarian aid including food and nonfood items and safe play areas are provided. Early recovery interventions consist of rehabilitation of damaged schools and aid for seriously affected families whereas children on streets are catered through street children centers. Over the past many years, SPARC's outreach at the district level was through volunteer Child Rights Committees (CRCs). SPARC has been able to increase its activities and expand its outreach at the national level with the support of a number of donors. SPARC Board of Directors (BoD) comprises of seasoned professionals who govern SPARC's objectives and gives leadership to SPARC's strategic positioning in world of the child in Pakistan. The Executive Director leads with a management team and is responsible for the organization's operations.

Changes in Management

It is with great sadness that we mention here of the passing of Mr. Sajjad Ahmed Cheema ex executive director of SPARC. Mr. Cheema passed away on January 27, 2021. He had been a valued member of our team since 2007 and will be missed forever.

Mrs. Asiya Arif Khan took charge as Executive Director. She has an extensive experience of designing and implementing children related projects in Pakistan. Ms. Khan has previously worked with SPARC as Manager Program Development. She has been part of SPARC since November 16, 2006.

Chairperson's Message

Child rights advocacy was undermined by the impact of COVID-19, which altered the manner in which we perceive vulnerability and child development. It exposed the extent to which our systems and resources are deficient in meeting global crises, and how challenging it is to retool them for emergency response. COVID-19 had a debilitating impact on vulnerable groups in Pakistan and pushed 50% of the population below the poverty line. The federal government's emergency expansion of the social protection program was a step in the right direction, but most interventions in this domain and others like it, did not adequately account for children as the most vulnerable group.

This has been the case for decades. Children continue to be overlooked in policy interventions, under-represented in legislation, and unaccounted for in enumeration exercises. Despite the growing incidence of abuse and exploitation of children reported on electronic and social media, the state and governmental response towards protection has largely been ineffective.

This is not to disregard children-related legislation enacted by parliament over the last three years, nor to dismiss critically important interventions taken by federal and provincial governments during this period. However, governance has had long-term legacy deficits in Pakistan that are perhaps best demonstrated in the sphere of child protection and development.

It falls to civil society organizations like SPARC to fill critical gaps through research, advocacy and building state capacity for positive action. SPARC upheld its 23 year old commitment to empowering children through extensive community engagement and advocacy with policy stakeholders, despite the difficulties posed by COVID. This period was also marked by internal transitions for the team, as well as challenges for civil society organizations conducting fieldwork. I am pleased to observe the scale of projects effectively delivered by the SPARC team, particularly the continuity of non-formal education for street children, climate change initiatives and protection of young people from harmful drugs. Its outreach in ICT slums, has had commendable outcomes. It is to their credit that SPARC has been able to fulfil its mission in the face of considerable odds, and create greater stakes for the security and well-being of Pakistan's vulnerable children.

I reinforce the spirit and commitment of SPARC and look forward to more milestones ahead.

Narjis Zaidi

Executive Summary

In 2021, we observed greatest crisis since SPARC's creation 30 years ago: the COVID-19 pandemic. It badly effected people of Pakistan in terms of socioeconomic, political and human rights scenario, which obviously increased the need for more effective and supportive measures to be taken. Women children, especially girls bore many of the worst impacts. To deal with the upcoming expected and alarming situation civil society and the government must coordinate and launch meaningful initiatives to lessen the harms of pandemic particularly on children's health and education.

Although the situation was not very welcoming but SPARC project teams managed to tactfully deal with the challenges and implemented with care various operative interventions in terms of capacity building, awareness raising, child protection, and empowerment.

Child protection teams restarted with the non-formal education of street children in cooperation with federal directorate of education. Personals of ministry of human rights, child protection commission and other relevant civil society organizations including child rights movement (CRM) provided ample support to the organizational objectives. Skill trainers launched need-based courses for the vulnerable women in project communities. SPARC's formal centers for street children (Peshawar, Hyderabad, Multan and Rawalpindi) ramped up distribution of protective equipment and training/awareness raising to control the infectious impacts of covid 19.

The increasing number of children, directly or indirectly exposed to tobacco and other drugs is upsetting. As Article 33 of the UNCRC says that children and young people have a right to be protected from harmful drugs. To be protected from drugs, children and young people should be taught about their effects. SPARC not only conducted sessions with children but also involved the alliances including decision makers, parliamentarians, parents, teachers, academia and religious leaders. Various joint interventions were conducted. A strong role of media was included to deal with the challenges. Government provided and ensured full support to the cause.

