

Issue # 3

(January-December 2020)

TRACKING NUMBERS

**State of Violence
Against Women
and Children in
Pakistan**

**ANNUAL TRACKING REPORT
JANUARY-DECEMBER
2020**

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2020

Syed Kausar Abass

Executive Director-SSDO

Research Idea and Overall Lead

Research Review

Muhammad Shahid Khan

Director Programs-SSDO

Media Tracking and Data Collection

Usman Altaf & Syed Amir Abbas

Program Officers-SSDO

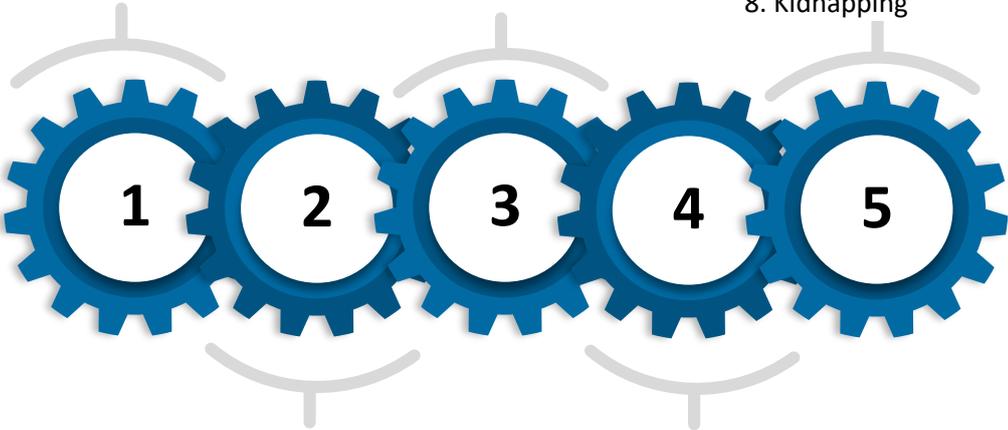
Author, Data Analyst and Layout Design

Tailal Masood

About Sustainable Social Development Organisation (SSDO)

Sustainable Social Development Organisation (SSDO) is a non-governmental organization founded and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 in 2015. SSDO is working to contribute to the well-being of society for establishing an institutionalized system of social development through emphasizing a responsible citizenship. SSDO was formed with the vision of contributing towards the sustainable and inclusive development of underprivileged communities of marginalized areas of Pakistan. SSDO thematic areas include governance, human rights, peace, education and health. SSDO has practiced different development methodologies including advocacy, campaigning, capacity development of various development stakeholders, community mobilization and sensitization and public policy improvement.

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Glossary

Child Abuse	Child abuse includes the physical, emotional, or sexual mistreatment of a child, or the neglect of a child, in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's physical and emotional health, survival and development. ¹
Child Labour	The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or • Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.²
Child Marriage	Child Marriage is defined as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with a partner as if married. ³
Domestic Violence	Domestic violence, also called "domestic abuse" or "intimate partner violence", can be defined as a pattern of behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviours that frighten, intimidate, terrorize, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure, or wound someone. Domestic abuse can happen to anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. It can occur within a range of relationships including couples who are married, living together or dating. ⁴
Violence Against Women	Violence against women as 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life'. ⁵
Harassment at Workplace	Harassment means any unelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors or other verba; or written communication or physical conduct of sexual nature or sexually demeaning attitudes, causing interference with work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment, or the attempt to punish the complainant for refusal to comply to such a request or is made a condition for employment. ⁶
Kidnapping	"Kidnapping" means unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force; threat; fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit; or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something. "Kidnapping" excludes disputes over child custody. ⁷
Murder	Murder is the unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another.

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees-UNHCR www.unhcr.org/3bb81aea4.pdf

² International Labour Organisations-ILO-www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm

³ United Nations International Children's Fund-UNICEF-www.unicef.org/rosa/what-we-do/child-protection/child-marriage

⁴ United Nations-UN www.un.org/en/coronavirus/what-is-domestic-abuse

⁵ United Nations-UN www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/v-overview.htm

⁶ The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010, Government of Pakistan

⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime -UNODC

Summary

This report seeks to present a holistic picture of the state of children and women's rights violations in Pakistan highlighting the risks of day-to-day safety and security issues being faced by them in the country. The current version of the report is an update of the previous report published in July 2020.

The objectives of this report series are to;

- Collect data and information related to the state of violence against women and children in Pakistan.
- Produce and present a comprehensive situational analysis at various levels regarding violence against women and children in Pakistan by undertaking an analysis of the data collected.
- Encourage shared learning through expanding the knowledge of violence against women and children.
- Encourage more accurate and comprehensive data collection by government and non-government entities.

For this research, a set of eight (8) indicators were selected, which were relatively easy to update periodically. Out of these indicators, three (3) indicators Child Abuse, Child Labour and Child Marriages relate to children while five (5) indicators Domestic Violence, Violence Against Women, Harassment at Workplace, Rape, and Kidnapping relate to women.

The findings contained herein are based upon both primary as well as secondary data. The primary data was collected through tracking the national and provincial newspapers both in English and Urdu. The selection criteria of newspapers were based on being the famous and accessible and most-read newspaper. For this purpose, three newspapers from English and three from URDU were selected and used for this research. The selected newspapers include 1) The Nation, 2) The Dawn and 3) The News 4) Daily Jang, 5) Duniya, and 6) Daily Express. In addition to the primary information collection, under Right to Information Law(s), the information request was filed to public information officers of the office of inspector general police for the collection of data against the set variables/indicators for this study. This collection of data from the government authorities proved to be instrumental in data triangulation for this study. The letters of government authorities are annexed to this report and form part of this report.

Gathering data through print media tracking as well as from official sources on the state of Violence Against Women (VAW) and Children in Pakistan has portrayed a worrying picture. The brief details are as under;





The large difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveals that the media failed to properly report incidents of child and women's rights violations.

According to media tracking analysis as well as statistics obtained from government sources, there is an increase in crimes in Pakistan especially during the second half of the year i.e July-December 2020. As per media tracking analysis, Punjab reports an increase in almost all of the 9 indicators which SSDO has tried to monitor in the newspapers. According to media tracking analysis, the largest number of crimes are related to child abuse i.e. 1,618, and the lowest reported cases are for child marriage i.e. 32.

There is an increase in the reported cases of child abuse and Punjab has reported the largest increase in the crime. In total, there were 1,618 cases reported during the year in which Punjab report 111,9 (69%) of the total reported cases. Only thirty-six (36) cases of child labor and thirty-one (31) cases of child marriage (31) were reported. The largest number of child labour (31) were reported from Punjab while from Sindh the largest number (21) of child marriages were reported. Child labor is prevalent more in Sindh and Punjab.

According to media tracking analysis, across Pakistan, there is a decrease in the cases of domestic violence. On the contrary, as per official statistics, the cases of domestic violence across Pakistan increased. As per the media tracking results, the yearly count of domestic violence against women stands at 342 cases while the official statistics report 1,422 violence cases. Punjab is the worst affected region followed by Sindh and KP. Media tracking analysis, as well as official statistics, portrays a worrying picture on and around violence against women in the country. During the second half of the year, the number of violence against women doubled. Punjab constitutes the majority (74%) of the total 1,409 cases in Pakistan during 2020.

Harassment at the workplace and rape also show a constant increase. Punjab is again the administrative unit where these crimes were reported with higher frequency. There were 48 cases of harassment at the workplace out of which 33 were reported in Punjab, and similarly out of 681 cases of rape 572 were reported in Punjab.

Kidnapping has increased during the second half of the year 2020 as compared to the preceding half of the year with Punjab reporting a majority of 979 cases out of the total 1,118. Balochistan reported only two cases of kidnapping during the whole year. On the contrary, to media tracking analysis the official statistics are on the higher side i.e 15,714. This huge difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveals that the media has failed to properly report incidents of kidnapping.

INTRODUCTION & KEY FINDINGS

Children make up 39% while women and girls account for 48% of Pakistan's 207.8 million population. However, their voices remain absent from research records and databases; that could otherwise inform legislation and policy development processes as well as provide solid grounds to place the development decisions. This situation translates into development investments that often do not benefit the children and women of Pakistan. Concerning development efforts; the absence of children's and women's voices makes these efforts aloof from children's and women's actual needs.

Women and children in Pakistan continued to face violence, discrimination, and persecution, with authorities often failing to provide adequate protection or hold perpetrators accountable. On Child Rights Index⁸, Pakistan Score of 5.46 out of 10 calls for some serious thinking and actions. Pakistan ranks 164th out of 167th countries in the Women, Peace and Security Index 2019/20⁹.

Pakistan has pledged its commitment to achieving the SDGs, adopting these global goals as Pakistan's Development Goals. This represents a historic opportunity to advance the rights of every child and woman in the country. In addition to being a moral imperative, achieving SDG targets on child and women's rights will be the harbinger of a more sustainable and prosperous country. Though the goals focus on sustainable development, they are inextricably linked to human rights generally, and the rights of children and women specifically. Children and women are affected by all of the SDGs, whether poverty (Goal 1), hunger (Goal 2), health (Goal 3), education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), climate change (Goal 13), or violence against children (Goal 16.2). Women, girls, and children everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunity, and be able to live free of violence and discrimination.

Sustainable Social Development Organisation (SSDO), committed to highlighting the issues related to violence against children and women, has continued its efforts to publish its annual tracking report. This report is a sequel to the second report published in July 2020 and attempts to provide an updated situation of violence against women and children in Pakistan. This report proved to be instrumental for providing a solid foundation and broader background knowledge to policymakers and legislators.

