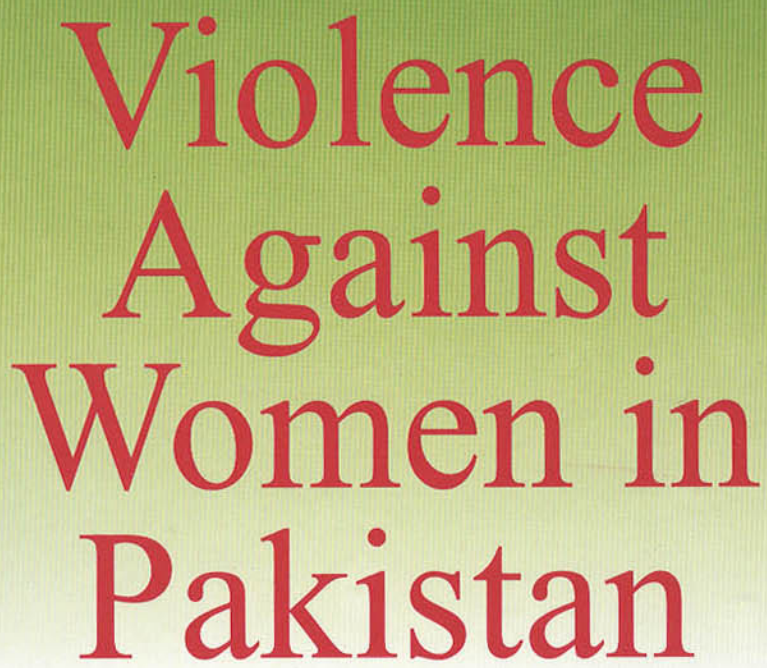




Annual Report
January - December 2008

Situation of



**Violence
Against
Women in
Pakistan**



Collection and compilation of
statistics on incidents of
violence against women

Situation of Violence Against Women in Pakistan

January - December 2008

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Under the Aurat Foundation's Project
Policy and Data Monitor on Violence Against Women
In collaboration with
Violence Against Women Watch Groups

 **Aurat Foundation**

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Introduction:

The present annual report on the statistics of incidents of violence against women during the year 2008 is the outcome of a year-long effort by Aurat Foundation's teams in Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar and Islamabad, who had been monitoring and documenting these incidents primarily by way of a 'Press Clipping Service' kind of an exercise throughout the year under our national programme "Policy and Data Monitor on Violence Against Women". The programme also carries out advocacy and lobbying, as well as policy reform for the elimination of violence against women in Pakistan.

The data contained in this report has already been shared with the media and civil society through four provincial and national quarterly reports compiled during 2008; the present report is the amalgamation of these reports in a holistic manner with brief comments on the occurrence of some obvious patterns relating to violence against women in Pakistan during 2008, starting from January 1 to December 31.

Although, the year 2008 was particularly bad from the perspective of overall violence in society, it could be described worse than previous years as far as violence against women was concerned. Aurat Foundation is not doing any comparison of the prevalence of violence against women in previous years with the present because it started its Press Clipping Service for the compilation of these from January 2008; however, other reports being prepared by other prestigious institutions like Human Rights Commission of Pakistan for several years have suggested the same.

The data collected by Aurat Foundation throughout the year 2008 revealed that there were 7571 incidents of violence against women (VAW) all over Pakistan, excluding most parts of the FATA. Out of these, there were 4416 cases in Punjab; 1390 in Sindh; 779 in NWFP; 767 in Balochistan and 209 in Islamabad. Almost all of these cases are reported cases, and are mostly related to physical violence of extremely aggressive nature, e.g. murder, 'honour' killing, abduction, rape, stove burning, acid throwing and suicide.

The data has been collected from different sources, though one of the primary sources was daily newspapers in Urdu, and English languages published in all four provinces and Islamabad, in addition to Sindhi, Hindko and Punjabi language newspapers published from some urban centres of the four provinces. The data on the incidents of violence was also collected from other resources like shelter homes, Citizens' Action Committees (CACs) of Aurat Foundation present in the majority of districts, medico-legal offices and police departments. In order to avoid duplication, the record was scrutinized strictly and special care was taken while entering the data in the software designed especially for the programme.

The cases collected from government-run or private shelter homes/crisis centers or local citizens' groups was helpful in revealing the actual size of offences of domestic violence, which women usually do not report to police for several reasons, including constraints on mobility, lack of support in the family and the label of 'shame' attached to these crimes, as well as, due to the absence of any law on domestic violence and the refusal by the police to register such complaints considering them a 'private affair' within the family.

Thus, the information collected from the above resources shows that domestic violence was the most under-reported crime. The current statistics on violence against women, in fact, is only the tip of the iceberg. The analysis of the reported violence cases also shows that majority of the victims belong to the lower and middle class families. However, this is prevalent, both in urban and rural areas.

Evaluated against the nature of offences, the present report has grouped the incidents of violence in various categories, namely murder, attempted murder, 'honour' killing, domestic violence, hurt and body injury, abduction/kidnapping, suicide, attempted suicide, stove burning, rape and gang-rape, sexual assault, torture, trafficking; custodial violence, acid throwing, threats to life and customary practices, or any other kind of violence in the category of miscellaneous offences.

The most common factors behind the violence against women, as identified by this report, were domestic conflicts, poverty, refusal to marriage, so-called honour of the family, cruelty by male relatives. All these factors are, in fact, wrapped up in well-entrenched patriarchal values of male domination and rigid and orthodox gender biases, as well as extreme insensitivity to women's existence and their needs and aspirations.

Around 475 cases of 'honour' killing (might be more), occurred in Pakistan in 2008. Although, all these incidents presented a horrific picture of the society where mostly women and in several cases men were also killed in the name of 'honour', two incidents of 'honour' killings, in the later half of 2008, shook the conscience of the entire society. In the first incident, five women were buried alive in the Baba Kot area of Naseerabad after they were severely beaten by blunt weapons in July 2008; and in the second incident, a girl, Tasleem Solangi, according to a press conference addressed by her father on 27 October 2008, was made to run before a pack of dogs who bit her legs until she was exhausted and fell to the ground where they continued to maul her. She was subsequently shot dead by the culprits. Influential local tribal chiefs were reportedly behind these crimes. Both these cases were reported and highlighted by the courageous media persons through newspapers and TV channels, and civil society organisations, committed human rights activists and several individual politicians launched strong protest over these ghastly acts, after which the Provincial Assembly of Sindh and the Senate of Pakistan, the Upper House of the Parliament, both passed unanimous resolutions on the burial of five women alive. Later, the Supreme Court took suo moto notice of the incident and the case was still pending before it. In the second case i.e. mauling by dog and later the killing of Tasleem Solangi, the President of Pakistan ordered an inquiry.

Justice is still awaited in both the cases!

One purpose of this data collection exercise and its subsequent dissemination is to constantly remind the decision-makers and all others stakeholders about the gravity of the situation and to make them realize the urgency of an all-out concerted effort, at all levels, to combat and eliminate gender-based violence in Pakistan.

As, the main scope of the report was to collect and compile data on incidents of violence against women, therefore, it does not answer questions related to the increase in violence or other

dimensions related to violence against women. Since the 'sample' for the collection of the data in the present report was limited to newspapers, the results as presented in the report are also limited to only the statistics regarding violence against women.

Since, there was scant information available on several aspects of the crimes in the media reports by and large, e.g. the age of the victim/survivor, relationship between victim and offender, motives behind the offence etc., the present report carries the same gaps. Also, since the channels of communication in many remote districts of Pakistan are not developed and media's access to these areas is also limited, therefore, the data from these places might not have found place in the newspapers; and as such might be missing in this report too.

However, despite all the limitations, the report has ventured to present the statistics on the incidents of violence against women in the four provinces and Islamabad during 2008, with the expectations that the governments, policy-makers and legislators, as well as, law-enforcement agencies will benefit from this report to make better policies and devise effective strategies to combat this menace accordingly.

Such an effort must include strong and effective administrative, political and legislative actions in addition to social awareness campaigns on the issue, to be jointly undertaken by citizens' groups and the media to create and ensure '**zero tolerance for violence against women**' in the society.

We would like to point it out here that major political parties had made strong policy commitments in their manifestos for general elections 2008 that, once in power, they would take all necessary steps to eliminate violence against women and legislate against this menace and against customary practices which are discriminatory towards women. These commitments are required to be fulfilled by our representatives sitting in elected legislatures.

At the same time, we would also like to acknowledge and appreciate that the Ministry of Women's Development, as well as several women parliamentarians and the Standing Committee on Women's Development in the National Assembly did make serious efforts for the preparation and enactment of special legislation on domestic violence.

Civil society organisations and several committed activists and legal experts also gave their input to the development of such a law. We earnestly hope that this effort bears fruit and an effective law would soon be prepared and enforced to provide support to women in Pakistan, who are facing multiple challenges in society to lead their lives with respect and dignity.

Naeem Mirza
Director Programmes
Aurat Foundation
June 2009

Chapter One

An Overview of Incidents of Violence against Women in Pakistan during 2008

Pakistan is a federation of four federating units, the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan, the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and the federally-administered tribal areas (FATA).

The following statistics about the overall number of cases of violence against women in 2008, have been gathered by the Aurat Foundation teams through its Press Clipping Service maintained in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta.

1.1. Overall Cases of Violence against Women in Pakistan:

A total of 7571 cases of violence against women were recorded all over Pakistan during 2008. Of these, 4416 cases of violence were recorded in Punjab, followed by 1380 in Sindh, 779 in NWFP, 767 in Balochistan and 209 in Islamabad Capital Territory (Islamabad). These incidents of violence against women occurred during a period of one year commencing from 1 January 2008 and ending at 31 December 2008. Almost 90% of these cases were reported in the print media and were picked from there by the Aurat Foundation's teams.

The table below (Table 1) shows that the number and percentage of the cases of murder and 'honour' killing of women (if clubbed together) is the highest, i.e. 1897 (25.1%) among all the recorded/reported cases in 2008, followed by abduction/kidnapping of women 1784 (23.6%); hurt and body injury 846 (11.2%); rape and gang-rape 778 (10.2%); suicide 599 (7.9%); domestic violence 281 (3.7%); attempted murder 143 (1.9%); attempted suicide 208 (2.7%); sexual assault 172 (2.3%); custodial violence 125 (1.7%); stove burning 61 (0.8%); acid throwing 29 (0.4%); violence threat 74 (1.0 %); 312 torture (4.1 %); vanni/customary practices 32 (0.4%) and offences of miscellaneous nature were 230 (3.0%).

Table 1
Number & Percentage of Cases of VAW in Pakistan during 2008

Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	%age of the Total
Murder	1422	18.8%
Honour' killing	475	6.3%
Attempted murder	143	1.9%
Abduction/ Kidnapping	1784	23.6%
Hurt & body injury	846	11.2%
Domestic violence	281	3.7%
Suicide	599	7.9%
Attempted suicide	208	2.7%
Rape	473	6.2%
Gang-rape	305	4.0%
Sexual assault	172	2.3%
Custodial violence	125	1.7%
Stove burning	61	0.8%
Acid throwing	29	0.4%
Violence threat	74	1.0%
Torture	312	4.1%
Vanni /Customary practices	32	0.4%
Miscellaneous	230	3.0%
Total	7571	100%

Out of a total of 7571 cases of violence against women in Pakistan, the offence-wise and province-wise breakdown is as follows:

- **1422 cases of murder:**
(695 in Punjab; 240 in Sindh; 352 in NWFP; 115 in Balochistan; 20 in Islamabad);
- **475 cases of ‘honour’ killing:**
(89 in Punjab; 244 in Sindh; 13 in NWFP; 127 in Balochistan; 2 in Islamabad);
- **143 cases of attempted murder:**
(41 in Punjab; 45 in Sindh; 10 in NWFP; 45 in Balochistan; 2 in Islamabad);
- **1784 cases of abduction/kidnapping:**
(1439 in Punjab; 172 in Sindh; 42 in NWFP; 52 in Balochistan; 79 in Islamabad);
- **846 cases of hurt and body injury:**
(290 in Punjab; 85 in Sindh; 196 in NWFP; 264 in Balochistan; 11 in Islamabad);
- **281 cases of domestic violence:**
(76 in Punjab; 101 in Sindh; 63 in NWFP; 34 in Balochistan; 7 in Islamabad);
- **599 cases of suicide:**
(362 in Punjab; 146 in Sindh; 66 in NWFP; 18 in Balochistan; 7 in Islamabad);
- **208 cases of attempted suicide:**
(107 in Punjab; 39 in Sindh; 9 in NWFP; 52 in Balochistan; 1 in Islamabad);
- **473 cases of rape:**
(365 in Punjab; 85 in Sindh; 9 in NWFP; 9 in Balochistan; 5 in Islamabad);
- **305 cases of gang-rape:**
(243 in Punjab; 54 in Sindh; 0 in NWFP; 3 in Balochistan; 5 in Islamabad);
- **172 cases of sexual assault:**
(120 in Punjab; 41 in Sindh; 3 in NWFP; 0 in Balochistan; 8 in Islamabad);
- **125 cases of custodial violence:**
(46 in Punjab; 73 in Sindh; 0 in NWFP; 0 in Balochistan; 6 in Islamabad);
- **61 cases of stove burning:**
(31 in Punjab; 14 in Sindh; 3 in NWFP; 12 in Balochistan; 1 in Islamabad);
- **29 cases of acid throwing:**
(25 in Punjab; 2 in Sindh; 0 in NWFP; 0 in Balochistan; 2 in Islamabad);
- **74 cases of violence threat:**
(51 in Punjab; 3 in Sindh; 0 in NWFP; 0 in Balochistan; 20 in Islamabad);
- **312 cases of torture:**
(282 in Punjab; 1 in Sindh; 5 in NWFP; 8 in Balochistan; 16 in Islamabad);
- **32 cases of vanni/customary practices:**
(21 in Punjab; 10 in Sindh; 1 in NWFP; 0 in Balochistan; 0 in Islamabad);
- **230 cases of violence were of miscellaneous nature** in the four provinces and Islamabad.

All the above-mentioned figures are extremely outrageous and depressing at the same time. The level of violence against women, particularly physical violence, is touching alarming proportion. These figures of murder (including ‘honour’ killings) of 1897 women, abduction of 1784 women, rape and gang-rape of 778 women and suicide of 599 women, in addition to the 61 most horrific cases of stove burning and 29 cases of acid-throwing, present an ugly face of a society deeply mired in the vicious cycle of gender-based violence.

first two quarters of the year. At the same time, it is observed that sometimes the figures go down in some quarter, particularly in the last quarter of the year.

It is observed from the tables and data produced above that murders of women have occurred with some similar proportions in all provinces and Islamabad, though most cases of murder have occurred in Punjab, followed by NWFP. Twenty women were killed even in Islamabad in 2008. However, killings of women in the name of 'honour' are mostly committed in Sindh and Balochistan, and more noticeably, in some districts of the two provinces situated in close proximity to each other forming a geographical belt.

