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BALOCHISTAN PROVINCIAL \_ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2016.

No. PAB/Legis:V(10)/2016/7432. The Balochistan Child Protection Bill 2015, (Bill No.10 of 2015) having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan on 07<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 and assented to by the Governor, Balochistan on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2016, is hereby published as an Act of the Balochistan Provincial Assembly.

The Balochistan Child Protection Act, 2016.  
ACT NO. VII OF 2016.

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Preamble.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

Definitions.

No

AN  
ACT

to provide for the protection of children in Balochistan  
from all i2:ms of physical or mental violence, injury, neglect or  
negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including  
sexua/ abuse and matters incidental thereto.

Whereas it is expedient to establish a Child Protection

Commission within the Social Welfare, Special Education,  
Literacy, Non-formal Education and Human Rights Department  
for providing vision, policy guidelines, appropriate strategies for  
child protection, analysis of trends and adjusting policies and  
measures for the protection of children.

1. (1)

(2)

(3)

Balochistan,

2. (1)

(a)

(b)

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

This Act may be called the Balochistan Child Protection

Act, 2016.

It shall come into force at once.

It shall extend to the whole of the Province of  
except the Tribal Areas.

In this Act, -

“Act” means The Balochistan Child Protection  
Act, 2016;

“Alternative care” includes extended family  
care, placement with a guardian, or placement in  
an institution established or regulated by the

State, or any other arrangement in the best interests of a child and authorised by the Court in accordance with this Act and considering all views, including those of the child in need of protection;

- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (9)
- (h)
- (i)
- (i)
- (k)

“Best interests of a child” with reference to this Act, include the factors as described and enumerated in Section 4 of this Act;

“Care giver” also comprises state agencies and organisations responsible to provide necessary age and gender appropriate care to a child, including concerned law enforcement agencies, judicial institutions and \_ alternative care institutions;

“Child’ means a person, either girl or boy, below the age of 18 years; .

“Child abuse” includes one, or a combination of more than one, of the following: physical or psychological violence, exploitation, injury, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment, including sexual abuse:

“Child Protection Unit’ means a\_ unit established in the District Social Welfare Office under section 71 of this Act:

“Child Protection Officer” means a Child Protection Officer appointed under Section 11 of this Act;

“Child protection plan” a document containing details of services to be offered to a child requiring protection in accordance with this Act, based on a comprehensive assessment of the child and family under Section 14 of this Act;

“Commission” means the Child Protection

Commission, established under Section 7 of this Act;

“Court” means the Family Court established under the West Pakistan Family Court Act, 1964 (Act No XXXV of 1964);

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“Comprehensive assessment” a full analysis undertaken by a Child Protection Officer, under Section 13 of the Act, in support of a determination as to whether a child requires protection in accordance with the provisions of the Act;

“Child exploitation” includes all types of exploitation prejudicial to the best interests of the child; 2

“Social Welfare Department” means the Social Welfare, Special Education, Literacy, Non-formal Education and Human Rights Department of the Government of Balochistan;

“Government” means the Government. of Balochistan;

“Guardian” means a person, for the purpose of this Act, other than a biological parent, who has parental responsibility and care of a child or a guardian appointed by the Court;

“Initial assessment” means a preliminary analysis of whether a child is in need of protection, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

“Neglect or negligent treatment” includes:-

(i) Physical neglect includes failure of caregivers to protect a child from harm, including through lack of supervision, or failure to provide the child with basic necessities including inadequate food, shelter, clothing and basic medical care;

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

Psychological or emotional neglect includes lack of any emotional support and love, chronic inattention to the child, caregivers being psychologically unavailable by overlooking young children's cues and signals, and exposure to intimate partner violence, drug or alcohol abuse;

Neglect of children's physical or mental health include ignoring essential medical care and all other life threatening diseases; and

Educational neglect includes failure to comply with laws requiring caregivers to secure their children's education through attendance at school or otherwise;

(s) "Maltreatment" includes cruel or harmful treatment or abuse of a child by a care giver;

(t) "Mental violence" includes:-

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(iii)

(iv)

all forms of persistent harmful interactions with the child, for example, conveying to children that they are worthless, unloved, unwanted, endangered or only of value in meeting another's needs;

scaring, terrorizing and \_ threatening; exploiting and corrupting; spurning and

rejecting; isolating, ignoring and favouritism; denying emotional responsiveness;

neglecting mental health, medical and educational needs:

insults, name-calling, humiliation, belittling,  
ridiculing and hurting a child's feelings;

(v)

(vi)

domestic violence;

placement in solitary confinement,

isolation or humiliating or degrading conditions of detention;

(vii)

(viii)

psychological harassment by adults or other children, including via information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as mobile phones and the Internet (known as “cybercrimes”); and

Physical torture from adults or other

children

(u) “Physical violence” includes:-

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

hitting, kicking, shaking, beating, bites, burns, strangulation, poisoning and suffocation;

all other forms of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment; and

physical torture by adults and other children.