This report seeks to present a holistic picture of the state of children and women's rights violations in Pakistan highlighting the risks of day-to-day safety and security issues being faced by them in Pakistan. Gathering data through print media tracking on the state of Violence Against Women (VAW) and Children in Pakistan has portrayed a worrying picture.

⁸ The Realization of Children's Rights Index (RCRI) is a grade between 0 and 10 that shows the level of realization of Children's Rights in a country. The lower the RCRI is, the lower the realization of Children's Rights in the country. The higher the RCRI is, the more Children's Rights in the country are real and respected.

⁹ www.giwps.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WPS-Index-2019-20-Report.pdf

Key Findings

- According to media tracking analysis as well as statistics obtained from government sources, there is an increase in crimes in Pakistan especially during the second half of the year i.e July-December 2020.
- According to media tracking analysis, Punjab reports an increase in almost all of the 9 indicators which SSDO has tried to monitor in the newspapers.
- According to media tracking analysis, the largest number of crimes are related to child abuse i.e. 1,618.
- According to media tracking analysis, the lowest reported cases are for child marriage i.e. 32.
- The large difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveals that the media has failed to properly report incidents of child and women's rights violations.

State of Violence against Children

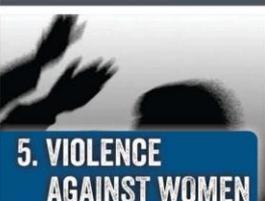
- There is an increase in the reported cases of child abuse and Punjab has reported the largest increase in the crime. In total, there were 1,618 cases reported during the year in which Punjab report 111,9 (69%) of the total reported cases.
- Only thirty-six (36) cases of child labor and thirty-one (31) cases of child marriage (31) were reported. The largest number of child labour (31) were reported from Punjab while from Sindh the largest number (21) of child marriages were reported. Child labor is prevalent more in Sindh and Punjab.

State of Violence against Women

- According to media tracking analysis, across Pakistan, there is a decrease in the cases of domestic violence. On the contrary, as per official statistics, the cases of domestic violence across Pakistan increased. As per the media tracking results, the yearly count of domestic violence against women stands at 342 cases while the official statistics report 1,422 violence cases. Punjab is the worst affected region followed by Sindh and KP.
- Media tracking analysis, as well as official statistics, portrays a worrying picture on and around violence against women in the country. During the second half of the year, the number of violence against women doubled. Punjab constitutes the majority (74%) of the total 1,409 cases in Pakistan during 2020.
- Harassment at the workplace and rape also show a constant increase. Punjab is again the administrative unit where these crimes were reported with higher frequency. There were 48 cases of harassment at the workplace out of which 33 were reported in Punjab, and similarly out of 681 cases of rape 572 were reported in Punjab.
- Kidnapping has increased during the second half of the year 2020 as compared to the preceding half of the year with Punjab reporting a majority of 979 cases out of the total 1,118. Balochistan reported only two cases of kidnapping during the whole year. On the contrary, to media tracking analysis the official statistics are on the higher side i.e 15,714. This huge difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveals that the media has failed to properly report incidents of kidnapping.

The consolidated glimpse of media tracking findings coupled with official statistics collected from respective government departments at federal and provincial levels are presented below;

CONSOLIDATED GLIMPSE OF MEDIA TRACKING AND OFFICIAL STATISTICS

INDICATORS	MEDIA TRACKING 2020			OFFICIAL STATISTICS 2020		
	JAN-JUNE 2020	JULY-DEC 2020	TOTAL 2020	JAN-JUNE 2020	JULY-DEC 2020	TOTAL 2020
 1. CHILD ABUSE	576 Cases	 1,042 Cases	1,618 Cases	928 Cases	 1,052 Cases	1,980 Cases
 2. CHILD LABOUR	07 Cases	 29 Cases	36 Cases	116 Cases	 01 Cases	117 Cases
 3. CHILD MARRIAGES	07 Cases	 24 Cases	31 Cases	09 Cases	 23 Cases	32 Cases
 4. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	199 Cases	 143 Cases	342 Cases	573 Cases	 849 Cases	1,422 Cases
 5. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	495 Cases	 914 Cases	1,409 Cases	3,148 Cases	 6,253 Cases	9,401 Cases
 6. HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE	18 Cases	 30 Cases	48 Cases	00 Cases	00 Cases	00 Cases
 7. RAPE	250 Cases	 431 Cases	681 Cases	1,868 Cases	 2,453 Cases	4,321 Cases
 8. KIDNAPPING	444 Cases	 674 Cases	1,118 Cases	6,720 Cases	 8,994 Cases	15,714 Cases

* Information collected from government departments at federal and provincial levels under the "Right to Information Act"

PROVINCE WISE PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PAKISTAN [MEDIA TRACKING 2020]

INDICATORS		HIGH PREVALENCE → LOW PREVALENCE				
1. CHILD ABUSE	1,618 Cases	Punjab: 1,119	Sindh: 244	KP: 117	Islamabad: 38	Balochistan: 20
2. CHILD LABOUR	36 Cases	Punjab: 31	Sindh: 04	Islamabad: 01	KP: 00	Balochistan: 00
3. CHILD MARRIAGES	31 Cases	Sindh: 21	Punjab: 07	KP: 03	Islamabad: 00	Balochistan: 00
4. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	342 Cases	Punjab: 252	Sindh: 75	KP: 13	Islamabad: 01	Balochistan: 01
5. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	1,409 Cases	Punjab: 1,042	Sindh: 235	Islamabad: 77	KP: 44	Balochistan: 11
6. HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE	48 Cases	Punjab: 33	Sindh: 08	Islamabad: 05	KP: 02	Balochistan: 00
7. RAPE	681 Cases	Punjab: 572	Sindh: 61	Islamabad: 31	KP: 17	Balochistan: 00
8. KIDNAPPING	1,118 Cases	Punjab: 979	Sindh: 70	Islamabad: 60	KP: 07	Balochistan: 02

METHODOLOGY

Objectives of Research:

The current version of the report is an update of the previous report published in July 2020. The objectives of this report series are;

- To collect data and information related to the state of violence against women and children in Pakistan.
- To produce and present a comprehensive situational analysis at various levels regarding violence against women and children in Pakistan by undertaking an analysis of the data collected.
- To encourage shared learning through expanding the knowledge of violence against women and children.
- To encourage more accurate and comprehensive data collection by government and non-government entities.

Keeping in view the rationale, specific objectives, intended uses and users, and time frame; the following methodology was employed for this research;

Indicators of Research

To improve the state of women and children in Pakistan a set of eight (8) indicators were taken, which on one hand were relatively easy to update periodically. Out of these indicators, three (3) relates to children and five (5) to women. The details are as under.

CHILDREN		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Abuse 2. Child Labour 3. Child Marriages
WOMEN		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Domestic Violence 5. Violence Against Women 6. Harassment at Workplace 7. Rape 8. Kidnapping

Methodology Adopted:

STEP-1: Selection of Newspapers	The data and information were collected through the national and provincial newspapers both in English and Urdu. The selection criteria of newspapers were based on being the famous and accessible and most-read newspaper. For this purpose, three newspapers from English and three from URDU were selected and used for this research. The selected newspapers are English: 1) The Nation, 2) The Dawn and 3) The News Urdu: 1) Daily Jang, 2) Duniya and 3) Daily Express
STEP-2: Development of a Research Framework	The research team has developed a comprehensive research framework making use of the given scope and objectives. In doing so, due guidance was taken from the studies undertaken on similar themes.
STEP-3: Newspaper Monitoring	In light of the study framework, each of the six newspapers as mentioned above was monitored and any event relevant to the study indicators was mapped out in an excel sheet. During this process, exceptional care was taken to map correct news against the set indicator(s).
STEP-4 Data Analysis	At the end of each quarter, the data collected from the above-mentioned newspapers were analyzed using various parameters; a) Indicator wise Analysis b) Province/Area/Region-wise Analysis c) Monthly and Quarterly Analysis against the Indicators.
STEP-5 Collection of Data from Government Institutions	Under Right to Information Law(s), the information requested was filed to public information officers of the office of inspector general police for the collection of data against the set variables/indicators for this study. This collection of data from the government authorities proved to be instrumental in data triangulation for this study. The letters of government authorities are annexed to this report and form part of this report.

Limitations:

- This report is based on the sample of three newspapers i.e three (3) of English and three (3) of Urdu only. Media tracking is not absolute, errors and omissions are expected.
- The screening of newspapers on and around the indicators/variables of this research proved to be a hurricane task as the news is often not clear thus making it difficult to count under any specific indicator.

Acknowledgments:

- This report is an outcome of hard labor done by the SSDO research team that has contributed in numerous ways to its production processes.
- The pictures used in this report are taken from open sources and SSDO duly acknowledges the sources of the pictures used.