Social, economic reintegration and rehabilitation of young prisoners, probationers and ex-offenders was another initiative taken by Karachi and Peshawar teams. The interventions included capacity building of prison and probation officials, 3-month rehabilitation and social reintegration program comprising of market informed skills trainings, career counselling, critical life skills, psychological counselling, non-formal education for young prisoners and legal aid for needy prisoners, probationers and ex-offenders. Teams in coordination with relevant departments, universities, journalist, lawyers and civil society conducted stimulating events and activities in both provinces.

Human resource department of Sparc also explored and provided online and in person capacity building opportunities for staff professional development. The training unit was also assisting project teams in terms of developing training manuals, conducting need assessments, formulating aims and objectives of training courses throughout the year. The role of SPARC's research remained important in terms of shaping future project interventions and communicating with the relevant stakeholders

Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Young Prisoners/Probationers and Offenders

The absence of youth focused environment in prisons of Pakistan, makes approximately 88,687 inmates (which includes 1,430 children), one of the most vulnerable group in the country. Limited resources, poor infrastructure, and over-crowding of jails has created a harsh and depressing environment which pushes young inmates towards violent forms of crimes and extremism after their release.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Pakistan has responded to these developments by initiating the Kamyab Jawan - Youth Education, Employment and Empowerment Programme (YEEEP), a multi-pronged strategy, in collaboration with Government of Pakistan that aims at creating a facilitating environment for marginalized youth to emerge as agents of positive change and development.

Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC) in support of UNDP and SEF (in Sindh), engaged 55 young inmates of Malir Prison and Women Prison Karachi in Sindh province and 44 ex-offenders at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in market informed skills trainings, career counselling, critical life skills and psychological counseling. The intervention received overwhelming response from the prisoners who realized that the skill training is an effective way for them to reintegrate in the society.

To ensure sustainability of the interventions, SPARC trained service providers (prisons, parole and probation, and police personnel) and consulted with business sector to ensure employment generation possibilities for released prisoners and ex-offenders to minimize their relapse in criminal activities. These activities contributed in debunking the stereotypical societal approach of viewing every prisoner as 'beyond rehabilitation'.

This two-pronged approach allowed SPARC to examine and respond to the needs of youth in conflict with law from two separate angles i.e. during and post-release. The recommendations for future interventions include: linking workshops in prisons with professional industries, engaging corporate sector in provision of basic services such as health, non-formal education and legal aid, extending the scope of intervention to remand homes, and reaching out to the ex-offenders to support them in their socioeconomic reintegration. This report includes segregated details of the intervention in two provinces to provide clarity on their respective backgrounds and the activities performed under various deliverables of the project. Titles of training manuals, developed and applied during the intervention, are also inserted while the detailed training manuals have been shared with UNDP separately as well.





One of the gravest challenges faced by Pakistan is its burgeoning lot of out-of-school children. These children face multiple challenges that impede their physical, social and cognitive development. SPARC took up the responsibility to mainstream these children in formal education through a planned intervention. The project covered four slum areas of Islamabad Capital territory, namely- H-9, I-10/3, Meher Abadi and Maira Jafar.- being the dwelling of growing lot of out-of-school children.

The slums of Maira Jafir/ Maira Abadi were not a liveable place at all. It was the garbage, the dust, the mud all around. But, sadly it was a routine matter for the residents of the community to live with it, the vicinity that one cannot afford crossing it once even. The residents were used to it and never attempted to change their fate. Perhaps they don't believe in their power to change their destiny or they were never intervened and supported. Their children have to breathe, to eat, to play and live in

Rehan was one of the most irregular students of class. He would love to play and roam about in the community with elder children all the time that worries his mother. She often comes to ask whether his child is in the class or not. Sometimes she brings him in the class by force and ask the SPARC team to punish him if he is absent from class. But the SPARC way of disciplining children is quite different. Various ways are tried to create interest about learning in Rehan yet seems effective for a little time period. Then, one day, he was assigned the role of class prefect. The role assignment brought metamorphosis in Rehan's life. The same irregular child turned to be the most regular, punctual and responsible child of the class.

the detestable slum. The bare footed, half naked, unprotected kids were seen all around the community. Both of their parents were mostly out for labor and children were out in the streets whole the day. The challenges were massive before SPARC yet the RESOLVE was even bigger than the problem.