(v) “Prescribed” means prescribed by rules or regulations made under Section 30 of this Act:

(w) “Sexual abuse and exploitation” includes:-

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(iii)

the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful or psychologically harmful sexual activity;

the use of children in commercial sexual exploitation;

the use of children in audio or visual images of child sexual abuse; and

Right to Life. 3.

Best Interests of 4.  
a Child in need  
of Protection.

(iv) child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, trafficking (within and between countries) and sale of children for sexual purposes and forced marriage;

(x) "Significant harm" means the threshold which justifies compulsory state intervention in family life in the best interests of children;

(y) "Supervision order" means the lawful supervision of a child by a Child Protection Officer for the purpose of ensuring that the child is protected in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(2) All other words and expressions used but not defined in this Act shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in respective laws.

Every child has the inherent right to life.

(1) All state bodies, agencies and organisations, public and private social welfare institutions and civil society organisations shall safeguard and promote the best interests of the child in need of protection.

(2) All actions taken in relation to a child under this Act, or under any Rules or Regulations made under this Act, whether by the Courts, or Child Protection Officers,

- or any other administrative authority, public or private

social welfare institutions, civil society organisations, or any other body, shall be subject to the over-riding principle that the best interests of the child in need of protection shall be the primary consideration.

(3) All state bodies, agencies and organisations, public and private social institutions and civil society organisations shall safeguard and promote the right of the child to be heard and every child capable of forming his own views shall be entitled to express those views.

(4) For the full and harmonious development of a child's personality, a child should preferably grow up in a family social structure and environment. Where special protection of a child or assistance to the parent(s) or carers is required from the state, including out-of-home care, the participation of the child in the related decision-making process must be ensured to the maximum extent possible.

(5) No child shall be removed from its family home and environment by state intervention unless the removal is deemed by the Court to be in the best interests of the child in order to protect him/her from threat or significant harm, after considering all views, including those of the child.

(6) | Where there is a reference in this Act to the best interests of the child in need of protection, the factors to be taken into account in determining the child's best interests shall include:-

(a) the child's right to protection from violence, neglect and exploitation;

(b) the welfare, well-being and safety of the child in need of protection:

(c) the child's physical, mental, psychological and emotional needs and level of development;

(d) the responsibility for the protection of the child to rest primarily with the parent(s);

(e) the quality of the relationship the child has with a parent or any other person and the effect of maintaining that relationship;

(f) the capacity of the parent(s) to provide a safe home and adequate food, clothing and medical care;

(g) the child's religious, cultural and spiritual views;

(h) the child's level of education and educational requirements;

(i) the effect on the child of a delay in making a decision; and

(j) the valid preferences of the child.

Child in need of 5. A child in need of protection shall include any child who Protection. has been subjected to, is subject to, or is under serious threat of being subjected to:-

(a) physical violence or injury;

(b) mental violence;

(c) neglect or negligent treatment;

(d) maltreatment;

(e) exploitation; and

(f) sexual abuse or sexual exploitation while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. \_

Restriction on 6. The Court may restrict the exercise of parental custody Parental and control of a child in need when the child is the subject of Custody. an interim or final Custody and Placement Order.

Commission for 7. (1) The Government shall establish a Child Child Protection. Protection Commission.

(2) The Social Welfare Department shall provide necessary services to the Commission.

(3) | The Government shall allocate adequate budget for effective functioning of the Commission.

Composition of 8. © (1) | The Commission shall consist of:- the Commission.

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (2)

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Minister/Advisor Social Welfare department,  
Government of Balochistan; (Chairperson).

Secretary Social Welfare Department,  
Government of Balochistan; (Vice Chairperson)

The Speaker Provincial Assembly shall nominate not more than four members of the Provincial Assembly, of whom not less than two shall be women and at least one from the minorities;

The Secretaries or their nominees not below the rank of BPS-19, to the Government of Balochistan Home and Tribal Affairs Department; Social Welfare Department; Labour Department; Local Government and Rural Development Department; Health Department; Education Department; Religious Affairs & Minorities Department; Planning & Development Department; Finance Department; Law Department; Prosecution Department; AIG Police; Advocate General; Mayor and two female Local Bodies' members being ex-officio members of the Commission;

The Commission may co-opt not more than two non-official members, preferably from among civil society, having at least three years' work experience in the field of child protection and/or social welfare; and

Director General Social Welfare Department,  
Secretary of the Commission.