Disclaimer:

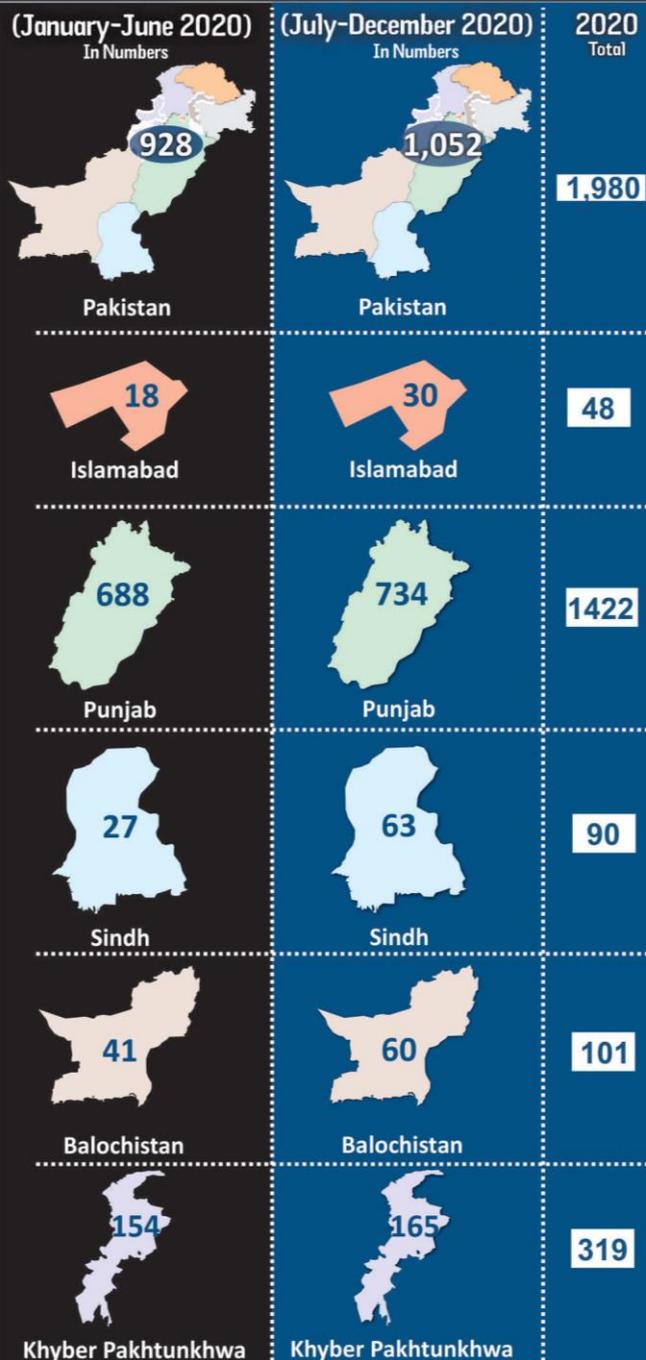
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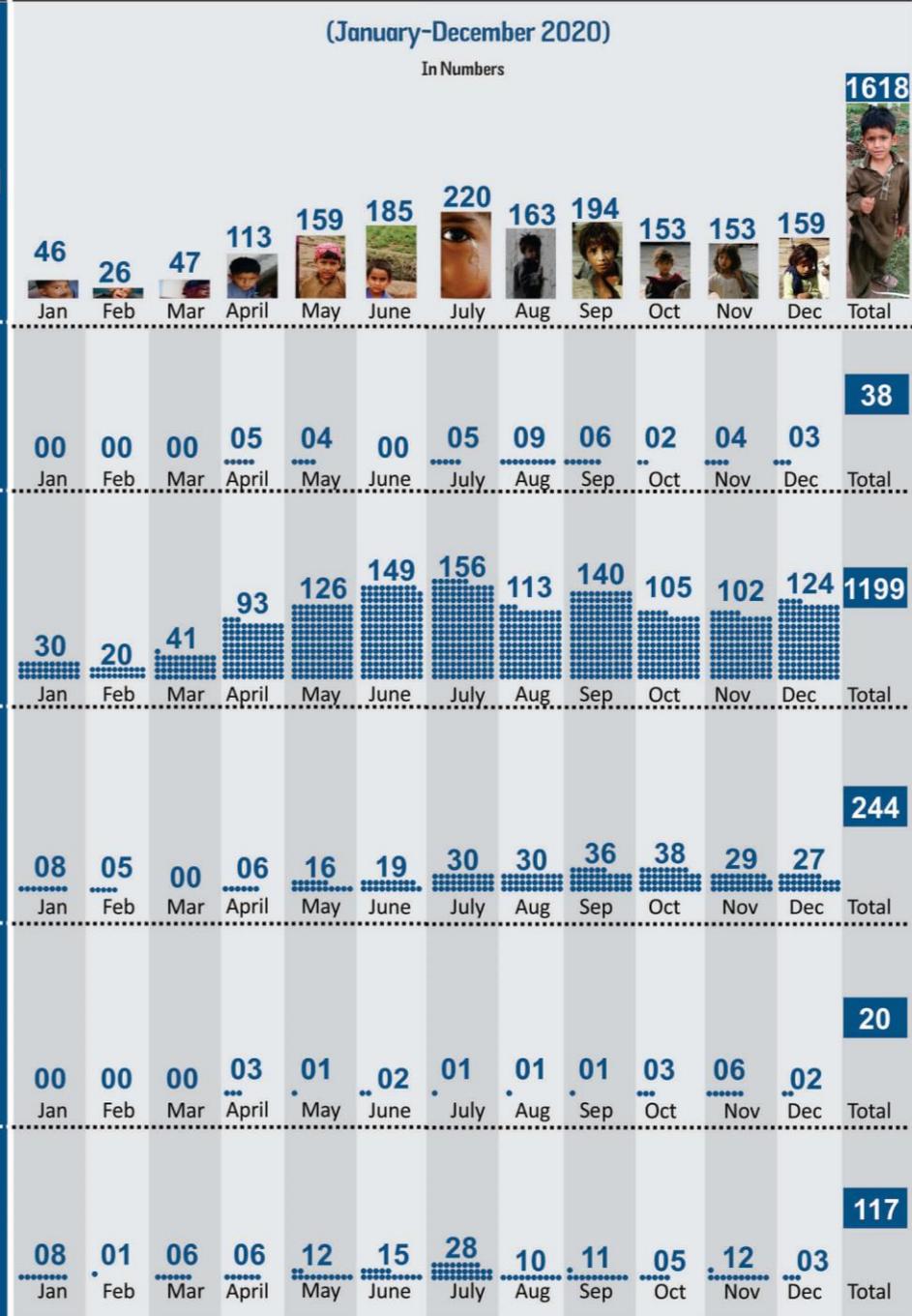
1. CHILD ABUSE



OFFICIAL STATISTICS



MEDIA TRACKING



KEY FINDINGS

- There is an increasing trend in the cases of child abuse in Pakistan.
- During the first six months of the year 2020 a total number of 576 cases of child abuse have been reported in sampled newspapers while the country witness 1,042 cases during the remaining half (July-December) of the year.
- During the last half of the year, the trend has seen acceleration.
- In totality the Punjab province shows the largest increase in the

number of child abuse cases and it constituted around 75% of the total reported cases during the year. In comparison to first half of the year, an increase in the cases are observed during second half in all provinces.

- The lowest number were reported in Balochistan.
- As compared to the media tracking results i.e. 1,618, the official statistics stands at 1,980.



2. CHILD LABOUR

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

(January-June 2020) In Numbers	(July-December 2020) In Numbers	2020 Total
 Pakistan	 Pakistan	117
 Islamabad	 Islamabad	01
 Punjab	 Punjab	116
 Sindh	 Sindh	00
 Balochistan	 Balochistan	00
 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	00

MEDIA TRACKING

(January-December 2020) In Numbers													36
02	04	00	00	00	01	14	02	10	02	01	00		36
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00		01
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
02	00	00	00	00	01	14	02	10	02	00	00		31
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
00	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		04
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		00
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		00
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	

