

ANNUAL REPORT

January - December

2014

Violence Against Women in Pakistan

A qualitative review of reported incidents




AURAT FOUNDATION

**Violence Against Women (VAW)
Annual Report 2014**

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A qualitative review of reported incidents
January – December 2014**

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Published by: Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation

Edited by: Benazir Jatoi

Title & layout design by: Shahzad Ashraf

Date of publication: January 2015

Table of Contents

–	
List of Abbreviations	x
Glossary	xi
Preface	xvii
Executive Summary	xix
CHAPTER 1: Pakistan - Demographics and Overview of VAW Cases	- 1 -
1.1 Overview of Pakistan	- 1 -
1.2 Year-wise comparison of VAW cases in Pakistan.....	- 1 -
1.3 VAW cases for the period 2008-2014 and comparisons with the last two years.....	- 2 -
1.4 Number and percentage of major categories of VAW cases in 2014	- 3 -
1.5 Province/region-wise breakdown of VAW cases in Pakistan.....	- 4 -
1.6 Percent contribution of each province/region in major categories and total/national VAW data	- 4 -
1.7 Top 15 worst district of VAW crimes in 2014	- 5 -
CHAPTER 02: Analysis of Key Crime Categories	- 7 -
Key Crime Categories.....	- 7 -
1: Analysis of Abduction/Kidnapping cases in Pakistan.....	- 7 -
2: Analysis of murder cases in Pakistan	- 11 -
3: Analysis of Rape/Gang Rape cases in Pakistan	- 15 -
4. Analysis of Suicide incidents in Pakistan.....	- 19 -
5. Analysis of ‘Honour’ killing cases in Pakistan.....	- 23 -
6. Analysis of Domestic violence cases in Pakistan.....	- 28 -
7. Analysis of sexual assault cases in Pakistan.....	- 32 -
8. Analysis of acid throwing cases in Pakistan	- 35 -
9. Analysis of burn related cases in Pakistan	- 39 -
10. Analysis of Miscellaneous cases in Pakistan	- 43 -
Chapter 3: Demographics and FIR status of VAW victims	- 49 -
3.1 FIR status for the VAW cases in 2014	- 49 -
3.2 Marital status of survivors/victims of VAW	- 50 -
3.3 Age-wise distribution of survivors/victims of VAW cases.....	- 51 -
Chapter 4: Provincial and Regional Insights of VAW cases in 2014.....	- 53 -
Punjab	- 53 -
Sindh	- 54 -

Khyber Pakhthunkhwa.....	- 56 -
Balochistan.....	- 58 -
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	- 60 -
FATA.....	- 62 -

List of Tables

Table 1: Offence- wise/year-wise breakdown of VAW Cases.....	- 2 -
Table 2: Number and percentage of major categories of VAW cases in 2014.....	- 3 -
Table 3: Offence- wise & Province/region - wise breakdown of VAW Cases in Pakistan	- 4 -
Table 4: Percentage contribution of Punjab in total national VAW data.....	- 5 -
Table 5: Top 15 worst district of VAW crime.....	- 6 -
Table 6: Abduction/Kidnapping-Trends in last seven years.....	- 7 -
Table 7: Abduction/kidnapping-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 8 -
Table 8: Abduction/kidnapping-10 worst districts in Pakistan	- 9 -
Table 9: Abduction/Kidnaping-Province and region-wise trends.....	- 10 -
Table 10: Murder cases-figures for the last seven years	- 11 -
Table 11: Murder-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 12 -
Table 12: Murder cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014	- 13 -
Table 13: Murder cases-Province and region-wise trends in 2014.....	- 13 -
Table 14: Rape/Gang Rape-Trend in last seven years.....	- 16 -
Table 15: Rape/Gang Rape-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years.....	- 17 -
Table 16: Rape/Gang Rape-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014.....	- 18 -
Table 17: Rape/Gang Rape cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 18 -
Table 18: Suicide-Trend in last seven years	- 20 -
Table 19: Suicide-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 21 -
Table 20: Suicide-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014	- 21 -
Table 21: Suicide cases- Province and region-wise trends.....	- 22 -
Table 22: ‘Honour’killings -Trend in last seven years.....	- 24 -
Table 23: ‘Honour’ killings- Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years.....	- 25 -
Table 24: ‘Honour’Killings-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014.....	- 26 -
Table 25: ‘Honour’ Killing cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 27 -
Table 26: Domestic violence-Trend in last seven years.....	- 29 -
Table 27: Domestic violence-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years.....	- 29 -
Table 28: Domestic violence-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014	- 30 -
Table 29: Domestic violence cases-Province and region-wise trends.....	- 31 -
Table 30: Sexual assaults-Trend in last seven years.....	- 32 -
Table 31: Sexual assaults-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years.....	- 33 -
Table 32: Sexual assaults-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014.....	- 34 -
Table 33: Sexual assaults-Province and region-wise trends.....	- 34 -
Table 34: Sexual assaults-Trend in last seven years.....	- 36 -
Table 35: Acid throwing cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven year	- 37 -
Table 36: Acid throwing cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014	- 38 -
Table 37: Acid throwing cases-Province and region-wise trends.....	- 38 -
Table 38: Burning cases-Trend in last seven years.....	- 40 -
Table 39: Burning cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years.....	- 41 -
Table 40: Burning cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014	- 41 -
Table 41: Burning cases-Province and region-wise trends.....	- 42 -
Table 42: Miscellaneous cases-Trend in last seven years.....	- 43 -
Table 43: Miscellaneous cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years.....	- 44 -
Table 44: Miscellaneous cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014.....	- 45 -
Table 45: Miscellaneous cases-Province and region-wise trends.....	- 46 -
Table 46: FIR trends-VAW cases in 2014	- 50 -

Table 47: Marital Status of survivors/victims-Trends in VAW cases in 2014	- 50 -
Table 48: Age-wise distribution of survivors/victims of VAW cases.....	- 51 -
Table 49: Over view of Situation of VAW in Punjab (Jan-Dec) 2014	- 53 -
Table 50: FIR Status of VAW cases in Punjab	- 54 -
Table 51: Quarterly distribution of VAW cases in Punjab	- 54 -
Table 52: Overview of situation of VAW in Sindh (Jan-Dec) 2014	- 55 -
Table 53: FIR Status of VAW cases in Sindh	- 56 -
Table 54: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Sindh.....	- 56 -
Table 55: Overview of situation of VAW in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Jan-Dec) 2014	- 57 -
Table 56: FIR Status of VAW cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.....	- 57 -
Table 57: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	- 58 -
Table 58: Overview of situation of VAW in Balochistan (Jan-Dec) 2014.....	- 59 -
Table 59: FIR Status of VAW cases in Balochistan	- 59 -
Table 60: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Balochistan.....	- 59 -
Table 61: Overview of situation of VAW in ICT (Jan-Dec) 2014	- 60 -
Table 62: FIR Status of VAW cases in ICT.....	- 61 -
Table 63: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in ICT	- 61 -
Table 64: Overview of situation of VAW in ICT (Jan-Dec) 2014	- 62 -
Table 65: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in FATA.....	- 63 -
Table 66: FIR Status of VAW cases in FATA	- 63 -

List of Figures

Figure 1: Year-wise comparison of VAW cases in Pakistan for the period 2008 to 2014.....	- 2 -
Figure 2: Percentage of major categories of VAW offences	- 3 -
Figure 3: Abduction/kidnapping - Linear trend.....	- 7 -
Figure 4: Trends in abduction/Kidnapping cases since 2008	- 8 -
Figure 5: Abduction/kidnapping-Percent increase/decrease over the last six years	- 9 -
Figure 6: Number of abduction/kidnapping cases.....	- 10 -
Figure 7: % share of each Province/Region in Abduction/Kidnapping cases in 2014	- 10 -
Figure 8: Murder cases-Trend in last seven years.....	- 12 -
Figure 9: Murder-Percentage increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 12 -
Figure 10: Murder cases-Province and region-wise trends in 2014	- 14 -
Figure 11: % share of each Province/Region in murder cases in 2014.....	- 14 -
Figure 12: Rape/Gang Rape-Trend in last seven years	- 16 -
Figure 13: Rape/Gang Rape-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 17 -
Figure 14: Rape/Gang Rape cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 19 -
Figure 15: % share of each Province/Region in Rape/Gang Rape cases in 2014.....	- 19 -
Figure 16: Suicide-Trend in last seven years	- 20 -
Figure 17: Suicide-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 21 -
Figure 18: Suicide-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014.....	- 22 -
Figure 19: Suicide cases- Province and region-wise trends.....	- 23 -
Figure 20: % share of each Province/Region in Suicide cases in 2014	- 23 -
Figure 21: ‘Honour’ killings -Trend in last seven years	- 25 -
Figure 22: ‘Honour’ killings- Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 25 -
Figure 23: ‘Honour’ killings-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014.....	- 26 -
Figure 24: ‘Honour’ killing cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 27 -
Figure 25: % share of each Province/Region in ‘honour’ killing cases in 2014.....	- 28 -
Figure 26: Domestic violence-Trend in last seven years	- 29 -
Figure 27: Domestic violence-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 30 -
Figure 28: Domestic violence cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 31 -
Figure 29: % share of each Province/Region in domestic violence cases in 2014.....	- 32 -
Figure 30: Sexual assaults-Trend in last seven years	- 33 -
Figure 31: Sexual assaults-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 34 -
Figure 32: Sexual assaults-Province and region-wise trends	- 35 -
Figure 33: % share of each Province/Region in sexual assault cases in 2014	- 35 -
Figure 34: acid throwing cases-Trend in last seven years.....	- 37 -
Figure 35: Acid throwing cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 39 -
Figure 36: % share of each Province/Region in acid throwing cases in 2014	- 39 -
Figure 37: Burning cases-Trend in the last seven years	- 40 -
Figure 38: Burning cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 41 -
Figure 39: Burn related cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 42 -
Figure 40: % share of each province/region in burn related cases in 2014	- 43 -
Figure 41: Miscellaneous cases-Trend in last seven years	- 44 -
Figure 42: Miscellaneous cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years	- 45 -
Figure 43: Miscellaneous cases-Province and region-wise trends	- 46 -
Figure 44: % share of each Province/Region in miscellaneous cases in 2014.....	- 46 -
Figure 45: FIR trends-VAW cases in 2014.....	- 50 -
Figure 46: Marital Status of survivors/victims-Trends in VAW cases in 2014.....	- 51 -

Figure 47: Age-wise distribution of survivors/victims of VAW cases	- 52 -
Figure 48: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Punjab.....	- 54 -
Figure 49: Quarterly distribution of VAW cases in Sindh.....	- 56 -
Figure 50: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.....	- 58 -
Figure 51: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Balochistan	- 59 -
Figure 52: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in ICT.....	- 61 -

Dedication

This report is dedicated to two ordinary Pakistani women who lost their lives to the continuously violent mindset of our society.

Farzana Perveen

On 27 May, 2014, Farzana was stoned to death publicly outside the Lahore High Court, by her immediate relatives for wanting to marry the person of her choice.

Shama Masih

On 4 November, 2014, the pregnant mother of three children was thrown in a flaming brick kiln on alleged charges of blasphemy.

The majority of ordinary Pakistani women face adversities through all cycles of their lives. Beyond just the complication of data, this annual report is AF's commitment to the cause of ending violence against women by bringing to the forefront the plight of the victim and the cost to our wider society.

List of Abbreviations

AF	Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DV	Domestic Violence
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls-Alliance
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FCR	Frontier Crimes Regulations
FIR	First Information Report
FR	Frontier Regions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoP	Government of Pakistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Misc	Miscellaneous
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
PCSW	Provincial Commission on the Status of Women
TTP	Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan
USA	United States of America
UN	United Nations
VAW	Violence Against Women
WoT	War on Terror

Glossary

- **Kala-kali** is a Balochi and Seraiki expression for culturally condoned ‘honour’ killing of a man or a woman charged with maintaining an illicit relationship.
- **Karo-kari** is a Sindhi expression for pre-meditated ‘honour’ killing of a condemned man or woman for illicit relations to restore lost respect to the family. In reality ‘honour’ killings are also committed for disobedience etc – not specifically illicit relations.
- **Ghairat** can be loosely translated as honor but is considered a chivalrous adherence to tradition and culture in the context of social relations.
- **Jargais** a tribal assembly of male elders who make decisions regarding social issues and disputes through consensus. The term is in Pushto but the practice exists across Pakistan. It is an informal decision-making body. Common pronunciation is *jirga*.
- **Swara** is a Pashto word denoting a child marriage custom in tribal areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan. This custom is tied to blood feuds among different tribes and clans where young girls are forcibly married to members of different clans in order to resolve the feuds. However, in reality the practice is not limited to just child marriages.
- **Vanni** is a child marriage custom in tribal areas of Pakistan. Besides tribal areas, it is widely followed in Punjab as well. This custom is tied to blood feuds among different tribes and clans where young girls are forcibly married to members of different clans in order to resolve the feuds. Vanni could be avoided if the clan of the girl agrees to pay money called *Diyat* (ديت). Otherwise the young bride may spend her life paying for the crime of her male relatives. However, in reality the practice is not limited to just child marriages.
- **Watta Satta** is a tribal custom in Pakistan of exchanging brides between two families. At the time of marriage, both families trade brides. That is, both families must have a daughter and a son and be willing to betroth them to a daughter and son of the other family. For example, in order for one to marry off his son, he must also have a daughter to marry off in return to the same family.
- **Gender:** The term gender has now transcended its earlier "grammar-based" usage of classifying nouns as male, female and neuter. It is not used to describe the biological sexual characteristics by which we identify females and males but to encompass the socially defined sex roles, attitudes and values which communities and societies ascribe as appropriate for one sex or the other. In this specific sense, it was first used as a phrase, "the social relations of gender", for which gender has become a kind of shorthand. The social relations of gender seeks to make apparent and explain the global asymmetry which appears in male/female relations in terms of sex roles in power sharing, decision-making, the division of labour, return to labour both within the household and in the society at large. The phrase directs our attention to all the attributes acquired in the process of socialization; our self and group definitions, our sense of appropriate roles, values and behaviours and, above all, expected and acceptable interactions in relationships between women and men.
- **‘Honour’ killing:** A customary practice where male family members kill female relatives in the name of family ‘honour’ for sexual activity outside marriage, either suspected or forced, even when they have been victims of rape. Often young teenage

boys are chosen to perform the crime because their sentences are generally lighter than those for adults. The practice is deeply rooted in patriarchal/tribal traditions where male is looked upon by society as the sole protector of females and by this duty conferred upon him; he has complete control of the female. In case the man's protection is violated through the perceived immoral behavior of the woman, the man loses his 'honour' in society as it is interpreted as a failure either to protect the woman adequately or to educate her properly. These crimes are widespread all over the world, while they are more prevalent in countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and other Mediterranean and Gulf countries. Some cases have also been reported in India, Brazil, Ecuador, Israel, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom, etc.¹

- **Violence against Women (VAW):** Any act or threat of gender-based violence that results in , or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. This includes physical, sexual and psychological violence such as wife beating, burning and acid throwing, sexual abuse including rape and incest by family members, female genital mutilation, female feticide and infanticide, and emotional abuse such as coercion and abusive language. VAW does not only occur in the family and in the general community, but in sometimes also condoned or perpetuated by the State through a variety of policies and actions.

Selected legal terms & their meanings²

These meanings are derived from US based sources available on the web. The description have been added to allow readers to comprehend VAW beyond Pakistan and then look inwards.

- **Abduction**
n. the criminal taking away of a person by persuasion (convincing someone-particularly a minor or a woman-he/she is better off leaving with the persuader), by fraud (telling the person he/she is needed, or that the mother or father wants him/her to come with the abductor), or by open force or violence. Originally abduction applied only to protect women and children as victims. Currently in most states it can also apply to an adult male. In fact, in some states like New York abduction meant the unlawful taking or detention of any female for purposes of "marriage, concubinage or prostitution." Kidnapping is more limited, requiring force, threat of force upon an adult or the taking of children.
- **Aggravated assault**
n. the crime of physically attacking another person which results in serious bodily harm and/or is made with a deadly or dangerous weapon such as a gun, knife, sword, ax or blunt instrument. Aggravated assault is usually a felony punishable by a term in state prison.
- **Assault**
v. the threat or attempt to strike another, whether successful or not, provided the target is aware of the danger. The assaulter must be reasonably capable of carrying through

¹'Honour' killings are done most commonly against illicit sexual relations – but focus more on the loss of 'honour' e.g. divorce etc.(AF)

²Source: <http://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=2278>

the attack. In some states if the assault is with a deadly weapon (such as sniping with a rifle), the intended victim does not need to know of the peril. Other state laws distinguish between different degrees (first or second) of assault depending on whether there is actual hitting, injury or just a threat. "Aggravated assault" is an attack connected with the commission of another crime, such as beating a clerk during a robbery or a particularly vicious attack. (2) *n.* the act of committing an assault, as in "there was an assault down on Third Avenue." Assault is both a criminal wrong, for which one may be charged and tried, and civil wrong for which the target may sue for damages due to the assault, including for mental distress.

- **Date rape**

n. forcible sexual intercourse by a male acquaintance of a woman, during a voluntary social engagement in which the woman did not intend to submit to the sexual advances and resisted the acts by verbal refusals, denials or pleas to stop, and/or physical resistance. The fact that the parties knew each other or that the woman willingly accompanied the man are not legal defenses to a charge of rape, although one Pennsylvania decision ruled that there had to be some actual physical resistance.

- **Domestic violence**

n. the continuing crime and problem of the physical beating of a wife, girlfriend or children, usually by the woman's male partner (although it can also be female violence against a male). It is now recognized as an antisocial mental illness. Sometimes a woman's dependence, low self-esteem and fear of leaving cause her to endure this conduct or fail to protect a child. Prosecutors and police often face the problem that a battered woman will not press charges or testify due to fear, intimidation and misplaced "love." Increasingly domestic violence is attracting the sympathetic attention of law enforcement, the courts and community services, including shelters and protection for those in danger.

- **Kidnapping**

(also spelled kidnapping) *n.* the taking of a person against his/her will (or from the control of a parent or guardian) from one place to another under circumstances in which the person so taken does not have freedom of movement, will, or decision through violence, force, threat or intimidation. Although it is not necessary that the purpose be criminal (since all kidnapping is a criminal felony), the capture usually involves some related criminal act such as holding the person for ransom, sexual and/or sadistic abuse, or rape. It includes taking due to irresistible impulse and a parent taking and hiding a child in violation of court order. An included crime is false imprisonment. Any harm to the victim coupled with kidnapping can raise the degree of felony for the injury and can result in a capital (death penalty) offense in some states, even though the victim survives. Originally it meant the stealing of children, since "kid" is child in Scandinavian languages, but now applies to adults as well.

- **Murder**

n. the killing of a human being by a sane person, with intent, malice aforethought (prior intention to kill the particular victim or anyone who gets in the way) and with no legal excuse or authority. In those clear circumstances, this is first degree murder. By statute, many states consider a killing in which there is torture, movement of the person before the killing (kidnapping) or the death of a police officer or prison guard, or it was as an incident to another crime (as during a hold-up or rape), to be first degree murder, with

or without premeditation and with malice presumed. Second degree murder is such a killing without premeditation, as in the heat of passion or in a sudden quarrel or fight. Malice in second degree murder may be implied from a death due to the reckless lack of concern for the life of others (such as firing a gun into a crowd or bashing someone with any deadly weapon). Depending on the circumstances and state laws, murder in the first or second degree may be chargeable to a person who did not actually kill, but was involved in a crime with a partner who actually did the killing or someone died as the result of the crime. Example: In a liquor store stick-up in which the clerk shoots back at the hold-up man and kills a bystander, the armed robber can be convicted of at least second degree murder. A charge of murder requires that the victim must die within a year of the attack. Death of an unborn child who is "quick" (fetus is moving) can be murder, provided there was premeditation, malice and no legal authority. Thus, abortion is not murder under the law. Example: Jack Violent shoots his pregnant girlfriend, killing the fetus. Manslaughter, both voluntary and involuntary, lacks the element of malice aforethought.

- **Rape**

n. the crime of sexual intercourse (with actual penetration of a woman's vagina with the man's penis) without consent and accomplished through force, threat of violence or intimidation (such as a threat to harm a woman's child, husband or boyfriend). What constitutes lack of consent usually includes saying "no" or being too drunk or drug-influenced for the woman to be able to either resist or consent, but a recent Pennsylvania case ruled that a woman must do more than say "no" on the bizarre theory that "no" does not always mean "don't," but a flirtatious come-on. "Date rape" involves rape by an acquaintance that refuses to stop when told to. Defense attorneys often argue that there has to be physical resistance, but the modern view is that fear of harm and the relative strengths of the man and the woman are obvious deterrents to a woman fighting back. Any sexual intercourse with a child is rape and in most states sexual relations even with consent involving a girl 14 to 18 (with some variation on ages in a few states) is "statutory rape," on the basis that the female is unable to give consent. (2) *v.* to have sexual intercourse with a female without her consent through force, violence, threat or intimidation, or with a girl under age. Technically, a woman can be charged with rape by assisting a man in the rape of another woman. Dissatisfied with the typical prosecution of rape cases (in which the defense humiliates the accuser, and prosecutors are unable or unwilling to protect the woman from such tactics), women have been suing for civil damages for the physical and emotional damage caused by the rape, although too often the perpetrator has no funds. Protection services for rape victims have been developed by both public and private agencies. On the other side of the coin, there is the concern of law enforcement and prosecutors that women whose advances have been rejected by a man, or who have been caught in the act of consensual sexual intercourse may falsely cry "rape."

