

Tracking Numbers

State of Violence against Women & Children



District Wise Analysis in Sindh

Jan - June, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| About SSDO | 1 |
| About CRDC | 1 |
| Acknowledgements | 1 |
| Executive summary | 2 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| Objectives of the research | 3 |
| Research methodology | 3 |
| Indicators for research | 4 |
| Limitations of research | 4 |
| Data analysis and representation | 5 |
| Top 10 district wise distribution of the nine indicators against official data. | 6 |
| Comparison of cases officially reported in Sindh and Punjab during first half of 2021 | 8 |
| Conclusion | 8 |
| Annexures | 9 |
| End notes | 11 |

ABOUT SSDO

Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO) is a research based non-governmental advocacy organization founded in 2015 and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. SSDO is working to contribute to the well-being of society for establishing an institutionalized system of social development through emphasizing a responsible citizenship. It is a civil initiative aimed to stimulate public dialogue on social and development policies, informed public action and oversight, strengthening public institutions and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. SSDO aims to contribute towards the sustainable and inclusive development of deprived communities of marginalized areas of Pakistan. SSDO thematic programs include Democratic and Just Governance, Accountability and Transparency, Rule of Law and Access to Justice, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Countering Extremism and Promoting Peace, and Equitable Education and Health. SSDO holds hands on experience of working around peace building, women empowerment, women political participation, child rights, right to information, police reforms, State of violence against women and children, anti-harassment at workplaces, and strengthening political institutions to have robust oversight on SDGs achievement and challenges.

ABOUT CRDC

This report has been developed in collaboration with Center for Research, Development and Communication (CRDC). CRDC is a consultancy firm that offers a wider range of services related to research, communication and development initiatives for the social, political and economic development of Pakistan and the region. The firm with its distinguished and unique strength of local knowledge, development expertise and global perspective brings innovation in social and development sector for providing solutions to sustainable development of country and region. The CRDC works for clients including international development organizations, donor agencies, non-government organizations, government bodies, financial institutions and private companies. The CRDC provides solutions to challenges faced by various private and public sector clients through research base, advanced communication strategies, and capacity building and advocacy support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report owes acknowledgment of several of research team members. First, the data for research was collected through media tracking of reported cases of violence against women and children on daily basis. Going through the huge mass of information in the first place, and then tracking news about women and children under defined indicators followed by its tabulation for further analysis was a painstaking task. The other part of the research was seeking official information through using right to information (RTI) laws, by sending information requests to the government officials and then following them regularly. This tracking and entry of data in spreadsheets was made by **Usman Altaf**, Reporting and Communication Officer. After compilation of data, **Syeda Mahnoor Naqvi**, Research Assistant conducted preliminary analysis of data through summarizing it into charts and graphs. **Khurram Malik**, Manager Research and Program Development at SSDO, enthusiastically spared his time and energies for writing this report and analyzing the data.

The research idea in the domain of violence against women and children was primarily conceived by **Syed Kausar Abbas**, Executive Director at SSDO who has been providing input and supervision throughout the development of this report. The final editorial review, improvisation of analysis, and quality assurance of this report was made by **Muhammad Shahid Khan**, Director Programs at SSDO. The layout design and production were done by **Waqas Bin Zafar**, Manager Communication and Reporting at SSDO. We appreciate the efforts of the entire team of **SSDO** and **CRDC**.

The Management

Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current report reflects upon the situation of rights of women and children and the perpetuation of violence against them in the province of Sindh during first half of year 2021. The report deliberates on the plight of women and children whilst highlighting the everyday risks of safety, security, and rights violations being faced by them in the country. The report is based on information collected through two different methods, i.e., tracking of reported cases from mainstream English and Urdu Medium print media and through access to official registered cases by using Right to Information (RTI) laws.

For collection of information under this research report, a set of nine (9) indicators were developed; which were relatively easy to update periodically. Out of these nine indicators, three (3) indicators such as Child Abuse, Child Labour and Child Marriages relate to children while six (6) indicators such as Domestic Violence, Violence against Women, Harassment of Women at Workplace, Rape of Women, Kidnapping of Women and Honor Killing of women, all these relate to women.