KEY FINDINGS

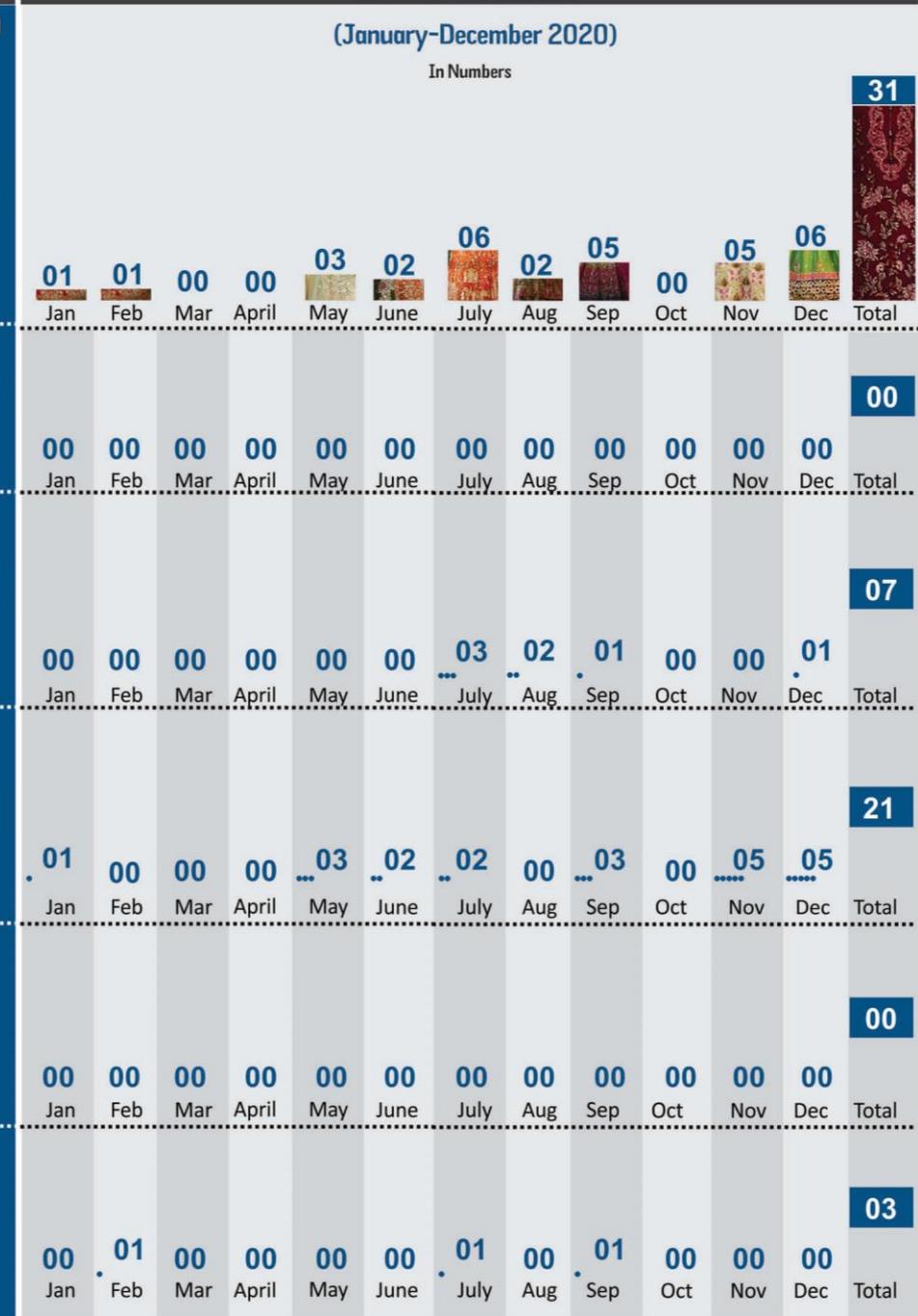
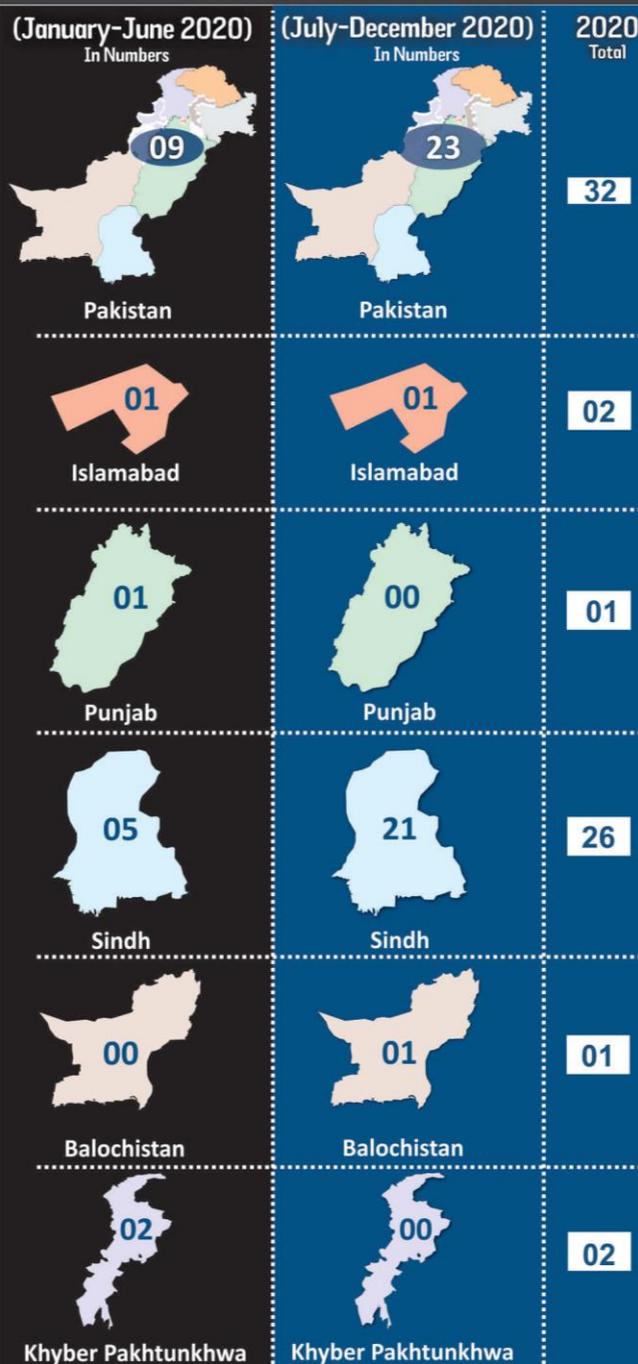
- As reported in the media, there is an increase in the cases of child labour in Pakistan. This increase is mainly attributed to the easing COVID-19 lockdown restrictions in the country.
- In total, there were seven (7) cases of child labour reported during the first six months of year 2020 while the country witness 29 cases during the remaining half (July-December) of the year.

- The largest number of cases 31 were reported from Punjab and no case was reported from Balochistan & KPK.
- As compared to the media tracking results i.e. 36, the official statistics stands at 117. Only one case of child labour was reported from official sources during the second half of the year and that is from Islamabad.

3. CHILD MARRIAGES

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

MEDIA TRACKING



KEY FINDINGS

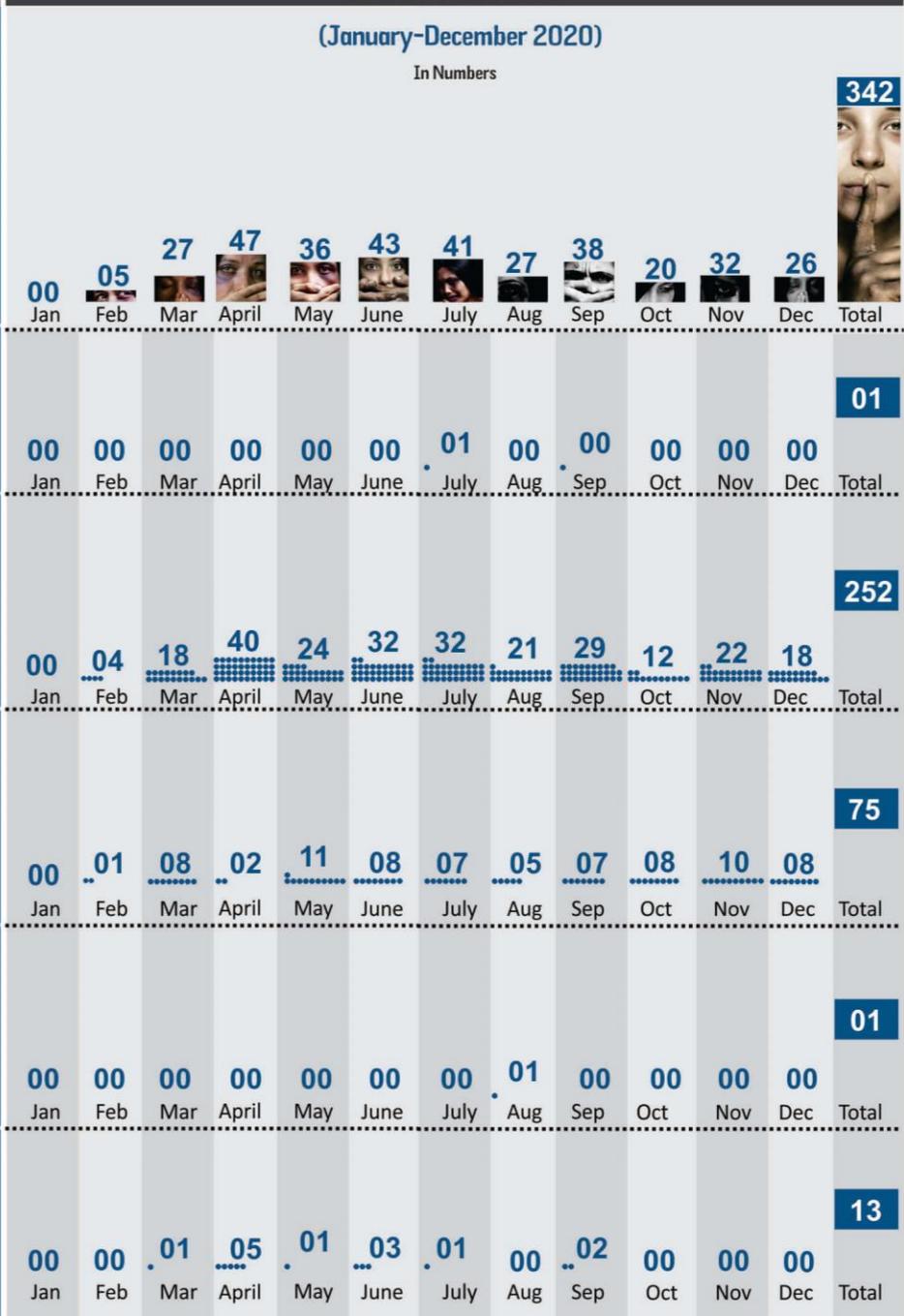
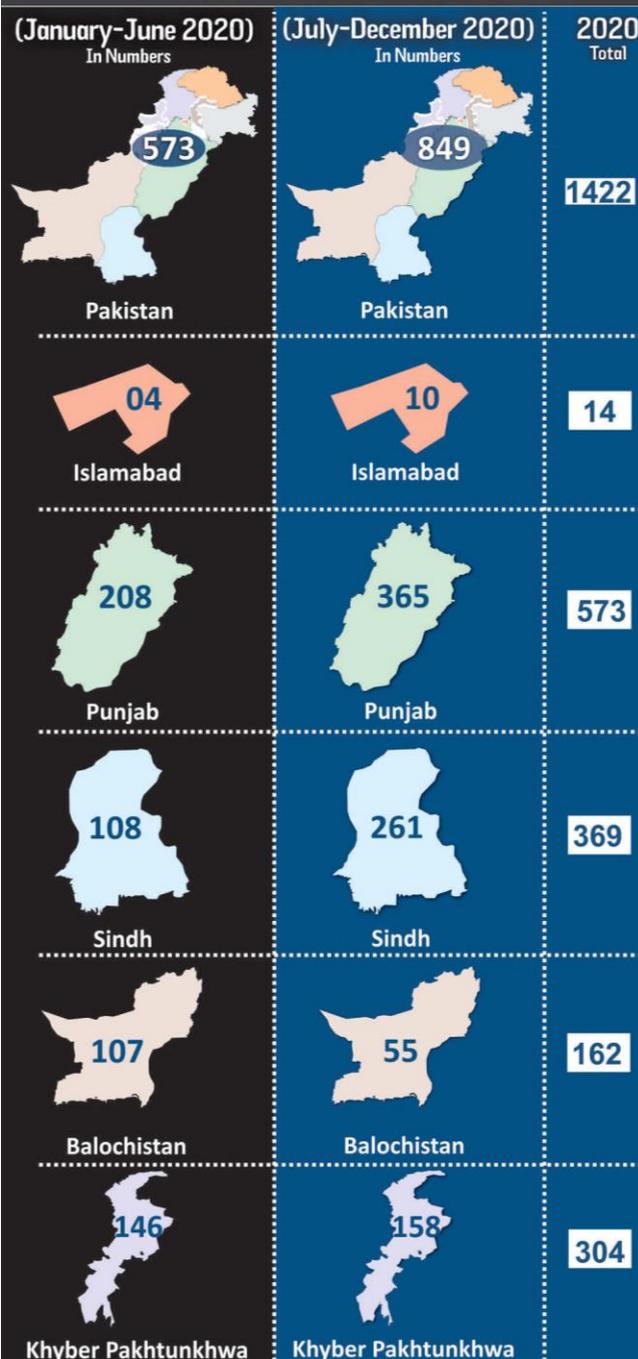
- As reported in the media, there is a slight increase in the cases of child marriages in Pakistan.
- In total, there were seven (7) cases of child marriages reported during the first six months (Jan-June) of year 2020 while the second half of the year witnessed 24 cases of child marriages.
- The largest number of cases i.e. 21 were reported from Sindh and it constitute around 67% was of the total reported cases in Pakistan. Out of the 21 cases reported in Sindh, ten cases were reported during