- **Statutory rape**

n. sexual intercourse with a female below the legal age of consent but above the age of a child, even if the female gave her consent, did not resist and/or mutually participated. In all but three states the age of consent is 18, and the age above which the female is no longer a child varies, although 14 is common. The theory of statutory rape is that the girl is incapable of giving consent, although marriage with a parent's consent is possible in many states at ages as low as 14. Intercourse with a female child (below 14 or whatever the state law provides) is rape, which is a felony. Increasingly

statutory rape is not charged when there is clear consent by the female, particularly when the girl will not cooperate in a prosecution. Controversy continues over what constitutes "resistance" or "consent," particularly when some men insist a woman who said "no" really meant "yes."

- **Sodomy**

n. anal copulation by a man inserting his penis in the anus either of another man or a woman. If accomplished by force, without consent or with someone incapable of consent, sodomy is a felony in all states in the same way that rape is. Homosexual (male to male) sodomy between consenting adults has also been found a felony but increasingly is either decriminalized or seldom prosecuted. Sodomy with a consenting adult female is virtually never prosecuted even in those states in which it remains on the books as a criminal offense. However, there have been a few cases, including one in Indiana, in which a now-estranged wife insisted that a husband be charged with sodomy for sexual acts while they were living together. Traditionally sodomy was called "a crime against nature." Sodomy does not include oral copulation or sexual acts with animals (bestiality).

- **Suicide**

n. the intentional killing of oneself. Ironically, in most states suicide is a crime, but if successful there is no one to punish. However, attempted suicide can be a punishable crime (seldom charged against one surviving the attempt). "Assisted suicide" is usually treated as a crime, either specifically (as in Michigan) or as a form of homicide (second degree murder or manslaughter), even when done as a kindness to a loved one who is terminally ill and in great pain.

Preface

Aurat Foundation, committed to highlighting the issues related to the statistics of violence against women, has continued its efforts to publish its annual reports regularly. Gathering data from across the country on Violence Against Women (VAW) has revealed a worrying increase in sexual violence against women, including assault, incest, rape and gang rape. The need then is to probe the reasons behind the increase in such incidents to allow a solid, factual database for legislators committed to curbing gender based violence.

AF's VAW annual reports are useful to stakeholders at many levels; the statistics were quoted in the statement of objects of the recently passed bills from the Senate, The Anti-Honour Killings Laws and Anti-Rape Laws, 2014. Besides this, these reports have provided a solid foundation and broader background knowledge to policy makers. Based on these reports AF drafted a national policy on ending violence against women and girls, to allow a basic uniformity across all provinces in terms of an overarching framework and guiding principles.

Results from these reports and various other publications related to gender based violence, indicate that there has not been systematic dissemination of various, relevant laws to the wider public in general nor to GBV response institutions in particular, including police, judiciary, medico-legal services and shelter home providers. AF, based on its years of findings, has made concerted efforts throughout the country to train GBV response institutions on recently passed pro-women laws.

The media has failed to properly report incidents of violence against women, ethnic minorities and sectarian violence, where unfortunately, it is women that taken the most fatal of blows. 2014 saw long political sit-ins, which lasted from August to December 2014, in the capital that diverted media attention from serious crimes against women and sectarian violence. Despite lack of proper media attention on gender based violence incidents, VAW cases in 2014 increased immensely, to a level of grave concern. As compared to year 2013 (7,852 cases) VAW cases increased in 2014 by 28.2% (a total 10,070 cases were reported in 2014). The data analysis reveals that on average, 6 women and girls were kidnapped and abducted per day, 4 girls and women were raped or gang raped per day, 4 women and girls were murdered on average per day, 2 cases of killings in the name of so called 'honour' took place per day and on average 3 women committed suicide in the country in the year 2014. Pooling together categories of suicide, murder and 'honour' killings reveals that on average 9 women and girls per day were killed in the country in year 2014.

Pakistan has increasingly seen alarming trends of violence across the country, which are beyond attacks on just women. General incidents of violence, which are not directly targeted at women, have created fear for all but has left women and children particularly vulnerable. The 4th November, 2014 fatal attack on a Christian family saw a religiously charged mob brutally beat and burn a pregnant mother along with her husband by throwing them into brick-kiln on false allegations of blasphemy. Attacks on religious minorities, across the country have seen women and children fatally suffer and those that survive, displaced, suffering physically and psychologically and often more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence. Two attacks within in two weeks of each other in January 2014 saw Shia pilgrims targeted in which scores of unarmed civilians including women and children were murdered. In the same month another attack on the Shia community in Karachi was reported. Attacks on the Shia community, unfortunately, have continued throughout the year and across the country including in the

Kocha Risaldar streets of Qissa Khwani Peshawar, where a targeted suicide attack killed an entire family. This disturbing pattern of violence continued with the attack on the school children of Army Public School, on 16 December, which left the country in shock.

In these bleak times, a ray of hope was seen in the form of some progressive pro-women laws. The Punjab provincial assembly introduced the Punjab Reproductive, Maternal, Neo-natal and Child Health Authority Act, 2014, the Punjab Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2014 and The Punjab Fair Representation of Women Act, 2014. The Balochistan Assembly introduced the Balochistan Domestic Violence (Prevention and protection) Act, 2014 and the Balochistan Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2014. In addition to the pro-women laws passed by the Punjab Assembly, the Punjab government has built model police stations in the province where they have provided separate cell for women along with provision of psycho-social services to women survivors. The other positive thing observed was the induction of five female judges at the federal level.

Violence against women is beyond just the physical act of violence. VAW has become a mindset in which male perpetrators are often lauded for their action as an act of bravery and keeping the family honour. This is very much the case in ‘honour’ crimes. AF is strongly of the opinion that research, data collection and analysis is of utmost importance in the wider efforts of the organization’s advocacy and social mobilization on issues that surround VAW. It is also critical to have such information to lobby legislatures and aid policy and law reform to criminalise acts of VAW.

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Executive Summary

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a grave violation of a woman's basic human right. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls, including death. It negatively affects women's general well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society. Violence not only has negative consequences for women but also their families, the community and the country at large. Apart from the social costs, it has tremendous detrimental burdens on already fragile structures from health to legal sectors. There is also loss in productivity, which impacts national budgets and the overall development of the country.

Physical, sexual and psychological violence strikes women in epidemic proportions worldwide. It crosses every social and economic class, every religion, race and ethnicity. From domestic abuse to rape as a weapon of war, violence against women is a gross violation of their basic human right. Not only does it threaten women's health and their social and economic well-being, violence also thwarts global efforts to reduce poverty.

At a time when awareness of women's rights has been growing worldwide, it is paradoxical that violence against women should be on the rise in countries like Pakistan. Violence against women is rife in Pakistan, in rural and urban settings within all classes, castes and religious groups. The present report is among the series of VAW reports in Pakistan, being published by the Aurat Foundation. It is an attempt to serve as a valuable source of information about prevalence of VAW in Pakistan. While in no way can any claim be made that this data provides an actual figure of VAW in Pakistan. It merely provides a snap shot, aiming to present statistical evidence and support, that is meant to be used not just by rights based organizations and individuals, but also by political parties and public sector departments. It is hoped that this report results in influencing and creating change at the policy level and a positive effect on the ground.

By and large the incidents of VAW mentioned in this report do not seem to follow any proportional or non-proportional relationship to the degree of modernity, level of literacy, accessibility to basic civil amenities, influence of media, role of religion and binding of the conventional morality. These are crimes, cognizable or otherwise, against what a man perceives a woman to be – the weaker sex, across the strata of society, which is selective in justice, morality and enlightenment.

10,070 is the total number of reported cases of VAW from the four provinces, FATA and the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) during January to December 2014. VAW cases increased by 28.2% during 2014 as compared to the cases reported in 2013. Like the previous years this year too Punjab tops in the provincial breakdown of VAW data. This year the total number of cases reported from Punjab alone is approximately equal to the previous year's VAW cases from the whole country. In the year 2014, 7,548 cases were reported from Punjab (74.96% of the total cases). Sindh had the second highest instances of reported VAW cases with a total of 1,447 cases, which form 14.37% of the total number of cases reported in Pakistan. 736 cases were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which makes 7.3% of the total cases. Similarly, a total of 190 VAW cases were reported in Balochistan, making a proportion of 1.9% in total the of VAW cases. 140 cases were reported from Islamabad (1.39% of the total VAW cases from the country), which is a very high number considering the size of the region and the very small ratio of the population as compared to other regions. Only 5 cases were reported from FATA.

Kidnappings and abductions (2,170 cases), murder (1,610 cases), rape/gang rape (1,515 cases), suicide (931 incidents) and ‘honour’ killings (713 cases) are the major crime categories in this report. Incidents of violence in all these major categories increased significantly where the highest increase was observed in cases of sexual assault. These increased by 102.6% as compared to the previous year. The other significant increase was observed in rape and gang rape cases which increased by 58.8%. Similarly cases of acid throwing increased by 51.2%, ‘honour’ killings went up by 46.8% and suicide by 39.8%.

In terms of district wise data, 13 out of the 15 worst districts were from Punjab, where Faisalabad is at the top with a total of 1,338 cases. Out of Punjab, Peshawar stands out with 263 cases and Khairpur, which revealed 177 cases of violence against women.

This year also saw that 73.03% FIRs were registered in VAW related incidents. Punjab saw the highest number of FIRs registered (5,988) in the country. This reveals that 81.43% of the total FIRs registered were reported from Punjab. The second highest registered FIRs is seen in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where 589 FIRs were registered from the province. 519 were registered in Sindh, 190 in Balochistan and 108 in ICT. No FIR was registered in FATA, because the legal structure under the oppressive Federal Crimes Regulations (FCR) system does not provide the three basic rights to the public, which are *Wakeel, Daleel and Appeal*.

In terms of the rate of registration, the highest rate is from Balochistan with a 100% rate, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which has an FIR registration rate of 80.01%. Punjab had a rate of 79.33% FIR registration, followed by ICT with 77.14% and Sindh at fifth place with 35.86%.

Reported cases show that mostly married women were victims of violence. A total of 4,846 married women were subject to VAW, out of which 3,427 hail from Punjab, 855 from Sindh, 108 from Balochistan, 39 from ICT and 6 from FATA. For 7,201 cases the age was not mentioned. There was no information regarding the victim in 71.5% of reported cases.

CHAPTER 1: Pakistan - Demographics and Overview of VAW Cases

1.1 Overview of Pakistan

Violence against women in Pakistan takes many forms. The most severe forms of violence include 'honour' killings, rape, including marital rape, acid attacks and stove burning by family members. Unfortunately, this list is not exhaustive.

The most common form of violence against women, which occurs on a daily basis is domestic violence. Research shows that 70% to 90% women in Pakistan are victims of domestic violence at least once in their lives. The meaning of domestic violence, in addition to physical assault encompasses emotional and physiological abuse. Various factors contribute to the rise in cases of domestic violence including poverty, illiteracy and social taboos. Apart from this Pakistan has seen rise urbanization where the nuclear family moves away from village life. Assaults on women by husbands in such scenarios are less likely to be prevented, as there is no extended family to intervene. The patriarchal nature of Pakistani society also contributes to the marginalization of women, allowing for an unspoken dominance of a man over his wife and it is often believed that it is his right to physically assault her. A violation of domestic violence is also difficult to penalize as it is widely believed that violence within in the home is a private family matter, not to be interfered with by outsiders.

This document is based on the analysis and review of the statistics collected and compiled from different national and local newspapers from six regions of Pakistan between the periods of January to December 2014.

However, while the document is principally based on the information retrieved from the sampled newspapers, for the sake of clarity and advocating the case of VAW in Pakistan, secondary references are also used where required.

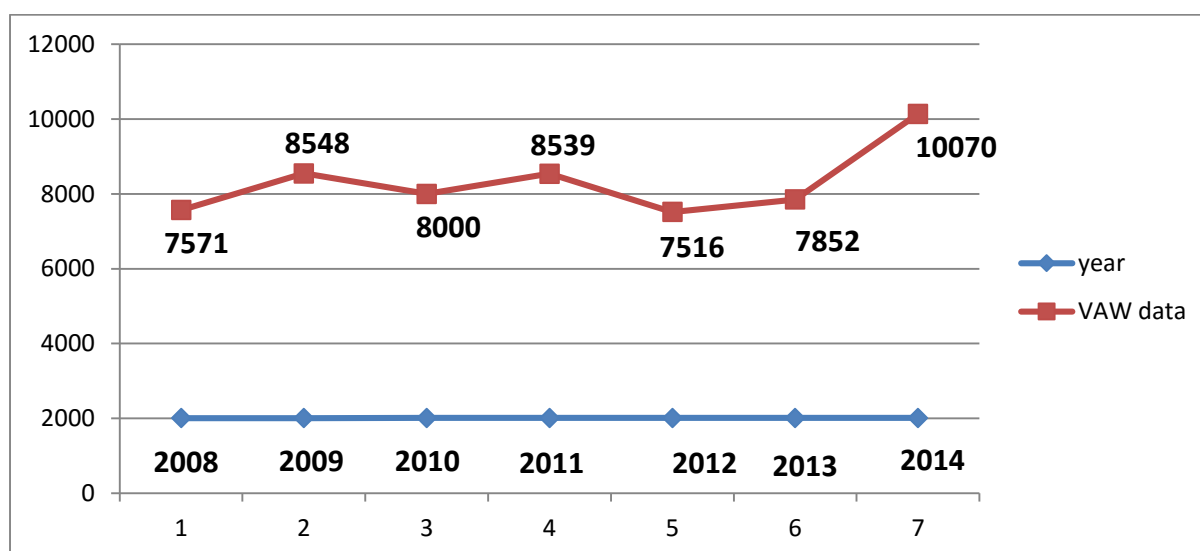
It should be noted that the cases quoted in this report are only the tip of the iceberg due to the vast number of unreported cases of violence against women in Pakistan. This is mainly because of social stigma or desperate fear. It is also because often the perpetrator is a close male relative; a father, brother or husband and it would be dangerous or dishonourable to report this male relative to the police.

1.2 Year-wise comparison of VAW cases in Pakistan

The horrendous increase in VAW cases in the year 2014 marks it the most dreadful year in the period between 2008 to 2014. The VAW cases increased by 28.2% during 2014 as compared to the cases reported in 2013. It can also be seen that the number of VAW cases fluctuated from year 2008 to 2012. The figures increased from 7,571 in year 2008 to 8,548 in 2009 and then decreased to 8,000 in 2010. Reported incidents, however, increased to 8,539 in 2011 but figure dropped significantly to 7,516 in 2012.

From 2012 onwards i.e. till 2013 we have seen a steady increase in the number of reported cases but 2014 saw a very worrying increase of 10,070 cases of violence against women. This alarming increase has raised concerns for the Government of Pakistan and human rights organizations.

Figure 1: Year-wise comparison of VAW cases in Pakistan for the period 2008 to 2014



1.3 VAW cases for the period 2008-2014 and comparisons with the last two years

The year 2014 is marked by the highest number of VAW cases in the period between 2008 to 2014. This shows an increase of 28.2% in the total number of cases.

Table 1 suggests that all except one category of VAW cases increased quite significantly. The highest increase was observed in the cases of sexual assault where as compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 102.6% in 2014. The other significant increase was observed in rape and gang rape cases, which increased by 58.8%. Similarly, cases of acid throwing increased by 51.2%, 'honour' killing went up by 46.8%, cases of suicide by 39.8% and cases of uncategorized violence increased by 47.1%.

Furthermore, cases of burn victims increased by 31.2%, cases of murder increased by 13.8% and kidnapping/abduction increased by 7.107%. The only category which observed a small decrease is the domestic violence category where it dropped by a negligible 0.4% probably because the majority of domestic violence cases are not reported in the media.

Table 1: Offence- wise/year-wise breakdown of VAW cases

Offences	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% change between year 2013 & 2014
Kidnapping/abduction	1,784	1,987	2,236	2,089	1,607	2,026	2,170	7.107%
Murder	1,422	1,384	1,436	1,575	1,745	1,425	1,610	13.8%
Rape/gang rape	778	928	928	827	822	956	1,515	58.8%
Suicide	599	683	633	758	575	668	931	39.8%
'Honour' killing	475	604	557	705	432	487	713	46.8%
Domestic violence	281	608	486	610	989	498	494	-0.4%
Sexual assault	172	274	74	110	58	38	74	102.6%
Acid throwing	29	53	32	44	83	43	65	51.2%
Burning	61	50	38	29	71	42	55	31.2%
Miscellaneous	1,970	1,977	1,580	1,792	1134	1,669	2,443	47.1%
Total	7,571	8,548	8,000	8,539	7,516	7,852	10,070	28.3%

1.4 Number and percentage of major categories of VAW cases in 2014

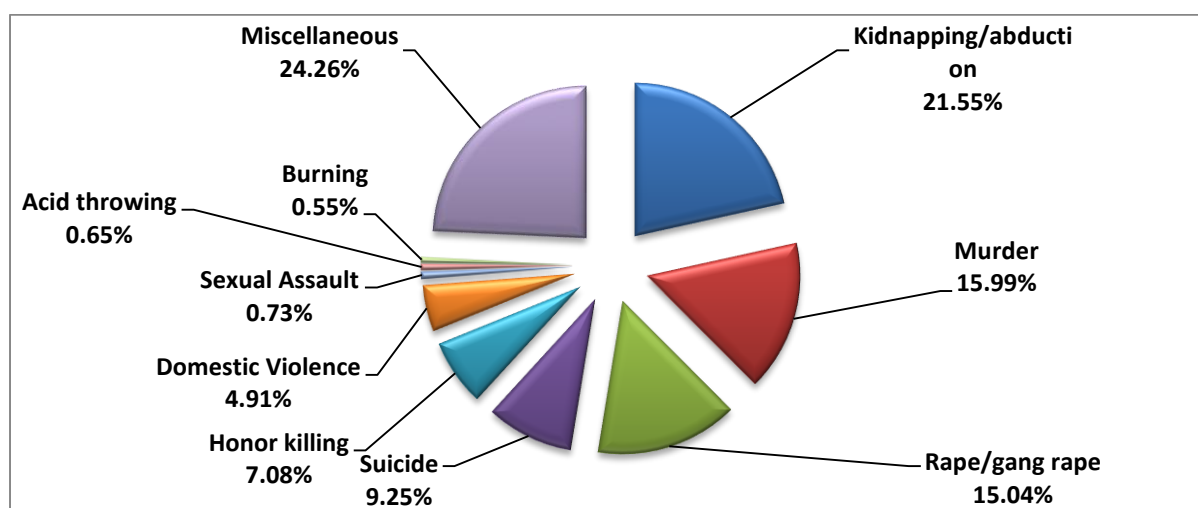
Kidnaping, murder, rape/gang rape, suicide, ‘honour’ killing, domestic violence, sexual assault, acid throwing and burn related cases were the major categories for which data was collected from different national and local newspapers across the country.

Table 2 reveals alarming figures. Of the total 10,070 VAW cases in 2014, 2,170 were of kidnappings, 1,610 were murder cases, 1,515 rape/gang rape cases, 931 suicide incidents and 713 ‘honour’ killings. Similarly, for the categories of domestic violence, sexual assault, acid throwing and burn related cases are 494, 74, 65 and 55 respectively.

Table 2: Number and percentage of major categories of VAW cases in 2014

Categories of VAW	No. of cases	Percentage in total
Kidnapping/abduction	2,170	21.55%
Murder	1,610	15.99%
Rape/gang rape	1,515	15.04%
Suicide	931	9.25%
‘Honour’ killing	713	7.08%
Domestic violence	494	4.91%
Sexual assault	74	0.73%
Acid throwing	65	0.65%
Burning	55	0.55%
Miscellaneous	2,443	24.26%
Total	10,070	100.00%

Figure 2: Percentage of major categories of VAW offences



The highest percentage of categorized cases reported are those of kidnapping and abduction which are 21.55% of the total number of VAW cases. Murder cases are alarmingly high, 16% of the total 10,070 VAW cases, showing the magnitude and extent of barbarism the Pakistani women have faced. A statistical breakdown is further categorized based on marital status and age later in this document.

The third highest percentage among all the categorized violence is that of rape and gang rape cases, which, out of the total VAW incidents is 15.04%. Suicide incidents are on the fourth and

they are 9.25% out of the total, ‘honour’ killings is 7.08%, domestic violence is 4.91%, acid throwing is 0.65% and sexual assault is 0.73%. The lowest of all the categories is burn related incidents, which is 0.55%.