As per analysis of the statistics, the cases reported in the media against these indicators are much less than that of reported and registered cases in the official data. Among all these nine indicators, the cases kidnapping of women are found alarmingly high in official data (1601), out of which media could only report 302 cases.

The reported cases in official statistics and media about violence against women were 346 and 58 respectively that again showing huge gaps.

Quite significantly, the report found domestic

violence the lone indicator in which media tracking reports remained higher than that of the official data is domestic violence. As per statistics, 142 cases reported in media while 126 were found registered in official records. Domestic violence is common phenomena however this was always underreported in Pakistan mainly because women often pressurized by their families, social circles and friends have to bear the injustice and remain silent regarding any domestic issues including violence against them.

Harassment of women at workplaces are now dealt under Protection of Women at Harassment at Workplace Act 2010, however in Sindh only in Hyderabad district, 9 cases of Harassment at workplace reported under penal codes (PPC and CrPC). It is important to mention here, the official statistics under Protection of Women at Harassment at Workplace Act 2010 could be higher.

Most significantly, during first six months of year 2021, child labor and workplace harassment have been recorded zero in media even though some cases have been officially registered in police department and in the office of ombudsperson.

The official statistics against several indicators are alarmingly high and requires attention of all stakeholders including government authorities, politicians, policy makers, media and civil society to have collaborative mechanism to curb the violence against women and children in Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan witnessed several cases of gender-based violence in previous few years which shed light on the deplorable state of women and children rights in the country. Similar to other provinces, Sindh province also recorded a great number the cases of violence against women and children in first half of the year 2021. This report highlighting the situation of violence against women and children in the Sindh Province is part of a series of reports SSDO has been publishing for last couple of years.

Global community adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030; Pakistan also pledged its commitment to achieving SDGs by adopting these global goals as Pakistan's Development Goals. This was recognized as momentous opportunity to advance the rights of every individual inclusive of children and women across Pakistan. In addition to being a moral imperative, achieving SDG targets on child and women's rights was viewed as the indication of a more sustainable way towards a prosperous country. Though the goals in SDGs focuses more on sustainable development, they are inextricably linked to human rights generally and the rights of children and women specifically. Contrary to achievements around these SDGs targets often mentioned by successive governments in country, Pakistan still ranks at 129th position out of 193 countries on Global SDG Index.

While stressing on achieving SDGs goals and pursuing mission to reduce all type of violence in country, the Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO), continued its efforts to publish its annual and biannual tracking reports. This report presents the state of rights of women and children and violence of such rights during the first half of year 2021 (January to June 2021) in the Sindh Province. The current report further adds analysis about violence against women and children at the district level whilst identifying the hotspots districts pertaining to violence against women and children in Sindh.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

The objectives of this report series are;

-  To collect information related to the state of violence against women and children in Sindh.
-  To produce and present a comprehensive situational analysis at provincial and district levels about violence against women and children in Sindh.
-  To provide reference to relevant policy makers and stakeholders to take initiatives to reduce violence against women and children through policy making and implementation of relevant laws.
-  To encourage more accurate and comprehensive data collection by government entities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The report is based on information collected through two different methods. First, data was collected through media tracking, and second, by utilizing RTI laws to have access to the authentic official record of registered cases against set indicators. Under media tracking, the research team collected data and information by daily trailing of the sampled six national and provincial newspapers both in English and Urdu format. These newspapers were selected on criteria based on being the most famous, accessible and most-read newspaper. For this purpose, three newspapers from English medium included 1) The Nation, 2) The Dawn and 3) The News, whereas newspapers from Urdu medium included 1) the Daily Jang, 2) the Daily Duniya and 3) and the Daily Express.