- the last two months of the year 2020.
- No case of child marriage was reported from Balochistan and Islamabad.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported one three cases of Child Marriage in 2020.
- As compared to the media tracking results i.e. 31, the official statistics stands also stands at 32.

4. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

MEDIA TRACKING



KEY FINDINGS

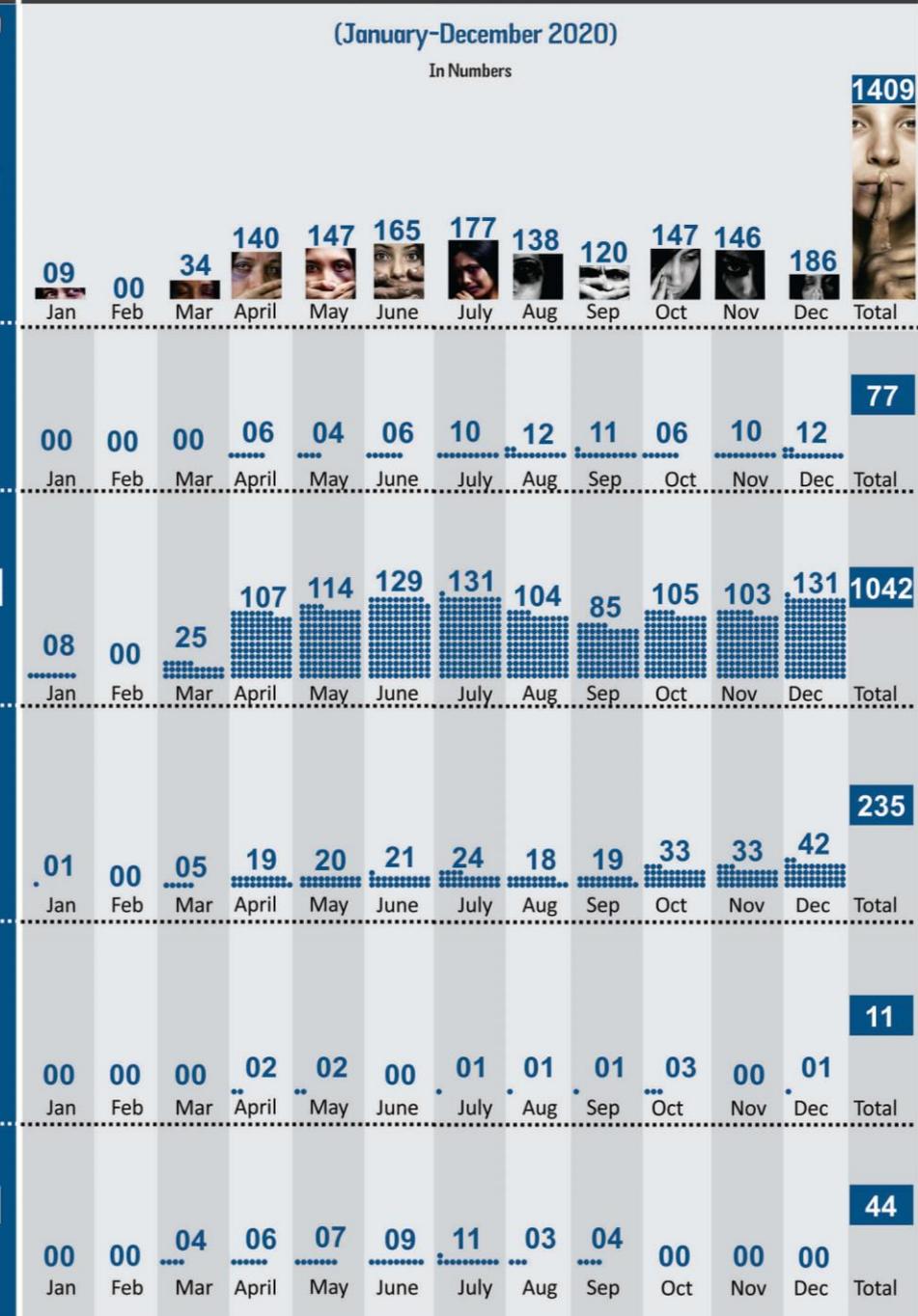
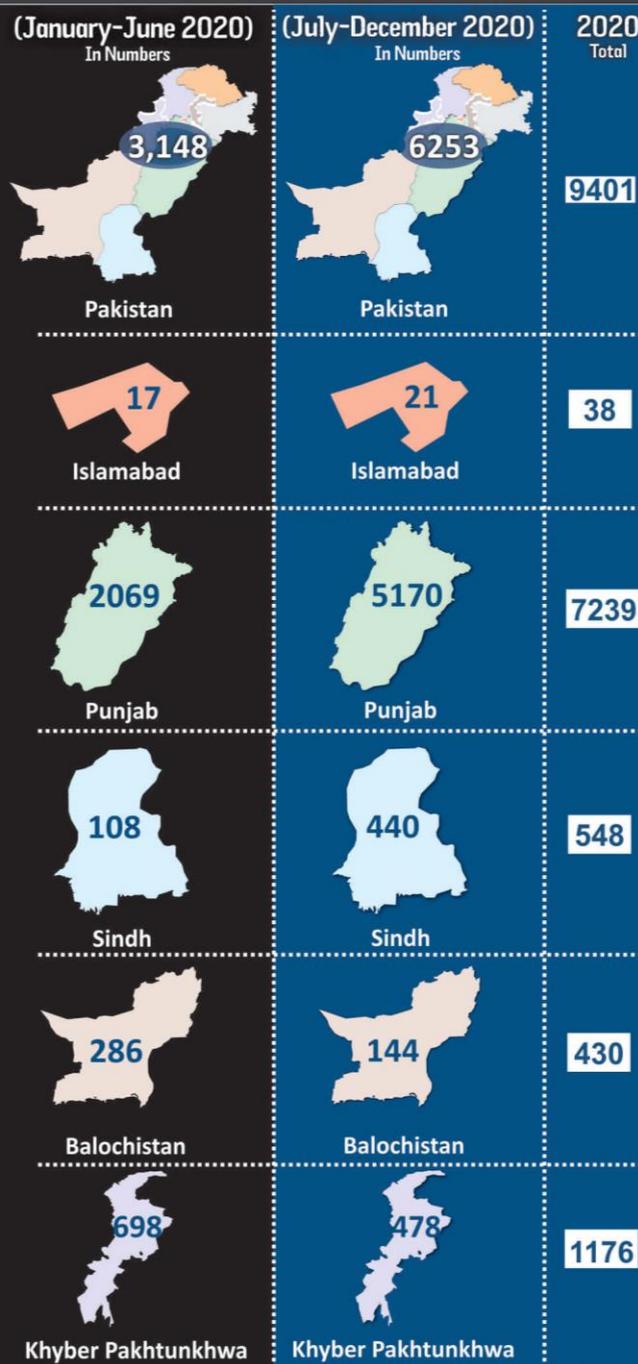
- There is a decrease in cases of domestic violence during the second half of the year as compared to the first half of 2020.
- Out of the 342 cases, reported during the year 37% of the cases were reported during the second quarter of 2020.
- The data shows that the largest number of domestic violence cases i.e.74% were reported from Punjab which constituted majority while Sindh reported 22% of the total cases.