1.5 Province/region-wise breakdown of VAW cases in Pakistan

Like previous years 2014 has also seen Punjab at the top of reported cases in the provincial breakdown of VAW data. This year the total number of cases reported from Punjab is 7,548, a figure approximately equal to the previous year VAW cases from all over Pakistan.

It is important to note, however, that the high number of reported VAW cases from Punjab, in comparison to other parts of the country, is due to a number of factors. Firstly and most obviously is that other parts of the country see a dire underreporting of VAW cases. Punjab is comparatively more developed and the literacy rates are higher than the rest of the provinces and federally administered regions. This is perhaps the reason for the higher number of women coming out to report violations against them. Furthermore, approximately 56% of the country’s total population lives in Punjab and media access to towns and villages in Punjab is comparatively better than the rest of the provinces.

Apart from the 7,548 cases reported from Punjab, 1,447 cases were reported from Sindh, 736 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 190 from Balochistan, 140 from ICT and only 9 from FATA.

Table 3: Offence- wise & Province/region - wise breakdown of VAW Cases in Pakistan

Offenses	Punjab	Sindh	KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	Balochistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Kidnapping/abduction	1,866	161	75	6	62	0	2,170
Murder	964	249	324	46	18	9	1,610
Rape/gang rape	1,408	85	5	4	13	0	1,515
Suicide	642	155	106	21	7	0	931
‘Honour’ killing	362	212	60	77	2	0	713
Domestic violence	191	202	66	30	5	0	494
Sexual assault	31	36	2	0	5	0	74
Acid throwing	54	3	2	5	1	0	65
Burning	53	0	2	0	0	0	55
Miscellaneous	1,977	344	94	1	27	0	2,443
Total	7,548	1,447	736	190	140	9	10,070

1.6 Percent contribution of each province/region in major categories and total/national VAW data

The breakdown of VAW data into major categories with cross provincial comparison of the total VAW cases shows that among the provinces and federal regions/areas, Punjab has the highest contribution in all of the VAW categories. Table 4 shows that out of the total VAW incidents in the country 74.96% are reported from Punjab. Among the VAW categories too, Punjab has the major contribution to each category.

In the burn related incidents’ category, out of the total 55 incidents, 96.36% of these were reported from Punjab. As was reported in the national and international media the minority communities in Punjab faced the highest number of burn related incidents. Similarly out of the total kidnapping/abduction incidents from the country 86% were reported from Punjab. A total of 1,610 murder cases were reported from the country and 59.88% of these murder cases were from Punjab.

The other major category where Punjab had the maximum contribution is acid throwing, where out of the total acid throwing cases 83.08% are reported from Punjab and only less than 17% are reported from the rest of the provinces and federal regions/areas.

Table 4: Percentage contribution of Punjab in total national VAW data

Offences	% of Punjab in total	% of Sindh in total	% of KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA in total	% of Balochistan in total	% of ICT in total	% of FATA in total	Total
Kidnapping/abduction	85.99%	7.42%	3.46%	0.28%	2.86%	0.00%	2,170
Murder	59.88%	15.47%	20.12%	2.86%	1.12%	0.56%	1,610
Rape/gang rape	92.94%	5.61%	0.33%	0.26%	0.86%	0.00%	1,515
Suicide	68.96%	16.65%	11.39%	2.26%	0.75%	0.00%	931
'Honour' killing	50.77%	29.73%	8.42%	10.80%	0.28%	0.00%	713
Domestic violence	38.66%	40.89%	13.36%	6.07%	1.01%	0.00%	494
Sexual assault	41.89%	48.65%	2.70%	0.00%	6.76%	0.00%	74
Acid throwing	83.08%	4.62%	3.08%	7.69%	1.54%	0.00%	65
Burning	96.36%	0.00%	3.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	55
Miscellaneous	80.93%	14.08%	3.85%	0.04%	1.11%	0.00%	2,443
Total	74.96%	14.37%	7.31%	1.89%	1.39%	0.09%	10,070

Among other provinces, Sindh had the worst case in incidents of sexual assaults where 48.65% of these incidents were reported from Sindh. Sindh surpassed Punjab in the sexual assault category because the cases reported from Punjab (41.89%) were less than those reported from Sindh (48.65%). Domestic violence was the other category where the majority of the cases (40.89%) were reported from Sindh. Worryingly, this also surpassed the proportion of domestic violence cases reported from Punjab (38.66%).

Burn related incidents (0.00%), acid throwing (4.62%), rape/gang rape (5.61%) and kidnapping/abduction (7.42%) are the categories where a smaller percentage of cases were reported from Sindh.

1.7 Top 15 worst district of VAW crimes in 2014

The top 15 worst districts with the highest number of VAW cases are shown in table 5. The table shows that 13 out of the 15 worst districts in terms of higher VAW cases are from Punjab, where Faisalabad has a total of 1,338 reported cases followed by Lahore with 503 cases and Rawalpindi with 430 cases. Peshawar is the only district from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 263 cases while the only district from Sindh is Khairpur, with 177 cases.

Table 5: Top 15 worst district of VAW crime

S. No.	District	Abduction/Kidnapping	Murder	Rape/Gang rape	Suicide	'Honour' killing	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Acid throwing	Burning	Miscellaneous	Total
1	Faisalabad	309	117	405	105	45	34	1	5	2	315	1,338
2	Lahore	87	136	52	35	35	11	1	6	5	135	503
3	Rawalpindi	238	42	31	16	4	13	8	3	5	70	430
4	Okara	179	38	86	10	9	6	0	2	1	87	418
5	Rahim Yar Khan	71	41	38	113	20	8	2	5	1	113	412
6	Sargodha	83	34	46	18	12	7	3	0	1	118	322
7	Peshawar	61	97	0	9	12	37	0	1	0	46	263
8	Muzaffargarh	55	18	59	10	9	12	0	2	1	86	252
9	Sheikhpura	74	33	59	29	8	1	0	1	3	38	246
10	Jhang	76	43	45	12	17	3	0	1	1	45	243
11	Sialkot	60	24	28	21	7	4	1	1	1	85	232
12	Sahiwal	44	30	60	31	16	2	1	1	0	46	231
13	Tobe Tek Singh	40	19	27	16	11	3	0	0	2	81	199
14	Gujrat	76	26	16	15	7	1	0	1	1	52	195
15	Khairpur	27	29	11	24	14	22	3	0	0	47	177

Besides Khairpur, Gujrat and Tobe Tek Singh (like the previous year) had the lowest number of VAW cases with 195 and 199 cases in the top 15 districts list.

CHAPTER 02: Analysis of Key Crime Categories

Key Crime Categories

1: Analysis of Abduction/Kidnapping cases in Pakistan

1.1 Abduction/Kidnapping-Trends in last seven years

Abduction and kidnapping of girls and women is amongst the most frequently common major crimes against girls and women, since year 2008. Apart from these murder is also a common crime against women. However, it has fluctuated greatly during the span of these seven years as shown in table 6.

Table 6: Abduction/Kidnapping-Trends in last seven years

Year	No. of Abduction/Kidnapping cases
2008	1,784
2009	1,987
2010	2,236
2011	2,089
2012	1,607
2013	2,026
2014	2,170
Total	13,899

The fluctuation in abduction and kidnapping cases is clearly depicted in figure 3. The linear rise of the graph from year 2008 to 2010 shows the increase of abduction and kidnapping cases between these years. The graph further shows a steady decrease of these cases between the years 2010 and 2011. There was, however, a significant decrease from 2011 to 2012, which was unfortunately followed by approximately the same amount of increase in the year 2013. From 2013 to 2014 the cases of abduction and kidnapping increased slightly.

Figure 4 shows that abduction and kidnapping cases were the highest during the current year (2014) and in year 2010. During the seven year period, from 2008 to 2014, a total of 13,899 cases of abduction and kidnapping were reported in the media.

During these seven years the highest numbers of cases were reported in year 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014.

Figure 3: Abduction/kidnapping - Linear trend

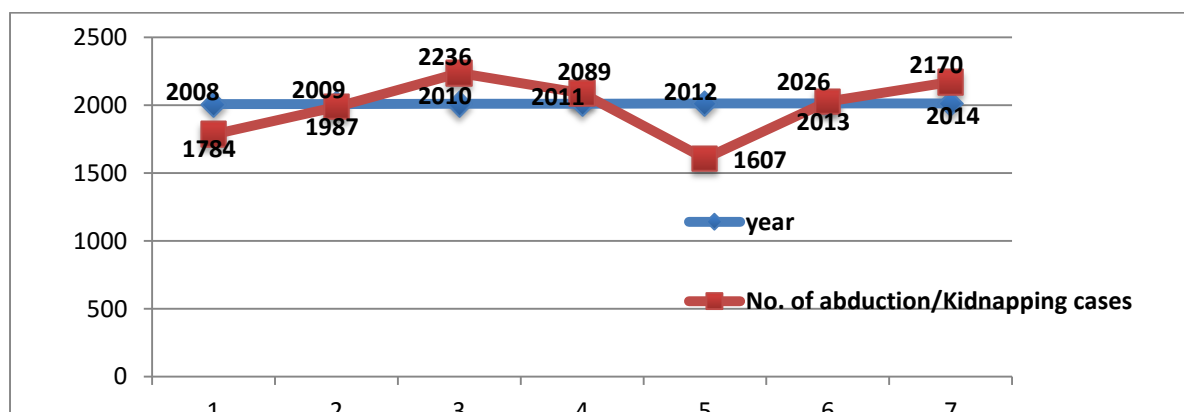
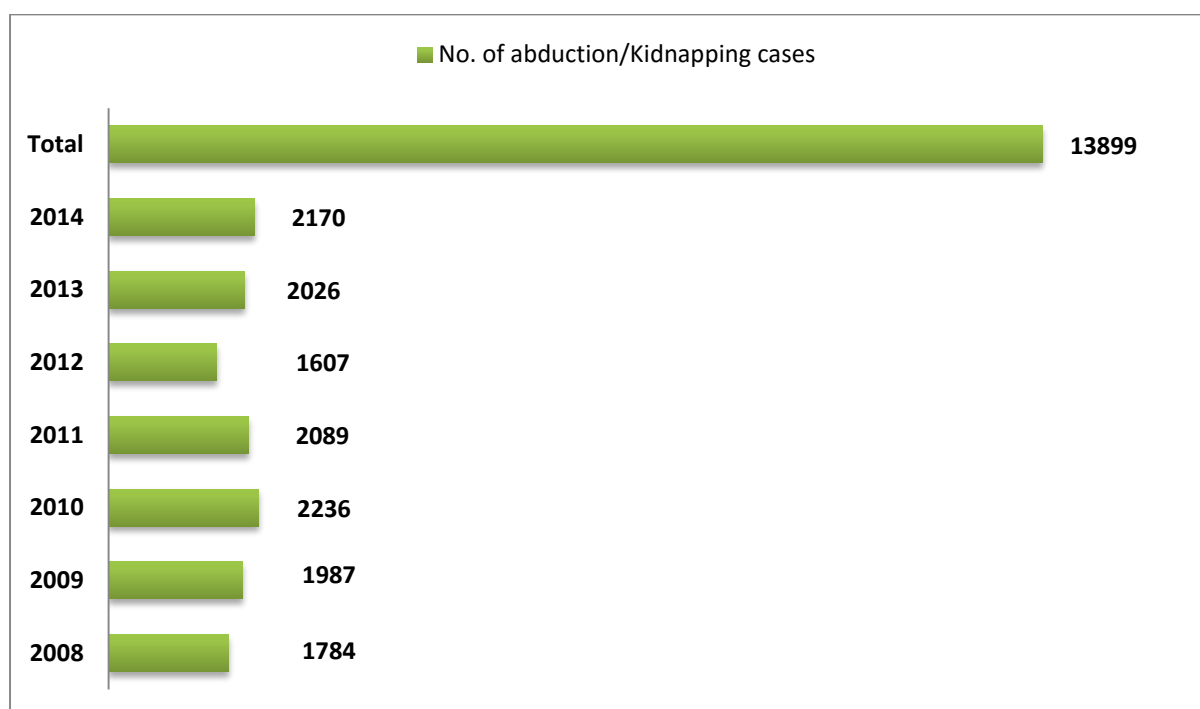


Figure 4: Trends in abduction/Kidnapping cases since 2008



The percentage increase/decrease between the years 2008 to 2014 is given in table 7 and figure 5.

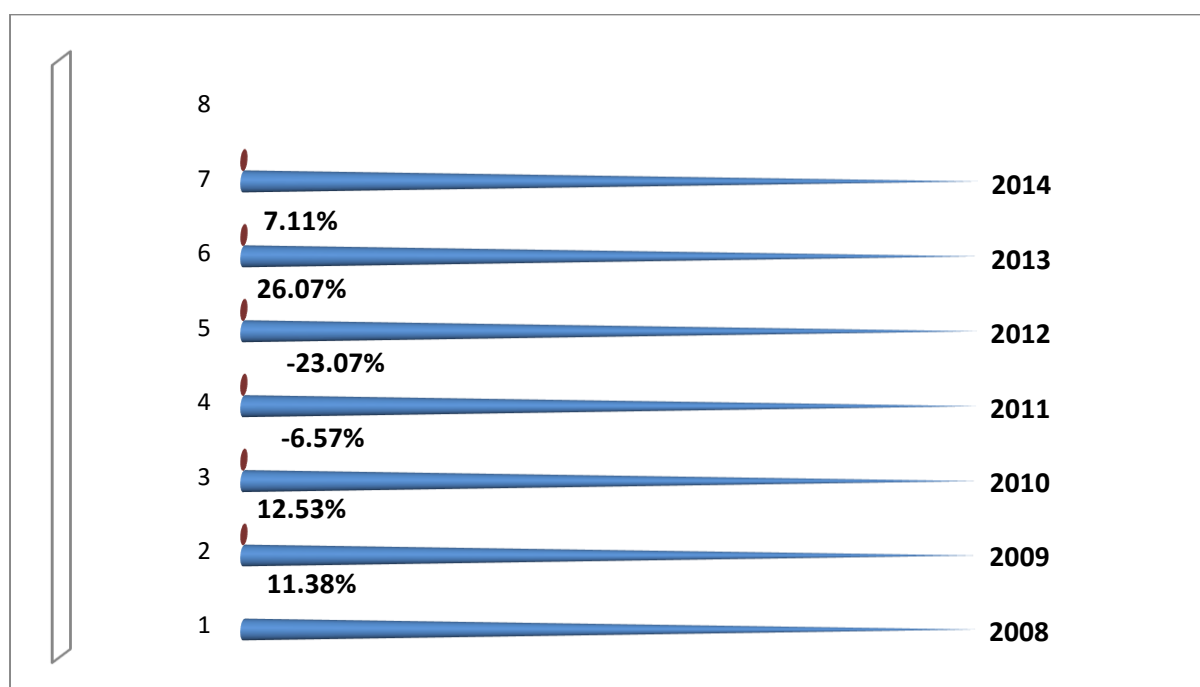
Table 7: Abduction/kidnapping-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

Year	Abduction/Kidnapping cases	Percent change
2008	1,784	
2009	1,987	11.38%
2010	2,236	12.53%
2011	2,089	-6.57%
2012	1,607	-23.07%
2013	2,026	26.07%
2014	2,170	7.11%

With regard to abduction and kidnapping, the years between 2008 to 2009 saw an increase in reported incidents by 11.38% and from 2009 to 2010 there was a further increase by 12.53%. From year 2010 to 2011 the figures decreased by 6.57% and from year 2011 to 2012 it decreased further by 23.07%. After the decrease in year 2011 and 2012 the number of cases increased in 2013 by 26.07% compared to that of 2012. The year 2013 was followed by a further increase of 7.11% in 2014.

The highest amount of increase in abduction and kidnapping cases was observed between year 2012 to 2013, which was 26.07% and a significant decrease was observed from year 2011 to 2012.

Figure 5: Abduction/kidnapping-Percent increase/decrease over the last six years



1.2 Abduction/kidnapping-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

District-wise breakdown of abduction/kidnapping is shown in table 8. The highest numbers of cases were reported from district Faisalabad (309) and the second highest numbers of cases were reported from Rawalpindi (238). The same unfortunate trend was observed during the previous year with regard to reported cases of abduction/kidnapping.

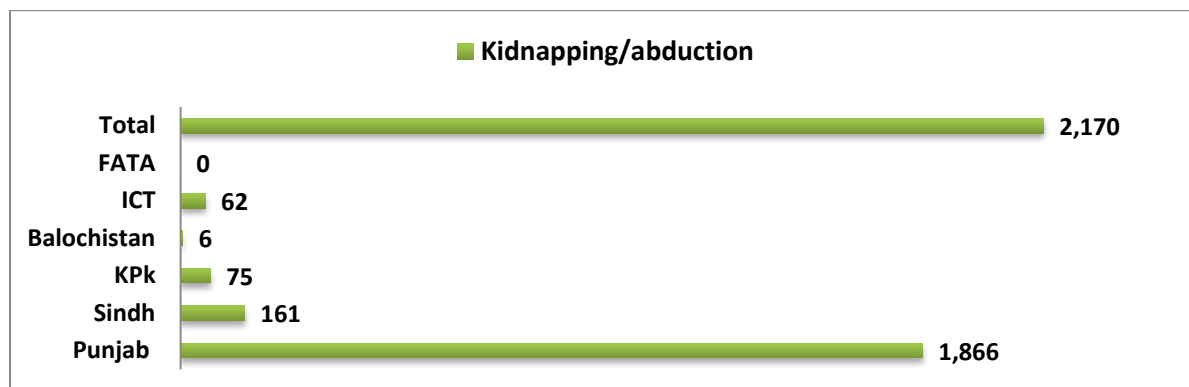
9 out of the top 10 districts with the highest number of abduction/kidnapping cases were reported from the province of Punjab. The 9 districts of Punjab are occupying the first 9 positions on the list of top 10 districts having highest number of abduction/kidnapping cases. Peshawar with 61 cases of abduction/kidnapping is at 10th place in the list.

Table 8: Abduction/kidnapping-10 worst districts in Pakistan

S. No.	District	Abduction/Kidnapping
1	Faisalabad	309
2	Rawalpindi	238
3	Okara	179
4	Lahore	87
5	Sargodha	83
6	Jhang	76
7	Gujrat	76
8	Sheikhpura	74
9	Rahim Yar Khan	71
10	Peshawar	61

1.3 Abduction/Kidnapping-Province and region-wise trends

Figure 6: Number of abduction/kidnapping cases



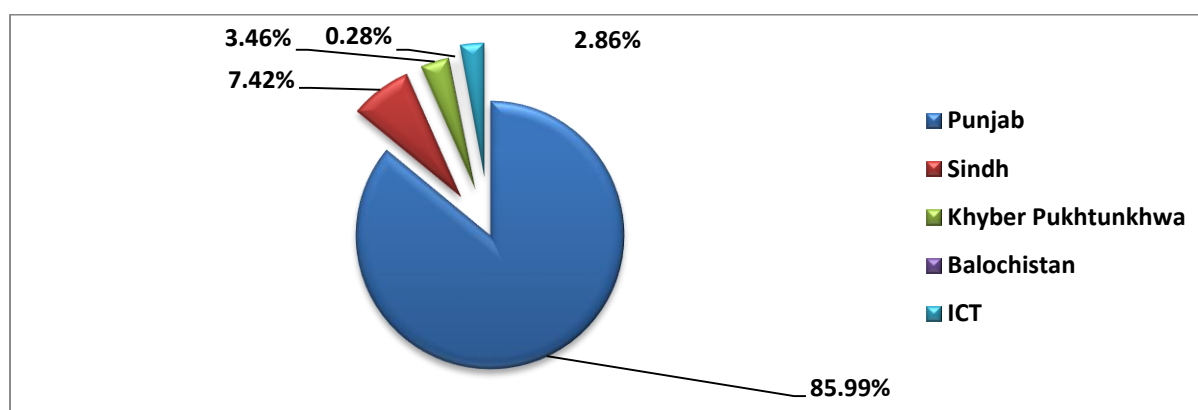
Since Punjab has the greatest share in the total VAW data the majority of abduction and kidnapping cases were also reported from Punjab. Out of the total 2,170 abduction and kidnapping cases 1,866 were reported from Punjab, which makes up approximately 86% of the total abduction/kidnapping cases reported from the country.

Table 9: Abduction/Kidnaping-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	Kidnapping/abduction cases	% share of each province/region
Punjab	1,866	85.99%
Sindh	161	7.42%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75	3.46%
Balochistan	6	0.28%
ICT	62	2.86%
FATA	0	0.00%
Total	2,170	100.00%

As shown in table 9 and figure 7, among the other provinces Sindh has the second highest number of abduction/kidnapping cases. The 161 cases reported from Sindh are 7.42% of the total abduction/kidnapping cases. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had 3.46% (75 cases), Balochistan had 0.28% (6 cases), ICT had 2.86% (62 cases) and no cases were reported from FATA.