In 2019, SPARC initiated a 3-year Child Program focused on reaching out to Children on the Move (CoM) with services in urban centers and simultaneously working on unsafe migration from rural to urban. Child Protection Project also worked on the elimination of Physical and Humiliating Punishment and adopted some interventions that focused on bringing the appropriate legislation of banning corporal punishment. Parents, teachers and community members were sensitized on positive disciplining to reduce the incidents of corporal punishment. Over this 3-year period, SPARC successfully completed a project that equipped the communities with awareness, understanding of their situation, skills to mobilize themselves and monitor child protection.

The project focused on child protection, health and hygiene, birth registration, enrolment of children in schools, females' vocational training and climate change for community empowerment and championing the rights of children and young people to grow up in a healthy environment.

Life skills-based education centers were established at different spots mentioned above to create mass level awareness within communities by proactively involving CoM. The Child Clubs and Child Protection Committees of CoM and their parents at the community level were formed and strengthened to ensure that children are skilled and trained to proactively develop and implement their action plans to respond to different risks including child protection, climate change, etc. These children were also be provided with pieces of training to act as change agents and proactively engage in debates to influence the policy agenda.

Latest teaching techniques like play-based learning, arts and painting are the most effective tools to build physical, social and cognitive faculties of child. Every child has the right to play and enjoy. SPARC established playground for these children in the community. They (both boys & girls) are very good athletes and love to play other games as well. Children are engaged in arts and painting activities that enables teachers know their interests and shape the lessons accordingly.

Positive discipline techniques are applied to teach and discipline children in the centers.



Universal Children Day,
Meher Abadi Islamabad



Construction of sewerage line
in Meher Abadi Islamabad



Health and Hygiene campaign
in Meher Abadi Islamabad



Plantation in
Luk Government High School Lahore

Our Reach:

During the Project period, project team directly reached nearly 975 children and trained them on life skill education, health and hygiene practices, gender-based violence etc. following are some of the prominent interventions made during the year

- ◆ enrolled 179 street children in government schools under the administrative control of the Directorate of Federal Directorate.
- ◆ facilitated 311 children in getting their B-Forms from NADRA.
- ◆ established 20 child Rights Clubs.
- ◆ established 12 Child Protection Committees.
- ◆ established 30 Eco-champion clubs in government schools in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi to contribute to the Prime Minister's Clean Green Pakistan Initiative.
- ◆ Planted about one thousand (1000) in different government schools through child participation.
- ◆ SPARC supported the Ministry of Climate Change in designing a comprehensive, extensive and all-encompassing policy advocacy campaign geared towards greater engagement of youth in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) development and implementation process. The study titled “Enhancing the Role of Youth in the Implementation of NDCs in Pakistan”.
- ◆ trained 255 women and girls on stitching skills.
- ◆ trained 110 women and girls on the Tie and Dye.
- ◆ trained 266 teachers and SMCs members on positive disciplining in schools.

Impact:

Evidence shows that by end of the Project the beneficiaries of the targeted community were experiencing a better life, children were enjoying their right to education; there were considerable decrease in practicing Physical and humiliation punishment in schools and in the community, and identity in the shape of B-Forms and CNICs was secured; children and parents were climates sensitized and the women and girls were involved in the income generation activities at door-step as a result of SPARC interventions.



Open-air Session on life skills with street children of Meher Abadi

Economic Empowerment for Women

E-Commerce Project: SPARC with the collaboration of Commonwealth of Learning did a short project in the first half of Year 2021 to train and economically empower 700 women and girls in selected areas of Hyderabad, Karachi, Multan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi by increasing their capacity for developing microenterprises through skills development. A comprehensive manual on E-Commerce, digital marketing and use of social media for entrepreneurship was developed and project team was trained to replicate the training in all the targeted regions.