- As compared to the media tracking results i.e. 342, the official statistics stands at 1,422.
- The large difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveal that the media has failed to properly report the incidents of domestic violence.

5. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

MEDIA TRACKING



KEY FINDINGS

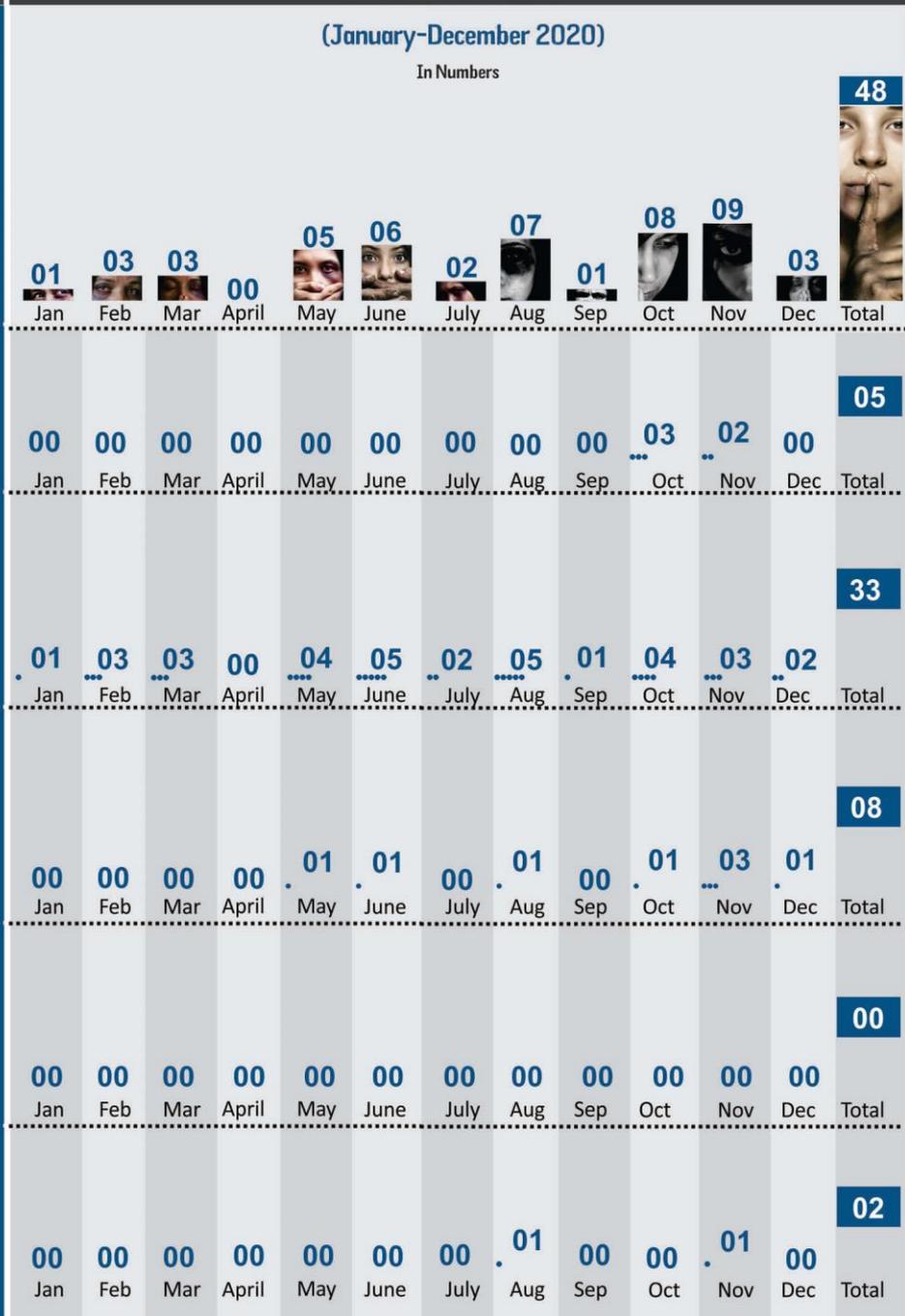
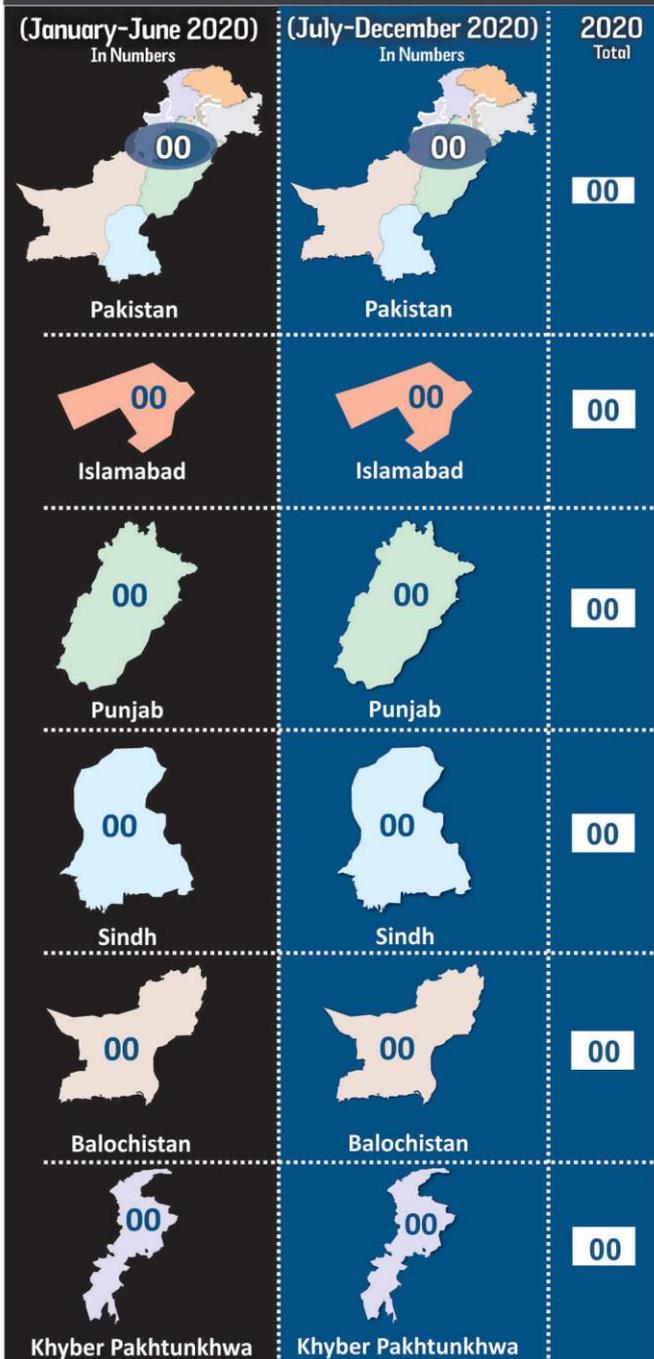
- There is an increase in cases of violence against women. During the second half of the year 914 cases were reported in the media as compared to first half of 2020, where 495 cases were reported. The acceleration started from March 2020 & the trend continues.
- Punjab constitutes majority (74%) of the total cases reported during the year. It is followed by Sindh (17%) while KP, Islamabad, and Balochistan show 3%, %, and 1% cases of violence against women in their administrative units.

- As compared to the media tracking results i.e. 1,409, the official statistics stands also stands at 9,401. This large difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveal that the media has failed to properly report incidents of violence against women.

6. HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

MEDIA TRACKING



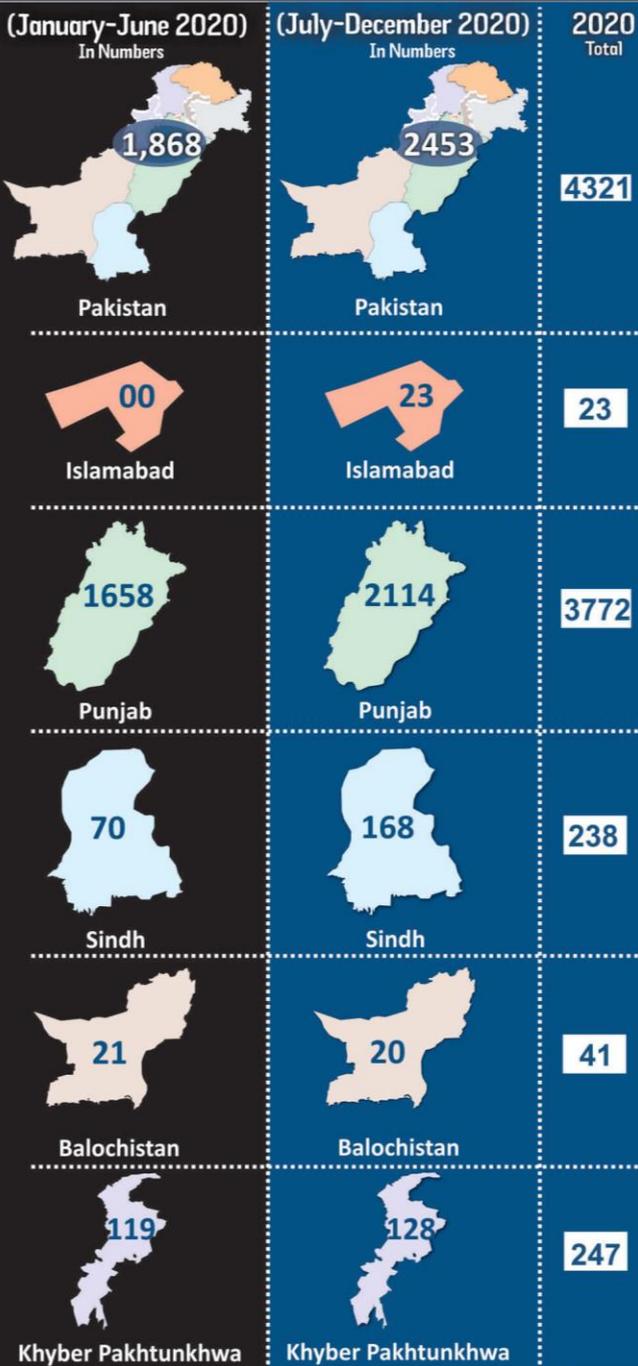
KEY FINDINGS

- Media tracking data shows that harassment at workplace cases are also increasing and with the exception of the month of April, there is a progressive increase from 18 case in first half (January-June) of the year to 30 cases during second half (July- December) of 2020.
- Punjab constitutes majority (69%) of the total cases (48) during the year. It is followed by Sindh (17%).

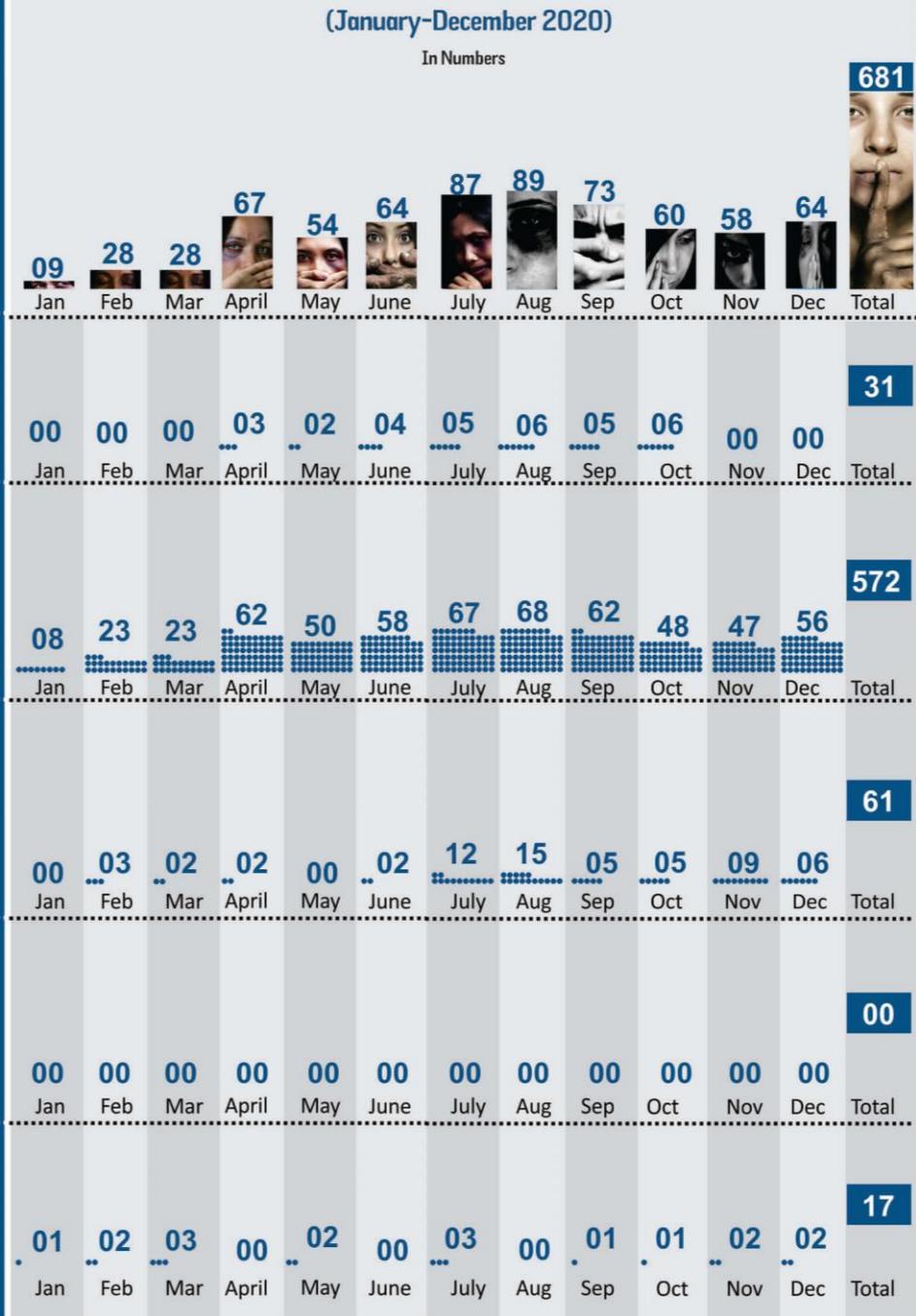
- No case of harassment was reported from Balochistan.
- The official statistics for Harassment at Workplace are not known.

7. RAPE

OFFICIAL STATISTICS



MEDIA TRACKING



KEY FINDINGS

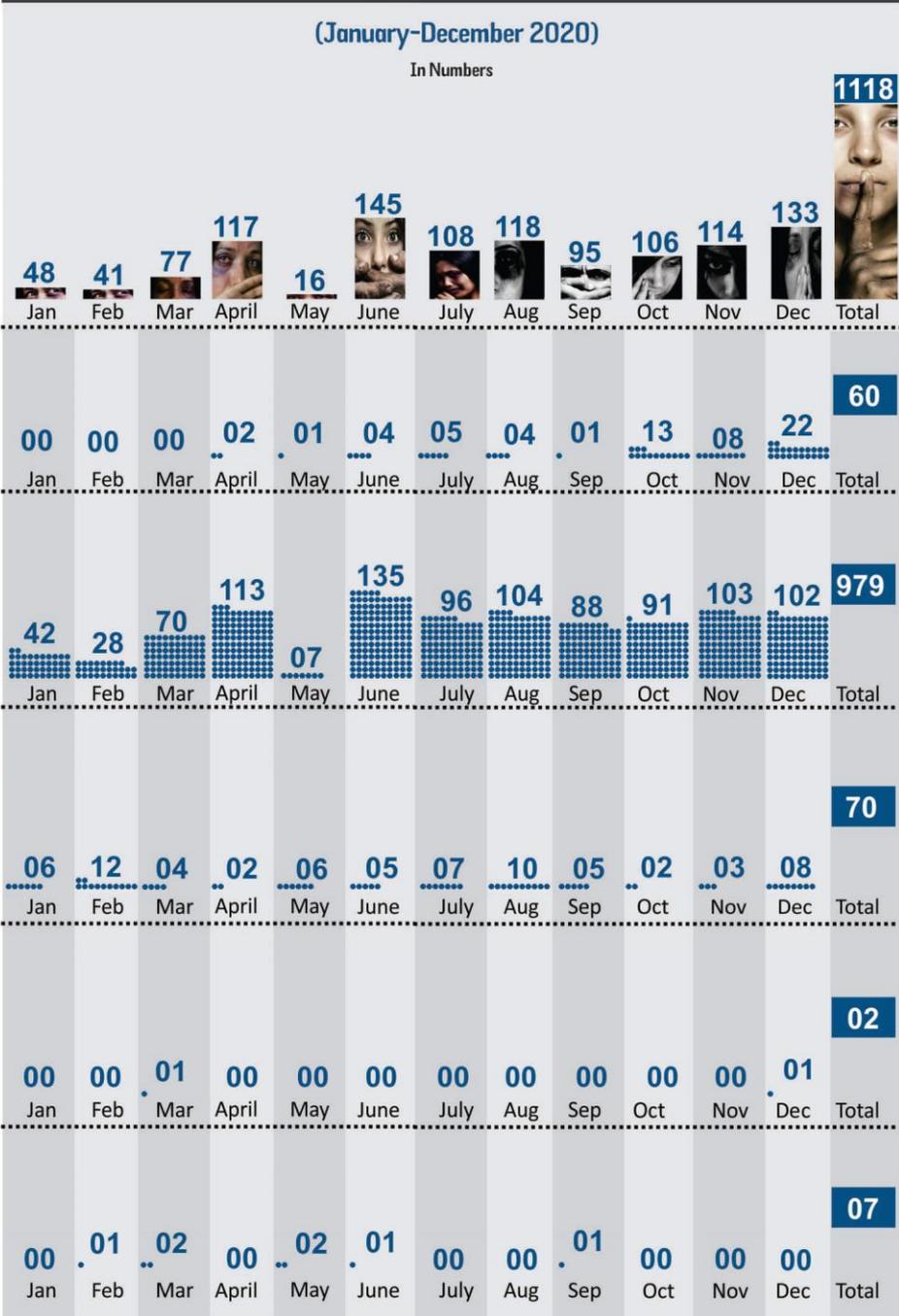
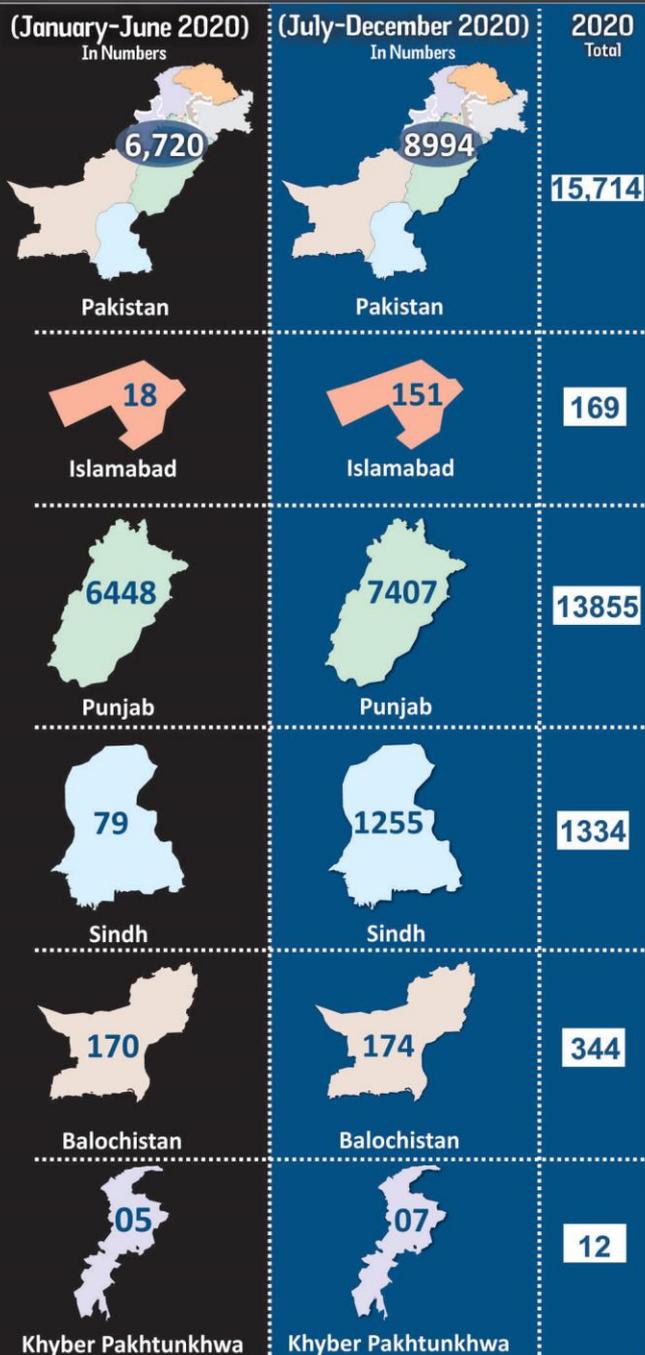
- There is an increase in the number of rape cases in Pakistan if the first half (January-June) are compared to second half (July-December) of 2020.
- There were 250 cases in first half as compared to 431 cases during second half of the 2020.
- Punjab report the majority 84% of the total 681 cases committed in Pakistan followed by Sindh and Islamabad.