Figure 7: % share of each Province/Region in Abduction/Kidnapping cases in 2014



FATA has the lowest proportion not only in the abduction/kidnapping category but also in other categories because of multiple factors, which results in restrictive media access to VAW information. FATA is governed by the century old Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) system, which does not allow access of the free media to FATA. Another important factor is that journalists and media houses do not feel secure because the Constitution of Pakistan as well as Supreme Court jurisdiction and PEMRA laws do not extend to FATA. Furthermore, the fragile governance structure and the decade long militancy, War on Terror (WoT) and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) influx are issues that have diverted media attention into reporting on issues other than VAW related cases.

2: Analysis of murder cases in Pakistan

Murder is the second highest category of violence reported against women in Pakistan. Out of the total VAW offences reported, 16% of them were those of murder. Our data shows that there is significant increase in the heinous crime of murder over the past seven years and despite the alarming figures the government has failed to effectively respond to this issue. Prevention strategies formulated are not timely as governments at both federal and provincial levels have either delayed the anti-domestic violence bill and other pro-women laws or the issue has not even been taken up on the floor of the House.

2.1 Murder cases-Trend in last seven years

Table 10 and figure 8 shows the trends in murder cases. The highest number (1,745) of murder cases were reported in year 2012 followed by the year 2014 where 1,610 murder cases have been reported.

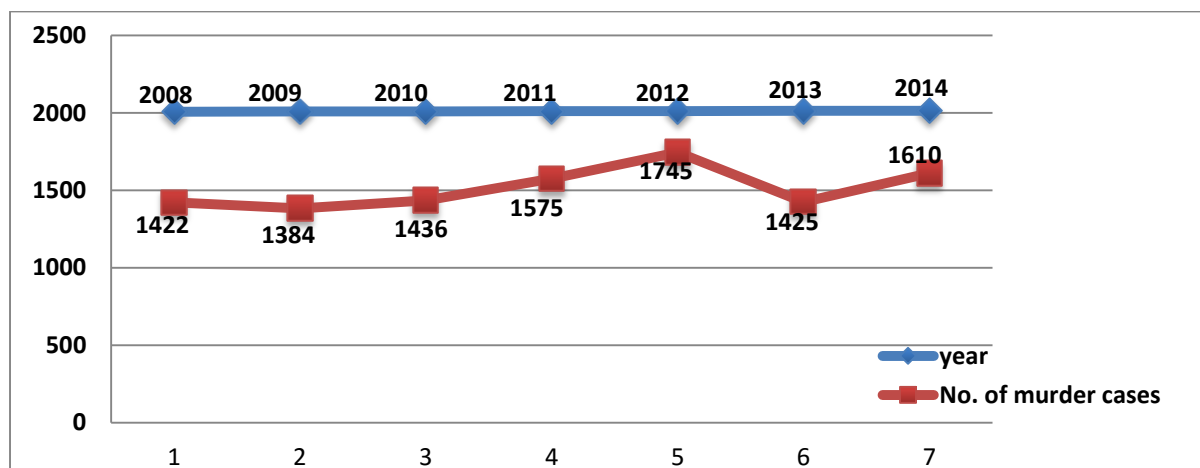
Table 10: Murder cases-figures for the last seven years

Year	No. of murder cases
2008	1,422
2009	1,384
2010	1,436
2011	1,575
2012	1,745
2013	1,425
2014	1,610
Total	10,597

The graph in figure 8 shows a steady rise in the number of murder cases in Pakistan from year 2008 to 2011. From year 2011 to 2012 there is a rapid jump in murder cases, which again drops by a significant amount in year 2013. In the current year, 2014, the number of murder cases reported in the media are significantly higher than the previous year (2013).

The fluctuation observed in the number of VAW cases in general and murder crimes in particular reported in the print media is dependent on many factors. Natural disasters such as the floods in 2010, which affected approximately three-fourth of the country, focused the media's attention on reporting the destruction caused by the devastating floods. Other factors that have shifted the media's attention over the years have included the continued terrorist attacks and threats of such attacks, the country's war on terror and the political unrest. This has resulted in underreporting on VAW related cases and their underlying causes in the popular media.

Figure 8: Murder cases-Trend in last seven years



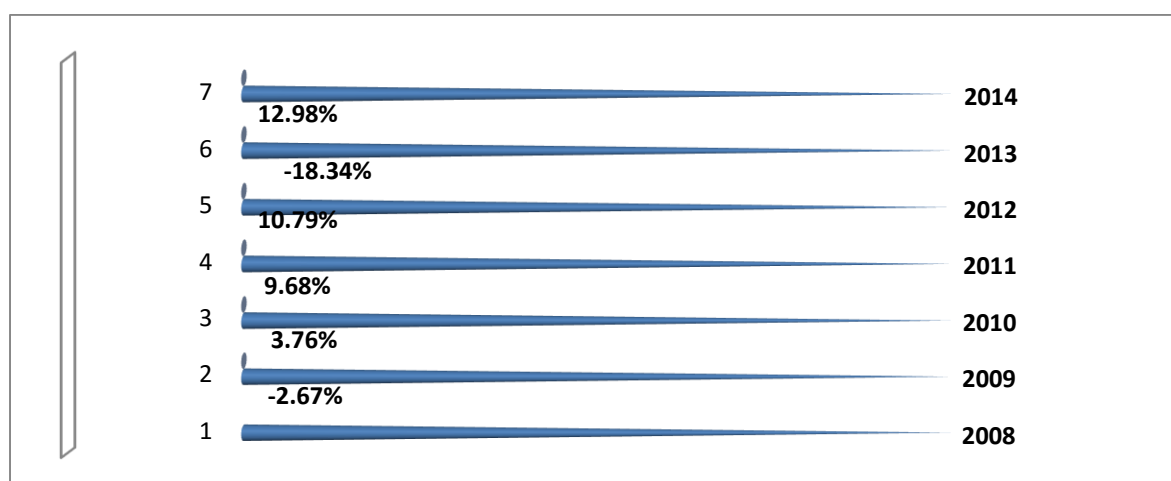
The percentage increase/decrease in murder cases in the period 2008 to 2014 is given in table 11 and figure 9. The highest increase in the number of murder cases can be seen in year 2014. As compared to year 2013, the number of murder cases increased by approximately 13% in year 2014. It is worth noting that between 2012 (1,745 murder cases) and 2013 (1,425 murder cases) the reported cases shrunk by 18.34%.

Table 11: Murder-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

Year	Murder cases	Percent change
2008	1,422	
2009	1,384	-2.67%
2010	1,436	3.76%
2011	1,575	9.68%
2012	1,745	10.79%
2013	1,425	-18.34%
2014	1,610	12.98%

The table 11 and figure 9 also show that only in two years i.e. 2009 and 2013, the numbers have gone down (murder cases decreased by 2.67% from year 2008 to 2009 and it decreased by 18.34% from year 2012 to year 2013) and in the remaining years (2010, 2011 and 2012) have increased as compared to the corresponding previous year's statistics.

Figure 9: Murder-Percentage increase/decrease over the last seven years



2.2. Murder cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014

Table 12 shows a district-wise breakdown of murder cases in Pakistan. The table indicates that districts within Punjab show the highest number of murder cases, where the first, second and third slots are occupied by Lahore with 136 cases, Faisalabad with 117 cases and Peshawar with total 97 murder cases. The same trend was observed during the previous year, 2013, in murder cases, where the same three districts showed the highest number of reported cases.

Jhang shows 43 reported cases and has taken Rawalpindi's previous 4th position. Sargodha for the first time shows a significant number of murder cases, with 34 reported cases. In comparison to last year, 2013, Bahawalpur and Sahiwal, show a drop in their figures with regard to reported cases.

Table 12: Murder cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014

S. No.	District	No. of murder cases
1	Lahore	136
2	Faisalabad	117
3	Peshawar	97
4	Jhang	43
5	Rawalpindi	42
6	Rahim Yar Khan	41
7	Okara	38
8	Sargodha	34
9	Sheikhpura	33
10	Kasur	32

The total cases reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are fewer than those from Punjab and Sindh but district Peshawar is at third spot in the top 10 districts list. Compared to its low population the 97 murder cases reported from Peshawar are proportionally higher than the other cities of Pakistan. The reason behind the prodigious number of murder cases are patriarchal culture and traditional practices, which lead to killing of women on minor social issues. The increase in religiosity in the province, IDPs influx to the city and the increase in terrorists' attacks are also other contributing factors leading to the escalation of murder of women in Peshawar.

Interestingly, there is no district in the top 10 list either from Sindh or Balochistan. Not surprisingly, the remaining 9 districts are all from Punjab.

2.3. Murder cases-Province and region-wise trends in 2014

The details of total number and percentage share of each region and province are shown in table 13 and figure 10 and 11.

Table 13: Murder cases-Province and region-wise trends in 2014

Province/Region	No. of murder cases	% share of each region
Punjab	964	59.88%
Sindh	249	15.47%
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	324	20.12%
Balochistan	46	2.86%
ICT	18	1.12%

FATA	9	0.56%
Total	1,610	100.00%

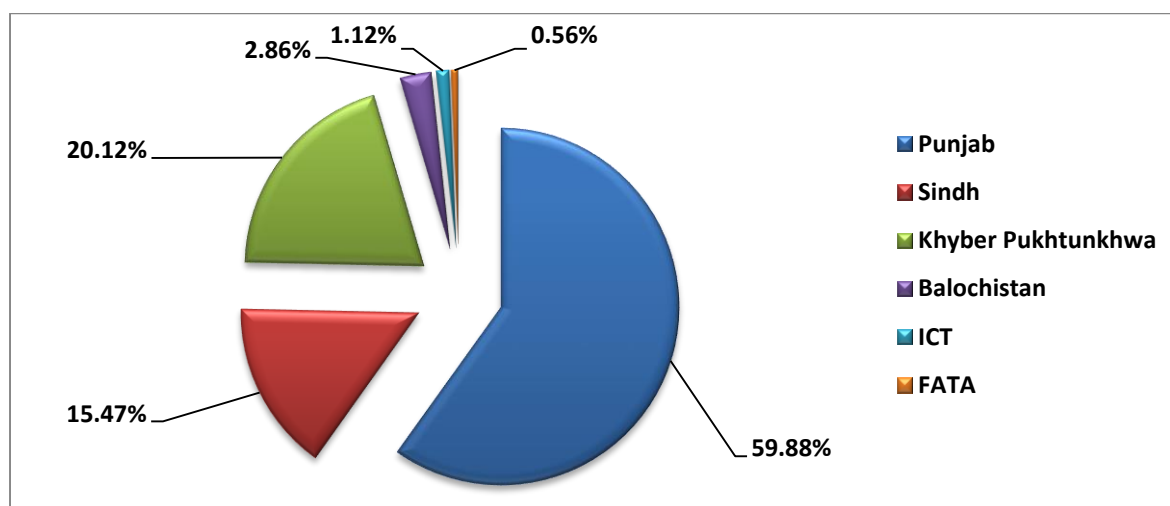
Punjab has the highest share in the total murder cases reported in print media in Pakistan. Out of the total 1,610 murder cases 964 are from Punjab. The lowest number of cases are reported from FATA with a total of 9 murder cases.

Figure 10: Murder cases-Province and region-wise trends in 2014



The pie-chart in Figure 11 further shows the details of the percentage share of each region/province in the total national figures of reported murder cases. Out of the total 1610 cases, approximately 60% were reported from Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had the second highest share with 20.12% cases, 15.47% murder cases were reported from Sindh, 2.86% from Balochistan, 1.12% reported from ICT and 0.56% of the total cases were reported from FATA.

Figure 11: % share of each Province/Region in murder cases in 2014



3: Analysis of Rape/Gang Rape cases in Pakistan

The fear of public scrutiny, stereotypes and societal stigma that lead to the perception of bringing shame onto a woman or girl's family are some of the factors that lead to underreporting of rape and gang rape cases in Pakistan. The victim is often very reluctant to approach police stations, which serve as their first point of contact with the authorities.

In recent years a new trend of brutality is appearing in VAW related cases where victims of rapes are inhumanly killed through burning or dumping.

Rape is notoriously difficult to prosecute in Pakistan. In April 2011, the Supreme Court gave a dismaying verdict, which upheld the acquittal of five men sentenced to death in the gang rape of Mukhtar Mai. The sentence was later changed with the conviction just one person, stating that the prosecutor's story was 'unbelievable' and there was not enough proof to convict the other remaining four accused of gang rape.

Among various reasons that result in facilitation of anti-women behaviors, existence of male-dominated patriarchal structures has placed women in a very vulnerable position in the Pakistani context. Patriarchal values and systems are the underlying cause of why women are at the most disadvantageous position at all levels in society but there are other factors that unfortunately allow patriarchy to go unchallenged. These include a lack of political will and state response to curb and eliminate GBV through strict law-enforcement, lack of awareness among the ordinary citizen regarding women's rights and the constitutional and legal protections provided under existing laws and policies, discriminatory laws and provisions in various statutes, absence of adequate laws and legal safeguards for women; existence parallel informal judicial systems, with an all-male structures of *panchayats* and *jirgas*, which blatantly discriminate against women, extreme dearth of services and facilities for GBV survivors, including shelter homes with adequate services like help lines etc, lack of required skills for crucial advocacy, lobbying and negotiations skills as well as understanding and knowledge on laws, policies, constitutional safeguards for women, in general, and on GBV, in particular, among civil society organizations and political parties.

Similarly, the conviction rate in crimes of rape and gang rapes are drastically low because of the cultural practices like *Jirga* and *Panchayat*, which curtails the conviction rate by providing a parallel system of justice. The other reason for the low conviction rate is the lack of medico-legal resources. Hospitals and basic health units even in the federal and provincial capitals have not been equipped with modern laboratory equipment and often the basic services provided are financially unaffordable for many Pakistanis. Religious and cultural values also present hindrances in evidence analysis because guardians of the victims are often reluctant to seek the service of a male doctor. In the process the victims are referred to the already overcrowded gynecological departments of hospitals.

During the second parliamentary year some bills relating to custodial violence and rape, were tabled in parliament. If enacted these bills will prove to be a landmark achievement as these seek to give fundamental rights to rape victims and bring the perpetrators to justice in cases of

both rape and ‘honour’ killings. These bills challenge the prevailing discriminatory legal practices observed under the Qisas and Diyat’s provisions in the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC).

Sexual abuse in the form of rape and gang rape has escalated enormously during the year 2014. Rape or gang rape (involving at least two or more violators) is widely reported to occur in many parts of the world but in Pakistan, despite the fact that it is too often underreported, it has become the third highest major crime in terms of the number of victims.

3.1 Rape/Gang Rape-Trend in last seven years

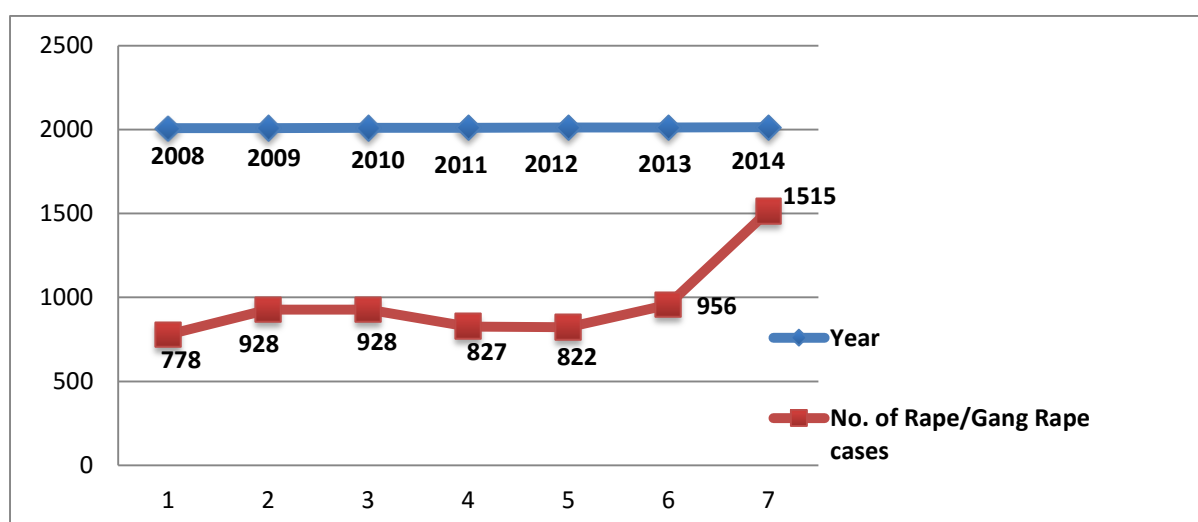
As depicted by table 14 the highest numbers of rape/gang rape cases were reported in 2014 and the lowest were reported in year 2008.

Table 14: Rape/Gang Rape-Trend in the last seven years

Year	No. of Rape/gang rape cases
2008	778
2009	928
2010	928
2011	827
2012	822
2013	956
2014	1,515
Total	6,754

The linear graph in figure 12 shows the trend in rape and gang rape cases in Pakistan from year 2008 to year 2014. The graph reveals that from 2008 to 2009 there was a sudden increase in the number of rape/gang rape offences followed by a steady decrease till the year 2012. From year 2012 to 2013 there is again a significant rise in reported cases and finally the year 2014 is marked by the maximum number of cases reported as shown by the right tip of graph.

Figure 12: Rape/Gang Rape-Trend in last seven years



The percentage increase/decrease in rape and gang rape cases between the years 2008 to 2014 is shown in table 15 and figure 13. The highest surge in rape and gang rape cases is witnessed in the year 2014, where as compared to year 2013, the number of rape and gang rape cases

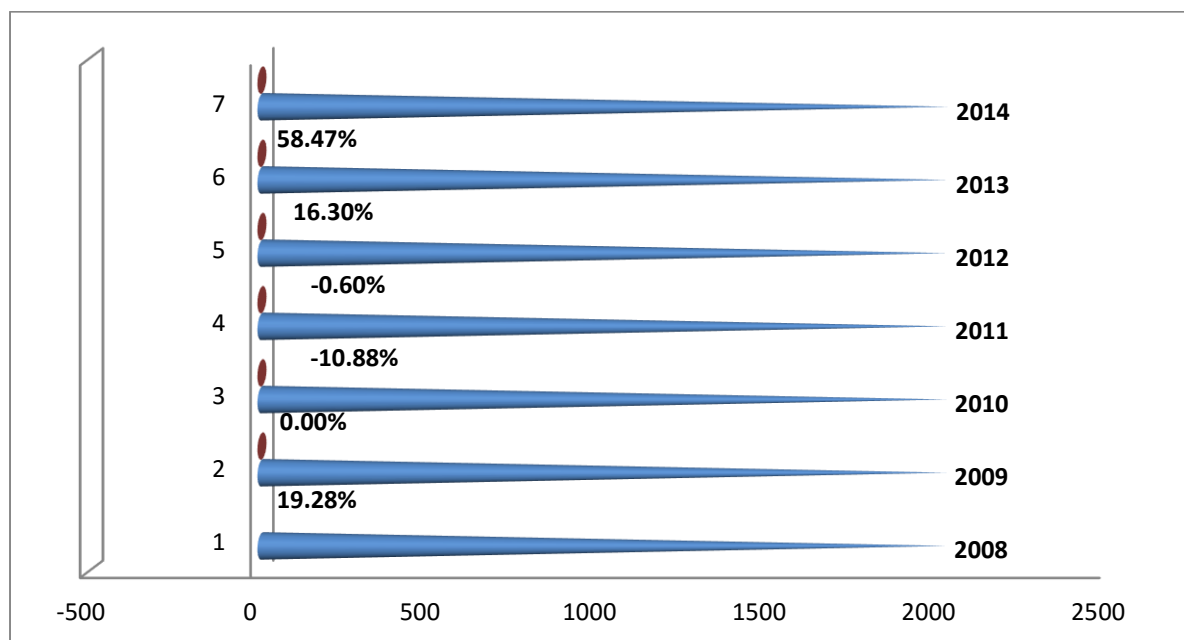
increased by 58.47%. The highest decline is observed in year 2011, where the number of rape and gang rape cases decreased by 10.88% as compared to the previous year (2010).

Table 15: Rape/Gang Rape-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

Year	No. of Rape/Gang Rape cases	Percent change
2008	778	
2009	928	19.28%
2010	928	0.00%
2011	827	-10.88%
2012	822	-0.60%
2013	956	16.30%
2014	1,515	58.47%
Total	6,754	

The other years where the percentage of number of rape and gang rape cases soared, compared to the corresponding preceding years was in 2009 (19.28%). There was no change in the number of rape/gang rape cases between the year 2009 and 2010. Similarly, the years other than 2011 saw a decrease in the number of rape/gang rape cases. In 2012, the number of cases slacked by 0.60% compared to the preceding year 2011.

Figure 13: Rape/Gang Rape-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



3.2. Rape/Gang Rape-10 worst districts

The district-wise breakdown of rape/gang rape cases is shown in in table 16. The table shows that all of the top ten districts are from Punjab with Faisalabad on top of the list. Faisalabad shows an alarming number of 405 reported cases of rape/gang rape, which makes 45.01% of the total top 10 district cases.