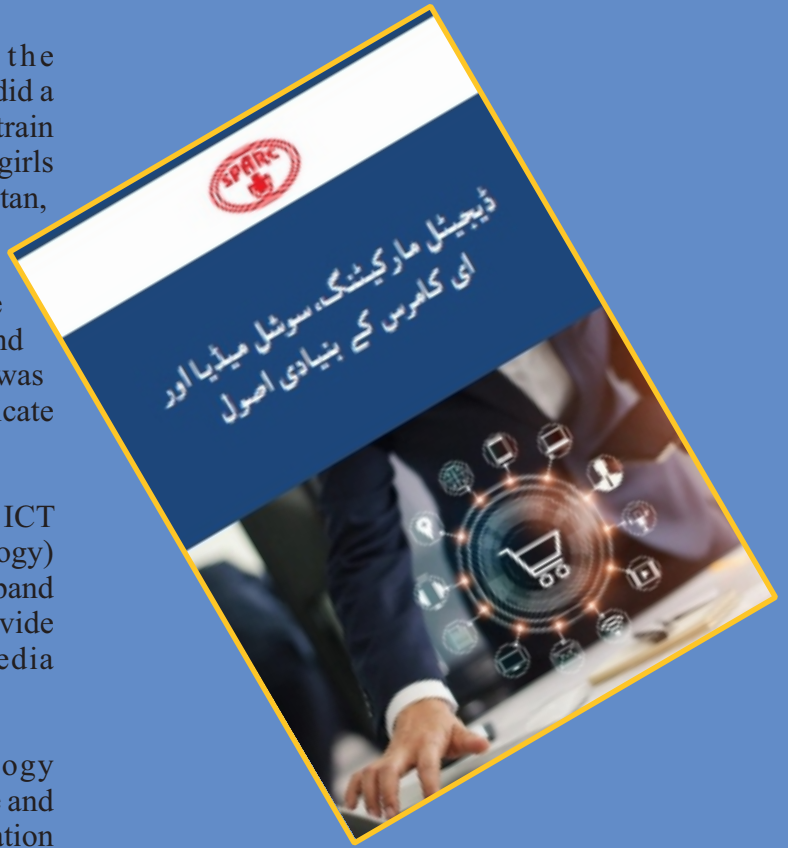
Major objective of the project was to provide ICT (Information and Communications Technology) trainings to women and girls to help them expand their microeconomic initiatives and to provide them a bigger market using Social Media Marketing and E-Commerce.

Project activities consisted of technology orientation-girls and women who were literate and have had basic primary or secondary education were trained in basic computer operation and the usage of Microsoft Office Tools, Internet Access and Usage.

Social Media Marketing/E-Commerce Training: Once familiar with the concept, young girls and women graduated to training in social media and Marketing through Social Media platforms and E-Commerce. They made familiar with usage of social networking sites like Facebook to market their products to a larger group of consumers. They were introduced to avenues like homeshopping.pk, daraz.pk, olx.com.pk etc. where they can establish themselves as vendors and cater to a wider clientele.

Life Skills Based Education (LSBE): During the training sessions the beneficiaries were also be given trainings on life skills through confidence building exercises, critical thinking, problem solving and interpersonal skills.

Community Mobilization/Registration of Women: Selected areas in the cities were identified and social mobilizers (female) recruited to engage with the women and girls of the community to initiate the project. Selected women and girls were registered for the trainings.



Maintenance of Database: An active database was maintained with regular updates on individual enrolment, activity, microfinance grant and microenterprise.

Account Keeping and Financial Management: Training for account keeping was also provided to improve the women girls' skill set and to enable them to better manage their financial incomes and expenses.

SPARC kick started the project in August 2021 (August 2021 – February 2022). Overall mandate of the initiative was to change discriminatory social norms and provide skills training, through a set of vocational and ICT skills combined with community mobilization, to 3,000 women and girls from marginalized communities in Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Multan, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Karachi and Islamabad in Pakistan. communities in the regions/districts referred.

SPARC is continuing to work on following tasks:

- ◆ Changing discriminatory social norms through community mobilisation by: conducting community mobilization to identify 15,00 (6 months target) girls and women from marginalized communities in Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Multan, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Karachi and Islamabad;
- ◆ Providing support for policy/strategy development: conducting policy dialogues with policy makers to enhance their capacity on gender equality and discriminatory laws/lacunae that disfavour women.

Training institution staff

- ◆ Engage and capacitate a cohort of 20 civil society organizations in advocacy to raise demand on State's role on gender equality and bringing about women in ambit of social security measures to recover from the impact of Covid 19.

Training/sensitising Government policymakers and staff:

- ◆ Organizing trainings / consultative sessions with policy makers twice a year to initiate and consider/influence change in policy including minimum age of marriage in Punjab, KP and Islamabad (in Sindh, the age already stands at 18 years). Decent work and employment for women will be a focus area of discussion in these sessions.