▪ **Highest crime rate of VAW in 12 Districts:**

According to the statistics gathered primarily through Aurat Foundation's Press Clipping Service, the crime rate of violence against women is on much higher side in big cities or the main urban centres of the country, including the federal and provincial capitals. This is also surprising that out of the 12 districts where at least 150 or more cases of violence against women were actually reported, 8 were in Punjab; and 7 of all the 12 districts were City Governments. The District Lahore has the highest crime rate in terms of the incidents of violence against women with 911 cases out of a total of 7571 cases in Pakistan and a total of 4416 cases in Punjab; followed by Faisalabad (494); Rawalpindi (492); Quetta (334); Peshawar (331); Sheikhpura (322); Multan (235); Islamabad (209); Kasur (196); Gujranwala (184); Sahiwal (176) and Karachi (163). This is also surprising that Karachi despite being the largest city of Pakistan in terms of population, has the lowest rate of violence against women among the 12 districts of Pakistan. (See complete list of districts – Appendix A)

Table 3:
Highest crime rate of VAW in 12 Districts of Pakistan

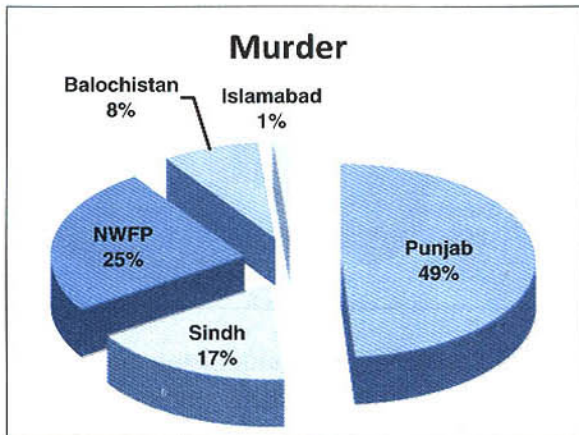
S #	District Name	Abduction/ Kidnapping	Acid Throwing	Attempted Murder	Attempted Suicide	Custodial Violence	Domestic Violence	Gang Rape	Honour Killing	Hurt & Body Injury	Miscellaneous	Murder	Rape	Sexual-Assault	Stove Burning	Suicide	Threat to Violence	Torture	Vanni Customary Practices	Grand Total
1	Lahore	397	4	9	40	10	11	37	16	42	21	149	45	14	9	67	5	35	-	911
2	Faisalabad	171	1	3	10	3	3	55	5	35	8	61	47	20	1	36	1	30	4	494
3	Rawalpindi	218	3	11	6	14	34	5	3	30	35	46	13	15	6	14	13	26	-	492
4	Quetta	9	-	18	42	-	18	-	7	176	16	35	1	-	6	3	-	3	-	334
5	Peshawar	14	-	8	2	-	39	-	3	143	6	87	2	3	2	18	-	4	-	331
6	Sheikhpura	118	1	2	10	3	1	23	8	13	5	46	39	11	1	34	-	7	-	322
7	Multan	82	6	1	3	1	-	15	1	11	6	18	31	5	2	10	7	35	1	235
8	Islamabad	79	2	2	1	6	7	5	2	11	17	20	5	8	1	7	20	16	0	209
9	Kasur	61	1	3	-	2	2	16	7	7	3	39	19	6	1	15	2	12	-	196
10	Gujranwala	26	1	1	18	-	3	9	2	16	9	48	3	1	2	35	-	10	-	184
11	Sahiwal	51	-	-	4	2	2	5	3	16	2	37	9	2	-	37	-	5	1	176
12	Karachi	4	1	5	1	4	3	4	5	7	1	64	39	2	3	19	-	-	1	163

▪ **Prevalence of Major Categories of Violence Against Women in Pakistan:**

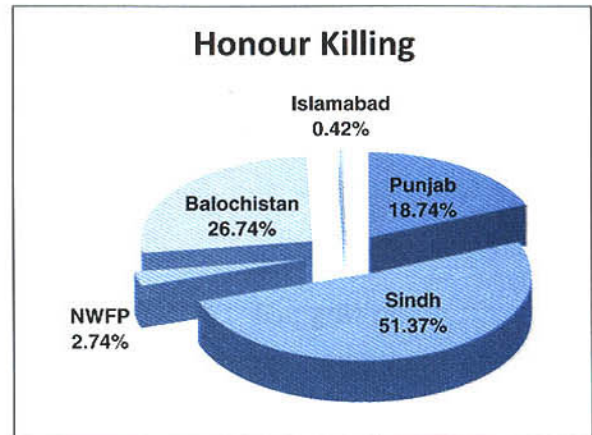
Murder and ‘Honour’ Killing: The prevalence of the crimes of murder and ‘honour’ killing in the four provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory is broadly shown in the graphs below.

Murder: Of the total 1,422 cases of murder, there were 695 (49%) cases from Punjab; 352 (25%) from NWFP; 240 (17%) from Sindh; 115 (8%) from Balochistan and the remaining 20 (1%) cases from Islamabad. The highest reported crime of murder reported from the major cities of Pakistan were 149 cases from Lahore; 87 from Peshawar; 64 from Karachi; 61 from Faisalabad; 48 from Gujranwala; 46 cases each from Sheikhpura and Rawalpindi; 45 from Mardan; 39 each from Kasur and Sahiwal; 36 from Charsadda; 35 from Quetta; 30 from Okara; 24 from Swat; 22 from Swabi; 21 from Jhelum; 20 cases from Islamabad; 18 cases each from Sialkot, Multan, Dadu and Khairpir Mirs; 17 cases each from Ghotki and Qambar Ali Khan Shahdad Kot ; 14 from Gawadar; 9 from Lasbela; 8 cases each from Nasirabad and Pishin. In majority of the cases the perpetrators of murder were male relatives. A majority of the cases were reported from urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Murder



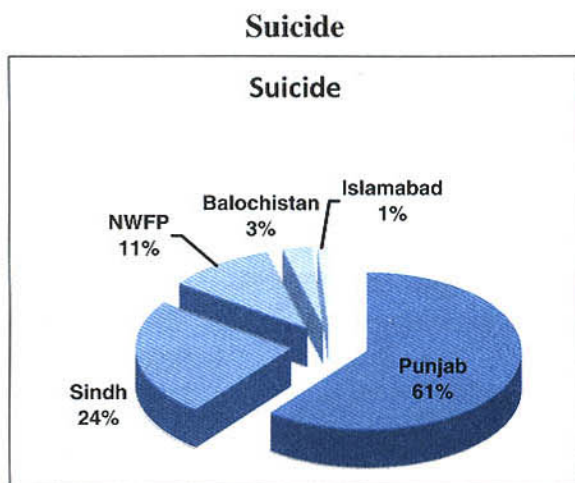
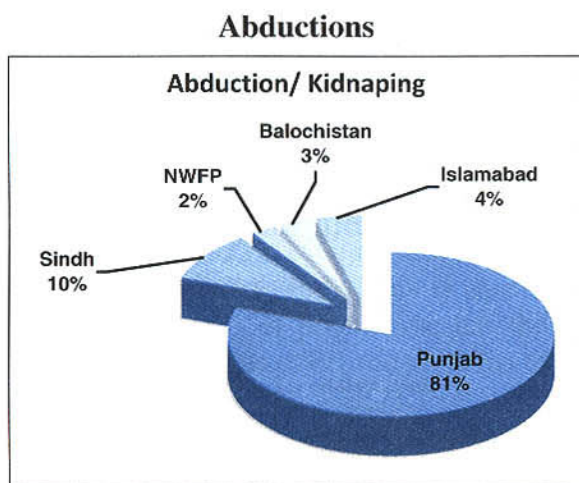
‘Honour’ killing



‘Honour’ Killings: During 2008, 475 women were killed in the name of ‘honour’ (*karo kari*) all over Pakistan. Out of these 475 cases, 244 (51.37%) were reported from Sindh; 127 (26.74%) cases mainly from some districts of Balochistan, 89 (18.74%) from Punjab; 13 (2.74%) from NWFP and 2 (0.42%) cases from Islamabad. The cases of ‘honour’ killing are found to be higher in rural/tribal areas where *jirgas* and *panchayat* system is still operational and override the law of the land and formal institutions of conflict resolutions. The highest cases of ‘honour’ killings were reported from the following districts of Pakistan: 44 from Jaffarabad; 31 from Naseerabad; 36 cases from Ghotki; 28 from Kashmore; 27 from Shikarpur; 24 from Sukkur; 29 from Jacobabad; 25 from Khairpur Mirs; 11 from Qambar Ali Khan Shahdad Kot; 16 from Lahore; 15 from Bolan; 13 from Jhal Magsi; 8 from Sheikhpura; 7 each cases from Kasur & Sialkot; 5 from Faisalabad; 3 from Peshawar; 2 cases each of ‘honour’ killing were reported from Kohistan, Malakand, Mardan and Federal Capital Islamabad . In most of the cases, offenders were the near relatives of the victims. The highest numbers of victims found to be in between the age group of 19-36 years, and among them mostly were married women.

Abduction and Suicide: In contrast to ‘honour’ killings which were committed more in numbers in Sindh and Balochistan, the highest number of cases of abductions of women occurred in Punjab.

Abductions: In fact, abductions or kidnappings of women appeared to be a major crime in Punjab, and 1439 cases of abductions out of the total of 1784 abductions occurred in the province of Punjab, which is 81% of the total figure in the province, meaning thereby that four women were reportedly abducted everyday on an average in Punjab. Also alarming and quite ‘unthinkable’ is the figure of abductions from Islamabad as compared to the provinces of NWFP and Balochistan. According to cases monitored and recorded, there have been 79 (4%) cases of abductions of women in Islamabad alone as compared to 52 (3%) abductions from Balochistan and 42 (2%) from NWFP. In Sindh, there have been 172 (11%) cases of abduction of women.



There have been some suggestions that in some districts of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab, which are so heavily entrenched in tribal and patriarchal values of controlling women’s lives and bodies by men that the so-called custodians of harmful customs and traditions in these tribal societies prefer to ‘kill’ women than ‘kidnapping’ them. Therefore, as the ratio of murder and ‘honour’ killing is markedly high in these areas, the ratio of abductions and rape/gang-rape is reportedly low – though for women (men might not understand it), it is a story of sheer humiliation which ends in insulting and destroying their human existence and dignity, irrespective of the nature of crime.

The highest reported cases of abductions/kidnappings of women were from the following major cities of Pakistan: 397 cases from Lahore; 218 from Rawalpindi; 171 from Faisalabad; 118 from Sheikhpura; 82 from Multan; 79 from Islamabad; 61 from Kasur; 51 from Sahiwal; 34 from Okara; 30 from Sialkot; 26 from Gujranwala; 23 each from Chakwal and Khairpur Mirs; 22 each from Muzzafargarh and Dadu; 20 from Naushahro Feroze; 14 each from Jaffarabad and Peshawar; 13 from Hyderabad; 12 from Nawab Shah, 10 from Qambar Ali Khan Shahdad Kot; 9 from Quetta; 5 from Pishin; 7 from Mansehra; 6 from Mardan; and 5 from D.I. Khan.

Suicide: The total numbers of reported cases of suicide were 599 in 2008, according to the media scanning by the Aurat Foundation teams. Unfortunately like the abductions, the highest number of cases of suicide occurred in Punjab, followed by Sindh and NWFP with high percentages. 362 (61%) women committed suicide in Punjab in 2008, followed by 146 (24%) in

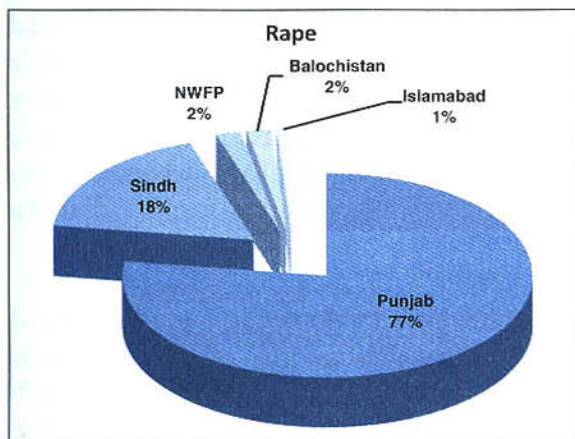
Sindh and 66 (11%) in NWFP. There have been 18 (3%) cases of suicide from Balochistan and 7 (1%) of the total cases of suicide from Islamabad.

The highest reported suicide cases from the major cities of Pakistan were as follows: 67 cases from Lahore; 37 from Sahiwal; 36 from Faisalabad; 35 from Gujranwala; 34 from Sheikhupura; 19 from Karachi; 18 from Peshawar; 15 from Kasur; 13 from Gujrat, Bahawalnagar and Tharparkr; 12 from Sanghar and Charsadda; 11 each from Dadu and Khairpur Mir; 10 from Multan and Mardan; 7 from Islamabad and; 4 from Chitral.

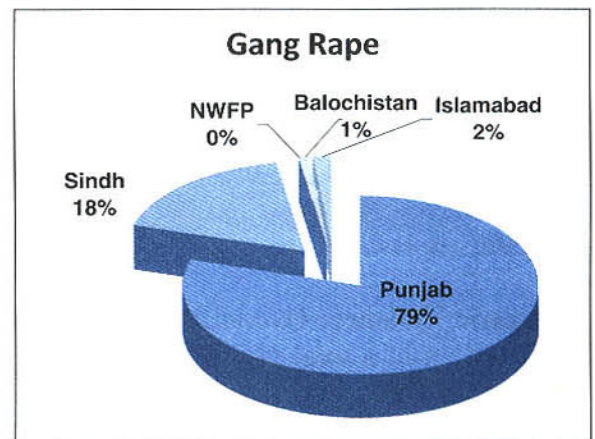
Rape/gang-rape: Most regrettably and shamefully, the numbers of incidents of rape and gang-rape also form a very high percentage of all the crimes committed against women, i.e. overall 778 such incidents occurred in 2008 in different parts of the country. This shows the extent of suppression and humiliation creeping into the society and how women are being made victims of this most heinous crime which ruins the lives of the women along with their family and children for the rest of their lives, with the situation going even worse when they do not find any recourse to justice.

The highest number of cases of rape and gang-rape were committed in Punjab, i.e. 608 of the total 778 cases (365 or 77% cases of rape and 243 or 79% cases of gang-rape), or 78% of the total cases. Sindh, too, have a higher degree of occurrence of this crime and 139 (18%) cases of rape and gang-rape (85 or 18% cases of rape and 54 or 18% cases of gang-rape) were reported from the province. In NWFP and Balochistan, the incidents of rape/gang-rape were reported significantly less than other provinces, 9 and 12 cases, respectively. However, there were ten such incidents in Islamabad during 2008.