Table 16: Rape/Gang Rape-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014

S. No.	District	No. of Rape/Gang Rape cases
1	Faisalabad	405
2	Okara	86
3	Sahiwal	60
4	Muzaffargarh	59
5	Sheikhpura	59
6	Lahore	52
7	Sargodha	46
8	Jhang	45
9	Vehari	44
10	Kasur	42

Okara is second with 86 numbers of cases and Sahiwal is third with 60 cases. No district from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan or Sindh is on the list of reported rape and gang rape cases.

3.3. Rape/Gang Rape cases-Province and region-wise trends

The details of total number and percentage share of each region and province are shown in table 17 and figure 14 and 15.

Table 17: Rape/Gang Rape cases-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	No. of Rape/Gang Rape cases	Percent share in total
Punjab	1,408	92.94%
Sindh	85	5.61%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	0.33%
Balochistan	4	0.26%
ICT	13	0.86%
FATA	0	0.00%
Total	1,515	100.00%

The table given above (Table 17) and figure 14 reveals that out of the total 1,515 rape/gang rape cases, 1,408 are reported from Punjab, which make up approximately 95% of the total cases reported from the country. No cases of rape or gang rape were reported from FATA. Balochistan has the second lowest number of reported cases i.e. 4 cases. Sindh province has the second largest number of rape/gang rape cases.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Balochistan have the lowest number of reported cases. This could be due to the severity of the punishment for the parties involved in rape or gang rape. Unlike Punjab the men involved in rape or gang rape in Pashtun society often cannot hide away from punishment. The offender is often murdered himself his family members are prohibited to seek vengeance in such cases. The cultural practices are dominant in certain parts of Pakistani society, revealing a form of parallel justice system.

Figure 14: Rape/Gang Rape cases-Province and region-wise trends

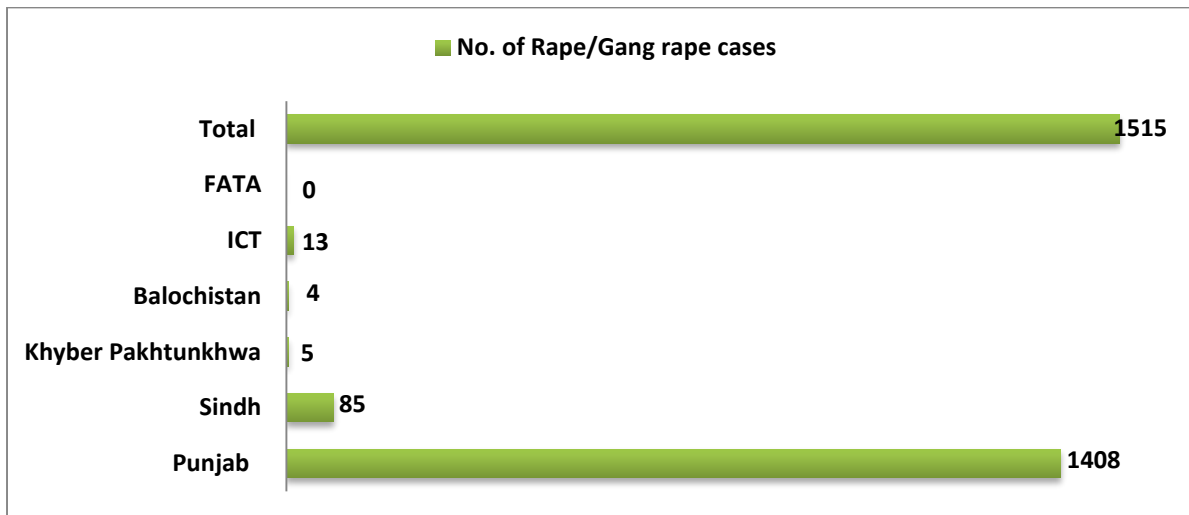
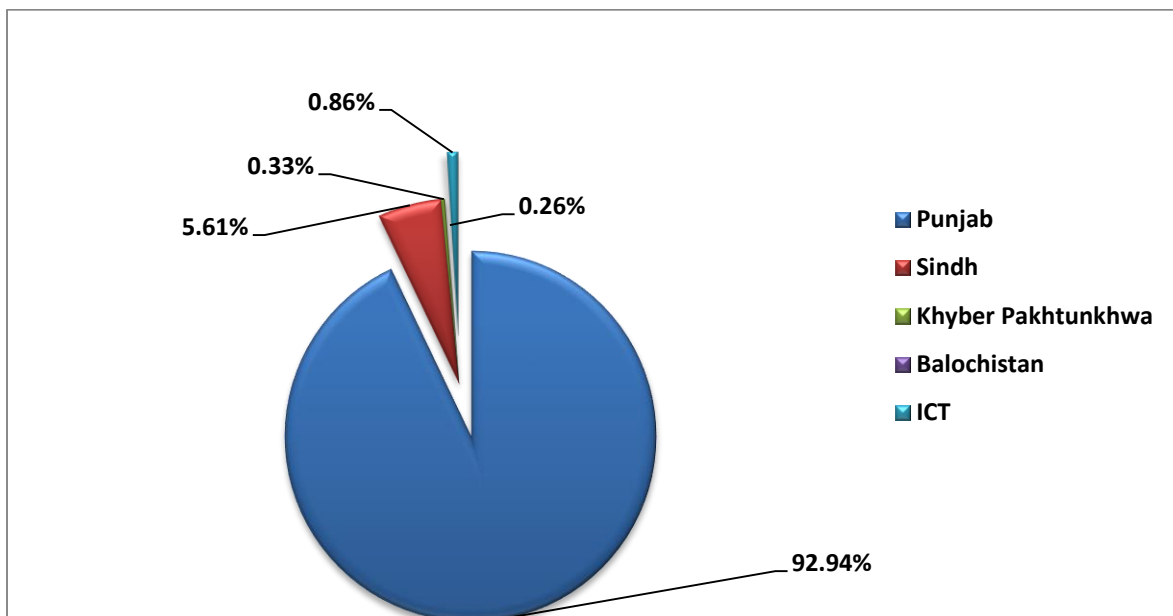


Figure 15 further elaborates the percentage segmentation of rape/gang rape cases in Pakistan. Approximately 93% of the total cases are reported from Punjab and the remaining 7% are reported from the rest of the country. Sindh with 5.61% of total cases is in second spot. 0.86% of the cases are reported from the capital city, 0.33% from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and only 0.26% are reported from Balochistan.

Figure 15: % share of each Province/Region in Rape/Gang Rape cases in 2014



4. Analysis of Suicide incidents in Pakistan

4.1. Suicide-Trend in last seven years

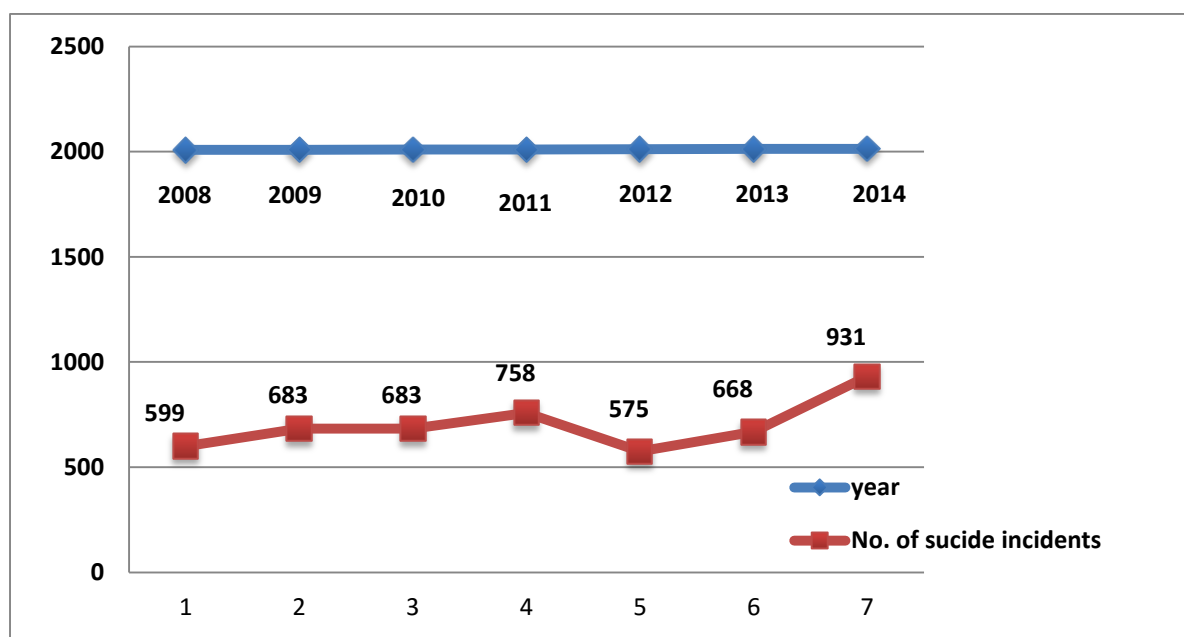
Table 18 and figure 16 shows the trends observed in the number of suicide cases over the past seven years. The lowest numbers of cases were reported in year 2012 with 575 cases and the highest numbers of cases were reported in year 2014 with 931 cases (table 18).

Table 18: Suicide-Trend in last seven years

year	No. of suicide incidents
2008	599
2009	683
2010	683
2011	758
2012	575
2013	668
2014	931
Total	4,897

The graph in figure 16 shows that suicide cases were steadily increasing till the year 2011, which was followed by a significant decrease in year 2012. In 2013 again, an increase was observed in the number of suicide cases and in the year 2014 these numbers were alarmingly high.

Figure 16: Suicide-Trend in last seven years



As was discussed above, media reporting in Pakistan is affected by a number of factors. Since the year 2012 an increase of political instability has been witnessed in which a sitting prime minister was disqualified by the country's apex court. The lowest number of reported suicide cases in 2012 and since then could be attributed to the fact that most of the media related space has been occupied by news of the court decision and government saga.

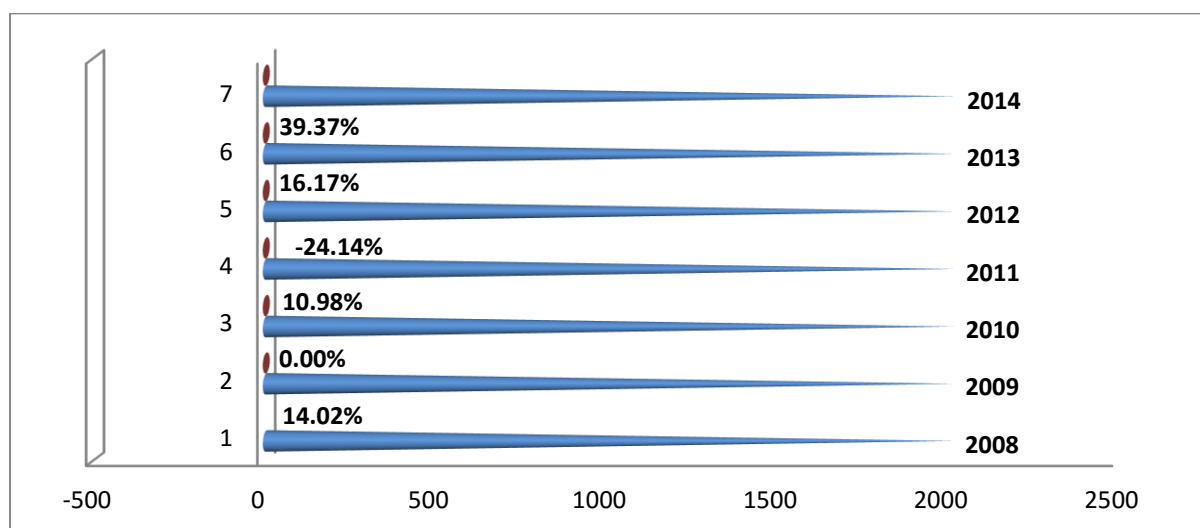
The highest increase in suicide cases was seen in 2014. As compared to the year 2013 suicide cases increased by 39.37% in 2014 (Table 19). From year 2009 to 2010 there was no change in the number of suicide cases. A significant decline was observed in year 2012 where as compared to year 2011 suicide cases dropped by 24.14%.

Table 19: Suicide-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

year	No. of suicide incidents	% change
2008	599	
2009	683	14.02%
2010	683	0.00%
2011	758	10.98%
2012	575	-24.14%
2013	668	16.17%
2014	931	39.37%
Total	4,897	

The cone bars in figure 17 represents the percentage change between the years for the period 2008 to 2014. From year 2008 to 2009 the increase was 14.02%, from year 2009 to 2010 there was no change, i.e. 0.00%, and from year 2010 to 2011 there was a decrease of 24.14%, which was followed by an increase of 16.17% from year 2012 to 2013. As aforementioned, the last increase, the highest of all, was observed from year 2013 to year 2014 where in 2014 the suicide cases increased by 39.37%.

Figure 17: Suicide-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



4.2 Suicide-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014

69% of the total suicide cases were reported from ten districts (table 20 and figure 18). Total suicide cases reported from the country were 931 out of which 442 were reported from these ten districts of the country.

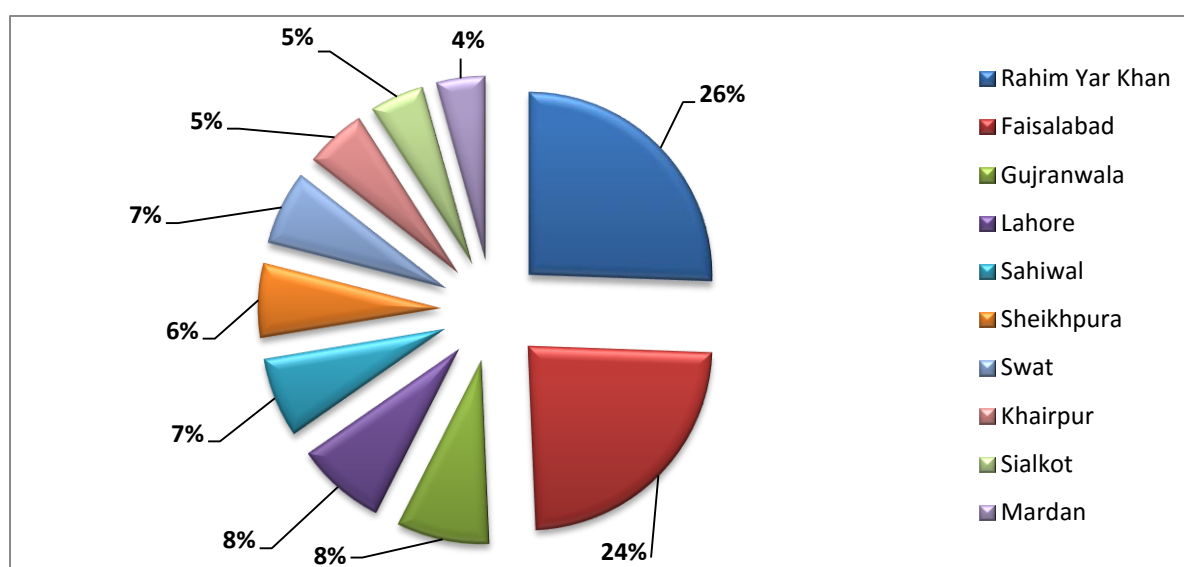
Table 20: Suicide-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014

S. No.	District	No. of Suicide incidents
1	Rahim Yar Khan	113
2	Faisalabad	105
3	Gujranwala	36
4	Lahore	35
5	Sahiwal	31
6	Sheikhpura	29

7	Swat	29
8	Khairpur	24
9	Sialkot	21
10	Mardan	19
	Total	442

Six of the top ten districts with the worst suicide cases are from Punjab with a total of seven districts from the province over all; Rahim Yar Khan is the worst district in the country with 113 suicide incidents, Faisalabad has 105 and Gujranwala has 36 cases. There are only two districts from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Swat and Mardan) and only one district from Sindh i.e. Khairpur. No district from Balochistan has made it to the top ten districts in Pakistan.

Figure 18: Suicide-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014



4.3. Suicide cases-Province and region-wise trends

Like other major categories of offences against women, suicide is also mostly reported from Punjab with a total of 642 cases out of the total 931 cases from the country. As shown in table 21 and figure 19, Sindh had the second highest reported suicide cases among the provinces and regions with 155 cases.

Table 21: Suicide cases- Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	No. of suicide cases	% share of each Province/Region
Punjab	642	68.96%
Sindh	155	16.65%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	106	11.39%
Balochistan	21	2.26%
ICT	7	0.75%
FATA	0	0.00%
Total	931	100.00%

From Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan 106 and 21 cases were reported respectively while from ICT only 7 cases were reported and no cases from FATA were reported in the year 2014.

As aforementioned and shown further in the pie chart in figure 20, Punjab had the largest contribution with approximately 69% in the total 931 cases. Similarly, Sindh had 16.65%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had 11.39%, Balochistan had 2.26% and ICT had 0.75% cases reported from Pakistan. No cases of suicide were reported from FATA in the print media.

Figure 19: Suicide cases- Province and region-wise trends

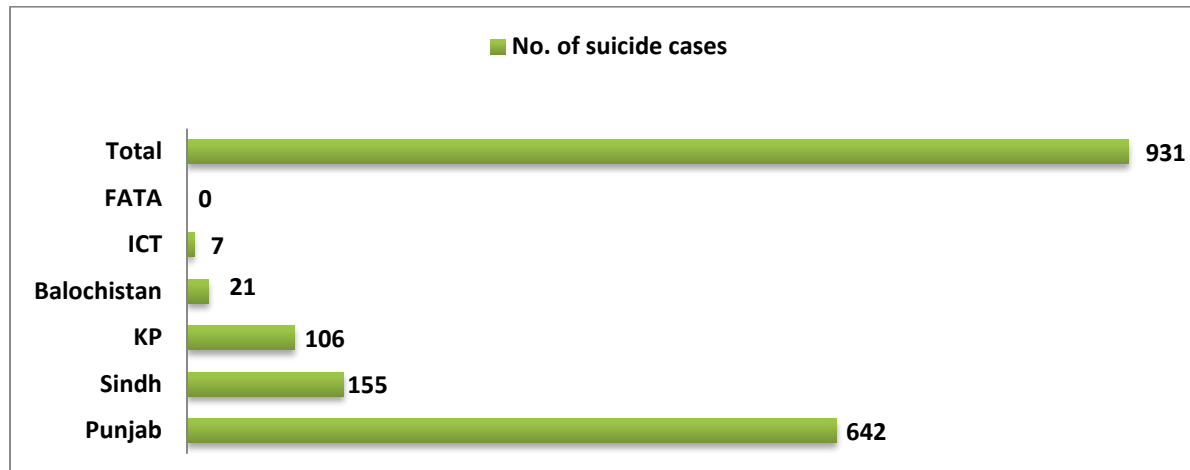
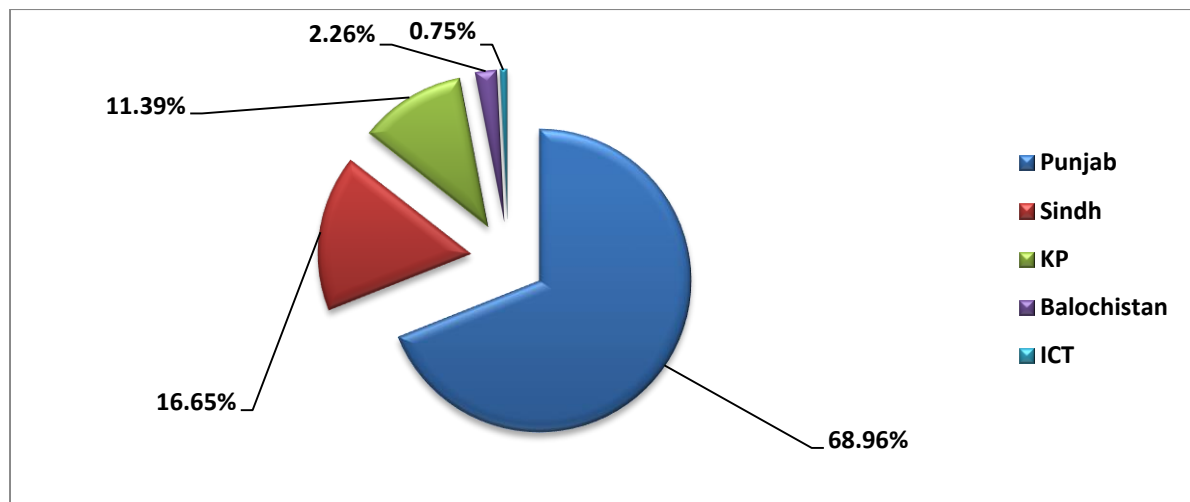


Figure 20: % share of each Province/Region in Suicide cases in 2014



5. Analysis of ‘Honour’ killing cases in Pakistan

Historically, in the Indian sub-continent women have been treated by men as an element of *Ghairat* (‘honour’). ‘Honour’ killings are one of the most psychologically complex, sociologically complicated, morally distressing and legally challenging violent crimes against humanity. Such crimes have been taking place throughout history all over the world in many communities, countries and cultures. In ‘honour’ killings, victims are mostly women and their murderers are mostly male relatives - fathers, brothers, husbands or sons. The notions and the beliefs that the victim has brought dis ‘honour’ upon the family or community are driving forces behind ‘honour’ killings in Pakistan. The killing is viewed as a way to restore the reputation and ‘honour’ of the family.