Sensitising communities:

- ◆ organizing and supporting civil society on public advocacy campaigns on gender

discrimination and Gender Based Violence (GBV) twice a year; and

- ◆ launching social media campaigns for increased visibility of women issues.
- ◆ Improving lives and livelihoods, especially of marginalized people by:

Developing and offering gender responsive learning opportunities through ODL by COL:

- ◆ updating, printing and disseminating vocational, ICT and lifelong learning material, i.e., Life Skills Based Education (LSBE). SPARC will upgrade the existing developed content in changing times where applicable that is relevant and useful to community women in local language;

Training girls in market-driven identified trades including but not limited to accessory making, domestic tailoring, hand and machine embroidery, beauty industry, dessert/ food catering services, interior decoration, cloth painting and batik; offering sustainable agricultural practices training, including kitchen gardening to women; holding financial literacy classes with women with a focus on savings and managing small businesses; conducting life skills sessions with girls on interpersonal skills, critical thinking, communication and essential negotiation skills; conducting health-based sessions on adolescent health and social rights with female participants. This will hold significance given women can freely discuss their issues including gender based/ domestic violence; providing computer training (4 months) to teach women basic computer skills





which will help them find higher paying jobs; training the girls and women with an aptitude towards ICTs and social media marketing; providing online/in-person trainings on art of photography to selected girls with minimum intermediate/bachelor's degree (where available/optional); introducing trainees to female role models/mentors in respective sectors; conducting post-tests/practical exams upon completion of trainings, to assess the level of learning in vocational, ICT or LSBE skills; maintaining a beneficiaries' list through a database; continual training

of SPARC staff on adapting to new technology or market trends (online/ in-person); tracking and recording employed/self-employed woman during the project. Sharing of good practices/success stories and uploading on Community of Practice will follow. Where possible, during the project, media coverage will be carried out; and celebrating International Women's Day (March 8) with beneficiary groups in target locations.

Mentoring and linking learners to services and financial resources: access to opening of bank accounts and loans will be another highlight where women will be linked to institution providing loan like Akhuwat, Kamyab Jawan Program by government of Pakistan and other micro finance institutions; and linking trainees with financial institutions and private sector to access economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods upon completion of training. Establishing partnerships with labor market, finance and service industry: Identify and sign Letter of Understanding with potential employers and financial sector for larger benefit of women.



Communities sensitised

Engaging community men, traditional leaders, potential change agents to act as social catalysts to address gender stereotypical norms.

Saving Young Generations from Tobacco Hazards through Sustainable Measures

There are over 23.9 million tobacco users in Pakistan, out of which approximately 166,000 are dying every year because of tobacco induced diseases. Due to cheap prices of tobacco products, and weak implementation of laws, around 1,200 Pakistani children begin smoking every day. The tobacco consumption costs the country PKR 615 billion due to tobacco-related diseases and lost productivity, whereas in comparison, the revenue generated from tobacco taxation is just PKR 115 billion. During 2021, SPARC with the support of Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK) in Islamabad and Karachi, proactively advocated for the need to reduce the use of tobacco among youth to decrease the high burden caused on health, education, overall household and country's economy.

Due to SPARC's efforts the federal government did not decrease the taxes on cigarettes in financial budget 2021-22. The Commissioner Karachi announced his plans to make Karachi smoke-free which will include setting up tobacco control desk at his office and establishing Monitoring and Implementation Committees in 5 districts of Karachi; this committee is already established in District South due to SPARC and CTFK's efforts.

SPARC also engaged federal institutions to counter tobacco consumption from 'child rights' and 'religious' angles which proved to be more



successful than traditional efforts. The Council of Islamic Ideology (CII), a constitutional body, mandated to ensure that all laws and policies in Pakistan conform to the teachings of Islam, gave a ruling (fatwa) that smoking is impermissible, undesirable and unlawful, due to its negative impact on the human health. National Commission on the Rights of the Child (NCRC), the federal commission mandated to inform government about child rights violations and responsive policies as per Pakistan's international commitment, joined hands with SPARC and recognized tobacco consumption as a child rights issue.

SPARC's activities with media, which produced 518 news stories, successfully debunked the myth that tobacco industry is an 'essential' industry for the country during COVID-19 pandemic because the industry generates huge revenue for the government. The tax evasion tactics and the figures of damage caused to national treasury were eye opener for the policymakers and the masses. Other false rumours such as nicotine pouches and e-cigarettes being less harmful alternatives of tobacco were exposed as well.



Child Rights Governance (CRG)

The under-18 population of Pakistan, which of 47% of country's total population, have been biggest affectees of COVID-19 pandemic. Their access to education, health, nutrition, protection, and mental and physical development, has been dealt a heavy blow due to the pandemic, political uncertainty, and weak implementation of the law. SPARC took this issue/challenge head on and embarked on a multilayered program to create an enabling environment for children through collective advocacy efforts.