Rape



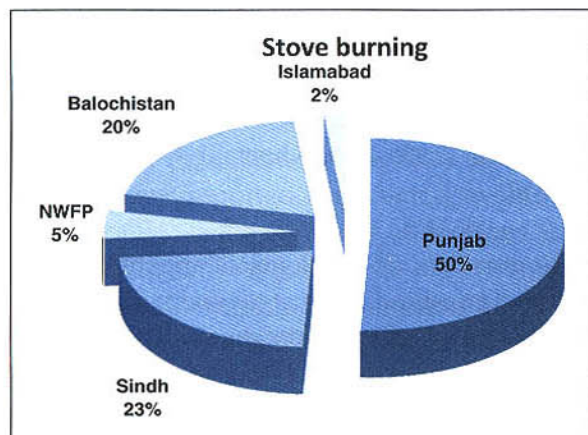
Gang-rape



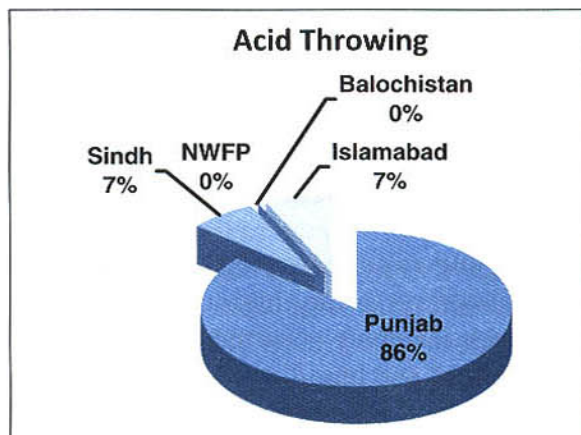
The highest reported rape incidents from the major cities of Pakistan were: 102 cases from Faisalabad; 62 each from Lahore and Sheikhupura; 46 from Multan; 43 from Karachi; 28 each from Jhang and Vehari; 9 cases each from Sukkur and Dadu; 4 from Jaffarabad and 10 cases from Islamabad.

Acid throwing and stove burning: Acid throwing and stove burning are the most ignominious of all gender-based crimes. **Acid throwing** is a form of violent assault. Perpetrators of these attacks throw acid at women, usually on their faces, burning them and mutilating and damaging their skin tissues, often exposing and sometimes dissolving the bones. The consequences of these attacks include blindness and permanent scarring of the face and body.

Stove burning



Acid throwing



A total 29 cases of acid throwing were registered from all over Pakistan, out of which 25 cases were reported from Punjab and 2 each were reported from Sindh and Islamabad. The highest reported acid throwing crimes from the major cities of Pakistan were: 6 cases from Multan; 4 from Lahore; 3 from Rawalpindi; 1 each from Hyderabad and Karachi and 2 cases were reported from the federal capital.

Stove burning: A total of 61 cases of stove burning were reported and registered during 2008. Among them the majority of the cases i.e. 31 were reported from Punjab; 14 from Sindh; 12 from Balochistan; 3 from NWFP and 1 from Islamabad. The highest reported stove burning crimes from the major cities of Pakistan were: 9 cases from Lahore; 6 each from Rawalpindi and Quetta; 3 from Karachi; 2 each from Gujranwala, Jhang, Multan and Sargodha, Hyderabad, Matyari, Tandu Allahyar; Khuzdar and Peshawar and 1 case from Islamabad. In majority of the cases, the motives behind the offence are domestic conflict or husband's desire to remarry, demand of dowry items, demand of divorce or showing resistance against husband's second marriage. In most of the cases the perpetrators were in-laws, specially husbands of the victims/survivors. It was found that most of the victims were young married women, and also daughters-in law.

Domestic Violence: Overall, the number of cases in the category of domestic violence is small i.e. 281 (out of a total of 7571). However, it was observed that the majority of the cases in the category of hurt and body (846), as well as, 312 cases of torture, 172 cases of sexual assault, 74 cases of threat to violence, and even 61 cases of stove burning were related to one or the other form of domestic violence, mostly relating to physical violence within the domestic sphere. This brings the total number of cases, having some linkage with the domestic violence, to roughly about 1746 cases out of a total of 7571 during 2008. The percentage is around 23.06. Sadly, it is a huge ratio of the total figures suggesting the wide prevalence of domestic violence in Pakistan despite the non-inclusion of data in the present report about the emotional and psychological violence against women due to its non-availability for various reasons mentioned earlier.

1.3. Source of Information of the VAW Cases in Pakistan:

The analysis of the data presented below in the table shows that majority of the cases i.e. 6768 (89.39%) were compiled through scrutiny and scanning of the print media followed by

information obtained from the police crime cells/medico-legal i.e. 731 (9.66%). Other sources included information obtained from shelter homes/women centers i.e. 61 (0.81%) and a very minimal number from NGOs or citizens' groups, i.e. 11 (0.15%). This establishes the fact that almost 90 percent of the cases reflected in this study have been reported in the print media comprising national mainstream, regional or local newspapers.

Table 4
Source of Information of VAW Cases in Pakistan

Sources	Number of Cases	% age of Total
Print media	6768	89.39%
Police/Medico-legal	731	9.66%
Shelter homes/women centers	61	0.81%
NGOs (CBOs)	11	0.15%
Grand Total	7571	100.00%

1.4. FIR Status of the VAW Cases in Pakistan:

In the year 2008, a total of 7571 cases were reported from all over Pakistan. Of these, 5462 cases (72%) were registered with the police meaning thereby that an FIR (first information report) was lodged at the concerned police station, according to information available from media reports. These reports or 'crime stories' appearing in the newspapers have cited, according to information collected that 1325 cases out of the total 7571 were not registered with the police; and there was no evidence found in media regarding the FIR status of the remaining 784 cases.

Table 5
FIR Status of the VAW Cases in Pakistan

FIR Status	Number of Cases	% age of the Total
Registered	5462	72%
Not Registered	1325	18%
No Information Available	784	10%
Grand Total	7571	100%

1.5. Marital Status of Victims/Survivors in VAW Cases in Pakistan:

A total number of 7571 cases were reported from all over Pakistan. Of these, the marital status of 5880 women victims/survivors were found in the media reports and in the remaining 1695 cases there had been no mention of the marital status of the victims/survivors.

Of the total 5880 cases in which marital status of the victims/survivors was mentioned, 3517 (59.81%) women were married and 2363 (40.19%) were unmarried.

Table 6
Marital Status of Victims/Survivors in VAW Cases in Pakistan

Marital Status	No. of Cases Mentioned	% age of the Total
Married	3517	59.81%
Unmarried	2363	40.19%
Total	5880	100%

1.6. Age-Wise Groups of VAW Victims/Survivors in Pakistan:

A total number of 7571 cases were reported from all over Pakistan. The age of women victims or survivors of violence had not been taken care of or was not recorded in media reports in majority of cases. As such, the age of the women victims/survivors was not mentioned in 5564 cases, and only in remaining 2007 cases there had been some mention of the age of women victims/survivors.

According to the information available, 1074 (54%) women in these reported cases of violence belonged to the age group of 16-30 years; 493 (25%) victims/survivors were in between the age group of 0-15 year; and the remaining 440 (22%) women belonged to 31 years and above age group. This shows that highest percentage (79%) of such women victims or survivors belonged to the below 30 years of age as 25% of these women were in age group between 0-15 years and 54% were in age group between 16-30 years.

Table 7
Age-Wise Groups of VAW Victims/Survivors in Pakistan

Age Group	No. of Cases in which age of survivors / victims were mentioned	% age of total
00-15 years	493	25%
16-30 years	1074	54%
31 & above	440	22%
Total number of cases 2007		100%

1.7. Motives behind Major Offences Committed against Women:

The newspapers reports, on which the following analysis is based, are actually depended upon the First Information Reports or simple complaints registered with the police as moved by the complainants or registered by the police itself. As is commonly known that police personnel and media persons, with possibly a number of exceptions, are faced with a number of constraints in investigation and reporting along with the prevalent gender biases in the society, and since, a number of offences related to gender-based violence are not on the statute, a true picture hardly emerges from the perspective of women survivors or victims of violence in these reports or press clippings.

Therefore (as a word of caution), it would be naïve to infer conclusions closer to reality on the basis of these reports so as to ascertain the real motives behind the crimes committed against women. However, a brief outline of the motives of crimes, as reported in the media reports or the

reports otherwise obtained, is reproduced below to have some understanding of the nature of the major offences committed against women during 2008.

- **Motives behind cases of murder:**

The analysis of the murder cases reported during the year 2008 reveal that mostly women were murdered over domestic conflicts i.e. in 329 cases, Punjab being the highest ranking province in which 229 women were murdered over domestic conflicts. Other motives behind murder reportedly are: 253 cases of false allegation of illicit relationship; 189 cases of land dispute; 40 cases of refusal from marriage by the women; 24 cases of old enmity/revenge/tribal conflict; 19 cases of robbery/theft; 9 cases of matrimonial disputes; 3 cases of money issues; 3 cases of child custody; 3 cases of free will marriage; 3 cases of lust for sexual relations; 2 cases of second marriage; 2 cases of over admission in university; 2 cases of forced abortion; 1 case of divorce; and in 540 cases the motives were unknown.

- **Motives behind cases of 'honour' killing:**

During the year 2008 a total of 475 cases of 'honour' killings were reported throughout Pakistan. Of these, 244 cases of 'honour' killing, more than the half of the total, were reported from Sindh. The major motive behind 'honour' killing was reported to be Karo-Kari/ false allegations of illicit relations i.e. in 324 cases. Mostly these cases were reported in Sindh and Balochistan. Other motives behind 'honour' killing reportedly were as follows: 10 cases of land disputes; 9 cases of domestic disputes; 5 cases each of revenge/tribal conflict and matrimonial disputes; 4 cases of free will marriage; 3 cases of money issues; 2 cases of lust for sexual relations; and in 113 cases the motives were unknown.

- **Motives behind cases of suicide:**

A study of the data obtained from the reported cases of suicide throughout Pakistan during the year 2008 shows that women mostly committed suicide because of domestic disputes and/or quarrelsome attitude of family or relatives; Punjab turning out to be the highest ranking province in terms of the highest number of suicides i.e. 181 cases. According to media reports, domestic disputes/quarrelsome attitudes were reported to be the motives behind these suicides in 278 cases. Other motives behind suicide reportedly were as follows: 64 cases of poverty; 22 cases of mismatch marriages; 6 cases of matrimonial disputes/forced/choice marriages; 3 cases of infertility; 2 cases of chronic depression; 1 case of revenge/ tribal conflict; whereas in 217 cases the motives were unknown.

- **Motives behind cases of abduction/kidnapping:**

From the above findings we can conclude that in the year 2008 the highest rate of abduction/kidnapping was in Punjab i.e. 1439 cases, out of a total number of 1784 incidents in Pakistan. The major motive behind this offence was observed to be old enmity/revenge/tribal conflict i.e. in 449 cases. Other motives behind abduction/kidnapping reportedly were: 328 cases of lust for sexual relations; 251 cases of trafficking/ prostitution; 220 cases of ransom; 35 cases of forced marriage; 20 cases of abduction over marriage; 4 cases of land dispute; 3 cases of domestic dispute and in 466 cases the motive was not mentioned.

▪ **Motives behind cases of rape/gang-rape:**

It has been noticed that during the year 2008 the number of female victims falling prey to this offence has increased considerably. The major motive behind rape/gang-rape was observed to be lust for sexual relations i.e. in 457 cases. Other motives reportedly were: 146 cases of allegedly dishonoring the family respect; 13 cases of refusal of marriage proposal; 12 cases of robbery/molestation; 11 cases of old enmity/vengeance/tribal conflict; 2 cases of domestic disputes; 1 case each of land dispute, custodial rape and terrifying people. In 134 cases the motives were not mentioned in the reports, though it is obvious that whatever is the motive, as reported by or registered in the police or media reports, the underlying motive behind this criminal assault remains the men's lust to overwhelm most shamelessly and abominably women's body and sexuality through brute force.

▪ **Motives behind cases of acid throwing:**

The data reported throughout Pakistan during the year 2008 shows 29 cases of acid throwing with Punjab being the major province in which these cases were reported i.e. 25 cases. The major motives behind acid throwing included refusal of marriage proposal in 13 cases, it was domestic conflict in 1 case and in the motives were unknown in 15 cases.

▪ **Motives behind cases of stove burning:**

The reported cases of stove burning throughout Pakistan during the year 2008 reveal that the major motives behind stove burning included demand of dowry in 17 cases; demand of divorce in 16 cases, and other domestic conflicts in 8 cases; and in 1 case it was resistance against use of alcohol; whereas in 19 cases the motives were not mentioned.

Chapter Two

An Overview of Incidents of Violence against Women in Provinces and Islamabad during 2008

The present report has ventured through all possible means to cover the data in all the four provinces and ICT. FATA was left to cover by the Peshawar office, and they covered it from time to time depending on the security situation and availability of information which largely remained inaccessible throughout 2008 due to law and order situation. We are presenting the data on incidents of violence against women in the four provinces and the ICT in the next pages.

2.1. Overall Cases of Violence against Women in Punjab:

The study has shown that a total number of 4416 incidents of violence against women occurred in 35 districts of Punjab between 1 January and 31 December, 2008.

Of these 4416 cases, there were:

- 695 cases of murder:
- 89 cases of 'honour' killing:
- 41 cases of attempted murder:
- 1439 cases of abduction/kidnapping:
- 290 cases of hurt and body injury:
- 76 cases of domestic violence:
- 362 cases of suicide:
- 107 cases of attempted suicide:
- 365 cases of rape:
- 243 cases of gang-rape:
- 120 cases of sexual assault:
- 46 cases of custodial violence:
- 31 cases of stove burning:
- 25 cases of acid throwing:
- 51 cases of violence threat:
- 282 cases of torture:
- 21 cases of vanni/customary practices:
- 133 cases of violence were of miscellaneous nature in different parts of the province.

Out of the total number of 4416 incidents, there were 1439 cases of abduction/ kidnapping; 695 of murder; 89 of 'honour' killing; 608 of rape/gang-rape; 362 incidents of suicide; 290 cases of hurt and body injury; 282 of torture; 120 of sexual assault; 107 of attempted suicide; 31 of stove burning; 25 of acid throwing; and 133 cases of miscellaneous nature of violence against women occurred in different parts of the province.

The table below shows that the percentage of the cases of abduction is the highest (32.6%) among these recorded cases, followed by the percentage of murder and 'honour' killing at 17.7%; rape and gang-rape (13.8%); suicide (8.2%), hurt & body injury (6.6%); torture (6.4%); sexual assault (2.7.%); domestic violence (1.7%); attempted suicide (2.4%); attempted murder (0.9%); custodial violence (1%); threat to violence (1.2%); stove burning (0.7%); acid throwing (0.6%); miscellaneous cases (3%) with 0.5% cases of vanni/customary practices.