For acquiring official data, the SSDO research team filed information requests under Right to Information Law to public information officers of the office of Inspector General Police for the collection of data against the set indicators. Right to Information is a fundamental human right granted to the citizens of Pakistan under Article 19-A of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Article 19-A states: "Every Citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by the law". This collection of data from the government authorities proved to be instrumental in data triangulation and authenticity for this study.

INDICATORS FOR RESEARCH

For collecting of information from both sources, a set of eight (9) indicators were taken, which were relatively easy to update periodically. Out of these indicators, three (3) relates to children and five (6) to women.

LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH

 This report is based on the sample of some newspapers i.e., three (3) of English and three (3) of Urdu medium only. Also media tracking is not absolute, and errors and omissions are expected.

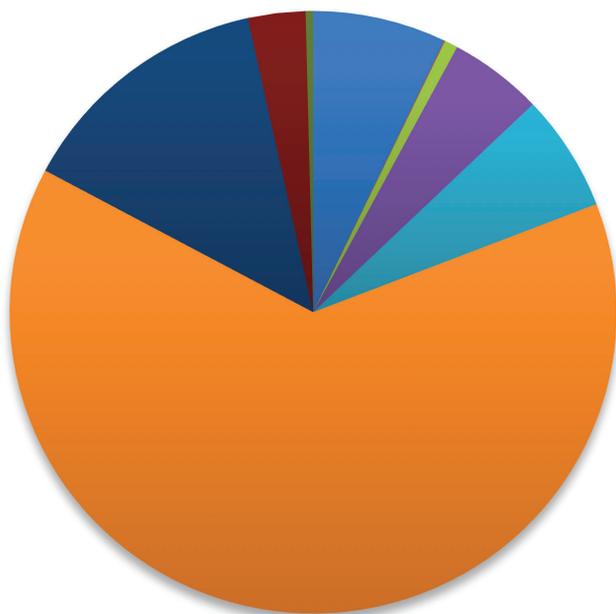
 The screening of newspapers on and around the indicators/variables of this research proved to be a very difficult task as the news is often not clear thus making it difficult to count under any specific indicator.

 The wide read newspapers are published in Sindhi medium however, online tracking of local newspapers is very difficult.

| CHILDREN | |
|--|------------------------|
|  | Child Abuse |
| | Child Labour |
| | Child Marriages |
| WOMEN | |
|  | Domestic Violence |
| | Rape of Women |
| | Kidnapping of Women |
| | Violence against Women |
| | Honour Killing |
| | Workplace Harrasment |

DATA ANALYSIS AND REPRESENTATION

Official Data: Number of cases registered of Violence against women and children

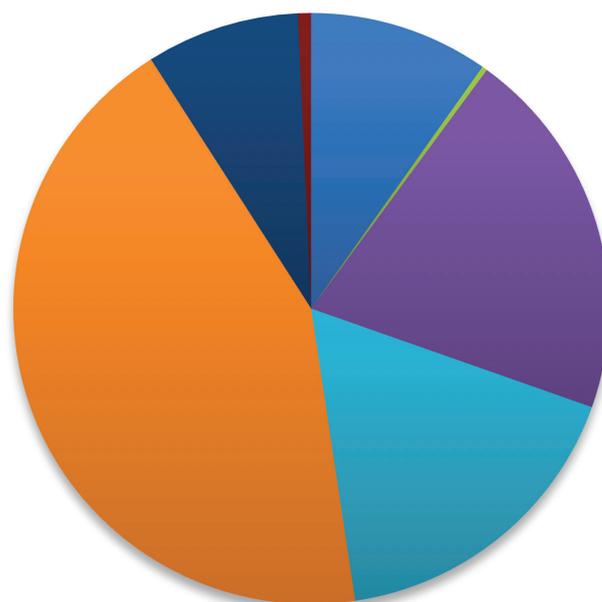


- Child Abuse: 179
- Child Labour: 1
- Child Marriage: 18
- Domestic Violence: 126
- Rape of Women: 158
- Kidnapping of Women: 1,601
- Violence against Women: 346
- Honour Killing of Women: 77
- Workplace Harrasment: 10