The Commission shall meet at least once every  
three months and at such a place as may be prescribed

by the rules or regulations made under section 30 of this Act.

(3)

In Absence of the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson

shall preside over the Commission.

(4)

All decisions shall be taken by a simple majority,

Functions of the 9.  
Commission.

Child Protection 10.

Functions of the  
Social Welfare  
Department.

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with one-third members forming the quorum, of whom at least three shall be ex-officio members.

(5) The Chairperson shall exercise the powers as may be prescribed by the rules or regulations made under section 30 of this Act.

(1) To coordinate and monitor the issues relating to child protection, abuse, violence and exploitation at the provincial and district level:

(2) to advise on policy, legislation and regulatory matters relating to child protection in accordance with International standards:

(3) to monitor implementation of article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of child in Balochistan:

(4) to ensure effective coordination/implementation of the child protection referral mechanism; and

(5) to support the deployment of effective rapid-response child protection intervention capability for provincial level emergencies such as natural disasters or the outbreak of armed conflict.

(1) To maintain and update data on child abusers and persons convicted of offences against children;

(2) to establish and maintain a helpline for direct complaints;

(3) to appoint, train, supervise, control, monitor and review the performance and duties of Child Protection Officers in each District Child Protection Unit:

(4) to regulate all providers of child protection services in the province, including alternative care providers, to ensure compliance with applicable minimum standards; and

(5) to act as custodian of the Child Protection Referral Management Information System (MIS) in support of referral processes referenced in Section 09(4), ensuring its confidentiality and security.

District Child 41. (1). The Government shall establish within the District

Protection Unit. Social Welfare Office a District Child Protection Unit, headed by a qualified Child Protection Officer, holding full and comprehensive responsibility for case management and referral of all reported cases of child abuse in the district.

(2) Child Protection Officers shall receive training in social work and child protection, as provided for in minimum standards set by the Government.

(3) The functions of the District Child Protection Unit \_ shall include:-

(a) receive and register report(s) of alleged child abuse in the Child Protection Referral MIS;

(b) based on a report of alleged child abuse, assess whether the child requires protection under the provisions of this Act;

(c) pursuant to a formal determination that a child requires protection under this Act, develop and maintain a child protection plan;

(d) in accordance with the child protection plan, refer the child to relevant departments/agencies at the district level (obligatory to comply with requests) for provision of applicable child protective services;

(e) manage reported cases of child abuse, including maintaining a record of reports, monitoring cases and following-up until case closure;

(f) collect, maintain and update child protection case management data; and

Initial - '  
Assessment.

12:

13

(g) monitor the application of child protection regulations at the district level.

(1) Whenever a Child Protection Officer receives a report of alleged child abuse, he or she shall carry out an initial assessment to determine whether the child requires protection in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) | The Child Protection Officer shall ensure:-

(a) that, in the case of subsection (1), the information provided is acknowledged within 24 hours; and

(b) that an initial assessment of the report of alleged child abuse is commenced by the Child Protection Officer within 72 hours of receipt of the report and completed within 10 days.

(3) No initial assessment shall be regarded as complete unless a Child Protection Officer has:-

(a) met with the child;

(b) heard the views of the child in accordance with its age and level of maturity; and

(c) provided a written report of the findings in the prescribed format, including next steps, as appropriate.

(4) During an initial assessment, the Child Protection Officer may request that the child and his/her parent(s), legal guardian or any other person responsible for the care of the child, attend at such premises as may be specified by the Child Protection Officer. "

(5) Where the child is found not to require protection in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Child Protection Officer shall inform in writing the child's parent(s), legal guardian or other person responsible for the care of the child, and any person who provided information to the Unit in accordance with Section 12(1).

Comprehensive 13.  
Assessment.

Child Protection 14.  
Plan.

14

t1) Where an\_ initial assessment conducted in accordance with Sections 12 or 19(1) of the Act indicates that the child requires protection in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Child Protection Officer shall:-

(a) provide in writing and in person to the child's parent(s), legal guardian or other person responsible for the care of the child, the findings of the initial assessment;

(b) undertake a comprehensive assessment of the child and his or her family environment; and

(c) inform in writing any person who provided information to the Child Protection Officer under the provisions of Section 12(1) of the fact that the initial assessment has found the child to require protection in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The comprehensive assessment shall be completed within 15 days of the completion of the initial assessment, or from the date of the Court order made under the provisions of Section 19(5) of the Act, as appropriate.