Table 8
Number & Percentage of Cases of VAW in Punjab during 2008

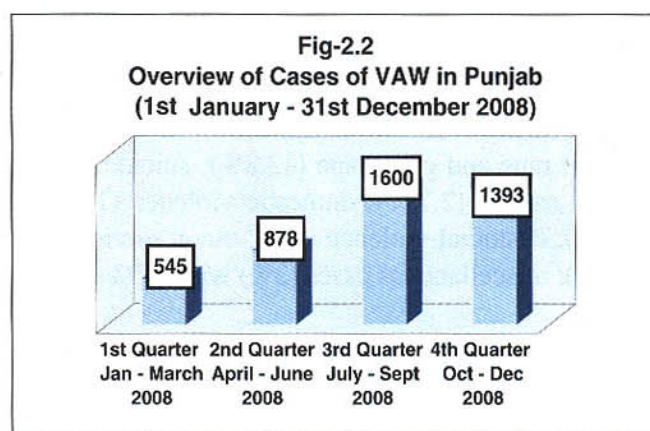
Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	% age of the Total
Murder	695	15.7%
Honour Killing	89	2.0%
Attempted Murder	41	0.9%
Abduction/ Kidnapping	1439	32.6%
Hurt & Body Injury	290	6.6%
Domestic Violence	76	1.7%
Suicide	362	8.2%
Attempted suicide	107	2.4%
Rape	365	8.3%
Gang Rape	243	5.5%
Sexual Assault	120	2.7%
Custodial Violence	46	1.0%
Stove Burning	31	0.7%
Acid Throwing	25	0.6%
Threat to Violence	51	1.2%
Torture	282	6.4%
Vanni / Customary Practices	21	0.5%
Miscellaneous	133	3.0%
Grand Total	4416	100.0%

2.2. Number and Prevalence of VAW by District and Offence in Punjab:

The chart and the statistics below show the quarter-wise distribution of VAW cases in Punjab.

- **545 in First Quarter**
- **878 in Second Quarter**
- **1600 in Third Quarter**
- **1393 in Fourth Quarter**

The recorded percentage of the cases of violence against women in the first quarter was 12%; it was 20% in the second quarter; 36% in the third quarter and 32% of the cases were recorded in the fourth quarter of the year.



The highest percentage of violence against women was recorded in the third quarter i.e. 36%; followed by the percentage of cases in fourth quarter at 32%, which is almost double as compared to the first two quarters.

The table below shows the data on incidents of violence against women in 35 districts of Punjab.

Table 9
District-wise Date on Violence Against Women in Punjab in 2008

S #	District Name	Abduction/ Kidnapping	Acid Throwing	Attempted Murder	Attempted Suicide	Custodial Violence	Domestic Violence	Gang Rape	Honour Killing	Hurt & Body Injury	Miscellaneous	Murder	Rape	Sexual Assault	Stove Burning	Suicide	Threat to Violence	Torture	Vanni Customary Practices	Grand Total
1.	Attock	14	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	6	2	7	4	2	-	1	2	6	-	48
2.	Bahawalnagar	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	13	-	3	-	28
3.	Bahawalpur	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	8	4	-	-	6	2	4	1	34
4.	Bhakkar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
5.	Chakwal	23	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	14	1	14	6	3	1	4	9	14	-	96
6.	D.g.khan	3	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	29
7.	Faisalabad	171	1	3	10	3	3	55	5	35	8	61	47	20	1	36	1	30	4	494
8.	Gujranwala	26	1	1	18	-	3	9	2	16	9	48	3	1	2	35	-	10	-	184
9.	Gujrat	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	9	2	-	-	11	-	2	-	38
10.	Hafizabad	16	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	3	7	7	1	-	8	1	6	-	56
11.	Jhang	15	-	2	1	-	-	5	1	7	-	18	23	1	2	1	1	-	-	77
12.	Jhelum	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	21	2	1	-	-	1	4	1	44
13.	Kasur	61	1	3	-	2	2	16	7	7	3	39	19	6	1	15	2	12	-	196
14.	Khanewal	17	1	-	3	1	-	6	3	5	9	13	12	5	-	6	2	12	2	97
15.	Khushab	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	4	5	4	-	2	-	2	-	36
16.	Lahore	397	4	9	40	10	11	37	16	42	21	149	45	14	9	67	5	35	-	911
17.	Layyah	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	14
18.	Lodhran	10	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	2	7	2	-	4	1	2	-	35
19.	Mandi Bahauddin	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	1	1	8	-	1	-	23
20.	Mianwali	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	12
21.	Multan	82	6	1	3	1	-	15	1	11	6	18	31	5	2	10	7	35	1	235
22.	Muzaffargarh	22	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	4	5	7	3	-	2	-	9	1	60
23.	Nankana Sahib	21	1	1	1	1	-	8	4	3	-	17	9	3	1	2	-	4	-	76
24.	Narowal	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	18
25.	Okara	34	-	-	1	-	2	8	4	23	-	30	15	1	-	5	-	4	-	127
26.	Pakpattan	8	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	16	3	-	-	2	-	2	1	43
27.	Rahimyar Khan	12	1	-	4	2	-	4	1	-	5	2	1	4	1	5	-	3	1	46
28.	Rajanpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	5
29.	Rawalpindi	218	3	11	6	14	34	5	3	30	35	46	13	15	6	14	13	26	-	492
30.	Sahiwal	51	-	-	4	2	2	5	3	16	2	37	9	2	-	37	-	5	1	176
31.	Sargodha	20	-	2	1	-	2	4	4	8	4	18	8	3	2	12	1	1	-	90
32.	Sheikhupura	118	1	2	10	3	1	23	8	13	5	46	39	11	1	34	-	7	-	322
33.	Sialkot	30	1	2	-	1	1	3	7	18	1	18	10	3	-	7	1	12	-	115
34.	Toba Tek Singh	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	10	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	29
35.	Verhary	30	-	-	2	1	2	8	4	7	5	12	20	8	-	3	2	21	-	125
	Grand Total	1439	25	41	107	46	76	243	89	290	133	695	365	120	31	362	51	282	21	4416

▪ Prevalence of Major Categories of Violence Against Women in Punjab:

The degree of violence against women and specially the offence like **abduction/kidnapping** is increasing day by day in Punjab. In the period under study a total number of 1439 cases of abduction of women were reported from Punjab. The highest reported abduction/kidnapping cases, i.e. 397 were reported from Lahore; 218 from Rawalpindi; 171 from Faisalabad; 118 from Sheikhupura; 82 from Multan; 61 from Kasur; 51 from Sahiwal; 30 from Sialkot; 34 from Okara; 26 from Gujranwala; 23 from Chakwal; 22 from Muzzafargarh. The data gives us shocking evidence that 28 women/girls were kidnapped on an average in a week or 4 women /girls on an average daily in Punjab during 2008.

According to the data, **murder** is found to be the second highest form of reported offence of violence against women in Punjab. The statistics covering almost all the districts of Punjab reveal that the cases of murder were reported mostly from urban cities. Of the total 695 cases from Punjab, the highest reported crime of murder was reported from Lahore, i.e. 149, followed by 61 from Faisalabad; 48 from Gujranwala; 46 cases each from Sheikhupura and Rawalpindi; 39 from Kasur; 39 from Sahiwal; 30 from Okara; 21 from Jhelum; 18 cases each from Sialkot and Multan. In majority of the cases the perpetrators of the crime were close male relatives. Mostly these cases were reported from urban areas as compared to rural areas. According to the data, on an average basis two women per day were murdered in Punjab during 2008, as reported by the media.

During 2008 there were 89 cases of '**honour**' killing from Punjab. The cases of 'honour' killing are found to be higher in rural/tribal areas where jirgas and panchyat system is more effective. An average of two women per week were killed in the name of 'honour' in Punjab. The highest number of 16 cases were reported from Lahore; 7 each from Kasur & Sialkot; 5 in Faisalabad and 8 cases from Sheikhupura.

A total number of 362 cases of **suicide** by women were reported from Punjab. The highest number of cases, i.e. 67 cases were from Lahore; 37 from Sahiwal; 36 from Faisalabad; 35 from Gujranwala; 34 from Sheikhupura; 15 from Kasur; 13 from Bahawalnagar; 11 from Gujrat; and 10 cases from Multan. It has been noticed that on an average 7 woman per week committed suicide and in majority of the cases victims were married. The cases of suicide were mostly reported from the rural areas as compared to the urban areas.

The research shows that a total number of 608 cases of **rape and gang-rape** were reported from Punjab. The highest number of 102 rape cases were reported from Faisalabad; 62 from Lahore; 62 from Sheikhupura; 46 from Multan; and 28 cases each from Jhang and Vehari. The data gives us shocking results as it shows that on an average twelve women per week became victim of rape/gang rape during 2008 in the province.

A total number of 25 cases of **acid throwing** were reported from Punjab. There were 6 cases from Multan; 4 from Lahore; and 3 from Rawalpindi. There were 31 reported cases of **stove burning** from Punjab; 9 of these cases were from Lahore; 6 from Rawalpindi; 2 cases each from Gujranwala, Jhang, Multan and Sargodha.

Apart from the above-mentioned violent crimes against women, which numbered around 3249, there were 290 cases of hurt and body injury; 282 cases of torture; 120 cases of sexual assault; 107 cases of attempted suicide; 76 cases of domestic violence; 51 cases of threat to violence; 46 cases of custodial violence; 41 cases of attempted murder; 21 cases of vanni/customary practices

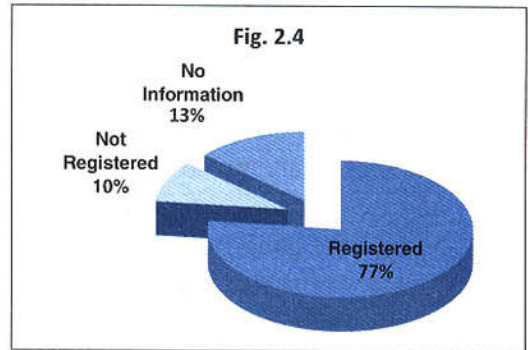
and; 133 cases of violence were of miscellaneous nature in different parts of the province. These become altogether 1167 cases of violence against women, and in most of these cases, domestic conflict seemed to be the underlying cause of offence.

2.3. Sources of Information of the VAW Cases in Punjab:

The entire 100% compilation and documentation of the incidents of violence against women in Punjab was undertaken through the Press Clipping Service on the basis of reports in print media.

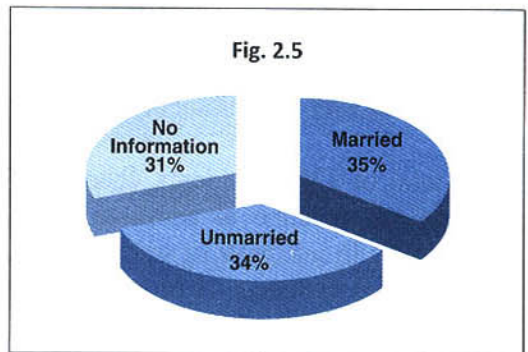
2.4. FIR Status of the VAW Cases in Punjab:

According to the compiled data, 3385 cases (77% of the total) were registered with the police, 434 cases (10%) were not registered and there was no evidence found in the media reports regarding the FIR status of the remaining 597 cases i.e.13%.



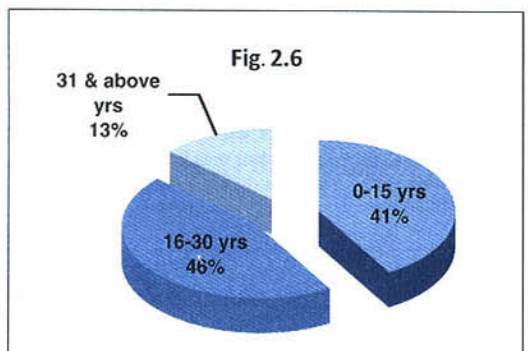
2.5. Marital Status of Victims/Survivors in VAW Cases in Punjab:

Out of the total 4416 cases of violence against women in Punjab during 2008, the marital status of 3064 women victims/survivors (69% of the total) was mentioned in the cases collected and compiled, while in 1352 cases (31%) the marital status of the victims/survivors was not mentioned in the media or other reports. Of the total 3064 women, whose marital status was known, 35% (1546) were married and 34% (1518) women victims/survivors were unmarried.



2.6. Age Groups of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in Punjab:

Out of the total of 4416 cases of violence against women in Punjab, there was some information available about the age of women victims or survivors in only 625 i.e.(13%) cases, and the vast majority of media reports were blind about the age of women victims/survivors, as all cases in Punjab were picked from newspapers. There was no information on age of women who suffered from violence in 3791 cases i.e. in 86 of all the reported cases during the year. Of the 625 cases where the age was mentioned, about 46% i.e. 283 women victims/survivors belonged to age group of 16-30 years; 41% i.e 259 victims/survivors were in the age group of 0-15 years and remaining 13% i.e. 83 victims/survivors were above 31 years of age.



3.1. Overall Cases of Violence against Women in Sindh:

A total number of 1380 incidents of violence against women were recorded in 23 districts of Sindh during January 01 to December 31, 2008.

Out of a total number of 1380 cases of violence against women in Sindh, there were:

- 240 cases of murder
- 244 cases of 'honour' killing
- 45 cases of attempted murder
- 172 cases of abduction/kidnapping
- 85 cases of hurt and body injury
- 101 cases of domestic violence
- 146 cases of suicide
- 39 cases of attempted suicide
- 85 cases of rape
- 54 cases of gang-rape
- 41 cases of sexual assault
- 73 cases of custodial violence
- 14 cases of stove burning
- 2 cases of acid throwing
- 3 cases of threat to violence
- 1 case of torture
- 10 cases of vanni/customary practices.
- 25 cases of miscellaneous in nature

Of the total of 1380 incidents, there were 244 cases of 'honour' killing (96 men also became victim of the practice in addition to 244 women); 240 cases of murder; 172 of abduction/kidnapping; 146 incidents of suicide; 139 cases of rape and gang-rape; 101 of domestic violence; 73 of custodial violence; 41 of sexual assault; 39 of attempted suicide; 14 of stove burning; 13 of threat to violence; 10 of vanni/customary practices; 2 of acid throwing; 1 of torture; and 25 cases of miscellaneous nature occurred in different parts of the province.

As the table below shows the percentage of the cases of 'honour' killing is the highest (17.68%) in Sindh, if taken as a separate category of offence, followed by the cases of murder at 17.39%. However, murder and 'honour' killing together have a shocking proportion of 35.07 percent. The percentage of other crimes besides 'honour' killing and murder are as follows: kidnapping/abduction (12.46%), suicide (10.58%), rape and gang-rape (10.07%); domestic violence (7.32%); hurt and body injury (6.16%); custodial violence at (5.29%); attempted murder (3.26%); sexual assault (2.97%); stove burning (1.01%) with the miscellaneous crimes at 1.81%.