SPARC empowered approx. 1040 children (427 boys, 613 girls) by increasing their understanding on international child rights instruments, domestic legislation and policies guaranteeing social, economic and protection rights of the children. Keeping the child participation and sustainability principles in focus, the program empowered children by forming 4 new child clubs in Lahore and strengthening 6 previous clubs (3 each in Islamabad and Karachi) in 2021. The sensitized children demanded their rights from duty bearers by ensuring increased budgetary allocation but also called for proper and timely distribution and regular progress sharing as per Pakistan's international and national commitments.

SPARC empowered Child Rights Movement (CRM), one of the biggest network of civil society organizations (CSOs), linked it with parliamentarians, government departments and mainstream media. This strategy enabled the CSOs to call for financial strengthening of National Commission on the Rights of the Child (NCRC) and make increased investment in children.

Enhanced capacities and collaborative efforts resulted in commitment from policymakers to bring child related legislation, policies and practices in conformity with UN mechanisms (CRC, UPR and CEDAW). As result of relentless advocacy, Pakistan saw improved legislation and increased public investment in children during 2021 at provincial level in Punjab and Sindh and federal level in Islamabad Capital Territory.



Centers for Street Children (CSCS)

CSC Peshawar

Center for street children Peshawar is located in a remote area of Peshawar city. Where the number of street children and out of school children especially girls is high as compare to the other cities. Center intends to improve the quality of life of children through various interventions including non-formal education, mainstreaming children to formal school setting, improving health and hygiene, promoting physical sport and activities, recreational trips, skill training, psycho social counseling, life skill training and reunification.



In 2021 the overall focus was to impart vocational and technical skills. Raising awareness through various mediums, and enhancing economic counselling through e commerce. Beside effectively dealing with the COVID 19 pandemic. SPARC built the capacities of 225 women through various vocational training programs. Keeping in mind the pandemic guidelines project team dealt with 70 children in regards to non-formal education, life skills, co-curricular activities.

CSC Rawalpindi

SPARC established a center for street and working children at Sabzi mandi area of Pirwadai Rawalpindi back in 2011. Premises serves as a safe and welcoming space for kids and young girls who spend some quality time with well trained staff exploring learning opportunities, vocational skills and experiencing effective life skills to deal with daily life challenges.



Beside raising awareness, this year the team provided assistance in celebrating national and international days including International Women Day, Universal Children Day and Pakistan Independence Day. Meanwhile team took initiatives and presented following outcomes:

- ◆ 252 girls were registered and trained on vocational and computer skills.
- ◆ 158 girls were registered and trained on E-Commerce & Digital Marketing.
- ◆ 5 Sessions were conducted in local community with men and boys on Gender Equality and women empowerment.
- ◆ 30 LSBE Sessions were delivered in CSC with girls.
- ◆ 4 sessions were conducted on financial literacy and managing small Business.

CSC Hyderabad

Along with the routine activities CSC Hyderabad organized training sessions on women empowerment. Cricket matches were arranged involving transgender fellows and girls. To raise awareness on climate change an entire week was celebrated. various kinds of trees were planted. The plantation drive had expanded to schools and colleges of the city.



Team organized Covid Vaccination drive by organizing a Vaccination Centre/Camp at CSC Hyderabad office, in order to initially mobilize community and then get all the community men & women vaccinated. Celebration of independence day was one of the interesting events for children

CSC Multan

CSC Multan is serving in Z town behind the agriculture factory. Most of the targeted community members are unemployed and having less facilities to support for the education of their children. Most of the children are involved in different kinds of child labour including shoe polishing, rag picking, car washing, hotel servicing etc.



In 2021 CSC Multan continued with the conduction of health and hygiene sessions and non-formal education with 26 boys and 14 girls.

Furthermore, team conducted 20 group counseling sessions. During counselling the most observed/ diagnosed and discussed areas were hyperactivity, disruptive behavior disorder, physical abuse, learning disorders quarreling & fighting with each other, low confidence and low interest in studies, abusive language, and irritating behavior. Life skill based education remained part of the activities. Teachers focused on following Self-awareness, decision making, Critical thinking, Self-protection, effective communication, Interpersonal relationship skills, coping with emotions, abusive behavior.