‘Honour’ killings are frequently more complex than the stated excuses of the perpetrators. More often than not, the murder relates to inheritance problems, feud-settling, or to get rid of the

wife, for instance in order to remarry. Human rights agencies in Pakistan have repeatedly emphasized that victims were often women wanting to marry of their own will. In such cases, the victims held properties that the male members of their families did not wish to lose if the woman chose to marry outside the family.

‘Honour’ killings are supposed to be prosecuted as ordinary murder, but in practice, police and prosecutors often ignore them. The Pakistani government's failure to take effective measures to end the practice of ‘honour’ killings is indicative of weakening political institutions, corruption, and economic decline. It is also the complete lack of political will across all relevant government levels which have seen the problem get worse. An Amnesty International report noted *"the failure of the authorities to prevent these killings by investigating and punishing the perpetrators."*

In the wake of an almost debilitating judiciary, people turn to other alternative models, such as traditional tribal customs. In Pakistan, the male-dominated *Jirga*, or tribal council, decides affairs and its executive decisions take primacy over state legislation. A *Jirga* arbitrates based on tribal consensus and tribal values among clients. Tribal notions of justice often include violence on the client's behalf.

In year 2014 one major achievement was the tabling of Anti-Honour Killings Laws (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act, 2014 and Anti-Rape Laws (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act, 2013 from the upper house (Senate) by Senator Syed Sughra Imam. In the statements of objects of the Anti-Honour Killing laws the data collected by Aurat Foundation in the VAW report 2013 was referred to.

AF has highlighted the issue of ‘honour’ killings and rape on different forums and sensitized legislators and political leaders of the country. As discussed the VAW reports served a great deal by providing factual evidence to the said laws. The tabling of Anti-Honour Killings Laws and Anti-Rape Laws in the parliament also reveals civil society’s debates and campaigns successfully resonating amongst political and policy-making circles.

5.1. ‘Honour’ Killings-Trend in last seven years

Year 2011 and 2014 saw the highest numbers of cases with 705 and 713 cases respectively. The trend in suicide cases in the past seven years is shown in table 22 and figure 22.

Table 22: ‘Honour’ killing -Trend in last seven years

Year	No. of ‘Honour’ killing cases
2008	475
2009	604
2010	557
2011	705
2012	432
2013	487
2014	713
Total	3,973

‘Honour’ killings increased from 2008 to 2009 and then dropped slightly in year 2010 followed by a significant increase in year 2011 and then declined again significantly in year 2012. The

figure 21 reveals that at two points, at the middle point which is the year 2011 and end point which is year 2014, the graph tipped up and it dipped down on one instance (year 2012).

The highest increase was observed in year 2014 where as compared to the previous year the number of ‘honour’ killings increased by 46.41%. From year 2008 to 2009 from 2010 to 2011 the ‘honour’ killings increased by almost the same amount i.e. approximately 27%.

Figure 21: ‘Honour’ killings -Trend in last seven years

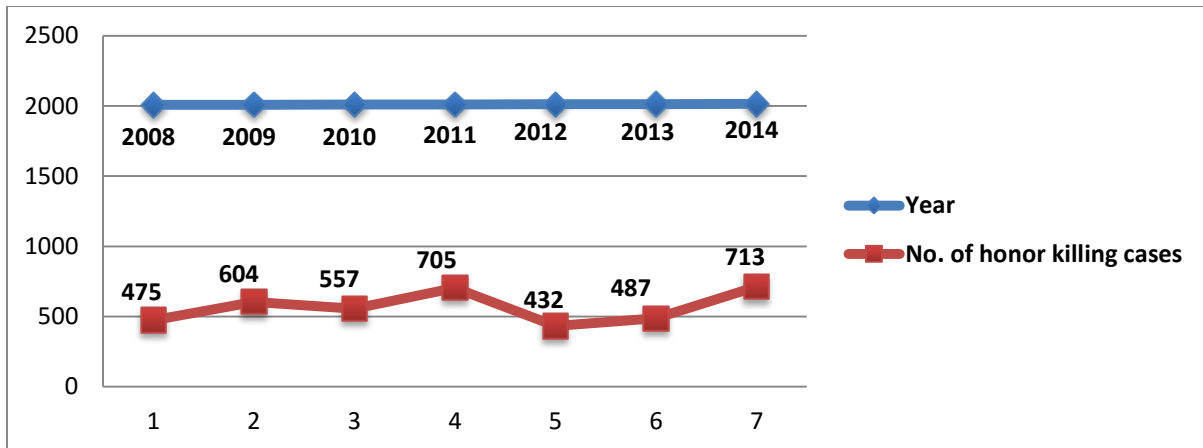
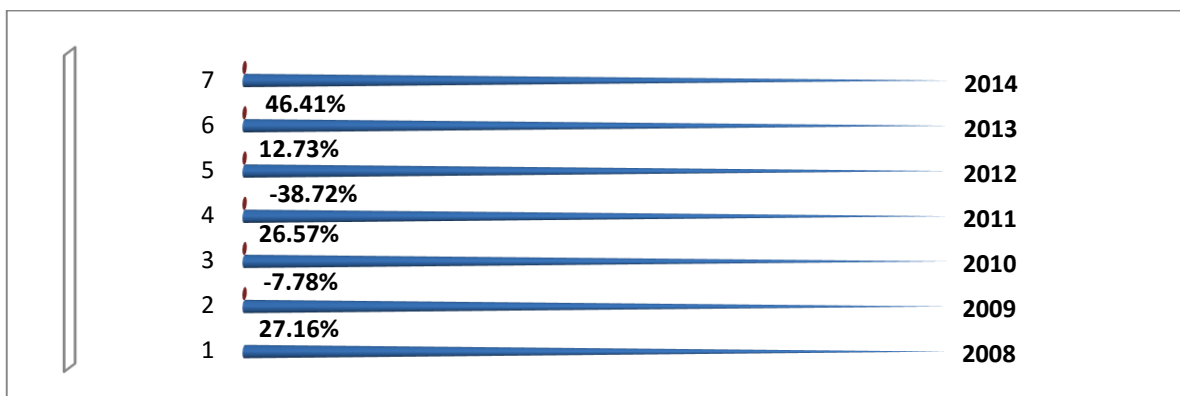


Table 23: ‘Honour’ killings- Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

Year	No. of ‘Honour’ killing cases	Percentage change
2008	475	
2009	604	27.16%
2010	557	-7.78%
2011	705	26.57%
2012	432	-38.72%
2013	487	12.73%
2014	713	46.41%

The highest decrease was observed in year 2012 where reported cases of ‘Honour’ killings dropped by 38.72% compared to the cases reported in the previous year (2011).

Figure 22: ‘Honour’ killings- Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



5.2 ‘Honour’ Killings-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

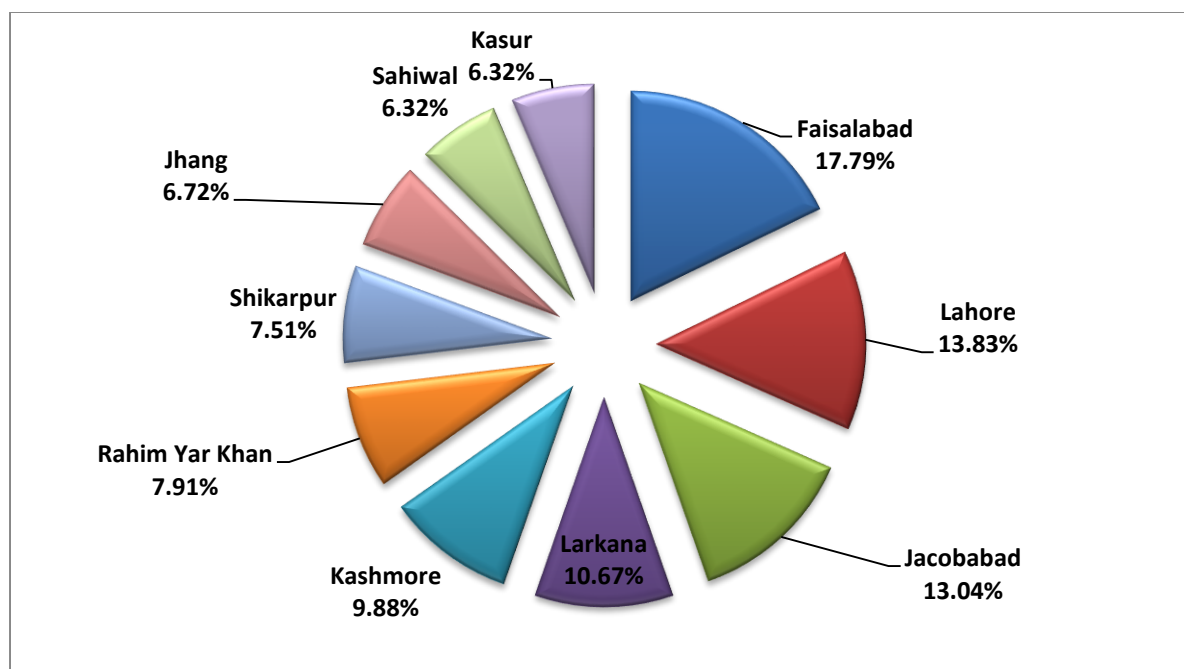
Faisalabad had the highest number of ‘honour’ killings reported with 45 cases. Lahore had 35 and Jacobabad had 33 cases of ‘honour’ killings reported in the print media.

Table 24: ‘Honour’ killings-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

S. No.	District	‘Honour’ killing
1	Faisalabad	45
2	Lahore	35
3	Jacobabad	33
4	Larkana	27
5	Kashmore	25
6	Rahim Yar Khan	20
7	Shikarpur	19
8	Jhang	17
9	Sahiwal	16
10	Kasur	16

Three districts amongst the top ten districts namely Jacobabad, Larkana and Shikarpur are from Sindh province and the remaining seven districts are all from Punjab. None of the districts from either Khyber Pakhtunkhwa or Balochistan are on the list.

Figure 23: ‘Honour’ killings-10 worst districts in Pakistan 2014



The top 10 districts with worst figures of ‘honour’ killings are further shown in figure 24 with percentages. As was discussed above Faisalabad had the highest number of ‘honour’ killings cases reported, which makes 17.8% of the total top 10 districts, that of Lahore is approximately 13.83% and Jacobabad 13.04% and lowest amongst the ten districts were from Kasur and Sahiwal with 6.32% in each.

5.3 ‘Honour’ killings cases-Province and region-wise trends

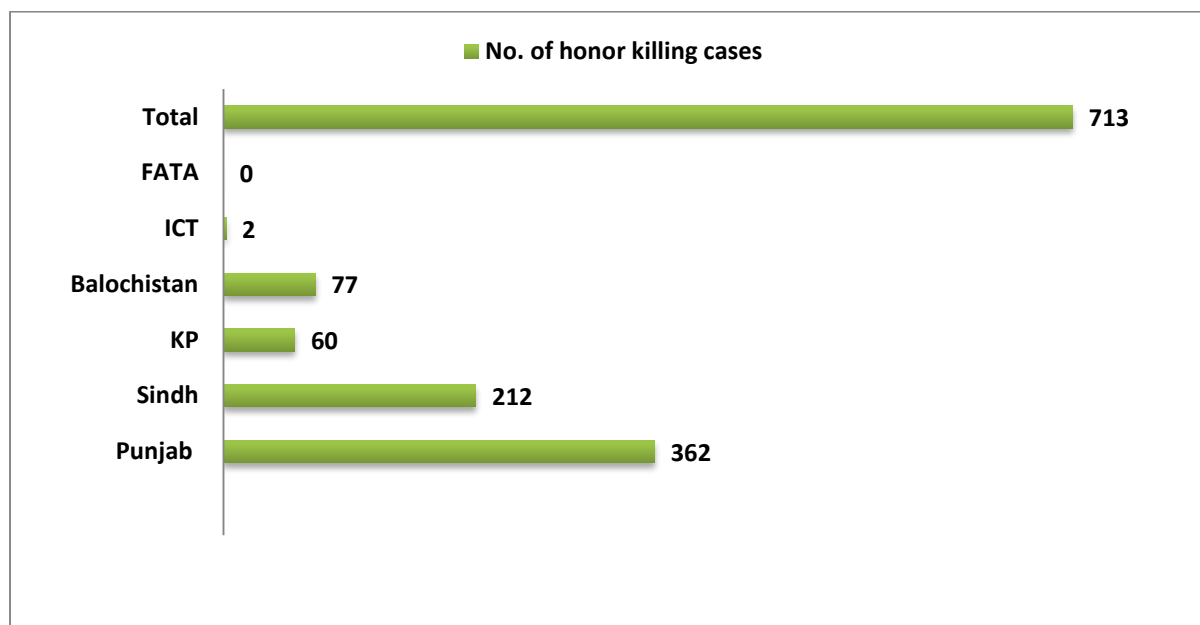
Table 25 and figure 24 shows the number of ‘honour’ killings cases reported from each region and province. Punjab with 362 out of the total 713 cases had the highest number of cases followed by Sindh with 212 cases. Balochistan (77 cases) surpassed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (60 cases) though an indigenous Pashtun community with almost identical patriarchal values and traditions majorly dominates both provinces.

Table 25: ‘Honour’ killings cases-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	No. of ‘Honour’ killings cases	% share of each province/region in total
Punjab	362	50.77%
Sindh	212	29.73%
Balochistan	77	10.80%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	60	8.42%
ICT	2	0.28%
FATA	0	0.00%
Total	713	100.00%

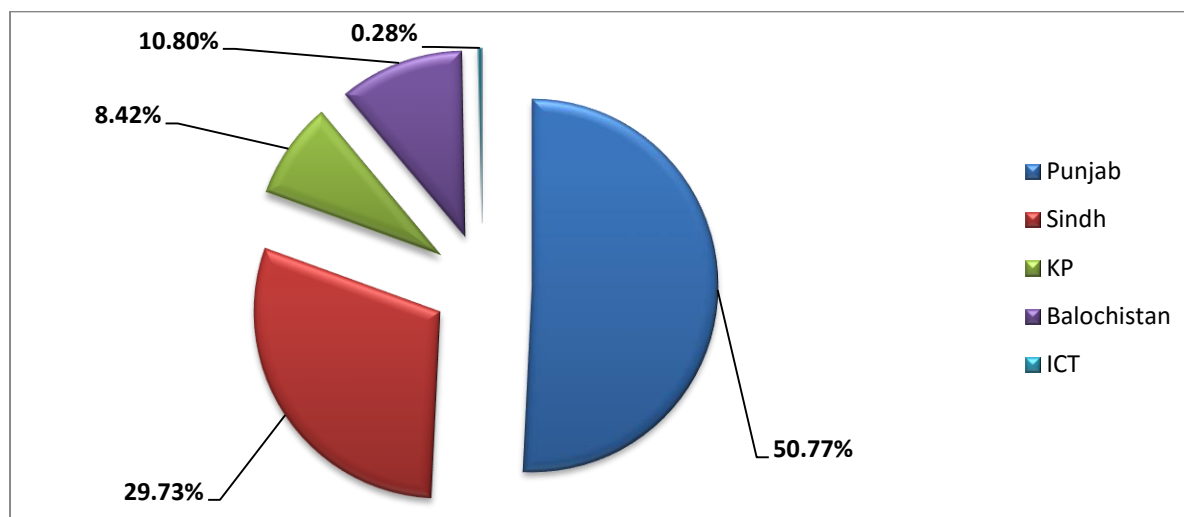
However, most of the Balochistan districts, with a majority Pashtun population, are closer to the Durand Line alongside Afghanistan and are influenced by religiosity across the Line. No cases were reported from FATA (print media reporting from FATA is greatly manipulated by threats to the journalists from either TTP or by the administration) and only 2 cases were reported from ICT.

Figure 24: ‘Honour’ killing cases-Province and region-wise trends



Out of the total ‘honour’ killing cases reported from the country half of them (50.77%) were reported from Punjab as shown in figure 25. Moreover, 29.73% were reported from Sindh, 10.80% from Balochistan, 8.42% from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 0.28% were reported from ICT.

Figure 25: % share of each Province/Region in ‘honour’ killing cases in 2014



6. Analysis of Domestic violence cases in Pakistan

Domestic violence, directed against women by their intimate partners or by anyone in the in-laws (since the majority of the population in rural areas of Pakistan live in joint family systems, sharing one roof), is an epidemic of global proportions that has devastating physical, emotional, financial and social effects on women, children, the family and the wider community. Critical to efforts to combat domestic violence has been the growing recognition of domestic violence as a violation of women’s human rights.

The consequences of domestic violence, both physical and psychological, are so devastating that it is considered a form of torture. Domestic violence affects not only battered women and their children, but also the entire community.

Various factors are associated with domestic violence in Pakistan. A lack of awareness about women’s rights and a lack of support from the government have been cited as two the major reasons. Patriarchalism in society, which not only marginalizes a women’s role but also accepts that a man has the right to physically assault his spouse, is considered another reason behind the continuous cycle of domestic violence.

Domestic violence (DV) was not, in itself, considered a crime in Pakistan, until very recently. The 18th and 19th amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan authorized the provincial assemblies of the country to legislate for areas not listed on the federal legislative list. After the constitutional amendments the Sindh and Balochistan assemblies have recently passed the domestic violence bills, which recognize domestic violence a crime and draft substantive punishments for the persons responsible. The DV bill in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is under consideration and AF is engaged with PCSW and relevant departments to assist them in all conceptual and legal aspects of the bill.

6.1. Domestic violence-Trend in the last seven years

The year 2012 has seen the highest number of cases in the category of domestic violence. Out of the total 3,966 cases of domestic violence from year 2008 to year 2014, the year 2012 had seen 989 cases.

Table 26: Domestic violence-Trend in last seven years

Year	No. of domestic violence victims
2008	281
2009	608
2010	486
2011	610
2012	989
2013	498
2014	494
Total	3,966

Figure 26 shows that cases of domestic violence heavily fluctuated during the 7 year period. The lowest figure was seen in the year 2008, where 281 cases were reported while the highest numbers of reported cases were in year 2012 with 989 cases. Domestic violence cases increased significantly from 610 in year 2011 to 989 in year 2012 and then it decreased by an even greater amount, becoming 498 in year 2013. From year 2013 to 2014 there was a minor decrease of cases. A total of 494 cases were reported in 2014.

Figure 26: Domestic violence-Trend in last seven years

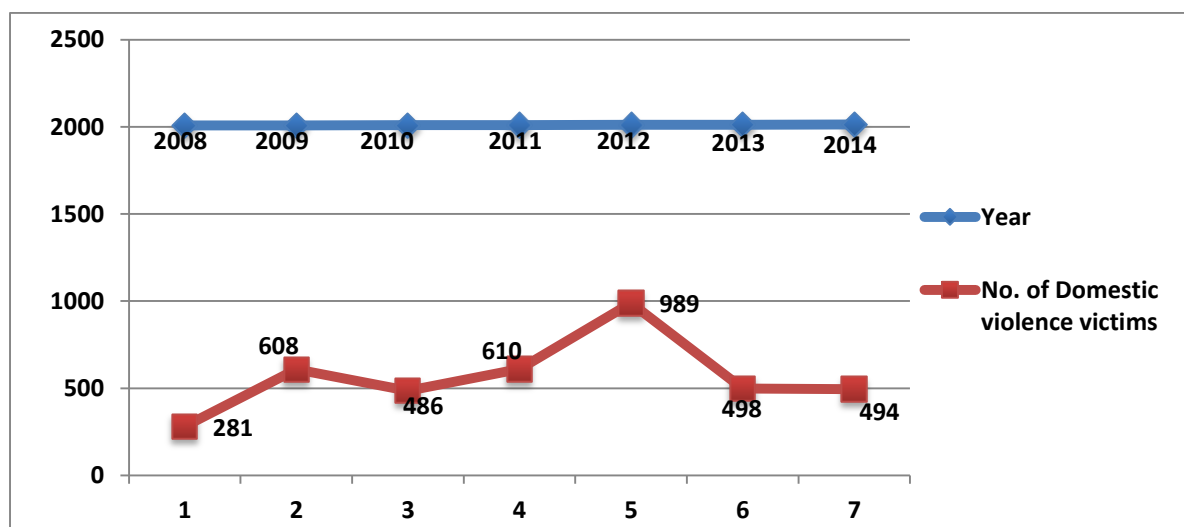


Table 27 and figure 27 shows the percentage increase and/or decrease in the cases of domestic violence over the last 7 years. It increased by 116.37% from year 2008 to 2009 thus making it the highest increase, while the highest decrease was observed in the following year i.e. from year 2012 to 2013 where it decreased by 49.65%.