Table 10
Number & Percentage of Cases of VAW in Sindh during 2008

Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	% age of the Total
Murder	240	17.39%
Honor Killing	244	17.68%
Attempted Murder	45	3.26%
Abduction/ Kidnapping	172	12.46%
Hurt & Body Injury	85	6.16%
Domestic Violence	101	7.32%
Suicide	146	10.58%
Attempted suicide	39	2.83%
Rape	85	6.16%
Gang Rape	54	3.91%
Sexual Assault	41	2.97%
Custodial Violence	73	5.29%
Stove Burning	14	1.01%
Acid Throwing	2	0.14%
Threat to Violence	3	0.22%
Torture	1	0.07%
Vanni / Customary Practices	10	0.72%
Misc	25	1.81%
Grand Total	1380	100.00%

3.2. Number and Prevalence of VAW by District and Offence in Sindh:

The chart and the statistics below show the quarter-wise distribution of VAW cases in Sindh

- **275 in First Quarter:**
- **325 in Second Quarter:**
- **428 in Third Quarter:**
- **352 in Fourth Quarter:**

The recorded percentage of the cases of violence against women in the first quarter was 20%; it was 24% in the second quarter; 31% in the third quarter and 25% of the cases were recorded in the fourth quarter of the year.

The highest percentage of violence against women was recorded in the third quarter i.e. 31%; followed by 25% of cases in the fourth quarter; 24% in the second quarter and 20% in the first quarter.

The table below shows the data on incidents of violence against women in 23 districts of Sindh.

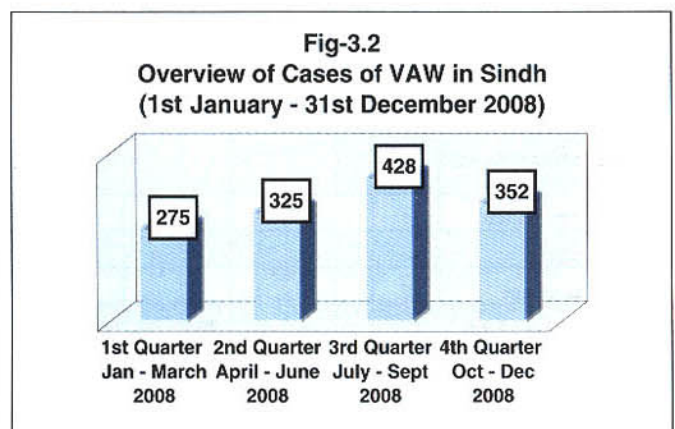


Table 11
District-wise Date on Violence Against Women in Sindh in 2008

S #	District Name	Abduction/ Kidnapping	Acid Throwing	Attempted Murder	Attempted Suicide	Custodial Violence	Domestic Violence	Gang Rape	Honour Killing	Hurt & Body Injury	Miscellaneous	Murder	Rape	Sexual Assault	Stove Burning	Suicide	Threat to Violence	Torture	Vanni Customary Practices	Grand Total
1.	Badin	4	-	-	3	1	6	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	5	-	-	1	34
2.	Dadu	22	-	1	7	8	14	6	9	11	1	18	3	2	-	11	-	-	-	113
3.	Ghotki	8	-	5	-	3	2	6	36	7	1	17	2	5	1	2	-	-	-	95
4.	Hyderabad	13	1	1	-	3	3	5	4	6	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	-	-	50
5.	Jacobabad	3	-	2	-	-	2	2	29	1	1	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	56
6.	Jamshoro	2	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	17
7.	Karachi	4	1	5	1	4	3	4	5	7	1	64	39	2	3	19	-	-	1	163
8.	Kashmore	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	28	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	49
9.	Khairpur Mirs	23	-	6	-	11	13	5	25	8	4	18	3	3	-	11	-	-	1	131
10.	Larkana	6	-	1	1	1	9	1	6	2	3	9	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	52
11.	Matyari	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	6	-	-	-	27
12.	Mirpurkhas	4	-	1	-	2	1	3	4	2	1	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	26
13.	Naushahro Feroze	20	-	4	5	4	11	4	7	4	1	8	2	3	1	5	-	1	-	80
14.	Nawabshah	12	-	2	1	3	3	2	11	4	-	10	4	1	-	8	-	-	1	62
15.	Qambar ali Khan Shahdad Kot	10	-	1	-	3	2	3	14	2	1	17	2	1	-	4	-	-	1	61
16.	Sanghar	9	-	3	11	7	13	3	4	8	-	6	5	5	-	12	-	-	-	86
17.	Shikarpur	7	-	1	1	5	6	1	27	4	4	14	3	1	1	7	-	-	2	84
18.	Sukkur	6	-	4	3	6	4	4	24	5	1	8	5	4	-	6	-	-	1	81
19.	Tando Allahayar	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	15
20.	Tando Muhammad Khan	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	12
21.	Tharparkar	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	23
22.	Thatta	4	-	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	-	10	3	1	-	6	-	-	-	39
23.	Umerkot	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	2	-	2	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	24
	Grand Total	172	2	45	39	73	101	54	244	85	25	240	85	41	14	146	3	1	10	1380

▪ Prevalence of Major Categories of Violence Against Women in Sindh:

Killing of women in the name of so-called 'honour' is a major crime in Sindh as far as violence against women is concerned. **'Honour' killings** have the highest percentage of crime among reported cases of violence against women in Sindh during 2008. A total of 244 women were killed in the name of 'honour' during the year. In these cases, 96 men also became victim of the practice in addition to 244 women. The main places of the occurrence of the cases of 'honour' killing were the bordering districts of Sindh & Balochistan. 36 cases were reported from Ghotki; 28 from Kashmore; 27 from Shikarpur; 24 from Sukkur; 29 from Jacobabad; 25 from Khairpur Mirs 25; and 11 from Qambar Ali Khan Shahdad Kot.. According to the statistics gathered, an average of five women were killed in the name of so-called 'honour' in Sindh during 2008.

Murder is the second highest recorded offence in Sindh after 'honour' killing. Both murder and 'honour' killing (as 'honour' killing is an act of intentional murder) form a ratio of around 35% of the total crimes committed, showing that on an average 10 women were killed in a week in Sindh during 2008. The highest reported cases of murder from the major cities in Sindh include 64 cases from Karachi; 18 cases each from from Dadu and Khairpur Mirs and 17 cases each from Ghotki and Qambar Ali Khan Shahdad Kot. The scrutiny of the data has revealed that in most of the cases the perpetrators were male relatives particularly husbands.

As 'honour' killing and murder have gripped several districts of Sindh as major category of crimes against women, ironically, the **kidnapping of women** is less in Sindh (12.4%) than in Punjab (32.6%), according to the reported figures. The highest reported cases of abduction/kidnapping from the major cities in Sindh include 23 cases from Khairpur Mirs; 22 from Dadu; 20 from Naushahro Feroze; 13 from Hyderabad; 12 from Nawab Shah and 10 cases from Qambar Ali Khan Shahdad Kot.

The rate of **suicide** is also very high in Sindh (10.58%). A total of 146 cases of women committing suicide took place in the province, out of a total of 599 suicide cases during 2008. The highest reported cases of suicide were 19 from Karachi; 13 from Tharparkr; 12 from Sanghar and 11 cases each from Dadu and Khairpur Mirs.

The number of innocent women falling victim to the offence of **rape & gang-rape** have increased considerably over the past year. 778 cases of rape/gang-rape were reported during the year throughout Pakistan; out of which, 139 cases were reported only from Sindh. The highest reported cases of suicide from the major cities in Sindh include 43 from Karachi and 9 cases each from Sukkur and Dadu.

There were 14 cases of **stove burning** in Sindh (3 from Karachi and 2 cases each from Hyderabad, Matyari and Tandu Allahyar, while two cases of **acid throwing** were reported from Sindh in 2008, one each from Hyderabad and Karachi. Both are urban cities.

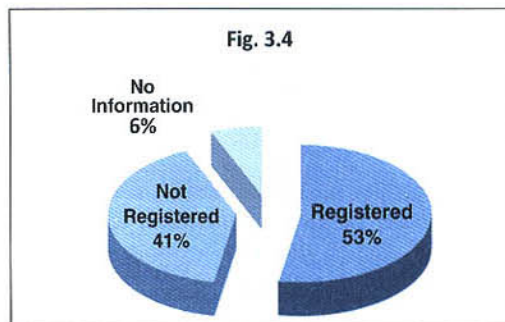
Like Punjab, apart from the above-mentioned violent crimes against women, which numbered around 957, there were 423 cases of violence, including 101 cases of domestic violence; 85 cases of hurt and body injury; 73 cases of custodial violence; 45 cases of attempted murder; 10 cases of vanni/customary practices and; 25 cases of violence were of miscellaneous nature.

3.3. Sources of Information of the VAW Cases in Sindh:

Of the total 1389 cases of violence against women in Sindh, 1337 cases (96.88% of the total) have been collected from the newspapers; 37 cases (2.68%) from police/medico-legal; and 5 (0.43) cases from NGOs and shelter homes.

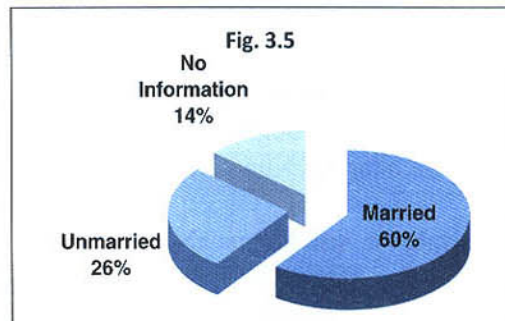
3.4. FIR Status of the VAW Cases in Sindh:

According to the reported data, 727 i.e. (53% of the total) cases were registered with the police; 563 i.e. (41%) cases were not registered, while in 90 incidents i.e. (6%) the status of FIR could not be ascertained through media reports.



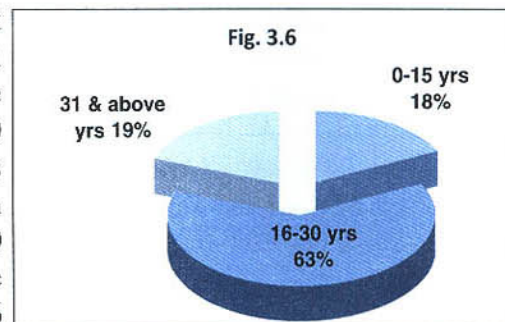
3.5. Marital Status of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in Sindh:

Out of the total of 1380 cases of violence against women in Sindh during 2008, the marital status of 1192 women victims/survivors (86% of the total) was mentioned in the cases compiled, while the marital status of the victims/survivors was not mentioned in 188 cases (14%) in the media or other reports. Of the total 1192 women, whose marital status was known, 60% (829) were married and 26% (363) women victims/survivors were unmarried.



3.6. Age Groups of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in Sindh:

Out of the total of 1380 cases of violence against women, there was some clue about the age of women victims or survivors in 750 i.e.(54%) cases, but the age was not mentioned in equally high number of 630 cases i.e (46%). Of the 750 cases where the age was mentioned, about 63% i.e. 471 women victims/survivors belonged to age group of 16-30 years; 18% i.e 133 victims/survivors were from the age group of 0-15 years and remaining 19% i.e. 146 victims/survivors were above 31 years of age.



4.1. Overall Cases of Violence against Women in NWFP:

A total number of 799 incidents of violence against women occurred in 28 districts of NWFP and FATA during January 01 to December 31, 2008.

Out of a total of 799 cases of violence against women in NWFP, there were:

- 352 cases of murder
- 13 cases of 'honour' killing
- 10 cases of attempted murder
- 42 cases of abduction/kidnapping
- 196 cases of hurt and body injury
- 63 cases of domestic violence
- 66 cases of suicide
- 9 cases of attempted suicide
- 9 cases of rape
- 3 cases of sexual assault
- 3 cases of stove burning
- 5 cases of threat to violence
- 1 case of Vanni/customary practice
- 27 cases of miscellaneous nature.

Of the total of 799 incidents, there were 352 cases of murder; 196 of hurt & body injury; 66 incidents of suicide; 63 cases of domestic violence; 46 cases of custodial violence; 42 of abduction/ kidnapping; 13 of 'honour' killing; 9 cases of rape; 9 of attempted murder; 3 cases of stove burning and; 27 cases of miscellaneous nature.

In these recorded cases, the percentage of the cases of murder is highest (44.06%), followed by the percentage of hurt & body injury (24.53%); suicide (8.26%); domestic violence (7.88%); abduction/kidnapping (5.26%); 'honour' killing (1.63%); attempted murder (1.25%); and 3.38% were of miscellaneous nature.

Table 12
Number & Percentage of Cases of VAW in NWFP during 2008

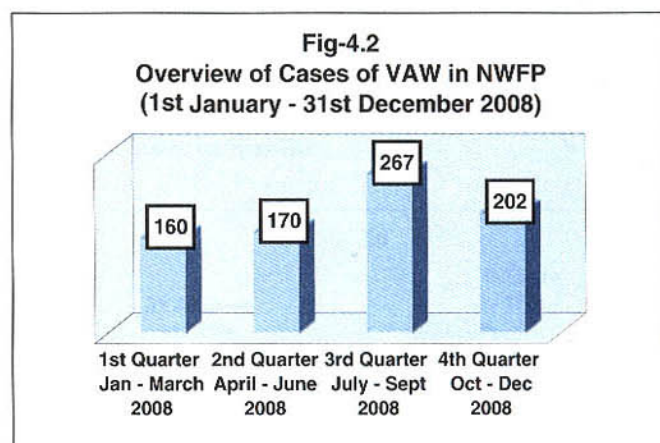
Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	% age of the Total
Murder	352	44.06%
Honour Killing	13	1.63%
Attempted Murder	10	1.25%
Abduction/ Kidnapping	42	5.26%
Hurt & Body Injury	196	24.53%
Domestic Violence	63	7.88%
Suicide	66	8.26%
Attempted suicide	9	1.13%
Rape	9	1.13%
Sexual Assault	3	0.38%
Stove Burning	3	0.38%
Threat to Violence	5	0.63%
Vanni / Customary Practices	1	0.13%
Misc	27	3.38%
Grand Total	799	100.00%

4.2. Number and Prevalence of VAW by District and Offence in NWFP:

The chart and the statistics below show the quarter-wise distribution of VAW cases in NWFP.

- **160 cases in First Quarter**
- **170 cases in Second Quarter**
- **267 cases in Third Quarter**
- **202 in Fourth Quarter**

The recorded percentage of the cases of violence against women in the first quarter was 20%; it was 21% in the second quarter; 33% in the third quarter and 25% of the cases were recorded in the fourth quarter of the year.



The highest percentage of violence against women was recorded in the third quarter i.e. 33%; followed by 25% of cases in the fourth quarter; 21% in the second quarter and 20% in the first quarter.

The table below shows the data on incidents of violence against women in 28 districts of NWFP.