7 recreational segments (including physical games, art and craft) were conducted with the children of different ages

Trainings Imparted

A comprehensive training designed and conducted for the staff members of child protection centers including Hassan Academy, Gehwara, Kashana e Atfal. and SPARC's centers for street children



Training included areas such as child rights, development and protection; introduction to case management process and understanding how their local practice compares; case management principles and encouraging participants to anticipate potential challenges in application; developing and using strategies for self-care; Service mapping and Identification of the existing referral mechanism (if any) to access different relevant services for children/linkages development; its usage, effectiveness and challenges, Developing the new or reform the

existing referral mechanism; Psycho-social support, Fund raising and motivational skills

Training of Prison staff on instituting a youth sensitive and rehabilitative prisons system in Pakistan

Training content is prepared to address human rights and role of prison, Various requirements of young people in conflict with the law, countering extremism, physical and moral integrity of young prisoners, Safety and security, their right to education, empowerment vocational skills, and life skills



Vocational and technical Trainings for the young prisoners and probationers



Training manuals were developed and implemented. Training courses offered were motorbike repairing, stitching and designing, Art and craft, and Graphic designing

Trainings Imparted

Capacity development of probation department staff on reintegration and rehabilitation of young prisoners



Training focuses on legal aspects of probation, roles and responsibilities of probation officers, referral mechanisms and service mapping, case management including Case Information Gathering: Written Records, Preparation of SIR, Compose Contact sheet, Filing Revocation petition, Restitution, Fines, and Other Payments, Motivational Interviewing, Conducting the Initial Meeting and Interview with a Probationer, Establishing Case Goals and Plans, Employ Integrated Case Management (ICM) approach, the Nuts and Bolts of the ICM Approach and

Implementing three phased approach, organizational support and monitoring mechanisms

Training of Master Trainers for the education instructors of Allama Iqbal Open University based on Classroom management and positive discipline techniques

Training covers various interesting areas including child rights and responsibilities, child growth and development, Dealing with the multiple intelligences of children, Standards of national curriculum and effective ways implementation, role of an effective teacher, Classroom management, positive discipline and behaviour change etc..



Cascading by the Master trainers- Online training of students of education



Master trainers were technically assisted in conducting online trainings. About 200 young educationalists attended the training.

Trainings Imparted

Training of teachers associated with the Federal Directorate of Education



12 Trainings conducted at various schools of Islamabad working under supervision of the federal directorate of education.

The training included areas such as child protection, managing classrooms effectively, standards of safe school environment, positive discipline

Training Material Development

A directive Module for Psychosocial Support to Reduce the Behaviors Like Anger, Rigidity and Low Self-Esteem, Leading to Violence Extremism Among Youth Inmates/former offenders was conducted and applied

Supporting Young People in Prisons: Instituting A Youth Sensitive and Rehabilitative System in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh (Province Based Trainer's Manuals for Prison Staff)

This training manual is useful for those who work within prison administrations, particularly those who work directly with young prisoners. In addition, it may also assist various governmental and non-government organizations in carrying out effective training sessions for prison personnel. Some of young persons are imprisoned in KPK jails and are very vulnerable when it comes to radicalization as they live there with those who have diverse backgrounds in terms of ethnicities, religions, nationalities, casts, cultures, beliefs etc. The main objectives of this training manual are:

- ◆ To provide information on international and national human rights standards relevant to the work of prison/probation officials
- ◆ To identify unique ways of keeping young prisoners away of the culture of hatred and violent extremism in relation to race, religion, politics, ethnicity, culture aet
- ◆ To enlist possible range of skills that enable to the youngsters in participating more generally in civic life.
- ◆ To create a climate that is inclusive and conducive to respectful dealing
- ◆ To encourage the development of skills necessary to transform that information into practical behavior
- ◆ To identify ways of meeting with the psychological and educational needs of young people in prisons
- ◆ To discuss the importance of education, life skills and vocational training

Project teams and head office staff participated in following trainings conducted on line and in person

Trainings Imparted

Capacity development of probation department staff on reintegrating and rehabilitating young probationers in KP and Sindh (Province based Trainer's manuals for Probation staff)

The training manuals are designed to guide the trainers in conducting training sessions for of probation officials. The training process mentioned in session plans is flexible to change according to the needs, context, atmosphere, and the resource person's personal methodologies. This manual intends to assist the probation officers' partners in becoming effective implementers of the national laws regarding probation. The features of this manual assist trainers and trainees to accomplish the following:

- ◆ Visualize the general duties and responsibilities of his/her individual job
- ◆ Recognize the scope of his/her responsibilities
- ◆ Explain how his/her participation may affect the achievement of the objectives
- ◆ Stress the importance of individual actions and attitudes
- ◆ Recognize the scope of the overall mission of the project
- ◆ Realize the importance of self-realization

Manual of Skill Training of Ex-prisoners & Probationers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Sindh

Manual focuses on three specific skill-based modules including Motorbike repairing, Graphic Designing, Mehndi Art and basic stitching.