(3) | No comprehensive assessment shall be regarded - as complete unless the Child Protection Officer has met with the child, has heard his or her views, according to age and maturity levels, and produced a written report of the assessment in the prescribed format.

(4) On completion of the comprehensive assessment, the Child protection Officer shali develop a comprehensive child protection plan.

(1) Where the child is found to require protection in accordance with the provisions of Sections 12 and 13 of this Act, the Child Protection Officer shall develop a child protection plan.

(2) The child protection plan shall include a formal referral to appropriate protective services.

## Child Protection 15.

### Services.

### Supervision Order.

16.

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(1) Where the child protection plan concludes that the child's needs are to be met through the provision of protective services in accordance with Section 14(2) of this Act, the Child Protection Officer shall, in accordance with the child protection plan, formally refer the child to such services as appropriate to protect the child.

(2) The Child Protection Officer shall seek the agreement of the parent(s), legal guardian or current carer of the child on the action to be taken and the services to be offered to the child. Such agreement shall be recorded in writing and signed by all parties, including the child, in accordance with his or her age and level of maturity. The text of the agreement shall be read out before all the parties, including the child, depending upon on his or her age and level of maturity.

(3) Where a parent or carer refuses to accept the decision to refer the child formally to appropriate services, the Child Protection Officer shall make an application to the Court under Section 16 of this Act for a Supervision Order to ensure implementation of the child protection plan.

(4) | Upon such application, the Court may make such order as it deems necessary to ensure that the child accesses appropriate services recommended by the Child Protection Officer, having regard to the child protection plan and the best interests of the child.

(1) Where the child protection plan indicates that the child's parent(s), legal guardian or current carer either refuses to abide by the directions of the said plan, or requires support to ensure the protection of the child, the Child Protection Officer may apply to the Court for the issuance of a Supervision Order, in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

(2) Any application to the Court for a Supervision Order shall be made in the name of the Social Welfare Department.



Custody and 17.

Placement of  
the Child.

Procedure for 18.

applying to the  
Court.

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(3) A Supervision Order shall specify the length of time for which the Order:-

(a) shall be implemented by the Child Protection Officer as a protective service; and

(b) shall require the child and his or her parent(s), legal guardian or other caregiver to comply with the reasonable and appropriate directions of the Court to ensure the child's protection, including directions to attend at a specified service.

(4) | The directions contained in a Supervision Order shall not require the child to live away from home.

Where a Child Protection Officer determines, under Section 19 of this Act, that the child is either at immediate risk of, or already suffering significant harm in the custody of his or her parent(s), legal guardian or other current carer, application shall be made as soon as is practicable, but no longer than 24 hours following completion of the report of the findings of the initial assessment, to the Court under Section 12 of the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890 and Sections 5 and 21 of this Act to restrict, on an interim basis, the exercise of parental custody and to seek the temporary placement of the child in an appropriate form of alternative care, pending a final order of the Court.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8 of the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890; any application to the Court for an interim or final Custody and Placement Order shall be made in the name of the Social Welfare Department.

(2) Before making any order the Court shall:-

(a) allow the parent(s), legal guardian or current carer of the child to make representations to the Court;

(b) consider the reports of, and hear evidence from, the Child Protection Officer and any other relevant parties to the proceedings;

Initial  
Assessment of  
significant  
harm.

19.

(c) consider the interim Child Protection Plan, developed in accordance with the provisions of Section 19(4), which must be filed as part of the application ; and

(d) where the child is of sufficient age and level of maturity, seek the views of the child.

(3) If the Court decides to make a Custody and Placement Order, the Court shall give reasons for its decision.

(4) A Custody and Placement Order shall only be made where the Court is satisfied that the child has suffered, is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm in accordance with the definition contained in Section 2(y) of this Act and that the best interests of the child require that he or she be placed in alternative care for a period of time to be determined by the Court, which period is to be subject to regular review by the Court.

(1) Where a complaint of child abuse received by a Child Protection Officer informs a reasonable belief that the child is at immediate risk of, or already suffering significant harm, the Child Protection Officer shall conduct an initial assessment as soon as is practicable, but no later than 24 hours following receipt of the said report of child abuse.

(2) The Child Protection Officer shall ensure:-

(a) that, in the case of subsection (1), the information provided is acknowledged as soon as is practicable, but no later than 12 hours following receipt of the said complaint; and

(b) that a report of the findings of the initial assessment is completed by the Child Protection Officer within 24 hours of the conclusion of the said assessment.

(3) No initial assessment shall be regarded as complete unless a Child Protection Officer has:-

(a) made appropriate efforts to meet with the child:

(b) heard, where possible, the views of the child in accordance with its age and level of maturity:  
and

(c) provided a written report of the findings in the prescribed format, including next steps, as appropriate.