According to the official data, the highest number of cases has been registered against the kidnapping of women (1601). It shows the alarming situation regarding the safety of women in the province. The kidnapped women also are subjected towards other violence types often perpetrated against women. The report identified that the cases of violence against women are also high (346) followed by the registered cases of child abuse (179) and rape of women

(158). Nonetheless, though very serious and grave in nature, the incidents of child marriage (18) and workplace harassment (10) are low compared to other indicators. It is pertinent to mention here that these ten cases harassment of women were registered with police department under Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) for being grave and serious in nature. The cases about harassment of women with office of Ombudsperson under Protection of Harassment of Women at Workplaces Act 2010 are assumed to be in thousands.

Number of cases reported in media of violence against women and children

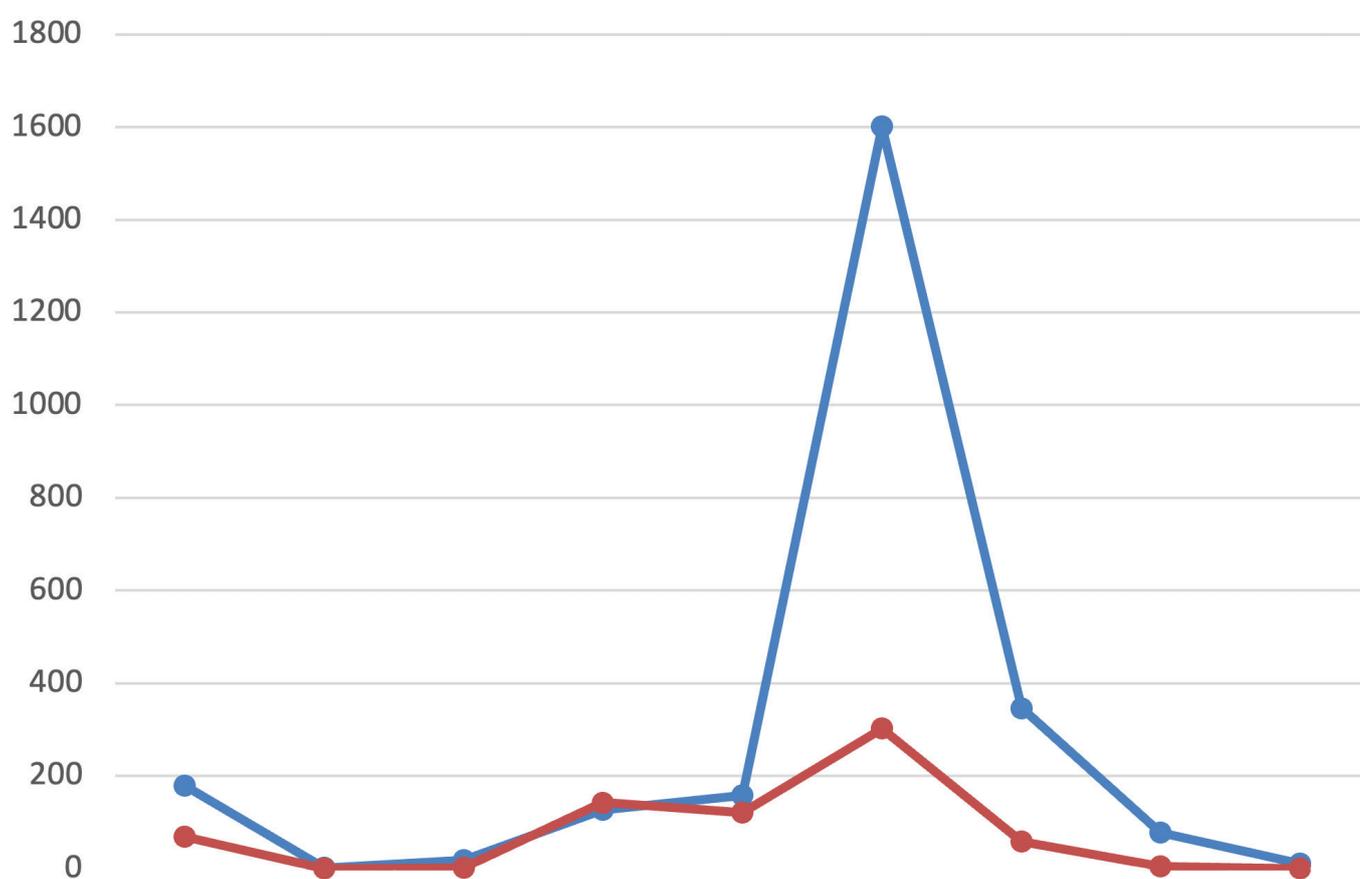


- Child Abuse: 68
- Child Labour: 0
- Child Marriage: 2
- Domestic Violence: 142
- Rape of Women: 120
- Kidnapping of Women: 302
- Violence against Women: 58
- Honour Killing of Women: 5
- Workplace Harrasment: 0

There is a huge variance found between officially registered cases and the cases reported in the media. In the media tracking too, the highest number of 302 cases reported are regarding kidnapping of women followed by 142 cases of the domestic violence.

Similarly, 120 cases of rape of women and 68 cases of child abuse reported in the media in the first six months of 2021. Nevertheless, there were found no cases of harassment of women at workplaces and child labor reported in the media from the entire Sindh.

COMPARISON OF CASES BETWEEN OFFICIALLY REGISTERED DATA AND MEDIA



| | Child Abuse | Child Labour | Child Marriage | Domestic Violence | Rape of Women | Kidnapping of Women | Violence against Women | Honour Killing of Women | Workplace Harrasment |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Official Registration | 179 | 1 | 18 | 126 | 158 | 1,601 | 346 | 77 | 10 |
| Media Tracking | 68 | 0 | 2 | 142 | 120 | 302 | 58 | 5 | 0 |

This chart indicates the comparison between officially registered cases and the media tracked cases. As discussed above, there is significant gap in number of registered and reported cases in almost all set indicators of violence against women and children. It is also important to argue that media failed to report the cases of kidnapping of women because the difference of registered and reported cases is huge here. Similarly, there is again