Table 27: Domestic violence-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

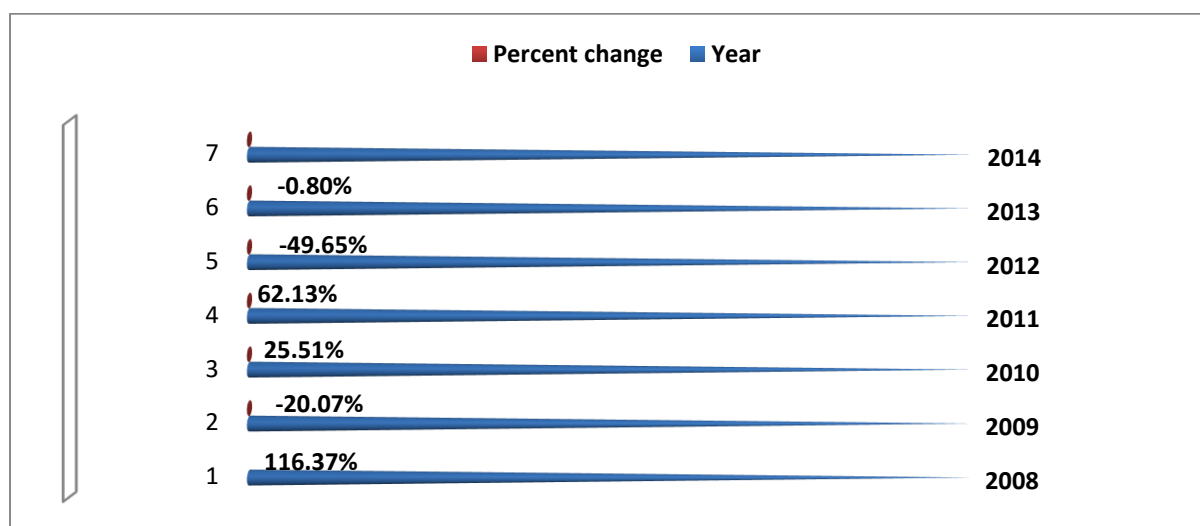
Year	No. of Domestic violence victims	Percent change
2008	281	
2009	608	116.37%
2010	486	-20.07%
2011	610	25.51%
2012	989	62.13%
2013	498	-49.65%
2014	494	-0.80%
Total	3,966	

From year 2010 to year 2011 DV cases decreased to 20.07%, probably because media attention was mostly diverted towards flood related news and relief activities. Similarly, there was a negligible amount of decrease (0.80%) from year 2013 to 2014. Except year 2010 and 2014 DV cases have increased significantly over the past seven years.

6.2 Domestic violence-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

Domestic violence is the only category of VAW crimes where the top district is not from Punjab. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan have low representations in other crimes categories but in domestic violence there are three districts from these two provinces; Peshawar and Nowshehra from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the provincial capital, Quetta, from Balochistan.

Figure 27: Domestic violence-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



Peshawar with 37 domestic violence cases tops the list of ten worst districts in domestic violence. Faisalabad is second number with 34 cases and Rawalpindi with 13 cases is third.

Table 28: Domestic violence-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

S. No.	District	Domestic Violence
1	Peshawar	37
2	Faisalabad	34
3	Rawalpindi	13
4	Nowshehra	13
5	Muzaffargarh	12
6	Lahore	11
7	Rahim Yar Khan	8
8	Quetta	8
9	Sargodha	7
10	Chakwal	7

Surprisingly, there is no district from Sindh, which is in the top ten districts this year despite it being the second with regards to the highest number of cases in 2014 in the province and region-wise trends (See table 29 and figure 28).

6.3 Domestic violence cases-Province and region-wise trends

Table 29 and figure 28 show the number of domestic violence cases reported from each region and province in year 2014. Sindh with 202 cases in 2014 had the highest number of cases followed by Punjab with 191 reported cases. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has 66 cases and Balochistan has 30 cases, reported in the category of domestic violence in year 2014.

Table 29: Domestic violence cases-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	No. of Domestic Violence cases	% share of each region in total
Punjab	191	38.66%
Sindh	202	40.89%
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	66	13.36%
Balochistan	30	6.07%
ICT	5	1.01%
FATA	0	0.00%
Total	494	100.00%

Only 5 cases of domestic violence were reported from ICT and no cases were reported from FATA. Media blackout under the pretext of military operations against militants and as already mentioned the century old British Law, FCR, which restrict free media access to FATA contribute to the low proportions in all categories of VAW related crimes.

Figure 28: Domestic violence cases-Province and region-wise trends

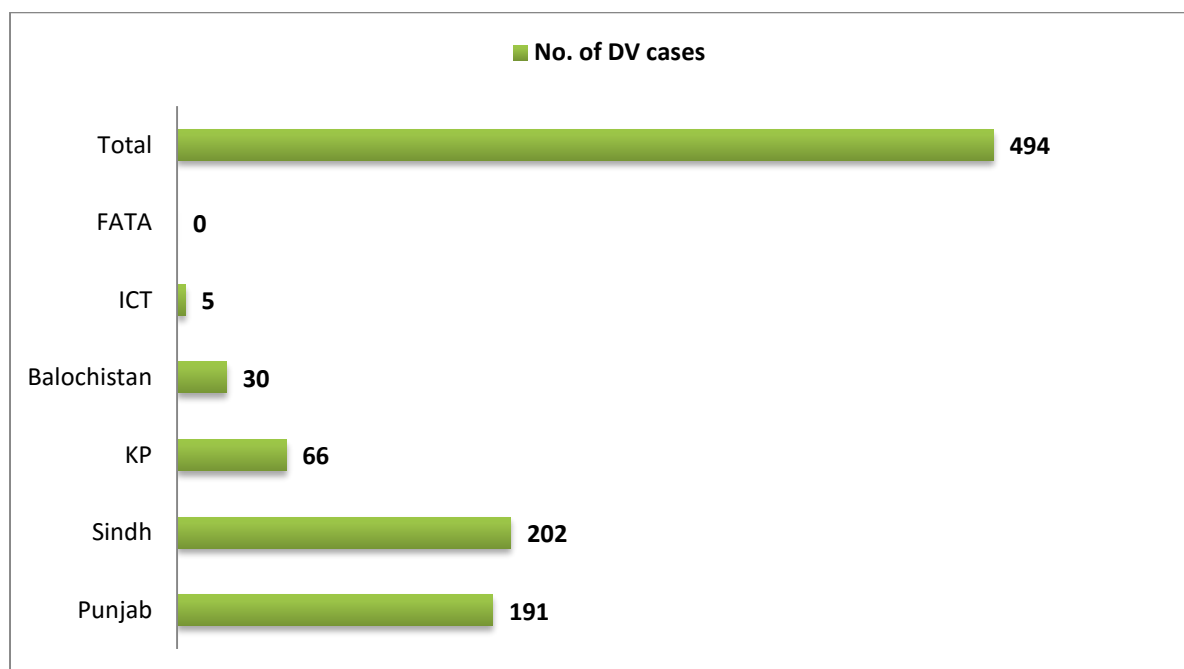
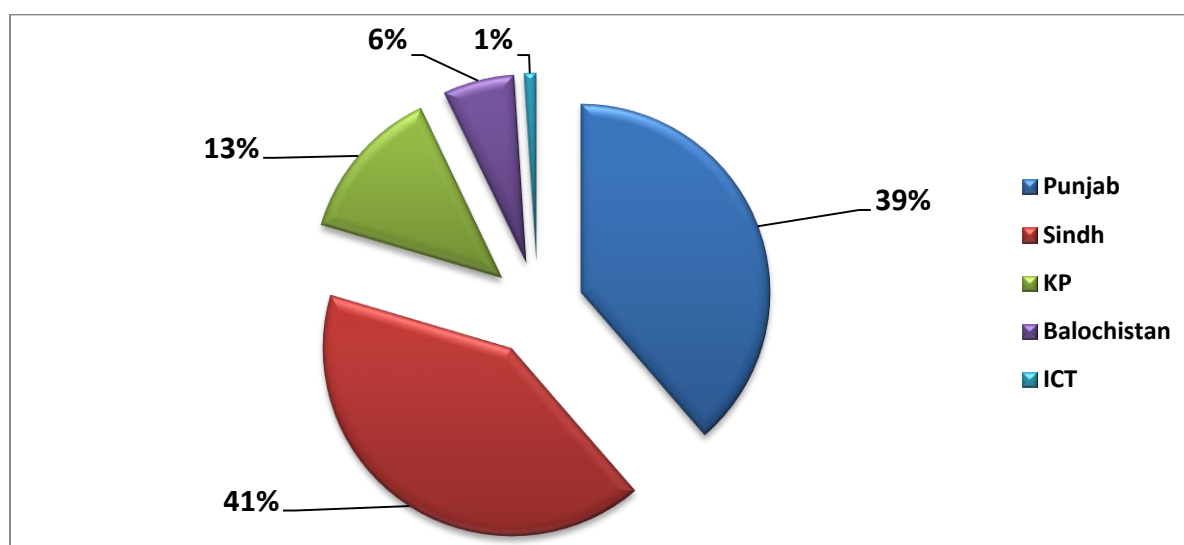


Figure 29 shows that out of the total 494 domestic violence cases reported in 2014 approximately 41% were from Sindh, 39% from Punjab, 13% from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 6% from Balochistan and only 1% from ICT.

Figure 29: % share of each Province/Region in domestic violence cases in 2014



7. Analysis of sexual assault cases in Pakistan

Sexual assaults can take any form, which includes harassment, rape, gang rape and other without consent sexual abuse of women. In previous VAW reports Aurat Foundation has kept rape and gang rape as a separate crime category keeping in view the magnitude of rape cases in the country so as to highlight lacunas in the legislation. However, incidences of harassment and sexual abuse other than rape are analyzed under separate categories. Harassment is routinely seen at many work places, streets and markets. Though this revealing truth is bitter to absorb, yet it is the reflection of the current state of women in the world.

Although the AWP 2011 and Law Against Harassment at Work Place have been passed by the parliament but due to certain lacunas in the laws and loopholes in its implementation, the incidents of sexual assaults are not curbed effectively.

7.1. Sexual Assaults-Trend in last seven years

Table 30 shows that in the past seven years, 800 cases of sexual assaults have been reported in the media. In this seven year period the year 2009 has seen the highest number of cases of sexual assaults where 274 cases were reported. The second highest cases were 172, which were reported in year 2008.

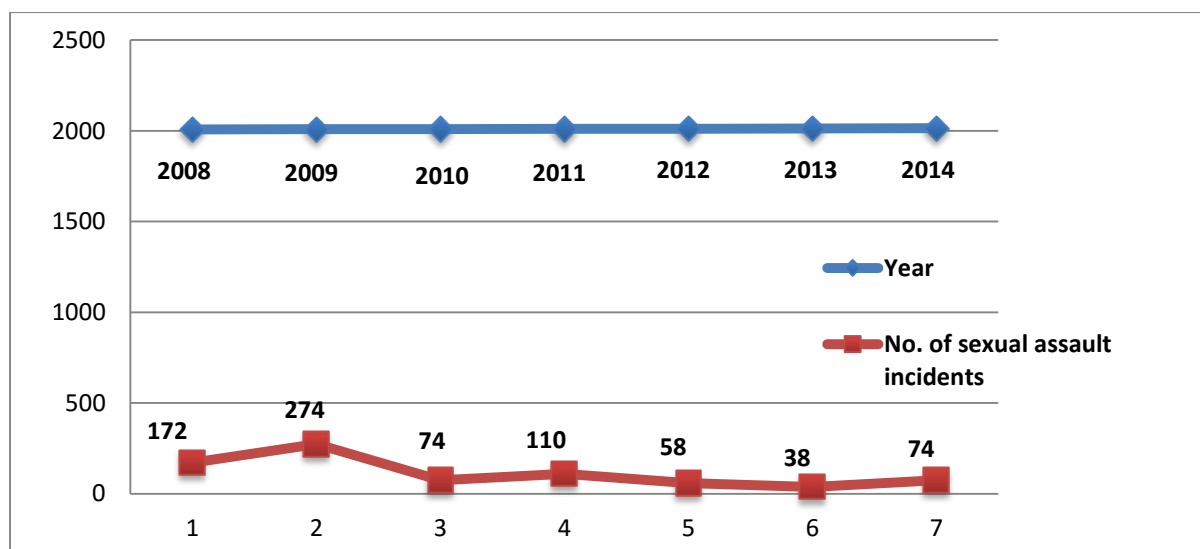
Table 30: Sexual assaults-Trend in last seven years

Year	No. of sexual assault cases
2008	172
2009	274
2010	74
2011	110
2012	58
2013	38
2014	74
Total	800

Since the last three years (2012, 2013 and 2014) the cases of sexual assaults have not crossed a triple figure and have remained under a 100. The lowest cases were reported in 2013 with 38 cases, which increased to 74 in 2014.

Figure 30 further shows that from year 2008 to 2011 the number of sexual assault cases fluctuated greatly. From 172 in 2008 it increased to 274 in 2009 (shown by the crest) followed by a huge decrease in 2010 where only 74 cases of sexual assaults were reported, which again increased to 110 in year 2011. However, from year 2012 to 2014 the graph becomes approximately linear.

Figure 30: Sexual assaults-Trend in last seven years



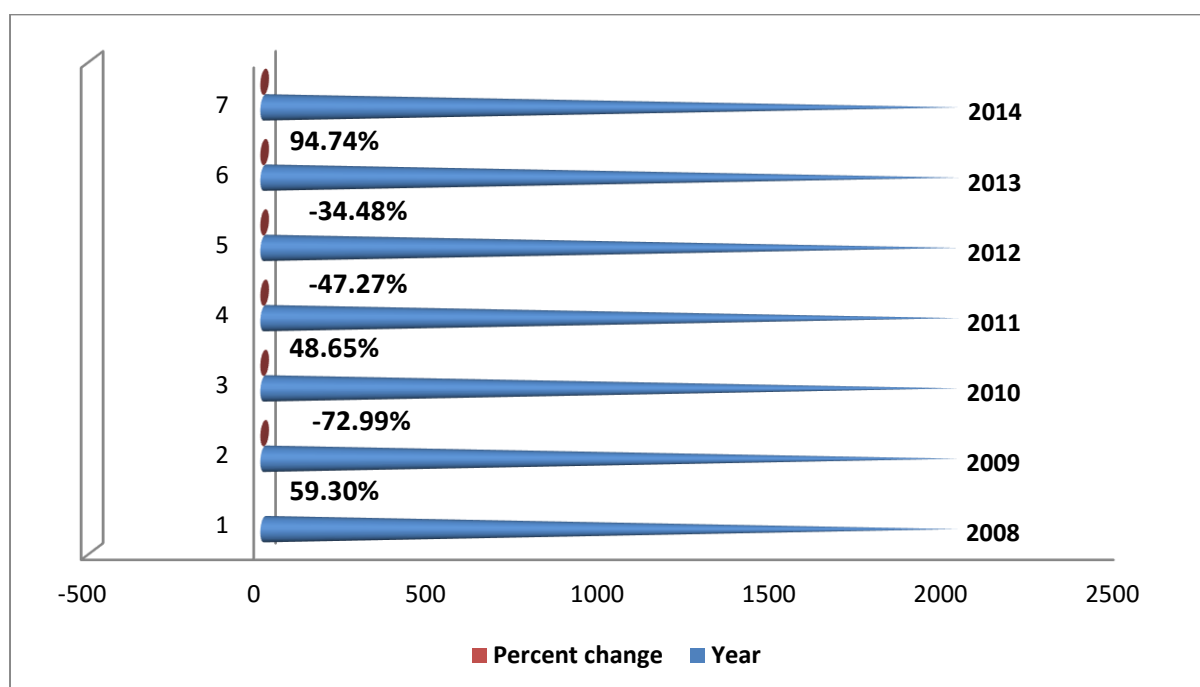
The percentage-wise fluctuations in the sexual assaults cases are shown in table 31 and figure 31 below. The highest increase, as shown in the table, is seen from 2013 to 2014 where it increased by approximately 95%. The second highest increase in terms of percentage is observed from year 2008 to 2009 where the cases increased by 59.30%.

Table 31: Sexual assaults-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

Year	No. of sexual assault incidents	Percent change
2008	172	
2009	274	59.30%
2010	74	-72.99%
2011	110	48.65%
2012	58	-47.27%
2013	38	-34.48%
2014	74	94.74%
Total	800	

From year 2009 to 2010 the cases decreased by 73% making it the highest drop in sexual assaults cases in the past seven years period. Similarly, the cases decreased by 47.27% from year 2011 to year 2012 and 34.48% from year 2012 to 2013. From year 2010 to 2011 the sexual assault cases increased by approximately 49%.

Figure 31: Sexual assaults-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



7.2 Sexual assaults-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

Eight out of the ten districts with the highest number of sexual assaults are from Punjab. Two cases are from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. There are no reported cases from districts in either Sindh or Balochistan.

Table 32: Sexual assaults-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

S. No.	District	Sexual assault
1	Rawalpindi	8
2	Sargodha	3
3	Bhakar	2
4	Rahim Yar Khan	2
5	Attock	1
6	Chakwal	1
7	Jehlum	1
8	Charsada	1
9	Bannu	1
10	Sialkot	1

Rawalpindi with 8 cases is on top of the list, followed by Sargodha. One case of sexual assault was reported each from Attock, Chakwal, Jehlum, Charsada, Bannu and Sialkot districts.

7.3 Sexual assault cases-Province and region-wise trends

This year 74 cases of sexual assaults were reported from the four provinces, ICT and FATA. Out of these 74 cases, 36 cases were reported from Sindh, which makes approximately 49% share of Sindh in the total sexual assault cases (as shown in table 33)

Table 33: Sexual assaults-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	Sexual Assault	% share in total
Sindh	36	48.65%
Punjab	31	41.89%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2	2.70%
ICT	5	6.76%
Balochistan	0	0.00%
FATA	0	0.00%
Total	74	100.00%

31 cases were reported from Punjab, 5 from ICT, 2 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and from Balochistan and FATA there were no cases of sexual assault reported.

Figure 32: Sexual assaults-Province and region-wise trends

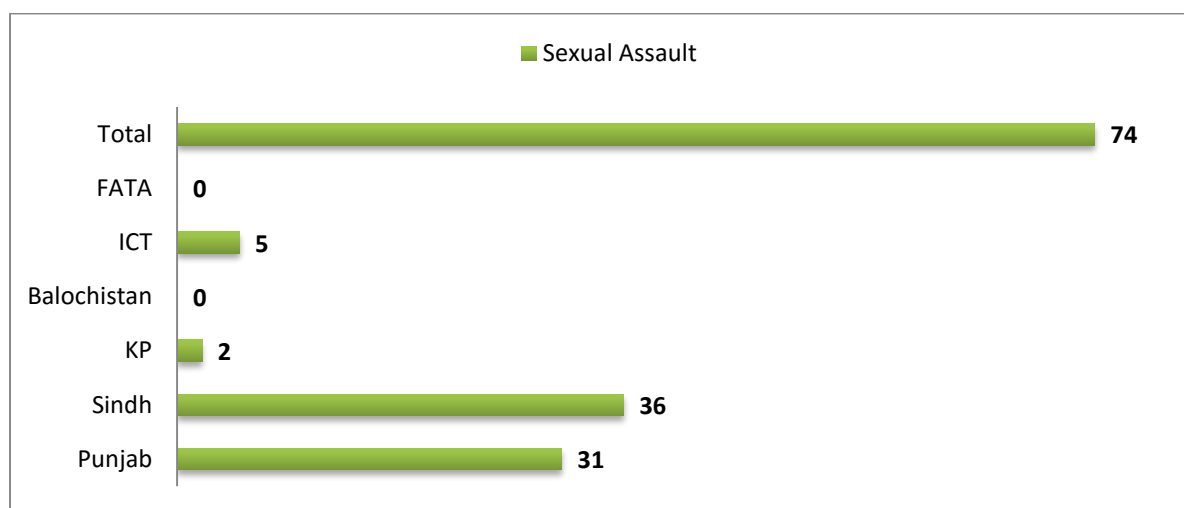
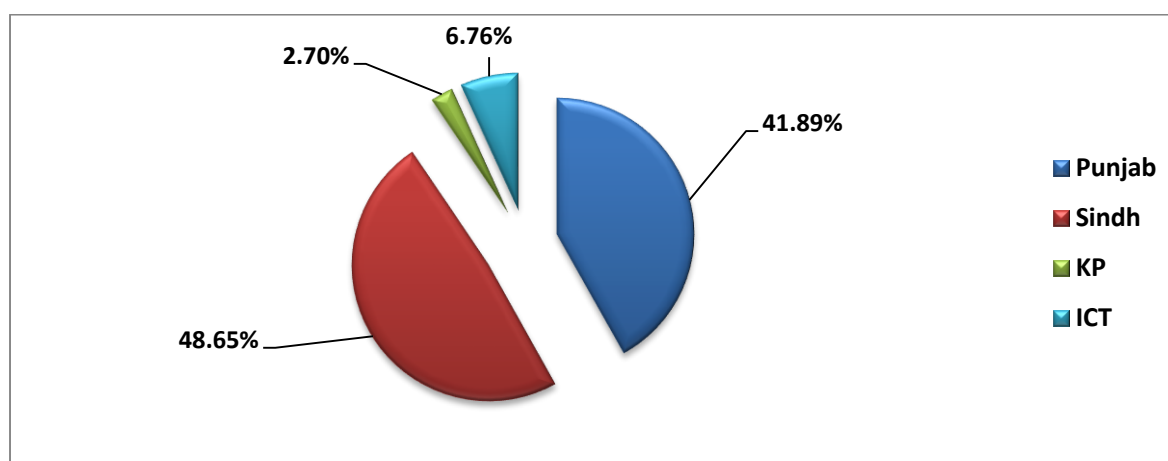


Figure 33 shows a clear picture of the percentage proportion of each province/region in total cases of sexual assault. As aforementioned, Sindh has the largest share in sexual assaults with 48.65% cases. In the rest of the provinces and regions Punjab has 41.89% cases, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2.70% and from ICT 6.76% of the total sexual assault cases were reported.