- Balochistan did not report any rape case during 2020.
- As compared to the media tracking results i.e. 681, the official statistics stands at 4,321.
- The large difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveal that the media has failed to properly report incidents of rape against women.

8. KIDNAPING

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

MEDIA TRACKING



KEY FINDINGS

- There is an increase in the number of kidnapping cases in Pakistan if the first half (January-June) is compared to second half (July-December) of 2020. There were 444 cases in first half of the year as compared to 1,118 cases during second half of the 2020.
- Punjab report the majority 88% (979) of the total cases in Pakistan followed by Sindh and Islamabad.
- The majority 13% of the 145 kidnapping cases happened in June and the least number of cases (16 cases) were reported in May (1%).

- As compared to the media tracking results i.e. 1,118, the official statistics stands also stands at 15,714.
- The large difference between the media tracking results and official statistics reveal that the media has failed to properly report incidents of women kidnapping.

Annexures

Annex-A Information received from Islamabad

From: The Senior Superintendent of Police, Islamabad

To: The Inspector General of Police, Islamabad. (Atten: AIG/Operations)

No. 381 / ER Dated 26-07-2021

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, ISLAMABAD

Subject: PROVISION OF REQUESTED INFORMATION UNDER THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT, 2017.

[Handwritten signature]

Kindly refer to your office Endst: No.524-25/IGP/C, dated 18.01.2021 on the subject cited above.

In this regard, it is submitted that the requisite data/information is as below:-

Requested Information from (July 01, 2020 to December 31, 2020)							
No of cases registered against child abuse in Islamabad	No of cases registered against child Labor in Islamabad	No of cases registered against child Marriage in Islamabad	No of cases registered against Domestic Violence against women (VAW) in Islamabad	No of cases registered against Rape of women in Islamabad	No of cases registered against kidnapping of women in Islamabad	No of cases registered against Violence of women in Islamabad	No of cases registered against honor killing of women in Islamabad
30	1		10	23	151	21	

[Handwritten notes: Basic, PPS, No. 381, /P-HQ]

[Handwritten signature]
Senior Superintendent of Police Islamabad
Dated 26-07-2021

Copy for information to W/DIG/Ops, Islamabad w/r to the office endorsement No.837, dated 19.01.2021.

[Handwritten notes: Mr. Farooq, DFA, 28/07/21, 572]

[Handwritten signature]
Senior Superintendent of Police Islamabad

Annex-B Information received from Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
**OFFICE OF THE ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
INVESTIGATION, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PESHAWAR**

To: The AIG/Legal,
CPO Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar.

No 907 /Research /Inv: dated Peshawar the 14/01/2021.

Subject: **REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT-2013**

Please refer to your office letter No. 07/legal dated 14.01.2021 on the subject cited aboe.

The requisite information for the period from 1.7.2020 to 31.12.2020 is as under:

No.of cases registered against child abuse in K.P	No.of cases registered against child labor in K.P	No.of cases registered against early child marriage in K.P	No.of cases registered against domestic violence in K.P	No.of cases registered against rape of women in K.P	No.of cases registered against kidnapping of women in K.P	No.of cases registered against violence against women (VAW) in K.P	No.of cases registered against honor killing women K.P
165	-	-	158	128	7	478	30

For Additional Inspector General of Police,
Investigation, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

[Signature]
14/01/21

Annex-C Information received from Government of Balochistan



Office of the
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Crimes Branch, Balochistan,
Quetta.
No. 7361 /CDS/CB
Dated Quetta, the 30 /Dec: 2020

To,

The Inspector General of Police,
Balochistan, Quetta.

Attention to **The AIGP/Operations,**
Balochistan, Quetta.

Subject : **REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 19-A OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN.**

Kindly refer to your good office letter No.15980/Misc://Ops dated 27.12.2020, on the subject cited above.

The requisite data / information regarding **Article 19-A** of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan **from 01.07.2020 to 28.12.2020** is as under as desired please.

No. of cases registered against Child Abuse in Balochistan	No. of cases registered against Child Labour in Balochistan	No. of cases registered against Child Marriage in Balochistan	No. of cases registered against Domestic Violence against Women (VAW) in Balochistan	No. of cases registered against Rape of Women in Balochistan	No. of cases registered against kidnapping of Women in Balochistan	No. of cases registered against Violence against Woman (VAW) in Balochistan	No. of cases registered against Honor Killing of Women in Balochistan
60	-	1	55	20	174	144	12

PA

[Signature]

[Signature]
(Muhammad Akbar Raisani)PSP
SSP/Investigation,
For Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Crimes Branch, Balochistan,
Quetta.

• Master File

Annex-D Information received from Government of Punjab

Requested Information from July 01,2020,December 31,2020

No. of cases registered against Child Abuse in Punjab	No. of registered against Child Labour	No. of cases registered against Child Marriage in Punjab	No. of registered against Domestic Violence against Women in Punjab	No. of Cases registered against Rape of women in Punjab	No. of cases registered against kidnapping of women in Punjab	No. of cases registered against Violence Against Women (VOW) in Punjab	No. of cases registered against honor killing of women in Punjab
734	0	0	365	2114	7407	5170	134

Annex-E Information received from Government of Sindh

Requested Information From (Jan - Dec 2020)

No. of Cases Registered against Child Abuse in Sindh	No. of Cases registered against Child Labor in Sindh	No. of Cases registered against Child Marriage in Sindh	No. of cases registered against Domestic Violence against Women in Sindh	No. of cases registered against Rape of Women in Sindh	No. of Cases registered against Kidnapping/ Abduction of Women in Sindh	No. of Cases registered against Violence Against Women (VAW) in Sindh		No. of Cases Registered against Honor Killing of Women in Sindh
						Domestic	Sexual Violence	
63	0	21	261	168	1255	261	179	97

Source: HRC Office (DIGP Investigation/ Crime Branch)



Sustainable Social Development Organisation (SSDO) is a non-governmental organization founded and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 in 2015. SSDO is working to contribute to the well-being of society for establishing an institutionalized system of social development through emphasizing a responsible citizenship. SSDO was formed with the vision of contributing towards the sustainable and inclusive development of underprivileged communities of marginalized areas of Pakistan. SSDO thematic areas include governance, human rights, peace, education and health. SSDO has practiced different development methodologies including advocacy, campaigning, capacity development of various development stakeholders, community mobilization and sensitization and public policy improvement.

Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO)
Office # 14, 3rd Floor, Al-Baber Centre,
F-8 Markaz, Islamabad,
Pakistan.