huge gap in cases of violence against women in official statistics and media reports (346 official data and 58 in media reports). The only indicator in which media reported higher number of cases than that of official data is domestic violence where 142 cases reported in media while 126 in official records. Media was unable to report any cases of child labor and workplace harassment though some cases have been officially registered.

TOP 10 DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINE INDICATORS AGAINST OFFICIAL DATA.

| S# | Dist. | Child Abuse | Child Labour | Child Marriage | Domestic Violence | Rape of Women | Kidnapping of Women | Violence against Women | Honour Killing of Women | Workplace Harassment | Total |
|----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Korangi | 15 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 26 | 251 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 428 |
| 2 | Karachi East | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 233 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 294 |
| 3 | Karachi Central | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 173 |
| 4 | Malir | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 129 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 163 |
| 5 | Kemari | 9 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 129 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 162 |
| 6 | Khairpur | 10 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 78 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 108 |
| 7 | Sukkur | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 48 | 6 | 0 | 105 |
| 8 | Nawabshah | 10 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 52 | 7 | 0 | 93 |
| 9 | Hyderabad | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 45 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 86 |
| 10 | Karachi South | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 62 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 75 |

The table above demonstrates the distribution of data among the top 10 hot spot districts of Sindh that have reported the highest number of cases against nine indicators. The first 5 districts of highest number of cases are all in Karachi city for being a metropolitan; the district of Korangi in Karachi reported 428 cases followed by districts of Karachi East (294), Karachi Central (173), Malir (163), and Kemari (162). In the

interior Sindh, the district of Khairpur reported 108 cases having sixth position overall and followed by other districts of Sindh including Sukkur with 105 cases, Nawab Shah with 93 cases, Hyderabad with 86 cases and Karachi South with 75 cases. Significantly, Hyderabad is the only district in Sindh where 9 cases of Harassment at workplace reported while no other district have reported even a single

case of workplace harassment. Five out of 31 districts of Sindh have reported overall below 20 cases.