Table 13
District-wise Date on Violence Against Women in NWFP in 2008

S #	District Name	Abduction/ Kidnapping	Acid Throwing	Attempted Murder	Attempted Suicide	Custodial Violence	Domestic Violence	Gang Rape	Honour Killing	Hurt & Body Injury	Miscellaneous	Murder	Rape	Sexual Assault	Stove Burning	Suicide	Threat to Violence	Torture	Vanni Customary Practices	Grand Total
1.	Abbottabad	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	14
2.	Bajour Agency (Fata)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3.	Bannu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
4.	Battagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
5.	Buner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
6.	Charsadda	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	3	3	36	1	-	1	12	-	-	-	64
7.	Chitral	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	9
8.	D.I.Khan	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	22
9.	Hangu	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10.	Haripur	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	21
11.	Karak	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
12.	Khyber Agency (Fata)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
13.	Kohat	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	17
14.	Kohistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
15.	Lakki marwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
16.	Lower Dir	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
17.	Malakand p.a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	19
18.	Mansehra	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	31
19.	Mardan	6	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	11	5	45	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	86
20.	Mohamand Agency (Fata)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
21.	N.W.Agency (Fata)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22.	Nowshera	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	2	20	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	37
23.	Peshawar	14	-	8	2	-	39	-	3	143	6	87	2	3	2	18	-	4	-	331
24.	Shangla	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
25.	Swabi	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	24	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	30
26.	Swat	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
27.	Tank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
28.	Upper Dir	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Grand Total	42	-	10	9	-	63	-	13	196	27	352	9	3	3	66	-	5	1	799

▪ Prevalence of Major Categories of Violence Against Women in NWFP:

The data reveals that **murder** of women was the major crime in NWFP; its percentage at nearly 45% of the total incidents of violence against women is higher than all other provinces. Of all the murder cases, there were 87 cases from Peshawar; 45 from Mardan; 36 from Charsadda; 25 from Swat and 24 from Swabi.

In contrast to Sindh and Balochistan, the cases of **'honour' killings** in NWFP are reportedly less in number. Its percentage is 1.6%, out of a total of 476 incidents in Pakistan. Of all the cases, 13 were reported from NWFP: 3 from Peshawar; 2 each from Kohistan; Malakand; Mardan; and one each from Battagram; Charsadda; D. I. Khan and Mansehra.

Like in the rest of the country, **suicide** by women is a major concern in NWFP. The highest reported cases of suicide from the major cities in NWFP included 18 cases from Peshawar; 12 from Charsadda; 10 from Mardan; 5 from Mansehra and 4 cases from Chitral. The analysis of reported cases of suicide shows that women commit suicide because of tremendous physical and psychological pressure on their lives either due to early marriages or forced marriages. Reports from Chitral indicate that women committed suicide because of mis-match marriages, and unnecessary family restrictions; and usually they take their lives by drowning themselves in the river. The data also reveals that mostly the victims were married and belonged to the age group of 19-36 years.

Though **abduction** of women is not a major crime in NWFP as it is in Punjab, there had been 42 cases of abduction/kidnapping in NWFP during 2008. The highest reported cases of abduction/kidnapping from the major districts in NWFP include 14 cases from Peshawar; 7 from Mansehra; 6 from Mardan and 5 cases from D.I. Khan.

The research shows a total of 778 cases of **rape/gang rape** were reported and registered in 2008, of which 9 cases of rape were reported from NWFP. The highest reported rape crimes from the major districts were 18 from Peshawar; 12 from Charsadda; 10 from Mardan; and 4 from Chitral.

Peshawar, the capital of NWFP, was found with the most recorded cases of hurt and body injury i.e. 143, murder 87, domestic violence 40 and suicide 18 along with other cases. One of the reasons behind this ratio is that the cases are recorded properly here. Some districts like Bannu, Hangu, Kohistan and Tank etc were found with the least recorded cases of these offences because most of the cases are not recorded in these areas. It has been found that in majority of the high profile cases i.e. murder, hurt and body injury were reported from the provincial capital and in most of the incidents the age of the victims was not mentioned in the reported or filed cases.

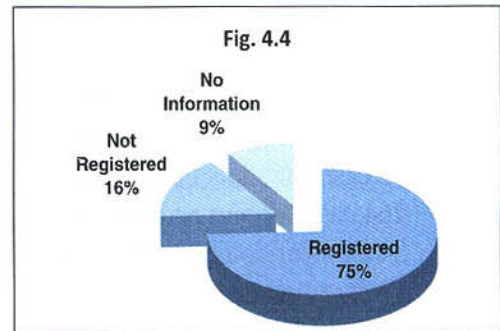
The most common offences found in all districts are murder, hurt and injury, suicide, abduction, domestic violence, 'honour' killing and rape to some extent. The district wise offences are given below. Although, there had been serious problems in NWFP, where the Peshawar office was constrained to get data from strife stricken areas of the province. This resulted in decrease of reporting of the cases of VAW in districts Tank, Bannu, Hangu, Shangla and all federally/provincially administered tribal areas as media itself was deprived to get access to these cases

4.3. Sources of Information of the VAW Cases in NWFP:

Out of the total of 799 cases of violence against women, 603 cases (75.47%) have been collected from the newspapers; 138 (17.27%) from police/medico-legal; 53 cases (6.63%) from shelter homes/women crisis centers and 5 cases (0.63%) from NGOs.

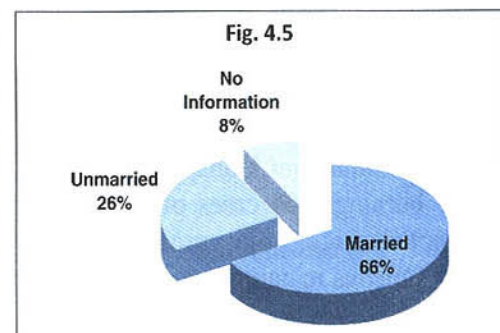
4.4. FIR Status of the VAW Cases in NWFP:

According to the reported data, the FIRs or complaints were registered in 594 cases i.e. in 75% of the total cases. These (FIRs) could not be registered in 130 i.e. 16% of the cases, while in 75 incidents i.e. 9% of the cases the status of FIR could not be ascertained that whether it was registered or not.



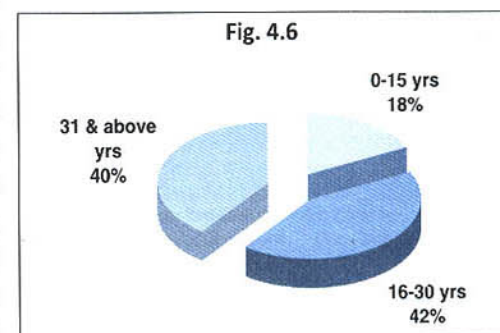
4.5. Marital Status of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in NWFP:

Out of the total of 799 cases of violence against women in NWFP during 2008, the marital status of 737 women victims/survivors (92% of the total) was mentioned in the cases gathered and compiled, while the marital status of the victims/survivors was not mentioned in only 62 cases i.e. about 8% of all the cases. Of the total 737 women, whose marital status was known, 66% (533) were married and 26% (204) women victims/survivors were unmarried.



4.6. Age Groups of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in NWFP:

Out of the total of 799 cases of violence against women, there was some information available about the age of women victims or survivors in about over one fourth of all the cases i.e. 275 (34%) cases, but there was no such clue available in around 66% of the cases i.e. in 524 cases. Of the 275 cases where the age was mentioned, about 42% i.e. 117 women victims/survivors belonged to age group of 16-30 years; 40% i.e. 109 victims/survivors were from the age group of 31 and above years and remaining 18% i.e. 49 victims/survivors were in the age group of 0-15 years.



5.1. Overall Cases of Violence against Women in Balochistan:

The study has shown that a total number of 767 incidents of violence against women occurred in 28 districts of Balochistan between 1 January and 31 December 2008.

Out of a total of 767 cases of violence against women in Balochistan, there were:

- 115 cases of murder:
- 127 cases of 'honour' killing:
- 45 cases of attempted murder:
- 52 cases of abduction/kidnapping:
- 264 cases of hurt and body injury:
- 34 cases of domestic violence:
- 18 cases of suicide:
- 52 cases of attempted suicide:
- 9 cases of rape:
- 3 cases of gang-rape:
- 12 cases of stove burning:
- 8 cases of torture:
- 28 cases of miscellaneous in nature

Of the total of 767 incidents, there were 127 cases of 'honour' killing; 115 cases of murder; 52 cases of abduction/ kidnapping; 12 cases of rape/gang-rape; 18 incidents of suicide; 12 cases of stove burning; 264 cases of hurt and body injury; 34 cases of domestic violence; 52 cases of attempted suicide; 45 cases of attempted murder; 8 cases of torture; and 28 cases were of miscellaneous in nature

The percentage of the cases of hurt and body injury is the highest (34.42 %) among these recorded cases; followed by the percentage of 'honour' killing at 16.56%; murder (14.99%); attempted suicide and abduction/kidnapping (6.78%); attempted murder (5.87%); domestic violence (4.43%); suicide (2.35%); stove burning (1.56%); rape (1.17%); torture (1.04%); gang-rape (0.39%); and the percentage of miscellaneous cases was 3.65%.

Table 14
Number & Percentage of Cases of VAW in Balochistan during 2008

Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	%age of the Total
Murder	115	14.99%
'Honour' killing	127	16.56%
Attempted murder	45	5.87%
Abduction/ Kidnapping	52	6.78%
Hurt & body injury	264	34.42%
Domestic violence	34	4.43%
Suicide	18	2.35%
Attempted suicide	52	6.78%
Rape	9	1.17%
Gang-rape	3	0.39%
Sexual assault	0	0.00%
Custodial violence	0	0.00%
Stove burning	12	1.56%
Torture	8	1.04%
Misc	28	3.65%
Grand Total	767	100.00%

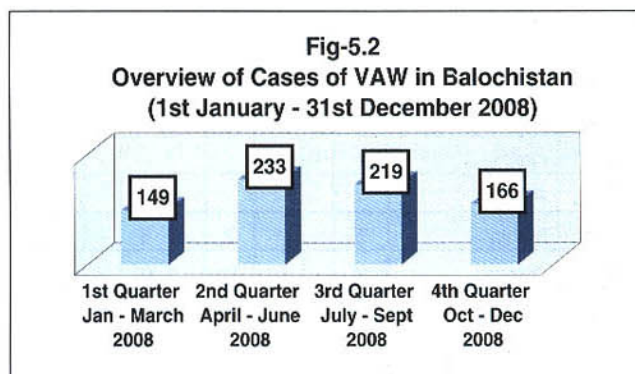
5.2. Number and Prevalence of VAW by District and Offence in Balochistan:

The chart and the statistics below show the quarter-wise distribution of VAW cases in Balochistan.

- **149 in First Quarter:**
- **233 in Second Quarter:**
- **219 in Third Quarter:**
- **166 in Fourth Quarter:**

The recorded percentage of the cases of violence against women in the first quarter was 19%; it was 30% in the second quarter; 28% in the third quarter and 21% of the cases were recorded in the fourth quarter of the year.

The highest percentage of violence against women was recorded in the second quarter i.e. 30%; followed by 28% of cases in the third quarter; 21% in the fourth quarter and 19% in the first quarter.



The table below shows the data on incidents of violence against women in 28 districts of Balochistan.

Table 15
District-wise Date on Violence Against Women in Balochistan in 2008

S #	District Name	Abduction/ Kidnapping	Acid Throwing	Attempted Murder	Attempted Suicide	Custodial Violence	Domestic Violence	Gang Rape	Honour Killing	Hurt & Body Injury	Miscellaneous	Murder	Rape	Sexual Assault	Stove Burning	Suicide	Threat to Violence	Torture	Vanni Customary Practices	Grand Total
1.	Awaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2.	Barkhan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3.	Bolan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
4.	Chagi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
5.	Dera Bugti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6.	Gwadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
7.	Jaffarabad	14	-	11	2	-	3	1	44	34	3	14	3	-	1	2	-	2	-	134
8.	Jhal Magsi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
9.	Kalat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
10.	Kech	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
11.	Kharan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12.	Khuzdar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	24
13.	Killa Abdullah	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
14.	Killa Saifullah	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15.	Kohlu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
16.	Lasbela	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	25
17.	Loralai	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14
18.	Mastung	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
19.	Musakhel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20.	Naseerabad	2	-	7	-	-	3	1	31	8	2	8	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	68
21.	Noshki	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
22.	Panjgur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23.	Pishin	5	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	3	2	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	28
24.	Quetta	9	-	18	42	-	18	-	7	176	16	35	1	-	6	3	-	3	-	334
25.	Sibi	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	5	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	18
26.	Washuk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27.	Zhob	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
28.	Ziarat	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Grand Total	52	-	45	52	-	34	3	127	264	28	115	9	-	12	18	-	8	-	767

▪ Prevalence of Major Categories of Violence Against Women in Balochistan:

The offence of **'honour' killing** has spread like an epidemic in some districts of Balochistan. 127 cases of 'honour' killing of women, including the live burial of five women in Naseerabad occurred in Balochistan, out of the total of 475 'honour' killing cases in Pakistan. These cases are found to be higher in rural/tribal areas where jirga system and the customary law have taken precedence over law of the land. The highest number of reported cases (44) of 'honour' killing were from Jaffarabad; 31 from Naseerabad; 15 from Bolan; 13 from Jhal Magsi and 7 from Quetta. Mostly the reason of murder were described in the media reports as choice marriage or violation of cultural norms.

Murder other than the 'honour' killings, too, appeared a major crime in Balochistan. Of the total 1,422 compiled and registered cases of murder in 2008, there were 115 cases in Balochistan. The highest reported cases (35) of murder were from Quetta; 14 from Gwadar; 9 from Lasbela and 8 cases each from Nasirabad and Pishin. It was observed during data analysis that most of the cases were reported in the urban areas.

Abduction of women, rape and suicide are on the lower side of crime graph in Balochistan as compared to Punjab. There were 52 cases of abduction in Balochistan out of the total of 1784 cases of abduction/kidnapping in the year 2008 throughout Pakistan. Of these, 14 cases were reported from Jaffarabad; 9 from Quetta and 5 from Pishin.

The total numbers of reported cases of **suicide** from Balochistan were 18 cases, which is a low figure as compared to other provinces. The highest reported cases of suicide were 5 from Naseerabad; 3 from Quetta; and two each from the district Pishin; Jafferabad; Sibi and Loralai. It has been noticed that in majority of the cases victims were married and were between the age group of 19-36 years. The cases of suicide were found to be more in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

Incidents of **rape/gang rape** were also reported from Balochistan, but their ratio as compared to other offences is low. There were 12 such cases; and again like the incidents 'honour' killing and murder, their place of occurrence with the highest number of cases (4) was Jaffarabad.