Staff's Professional Development

- ◆ Capacity Building in Gender equality and women empowerment
- ◆ SCARF-Climate Change & Communities
- ◆ Forum Asia's Hybrid Training
- ◆ Capacity Building of Prisons Department Staff
- ◆ Capacity Building in Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
- ◆ Capacity building workshop for Probation Department
- ◆ E-Commerce and E-Business Training
- ◆ Training for Regional Network Organizations
- ◆ Workshop on Electoral Process
- ◆ Engagement for Public Policy in Pakistan
- ◆ Partners Advocacy Workshop
- ◆ Outcome Harvesting Workshop
- ◆ Training Workshop on Human Rights
- ◆ Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Members of SPARC

Life Members

Anees Jillani	AttiyaInnayatullah
Pervaiz Akhtar	Qazi Asmat Isa
Zarina Jillani	Rashid Ibrahim
Wasim Ahmed	Fazal Hassan (left Pakistan)
Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	NailaRuvi (Deceased)
Javed Jabbar	

Regular Members

Humera Malik	Naheed Aziz
Gul Muhammad Mastoi	Rakhshanda Naz
Narjis Zaidi	Sadia Abbasi
HafeezaBrohi	Sadia Hamdani (Left Pakistan)
Samina Omer Khan	Masoom Khan Kakar
Hafeez ur Rehman	(Deceased)
ShaheenAttiqueur Rehman	Zaki Hassan (Deceased)
Ambreen Ahmed	Sara Ahmed (Deceased)
Fayyaz ud din	Rashid Rehman (Deceased)
Khalida Ahmed	

Board of Directors

Narjis Zaidi
Humera Malik
Anees Jillani
Gul Mastoi
Khalida Ahmed
Rakhshanda Naz

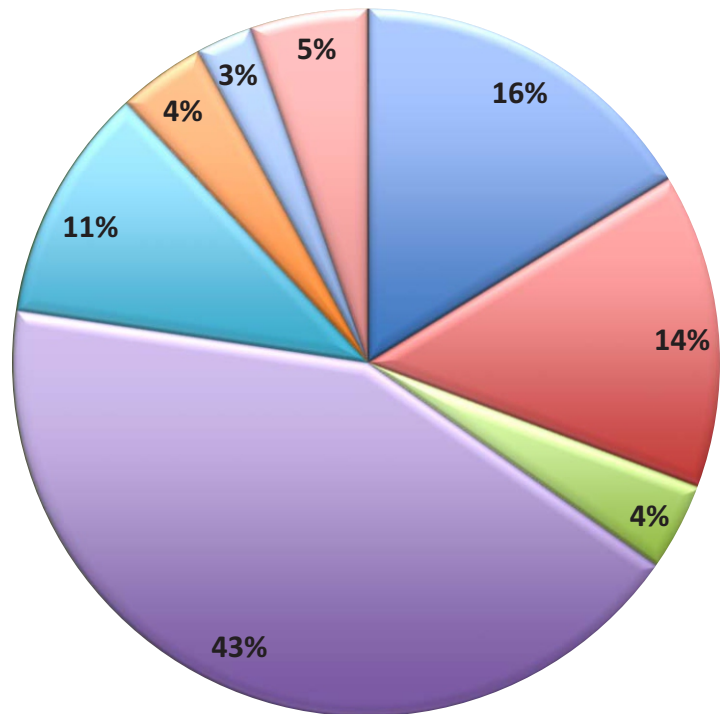
Financial Statements

Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child

Projects and Expenditures 2021

PKR 78,784,310

- Saving Young Generation from Tobacco Hazards through Sustainable Measures in Pakistan
- Social and Economic Rehabilitation of Young people in Prisons of Sindh & KP
- Child Rights Clubs
- S C - CP-CRM-Climate
- Child Early & Forced Marriages - Reaching the Unreached
- The State of Pakistan Children 2021
- Improved livelihood and integrated living of refugees/returnees and IDPs in Karachi
- Local Contributions



Sustainable Development Goals

vs SPARC Philanthropy

- EDUCATION
- HEALTH
- CLIMATE CHANGE
- VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