COMPARISON OF CASES OFFICIALLY REPORTED IN SINDH AND PUNJAB DURING FIRST HALF OF 2021

| No. | Indicators | Punjab | Sindh |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | Child Abuse | 752 | 179 |
| 2 | Child Labor | 23 | 1 |
| 3 | Child Marriage | 17 | 18 |
| 4 | Domestic Violence | 325 | 126 |
| 5 | Rape of Women | 1890 | 158 |
| 6 | Kidnapping of women | 6954 | 1601 |
| 7 | Violence against women | 3721 | 346 |
| 8 | Honour Killing of women | 107 | 77 |

CONCLUSION

Pakistan is the country where several laws and policies have been made to address the issues originating around various forms of violence perpetrated against women and children. Challenges remain however in implementing these measures and laws. The report through authentic information obtained from official records and careful media tracking revealed very alarming situation about state of human rights violations of women and children in Sindh. The smaller number of cases reported in the media than that of the official data suggests that the media could not even report most of the cases or media do not have enough coverage is no proper centralized information available or there

is even no proper mechanism to report and retain the information around these indicators. Nevertheless, the report stresses on the need of all stakeholders including politicians, law enforcement agencies, government relevant departments, judiciary, media and civil society to come forward, develop joint action to spread awareness, implement laws to curb violence against women and children in the Pakistan. Policies and strategies should be adopted and implemented to prevent and respond to violence against women and children. Along with that, initiatives for safe public spaces for women and children should be adopted and implemented.

ANNEXURES



OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
CRIME & INVESTIGATION SINDH, KARACHI.

E-Mail: crime.stats@yahoo.com ☎021-99212805

No: DIGP/Crime & Inv/Sindh/SO/ 647 / Karachi,

Dated: 8 - 09 - 2021.



To,

Mr, Syed Kausar Abbas,
Office: 14, 3rd floor,
Al Baber Centre, F-8 Markaz
Islamabad.

Subject: - REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER SINDH
TRANSPARENCY & RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2016 (01-01-2021
TO 30-06-2021)

Kindly refer to your office letter dated: 01-07-2021 on the subject noted
above.

The requisite report regarding subject matter is herewith enclosed for your
kind perusal please.

Encl :(01).


(GHULAM MUJTABA)

I/C Statistical Branch
FOR DY: INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
CRIME & INVESTIGATION SINDH,

Requested Information From across districts (Jan 01-2021 - June30-2021)

| | Child Abuse | Child Labour | Child Marriage | Domestic violence | Rape of women | Kidnapping of women | Violence against women | Honor Killing of women | Work Place Harassment |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Badin | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 39 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Thatta | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mirpur Khas | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanghar | 7 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Unerkot | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Jacobabad | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Sajawal | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kashmore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Khairpur | 10 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 78 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Larkana | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Matiari | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Shikarpur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Daddu | 6 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 43 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyderabad | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 45 | 12 | 0 | 9 |
| Jamshoro | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tando Allahyar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Tando Muhammad Khan | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi Central | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi East | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 233 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi South | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 62 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi West | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Korangi | 15 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 26 | 251 | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| Malir | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 126 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| City | 7 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 56 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kemari | 9 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 129 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghotki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 41 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Sukkur | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 48 | 6 | 0 |
| Nausahro Feroze | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 0 |
| Shahheed Benazirabad (formally Nawabshah) | 10 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 52 | 7 | 0 |
| Qambar Shahdadkot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Tharparkar | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| RANT TOTAL | 179 | 1 | 18 | 126 | 158 | 1601 | 346 | 77 | 10 |

END NOTES

1. Sustainable Development Report, Rankings-2021 at <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings>
2. <http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/part2.ch1.html#:~:text=19A.,reasonable%20restrictions%20imposed%20by%20law>



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