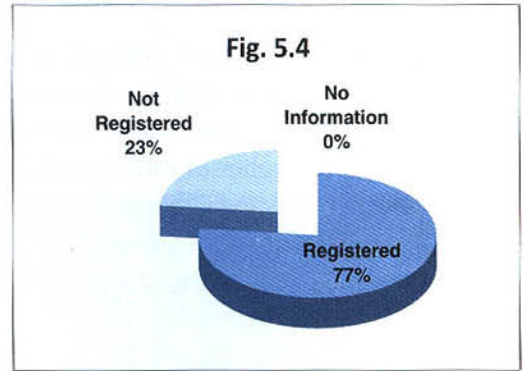
The incidents of **stove burning** also happened in the province with Quetta having 6 such cases. These were, however, the incidents of hurt and body injury which took place with more frequency and the unfortunate toll of these cases in the province during 2008 was 264, i.e. 34% of the total incidents of violence against women.

5.3. Sources of Information of the VAW Cases in Balochistan:

Out of a total of 767 cases of violence against women, 203 cases (26.47%) have been collected from the newspapers; 559 (72.88%) from police/medico-legal and 5 cases (0.65%) from shelter home/crisis centres.

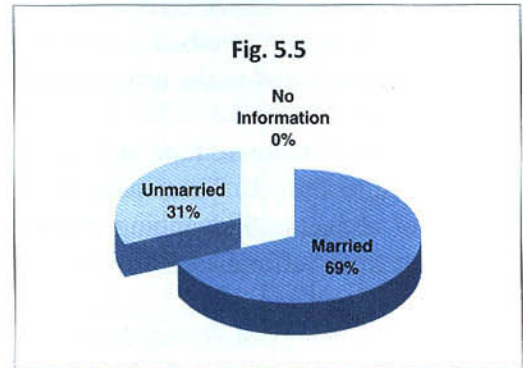
5.4. FIR Status of the VAW Cases in Balochistan:

According to the compiled data, the FIRs or complaints were registered in 588 cases i.e. in 77% of the total cases, and in all the rest of the 179 cases (23%) the FIRs could not be registered.



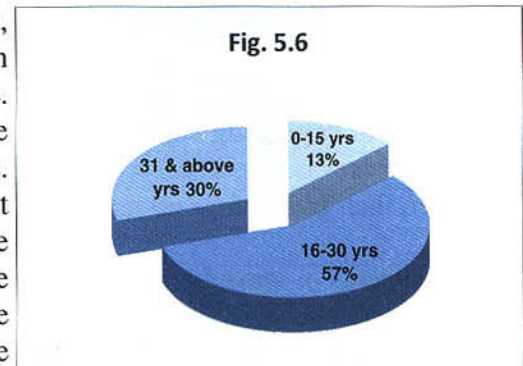
5.5. Marital Status of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in Balochistan:

Out of the total of 767 cases of violence against women in Balochistan during 2008, the marital status is known in all the reported cases. Of the total 767 women, 69% (527) were married and 31% (240) women victims/survivors were unmarried.



5.6. Age Groups of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in Balochistan:

Out of the total of 767 cases of violence against women, there was information available about the age of women victims or survivors in less than half of all the cases i.e. 319 (42%) cases, but there was no such clue available about age in around 58% of the cases i.e. in 448 cases. Of the 319 cases where the age was mentioned, about 57% i.e. 182 women victims/survivors belonged to age group of 16-30 years; 30% i.e. 95 victims/survivors were from the age group of 31-and-above years and the remaining 13% i.e. 42 victims/survivors were in the age group of 0-15 years.



6.1. Overall Cases of Violence against Women in Islamabad:

There were a total of 209 incidents of violence against women in Islamabad between 1 January and 31 December 2008.

Out of a total of 209 cases of violence against women in Islamabad, there were:

- 20 cases of murder
- 2 cases of 'honour' killing
- 2 cases of attempted murder
- 79 cases of abduction/kidnapping
- 11 cases of hurt and body injury
- 7 cases of domestic violence
- 7 cases of suicide
- 1 case of attempted suicide
- 5 cases of rape
- 5 cases of gang-rape
- 8 cases of sexual assault
- 6 cases of custodial violence
- 1 cases of stove burning
- 20 cases of threat to violence
- 16 case of torture
- 17 cases of miscellaneous nature

Of the total of 209 incidents, there were 20 cases of murder; 11 of hurt & body injury; 2 of 'honour' killing; 79 of abduction/ kidnapping; 16 of torture; 5 cases of rape & 5 cases of gang rape; 20 of threat to violence; 8 of sexual assault; 6 of custodial violence; 6 incidents of suicide; 2 of attempted murder and 17 cases of miscellaneous nature of offences against women were recorded .

The percentage of the cases of abduction/kidnapping is highest (37.80%) among these crimes; followed by the percentage of murder & threat to violence cases at 9.57%; torture (7.66%); rape (2.39%); sexual assault (3.83%); suicide (3.35%); custodial violence (2.87%) and 8.3% cases were of miscellaneous nature.

Table 16
Number & Percentage of Cases of VAW in Islamabad during 2008

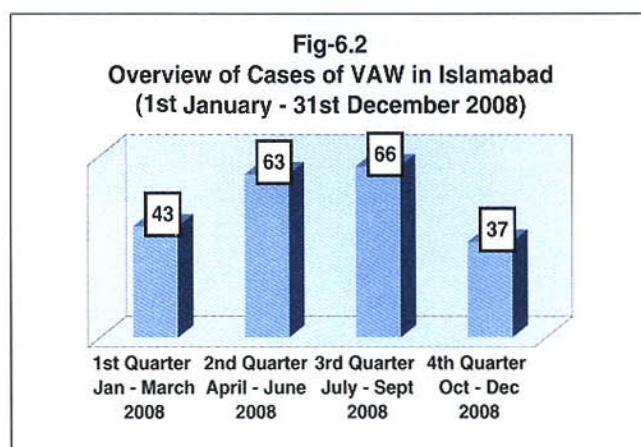
Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	%age of the Total
Murder	20	9.57%
Honor Killing	2	0.96%
Attempted Murder	2	0.96%
Abduction/ Kidnapping	79	37.80%
Hurt & Body Injury	11	5.26%
Domestic Violence	7	3.35%
Suicide	7	3.35%
Attempted suicide	1	0.48%
Rape	5	2.39%
Gang Rape	5	2.39%
Sexual Assault	8	3.83%
Custodial Violence	6	2.87%
Stove Burning	1	0.48%
Acid Throwing	2	0.96%
Threat to Violence	20	9.57%
Torture	16	7.66%
Misc	17	8.13%
Grand Total	209	100.00%

6.2. Number and Prevalence of VAW by District and Offence in Islamabad:

The chart and the statistics below show the quarter-wise distribution of VAW cases in Islamabad.

- **43 cases in First Quarter**
- **63 cases in Second Quarter**
- **66 cases in Third Quarter**
- **37 in Fourth Quarter**

The recorded percentage of the cases of violence against women in the first quarter was 21%; it was 30% in the second quarter; 32% in the third quarter and 18% of the cases were recorded in the fourth quarter of the year.



The highest percentage of violence against women was recorded in the third quarter i.e. 32%; followed by 30% of cases in the second quarter; 21% in the first quarter and 18% in the fourth quarter.

▪ Prevalence of Major Categories of Violence Against Women in Islamabad:

The offence like **abduction/kidnapping** is much higher in district Islamabad, particularly in its surrounding areas. Strangely, its ratio in Islamabad is even higher than it is in two entire provinces of NWFP and Balochistan. There were 79 cases of abduction of women in Islamabad in 2008, whereas 52 and 42 incidents of abduction happened in Balochistan and NWFP, respectively, during 2008. Islamabad's proximity to Punjab, where the kidnappings of women is one of the major crimes against women, may be one of the reasons. Mostly the reported cases of abduction/kidnapping of women were registered in Thana Nilor.

Murder of women, too, has been a major crime and 20 cases were reported from Islamabad. Most of these cases were reported from sub-urban settlements e.g. from Barakau; Tarnol; Shahpur; Shehzad town; Tarnol etc. of the capital territory. Mostly the perpetrators were husbands and the motive behind the offence was described as 'suspicious character' of the woman. In one of the incidents, a woman was slaughtered on false allegation of illicit relationship. Majority of the female victims were married.

Two incidents of '**honour**' killing were also reported from the Federal capital during the year.

Seven incidents of **suicide** were reported from Islamabad: 1 case each from Nilor; Sara-e-Kharboza and G/11-2 and 3 from Bani-Gala. Mostly these cases were registered.

There have also been 10 cases of **rape/gang-rape** in district Islamabad. Mostly these cases were reported from suburban area of the federal capital e.g. Golra; Shakryal. In one incident, a woman was allegedly raped by a police constable; in another incident, a female worker was molested by her employer; in one case the victim was raped by her ex-husband. In most cases the motive behind committing the offence was frustration; lust for sexual relations and to take revenge or dishonor the family's respect.

One incident of **stove burning** also happened in Humak Village.

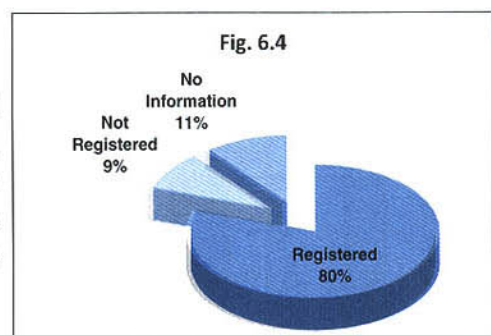
Two cases of **acid throwing** were registered from the federal capital. One was reported from Koral and another from G/10 Markaz.

6.3. Sources of Information of the VAW Cases in Islamabad:

All 209 (100%) reported incidents of violence against women from Islamabad were gathered from the print media.

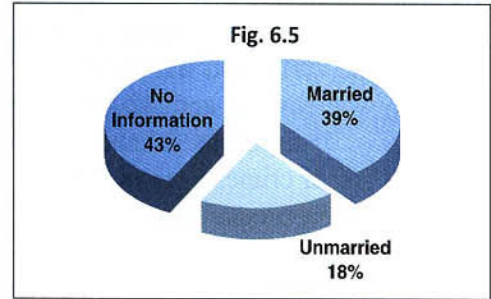
6.4. FIR Status of the VAW Cases in Islamabad:

According to the data collected, the FIR was registered in 168 cases (80%) out of the total of 209 cases. However, the FIRs could not be registered in 19 cases (11%), while there was no evidence found in the media regarding the remaining 22 incidents i.e. (9%) about the FIR status of the case.



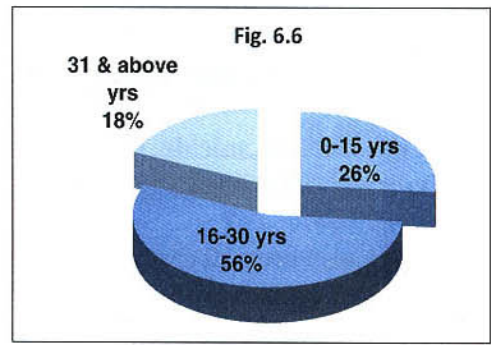
6.5. Marital Status of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in Islamabad:

Out of the total of 209 cases of violence against women in Islamabad during 2008, the marital status of 120 women victims/survivors (57% of the total) was mentioned in the cases gathered and compiled, while the marital status of the victims/survivors was not mentioned in 89 cases i.e. about 43% of all the cases. Of the total 120 women, whose marital status was known, 39% (82) were married and 18% (38) women victims/survivors were unmarried.



6.6. Age Groups of Victims/Survivors in the VAW Cases in Islamabad:

Out of the total of 209 cases of violence against women in Islamabad during 2009, there was information available about the age of women victims or survivors in only about 18% cases that is in around 38 cases out of the total. In rest of the majority of the 177 cases, there was no hint about the age of the victims or survivors. Of the 38 cases, where the age of women was mentioned, about 56% i.e.21 women victims/survivors belonged to age group of 16-30 years; 26% i.e 10 victims/survivors were from the age group of 0-15 years, and the remaining 18% i.e. 7 victims/survivors were in the 31-and-above years' age group.



APPENDIX A

S #	District-wise Data on Violence Against Women in Pakistan	District Name	Abduction/ Kidnapping	Acid Throwing	Attempted Murder	Attempted Suicide	Custodial Violence	Domestic Violence	Gang Rape	Honour Killing	Hurt & Body Injury	Miscellaneous	Murder	Rape	Sexual Assault	Stove Burning	Suicide	Threat to Violence	Torture	Vanni Customary Practices	Grand Total
1	NWFP	Abbottabad	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	14
2		Bajour Agency (Fata)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3		Bannu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
4		Battagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
5		Buner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
6		Charsadda	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	3	3	36	1	-	1	12	-	-	-	64
7		Chitral	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	9
8		D.I.Khan	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	22
9		Hangu	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10		Haripur	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	21
11		Karak	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
12		Khyber Agency (Fata)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
13		Kohat	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	17
14		Kohistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
15		Lakki marwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
16		Lower Dir	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
17		Malakand p.a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	19
18		Mansehra	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	31

19	Mardan	6	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	11	5	45	1	-	-	10	-	-	86
20	Mohamand Agency (Fata)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
21	N.W.Agency (Fata)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22	Nowshera	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	20	-	-	5	-	1	-	37
23	Peshawar	14	-	8	2	-	39	-	3	143	6	87	2	3	2	18	-	4	331
24	Shangla	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
25	Swabi	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	24	1	-	2	-	-	-	30
26	Swat	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
27	Tank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
28	Upper Dir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
1 PUNJAB	Attock	14	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	6	2	7	4	2	-	1	2	6	48
2	Bahawalnagar	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	13	-	3	28
3	Bahawalpur	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	8	4	-	6	2	4	1	34
4	Bhakkar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
5	Chakwal	23	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	14	1	14	6	3	1	4	9	14	96
6	D.g.Khan	3	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	29
7	Faisalabad	171	1	3	10	3	3	55	5	35	8	61	47	20	1	36	1	30	494
8	Gujranwala	26	1	1	18	-	3	9	2	16	9	48	3	1	2	35	-	10	184
9	Gujrat	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	9	2	-	-	11	-	2	38
10	Hafizabad	16	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	3	7	7	1	-	8	1	6	56
11	Jhang	15	-	2	1	-	-	5	1	7	-	18	23	1	2	1	1	-	77
12	Jhelum	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	21	2	1	-	-	1	4	44
13	Kasur	61	1	3	-	2	2	16	7	7	3	39	19	6	1	15	2	12	196
14	Khanewal	17	1	-	3	1	-	6	3	5	9	13	12	5	-	6	2	12	97
15	Khushab	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	4	5	4	-	2	-	2	36
16	Lahore	397	4	9	40	10	11	37	16	42	21	149	45	14	9	67	5	35	911
17	Layyah	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	2	14