(4) Following completion of an initial assessment in accordance with sub-section (1) and in circumstances where the Child Protection Officer determines that the child is either at immediate risk of, or already suffering significant harm, the Child Protection Officer shall draft an interim Child Protection Plan, including an application to the Court for relief under Sections 5 and 17 of this Act.

(5) Following application to the Court under Section 17 of this Act, and in circumstances where the Court determines that the child requires protection in accordance with this Act, the Court shall:-

(a) make an order to restrict the exercise of parental custody and control of the child, including placement of the child in an appropriate form of alternative care, in accordance with the provisions of Guardians and Wards Act, 1890:  
and

(b) where, based on the findings of the Child Protection Officer's initial and/or comprehensive assessment, the Court determines that the child does not require protection in accordance with this Act, the child shall be returned to his family as soon as practicable.

Seek and Find  
Order.

Interim Order.

Appeal.

Review,  
Discharge,  
Variation.

Review of  
Protective  
Services and  
Placements.

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20. Where a child is the subject of a Custody and Placement application or order under Section 19 of this Act, and the child cannot be found at any stage of the proceedings, the Child Protection Officer may make an application to the Court for the production of the child before the Court.

21. (1) In any proceedings to be determined by the Court under this Act, the Court may make an interim order with respect to the child concerned. An interim order made under this Section shall have effect for such period as and until a final order is made.

(2) | Where the Court makes an interim order, it may give such directions (if any) as to the services or placement that the child shall receive pending the final disposal of the application.

22. Where an order has been made, including an interim order, any party to the order may appeal to the Court of competent jurisdiction within thirty (30) days.

23. (1) Where an order is in force, any party to the order may seek to apply to the Court of competent jurisdiction for review, discharge or variation of the order at any time. ,

(2) Where an application is made by a parent for review of a Custody and Placement Order:-

(a) a parent shall first seek the permission of the Court to make such an application; and

(b) permission shall be granted on the basis of a material change in family or other relevant circumstances.

24. Where on an application to the Court, a Supervision Order is made to ensure the child's access to protective services under Section 16(1) of this Act, or the child is removed from his/her parent(s), legal guardian or current carer under Section 19 of this Act and Section 12 of the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, the Court shall undertake a review of its order at least every six months, or subject to a material change in circumstances, whichever applies sooner.

Reports to be  
treated as  
Confidential.

Prohibition of  
Publication.

Absconding of  
Child under  
protection from

their placement.

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Any report of the Child Protection Officer shall be

treated as confidential, but the substance of that report shall be  
open to the child, his or her parent, legal guardian or other

carer.

26.

27.

(1) No report in any newspaper, magazine or news  
sheet of any assessment regarding a child made under  
the provisions of this Act shall disclose the name,  
address or any other particulars which may lead to the  
identification of the child, nor shall any picture of any  
such child be published.

(2) The Court shall permit such disclosure for  
reasons to be recorded in writing, if in its opinion such  
disclosure is in the best interests of the child.

(3) | Any person contravening the provisions of sub-  
section (1) shall be punishable with a fine, which may  
extend to one hundred thousand rupees.

(1) If any child absconds from an alternative care  
placement made under the provisions of Section 19 of  
this Act, the person delegated to provide such care shall  
immediately report the matter to the local police and the  
Child Protection Officer, such child shall be deemed to  
be at risk of significant harm.

(2) A police officer may take charge, without warrant,  
of a child who has absconded from an alternative care  
placement made under the provisions of this Act.

(3) No child shall be returned to an alternative care placement without:-

(a) an investigation by the Child Protection Officer to determine why the child absconded;

(b) the Child Protection Officer interviewing the child in the absence of any carer or staff from the said alternative care institution/residential care home; and ,

(c) the Court being satisfied that it is in the child's best interests to be returned to the alternative care placement or to another suitable alternative care placement.

Officers  
appointed to be

Public Servants.

Delegation of  
Powers.

Power to make  
Rules and  
Regulations.

Monitoring and  
Evaluation of

Implementation.

21

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28. Child Protection Officers and other officers appointed in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

29. Government may, by general or special order, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by an officer authorized by Government.

30. (1) The Government may make rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) All the rules and regulations framed under sub-section (1) shall be notified in the official gazette.

31. (1) The Commission shall evaluate the effective . Implementation and efficiency of this Act every three years post the date of enforcement of this Act.

(2) The Commission shall submit its Annual Progress Report to the Balochistan Provincial Assembly.

Secretary,

Balochistan Provincial Assembly.