18	Lodhran	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	35
19	Mandi Bahauddin	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	2	1	8	-	1	23
20	Mianwali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	-	4	12
21	Multan	82	6	1	3	1	-	15	1	11	11	6	18	31	5	2	10	7	235
22	Muzaffargarh	22	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	4	5	7	3	-	2	-	60
23	Nankana Sahib	21	1	1	1	1	-	8	4	3	3	-	17	9	3	1	2	-	76
24	Narawal	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	6	-	18
25	Okara	34	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	4	23	-	30	15	1	-	5	-	127
26	Pakpattan	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	16	3	-	-	2	1	43
27	Rahimyar Khan	12	1	-	4	2	-	-	4	1	-	5	2	1	4	1	5	-	46
28	Rajapur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
29	Rawalpindi	218	3	11	6	14	34	5	3	30	30	35	46	13	15	6	14	13	492
30	Sahiwal	51	-	-	4	2	2	2	5	3	16	2	37	9	2	-	37	-	176
31	Sargodha	20	-	2	1	-	-	2	4	4	8	4	18	8	3	2	12	1	90
32	Sheikhupura	118	1	2	10	3	1	23	8	13	5	46	39	11	1	34	-	7	322
33	Sialkot	30	1	2	-	-	1	1	3	7	18	1	18	10	3	-	7	1	115
34	Toba Tek Singh	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	10	2	-	-	2	-	29
35	Verhari	30	-	-	2	1	2	8	4	7	5	12	20	8	-	3	2	21	125
1 SINDH	Badin	4	-	-	3	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	5	-	34
2	Dadu	22	-	1	7	8	14	6	9	11	1	18	3	2	-	11	-	-	113
3	Ghotki	8	-	5	-	3	2	6	36	7	1	17	2	5	1	2	-	-	95
4	Hyderabad	13	1	1	-	3	3	5	4	6	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	-	50
5	Jacobabad	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	29	1	1	12	-	-	-	2	-	56
6	Jamshoro	2	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	17
7	Karachi	4	1	5	1	4	3	4	5	7	1	64	39	2	3	19	-	-	163
8	Kashmore	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	28	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
9	Khairpur Mirs	23	-	6	-	11	13	5	25	8	4	18	3	3	-	11	-	-	131

10	Larkana	6	-	1	1	1	1	9	1	6	2	3	9	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	52
11	Matyari	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	6	-	-	-	27
12	Mirpurkhas	4	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	26
13	Naushahro Feroze	20	-	4	5	4	11	4	4	7	4	1	8	2	3	1	5	-	1	-	80
14	Nawabshah	12	-	2	1	3	3	2	2	11	4	-	10	4	1	-	8	-	-	1	62
15	Qambar ali Khan Shahdad Kot	10	-	1	-	3	2	3	2	3	14	2	1	17	2	1	4	-	-	1	61
16	Sanghar	9	-	3	11	7	13	3	3	4	8	-	6	5	5	-	12	-	-	-	86
17	Shikarpur	7	-	1	1	5	6	1	27	4	4	4	14	3	1	1	7	-	-	2	84
18	Sukkur	6	-	4	3	6	4	4	24	5	1	1	8	5	4	-	6	-	-	1	81
19	Tando Allahayar	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	15
20	Tando Muhammad Khan	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	12
21	Tharparkar	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	23
22	Thatta	4	-	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	-	-	10	3	1	-	6	-	-	-	39
23	Umerkot	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	24
1	BALUCHISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Barkhan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3	Bolan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
4	Chagi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
5	Dera Bugti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6	Gwadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
7	Jaffarabad	14	-	11	2	-	3	1	44	34	3	3	14	3	-	1	2	-	2	-	134
8	Jhal Magsi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
9	Kalat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
10	Kech	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
11	Kharan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12	Khuzdar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	24

Appendix B

Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in all four Provinces & Islamabad January-2008

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	53	13	1	1	2	70
2	Acid Throwing	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Attempted Murder	5	2	-	-	-	7
4	Attempted suicide	-	-	1	2	1	4
5	Custodial Violence	1	9	-	-	-	10
6	Domestic Violence	10	11	1	3	-	25
7	Gang Rape	2	1	-	1	-	4
8	Honour Killing	3	13	-	9	-	25
9	Hurt & Body Injury	9	7	19	1	1	37
10	Murder	40	8	22	7	3	80
11	Suicide	12	4	5	1	2	24
12	Rape	7	6	1	1	-	15
13	Sexual Assault	3	3	-	-	-	6
14	Stove Burning	3	2	1	4	-	10
15	Threat to Violence	4	1	-	-	3	8
16	Torture	2	-	2	-	-	4
17	Vanni Customary Practices	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Misc	10	1	5	11	4	31
	Total	165	81	58	41	16	361

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
February-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	69	15	-	1	3	88
2	Acid Throwing	-	1	-	-	-	1
3	Attempted Murder	6	-	-	1	-	7
4	Attempted suicide	-	-	-	4	-	4
5	Custodial Violence	4	2	-	-	-	6
6	Domestic Violence	9	11	6	-	1	27
7	Gang Rape	1	1	-	-	-	2
8	Honour Killing	5	13	-	10	-	28
9	Hurt & Body Injury	21	8	22	14	3	68
10	Murder	41	14	15	5	-	75
11	Suicide	4	10	4	1	-	19
12	Rape	16	4	1	-	-	21
13	Sexual Assault	3	2	-	-	-	5
14	Stove Burning	1	4	-	-	1	6
15	Threat to Violence	1	-	-	-	1	2
16	Torture	2	-	2	-	-	4
17	Vanni Customary Practices	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Misc	5	1	7	5	1	19
	Total	188	86	57	41	10	382

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
March-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	54	15	-	2	8	79
2	Acid Throwing	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Attempted Murder	3	5	-	4	-	12
4	Attempted suicide	-	-	-	4	-	4
5	Custodial Violence	5	2	-	-	-	7
6	Domestic Violence	14	9	-	4	1	28
7	Gang Rape	5	8	-	-	-	13
8	Honour Killing	3	27	-	18	-	48
9	Hurt & Body Injury	21	5	14	21	1	62
10	Murder	49	21	23	13	3	109
11	Suicide	9	10	7	2	1	29
12	Rape	12	3	1	1	1	18
13	Sexual Assault	7	1	-	-	2	10
14	Stove Burning	2	2	-	-	-	4
15	Threat to Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Torture	1	-	-	-	-	1
17	Vanni Customary Practices	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Misc	6	-	-	1	-	7
	Total	192	108	45	70	17	432

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
April-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	63	15	-	10	11	99
2	Acid Throwing	3	-	-	-	1	4
3	Attempted Murder	2	-	2	1	-	5
4	Attempted suicide	4	-	-	6	-	10
5	Custodial Violence	4	3	-	-	-	7
6	Domestic Violence	8	3	5	3	1	20
7	Gang Rape	10	9	-	-	2	21
8	Honour Killing	11	19	-	8	1	39
9	Hurt & Body Injury	13	4	12	17	1	47
10	Murder	14	21	19	12	4	70
11	Suicide	11	11	2	2	-	26
12	Rape	16	5	1	1	-	23
13	Sexual Assault	12	4	-	-	-	16
14	Stove Burning	1	1	-	3	-	5
15	Threat to Violence	3	-	-	-	1	4
16	Torture	8	-	-	1	2	11
17	Vanni Customary Practices	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Misc	11	-	4	2	3	20
	Total	194	95	45	66	27	427

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
May-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	112	21	1	3	9	146
2	Acid Throwing	2	1	-	-	-	3
3	Attempted Murder	2	1	1	5	-	9
4	Attempted suicide	7	-	1	3	-	11
5	Custodial Violence	3	5	-	-	1	9
6	Domestic Violence	3	6	2	-	1	12
7	Gang Rape	12	7	-	1	-	20
8	Honour Killing	7	20	1	7	-	35
9	Hurt & Body Injury	33	12	19	22	1	87
10	Murder	67	23	30	22	2	144
11	Suicide	43	16	4	2	-	65
12	Rape	33	1	2	1	-	37
13	Sexual Assault	11	2	-	-	-	13
14	Stove Burning	3	1	-	2	-	6
15	Threat to Violence	4	-	-	-	1	5
16	Torture	22	-	-	-	3	25
17	Vanni Customary Practices	-	1	-	-	-	1
18	Misc	7	1	1	2	3	14
	Total	371	118	62	70	21	642

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
June-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	94	14	-	6	7	121
2	Acid Throwing	5	-	-	-	-	5
3	Attempted Murder	-	3	-	7	-	10
4	Attempted suicide	6	-	1	3	-	10
5	Custodial Violence	2	5	-	-	2	9
6	Domestic Violence	3	6	4	1	1	15
7	Gang Rape	15	6	-	1	-	22
8	Honour Killing	15	18	1	16	-	50
9	Hurt & Body Injury	16	7	15	42	-	80
10	Murder	45	28	34	12	-	119
11	Suicide	36	12	4	2	-	54
12	Rape	27	5	1	2	1	36
13	Sexual Assault	10	7	-	-	1	18
14	Stove Burning	6	1	-	-	-	7
15	Threat to Violence	1	-	-	-	1	2
16	Torture	26	-	-	-	-	26
17	Vanni Customary Practices	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Misc	6	-	3	5	2	16
	Total	313	112	63	97	15	600

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
July-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	159	17	5	16	15	212
2	Acid Throwing	2	-	-	-	1	3
3	Attempted Murder	9	7	2	7	-	25
4	Attempted suicide	8	3	3	3	-	17
5	Custodial Violence	4	12	-	-	1	17
6	Domestic Violence	6	30	7	3	1	47
7	Gang Rape	38	3	-	-	2	43
8	Honour Killing	7	28	-	11	1	47
9	Hurt & Body Injury	36	8	16	46	-	106
10	Murder	89	21	57	11	1	179
11	Suicide	48	24	12	1	2	87
12	Rape	61	20	2	1	1	85
13	Sexual Assault	6	4	-	-	2	12
14	Stove Burning	3	1	-	-	-	4
15	Threat to Violence	3	1	-	-	5	9
16	Torture	39	-	1	5	4	49
17	Vanni Customary Practices	3	-	-	-	-	3
18	Misc	10	7	3	-	1	21
	Total	531	186	108	104	37	966

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
August-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	183	2	9	-	7	201
2	Acid Throwing	4	-	-	-	-	4
3	Attempted Murder	4	4	3	2	1	14
4	Attempted suicide	10	-	1	2	-	13
5	Custodial Violence	1	6	-	-	-	7
6	Domestic Violence	7	5	6	3	-	21
7	Gang Rape	37	5	-	-	-	42
8	Honour Killing	8	27	1	16	-	52
9	Hurt & Body Injury	46	5	15	26	3	95
10	Murder	96	27	51	2	1	177
11	Suicide	60	9	5	1	-	75
12	Rape	55	20	-	-	-	75
13	Sexual Assault	13	4	2	-	3	22
14	Stove Burning	-	-	1	-	-	1
15	Threat to Violence	5	1	-	-	2	8
16	Torture	31	-	-	2	1	34
17	Vanni Customary Practices	2	-	1	-	-	3
18	Misc	23	3	-	-	-	26
	Total	585	118	95	54	18	870

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
September-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	174	17	5	1	6	203
2	Acid Throwing	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Attempted Murder	2	2	-	7	-	11
4	Attempted suicide	14	2	1	2	-	19
5	Custodial Violence	-	9	-	-	1	10
6	Domestic Violence	6	11	4	7	-	28
7	Gang Rape	26	6	-	-	-	32
8	Honour Killing	6	19	1	21	-	47
9	Hurt & Body Injury	44	8	21	15	-	88
10	Murder	69	19	23	5	1	117
11	Suicide	27	12	8	2	-	49
12	Rape	44	6	-	-	1	51
13	Sexual Assault	13	4	-	-	-	17
14	Stove Burning	3	-	-	-	-	3
15	Threat to Violence	9	-	-	-	1	10
16	Torture	25	-	-	-	1	26
17	Vanni Customary Practices	2	2	-	-	-	4
18	Misc	19	7	1	1	-	28
	Total	484	124	64	61	11	744

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
October-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	215	17	9	5	4	250
2	Acid Throwing	2	-	-	-	-	2
3	Attempted Murder	4	9	-	3	-	16
4	Attempted suicide	22	9	1	7	-	39
5	Custodial Violence	6	6	-	-	-	12
6	Domestic Violence	3	1	10	10	-	24
7	Gang Rape	37	5	-	-	-	42
8	Honour Killing	16	23	4	5	-	48
9	Hurt & Body Injury	24	9	14	20	1	68
10	Murder	75	18	26	14	2	135
11	Suicide	64	18	9	2	2	95
12	Rape	43	7	-	2	-	52
13	Sexual Assault	22	2	-	-	-	24
14	Stove Burning	5	1	-	-	-	6
15	Threat to Violence	12	-	-	-	3	15
16	Torture	72	-	-	-	-	72
17	Vanni Customary Practices	5	3	-	-	-	8
18	Misc	16	4	1	-	2	23
	Total	643	132	74	68	14	931

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
November-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	141	11	7	6	5	170
2	Acid Throwing	3	-	-	-	-	3
3	Attempted Murder	2	7	2	5	1	17
4	Attempted suicide	20	9	-	9	-	38
5	Custodial Violence	8	8	-	-	1	17
6	Domestic Violence	5	5	11	-	-	21
7	Gang Rape	34	2	-	-	-	36
8	Honour Killing	5	20	5	3	-	33
9	Hurt & Body Injury	15	5	10	15	-	45
10	Murder	62	18	25	9	1	115
11	Suicide	25	6	4	1	-	36
12	Rape	25	4	-	-	1	30
13	Sexual Assault	17	5	1	-	-	23
14	Stove Burning	4	1	-	3	-	8
15	Threat to Violence	7	-	-	-	1	8
16	Torture	31	1	-	-	4	36
17	Vanni Customary Practices	4	2	-	-	-	6
18	Misc	11	1	1	-	1	14
	Total	419	105	66	51	15	656

**Month-Wise Data on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Province & Islamabad
December-2008**

S #	Offences	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
1	Abduction/ Kidnapping	122	15	5	1	2	145
2	Acid Throwing	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Attempted Murder	2	5	-	3	-	10
4	Attempted suicide	16	16	-	7	-	39
5	Custodial Violence	8	6	-	-	-	14
6	Domestic Violence	2	3	7	-	1	13
7	Gang Rape	26	1	-	-	1	28
8	Honour Killing	3	17	-	3	-	23
9	Hurt & Body Injury	12	7	19	25	-	63
10	Murder	48	22	27	3	2	102
11	Suicide	23	14	2	1	-	40
12	Rape	26	4	-	-	-	30
13	Sexual Assault	3	3	-	-	-	6
14	Stove Burning	-	-	1	-	-	1
15	Threat to Violence	2	-	-	-	1	3
16	Torture	23	-	-	-	1	24
17	Vanni Customary Practices	5	2	-	-	-	7
18	Misc	9	-	1	1	-	11
	Total	331	115	62	44	8	560



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