Figure 33: % share of each Province/Region in sexual assault cases in 2014



8. Analysis of acid throwing cases in Pakistan

Acid-throwing does not only disfigure a face or cause injuries and excruciating pain; the victim’s life changes forever. If she survives, she neither lives nor dies. Yet, acid attacks are spreading quantitatively and geographically in Pakistan. In most acid attack cases around Pakistan, the majority of victims know their attackers. When caught, relatives found guilty speak of punishing their victims for having sullied their ‘honour’ or that of their family with “indecent” behavior.

The most notable effect of an acid attack is the lifelong bodily disfigurement. Consequently, the victim is faced with physical challenges, which require long-term surgical treatment, as well as psychological challenges, which require in-depth intervention from psychologists and counselors at each stage of the physical recovery and beyond. The severity of the damage depends on the concentration of the acid and the time before the acid is thoroughly washed off with water or neutralized with a neutralizing agent. The acid can rapidly eat away skin, the layer of fat beneath the skin, and in some cases even the underlying bone. Eyelids and lips may be completely destroyed, the nose and ears severely.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act 2011 made acid and burn violence a crime against the state and imposed a fine of one million Pakistani rupees, along with a punishment of minimum seven years to lifetime imprisonment, for the crime of acid throwing. The legal milestone was widely welcomed but campaigners say it does not go far enough to eradicate acid violence, arguing that legislation needs to go further to include the trial and rehabilitation process. There is also concern that a lack of monitoring mechanisms will jeopardize effective implementation of the law. Because of loopholes in the legislation the acid attacks instead of decreasing are increasing over the years. In parts of South Asia, acid attacks often occur as revenge against a woman who rejects a proposal of marriage or a sexual advance. Such attacks are common in societies where there is a high level of gender inequality and women occupy a subordinate position in relation to men.

8.1. Acid throwing cases-Trend in last seven years

Year 2012 and 2014 saw the highest numbers of cases with 83 and 65 cases respectively. The trend in acid throwing cases in the past seven years is shown in table 34 and figure 34.

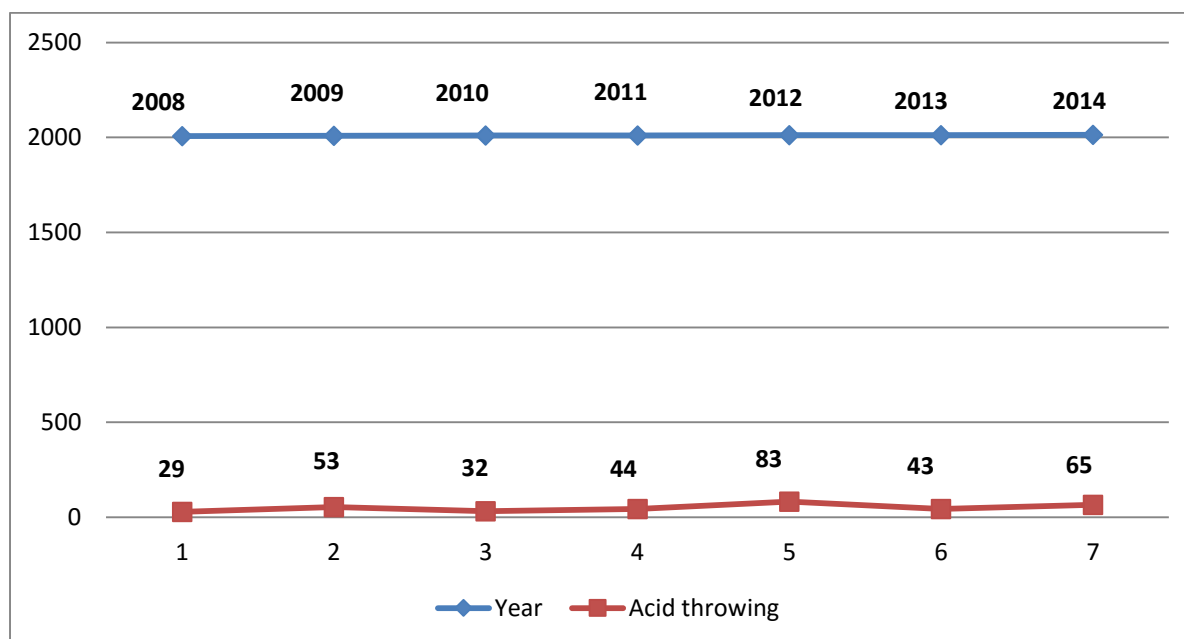
Table 34: Sexual assaults-Trend in last seven years

Year	Acid throwing cases
2008	29
2009	53
2010	32
2011	44
2012	83
2013	43
2014	65
Total	349

The graph in figure 34 shows somewhat linear trend of acid throwing cases, it increased from 29 in year 2008 to 53 in year 2009 and then decreased to 32 in 2010. In 2011 these again increased and became 44, which almost doubled in year 2012 by reaching to 83 cases. Yet

again in 2013 the acid throwing cases decreased significantly and only 43 cases were reported. Finally in year 2014 the number of acid throwing cases became the second highest (65) in the seven year period.

Figure 34: acid throwing cases-Trend in last seven years



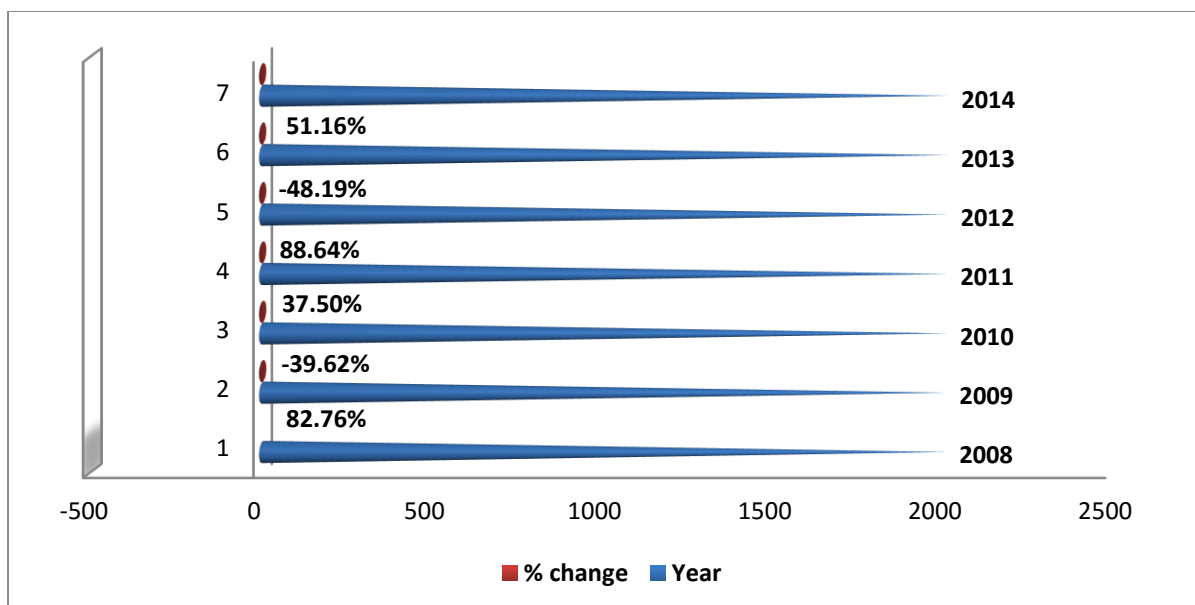
The percentage increase/decrease in acid throwing cases between the years for the period 2008 to 2014 is shown in table 35 and figure 35. The highest rise in acid throwing cases is witnessed in year 2012, where as compared to year 2011 the number cases increased by 88.64%. The highest decline is observed in year 2013 where the number of cases decreased by 48.19% as compared to the previous year (2012).

Table 35: Acid throwing cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven year

Year	Acid throwing	% change
2008	29	
2009	53	82.76%
2010	32	-39.62%
2011	44	37.50%
2012	83	88.64%
2013	43	-48.19%
2014	65	51.16%
Total	349	

The other years where acid throwing cases increased are year 2009 (increased by 82.76%), year 2011 (increased by 37.50%) and year 2014 where it increased by 51.16%. Besides year 2013, the acid throwing cases also decreased in year 2010 (by 39.62%).

Figure 35: Acid throwing cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



8.2 Acid throwing cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

Table 36 shows that except one district i.e. Quetta; all the remaining districts with worst figures of acid throwing cases are from Punjab. Strong concentrations of attacks in Punjab are reported from southern Punjab, including Kasur, Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan and Khanewal.

Table 36: Acid throwing cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

S. No.	District	Acid throwing
1	Lahore	6
2	Rahim Yar Khan	5
3	Faisalabad	5
4	Khanewal	5
5	Vehari	3
6	Rawalpindi	3
7	Quetta	3
8	Muzaffargarh	2
9	Okara	2
10	Kasur	2

Lahore is the worst district with 6 reported cases, followed by Rahim Yar Khan, Faisalabad and Khanewal with 5 cases each of acid throwing cases. Vehari, Rawalpindi and Quetta have 3 cases each and Muzaffargarh, Okara and Kasur had 2 reported cases.

8.3 Acid throwing cases-Province and region-wise trends

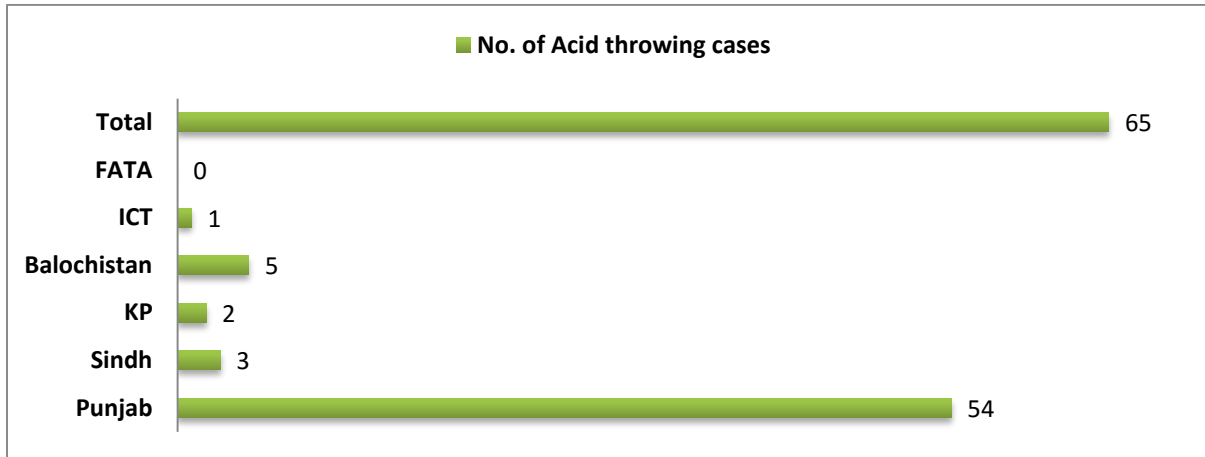
In the year 2014, a total of 65 cases of acid throwing were reported from across the country. Out of these 65 cases 54 cases were reported from Punjab, 3 from Sindh, 2 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 5 from Balochistan (where two cases from Quetta were reported within a week in the month of July, 2014) and 1 case from ICT was reported in year 2014.

Table 37: Acid throwing cases-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	No. of Acid throwing cases
Punjab	54

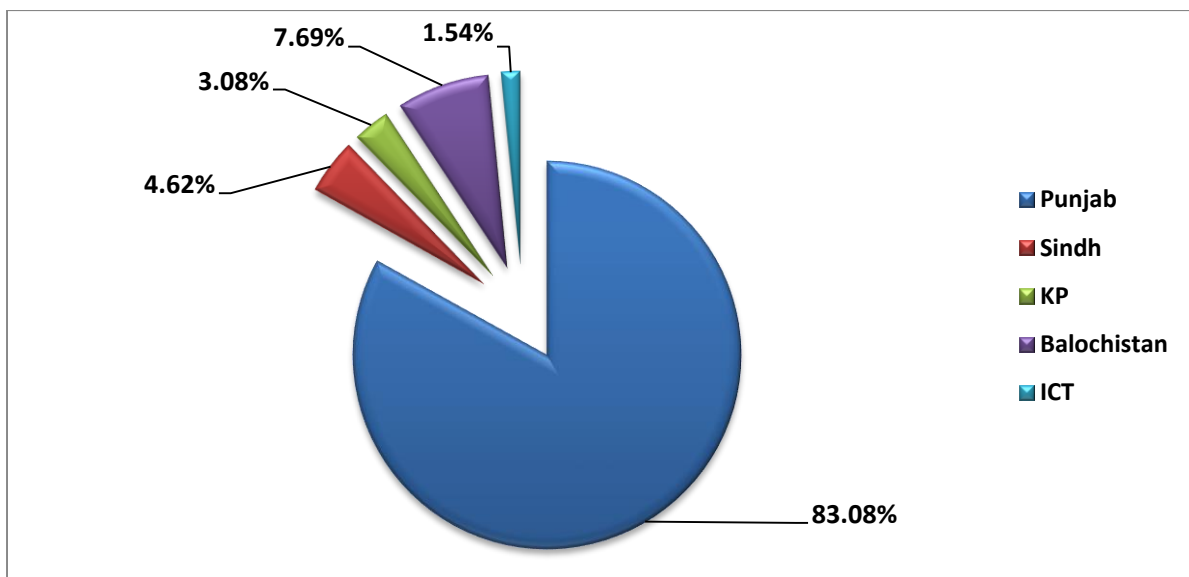
Sindh	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2
Balochistan	5
ICT	1
FATA	0
Total	65

Figure 35: Acid throwing cases-Province and region-wise trends



The percentage share of each province and region in acid throwing is shown in figure 37. Out of the total 65 cases 83.08% were reported from Punjab. Less than 17% of the total cases were reported from the remaining three provinces and ICT. Amongst provinces the second highest share is that of Balochistan with 7.69% of the total cases in the year 2014. Sindh with 4.62% cases, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 3.08% cases and ICT with 1.54% cases are 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively.

Figure 36: % share of each Province/Region in acid throwing cases in 2014



9. Analysis of burn related cases in Pakistan

Like sexual assaults and rape/gang rape, burn related cases are categorized separately from acid burn related cases. This is to highlight the magnitude of burning by using petrol, kerosene or wood fire. Often these incidents are covered up as cooking/kitchen accidents. As previously mentioned under the category of rape/gang rape cases that a new trend along with rape/gang rape has been observed in the past few months, which is that the perpetrators burn the rape victim after she is sexually abused. Besides rape and gang rape other motives behind burning in Pakistan are centuries old traditions in the mostly rural areas of Punjab and Sindh, which include dowry issues and sometimes allegations of blasphemy lead to burn related assaults against the followers of religious minorities.

9.1. Burning cases-Trend in the last seven years

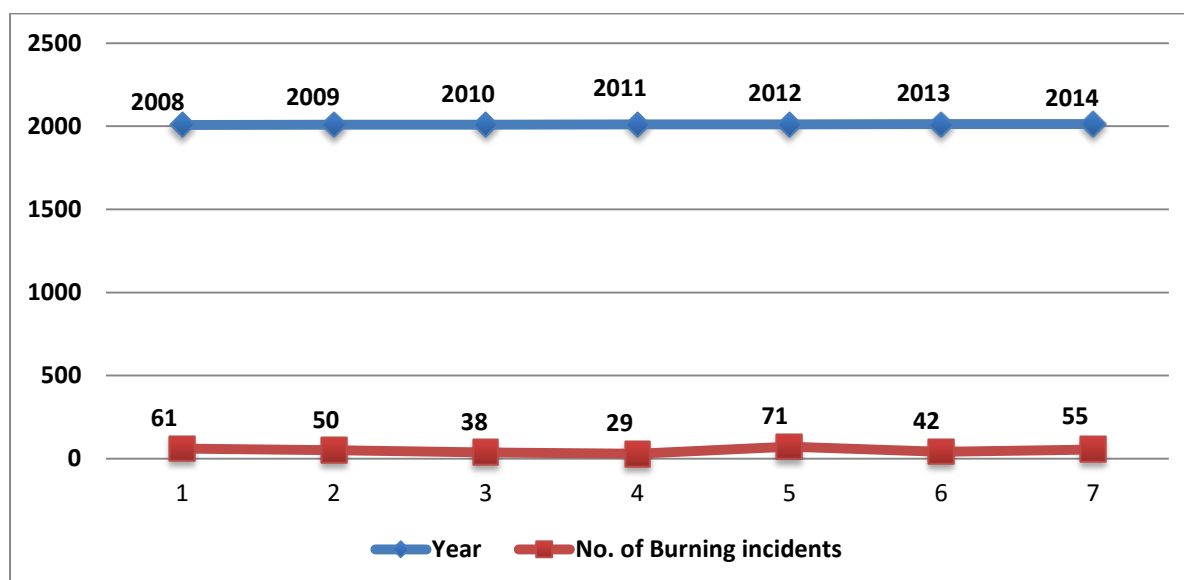
Burn related cases were highest in the year 2012 with total 71 cases while the lowest number of cases was reported in year 2009 with total 29 cases.

Table 38: Burning cases-Trend in last seven years

Year	No. of Burning incidents
2008	61
2009	50
2010	38
2011	29
2012	71
2013	42
2014	55
Total	346

Table 38 and figure 38 shows the trends observed in burn related cases in the last seven years, from year 2008 to year 2014.

Figure 37: Burning cases-Trend in the last seven years



The graph shows that from year 2008 to 2011 there was a steady decrease in burn related cases i.e. from 61 cases in year 2008 it decreased to 29, the lowest of all years, in year 2011. However, in year 2010 burn related cases surged to 71 with a significant increase in year 2012. It was

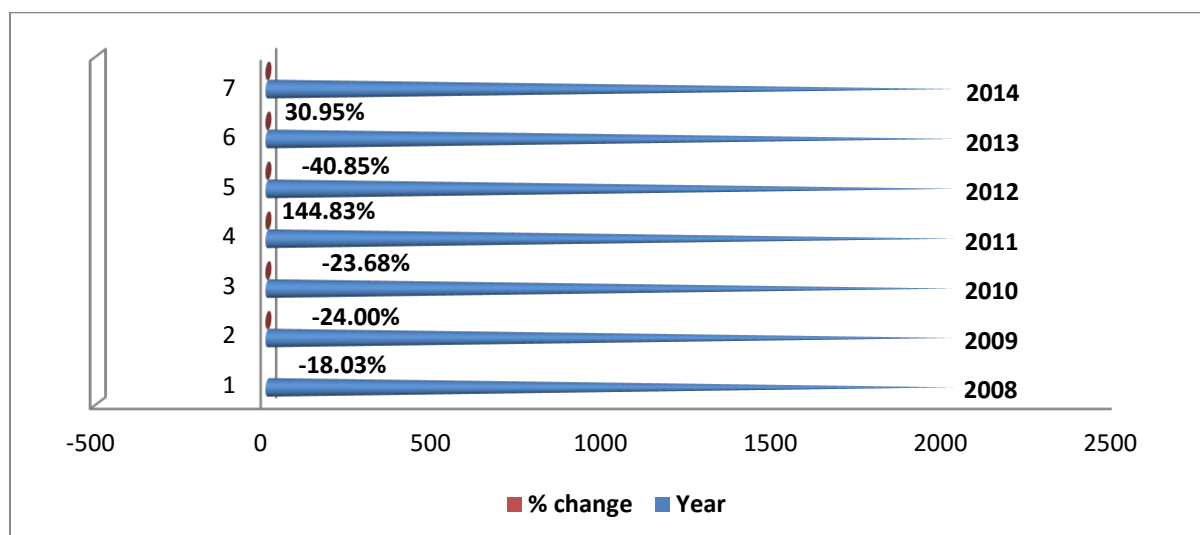
again followed by another significant decrease in year 2013 to 42 cases. In 2014 burn related cases again increased and a total of 55 cases were reported.

Table 39: Burning cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

Year	No. of Burning incidents	% change
2008	61	
2009	50	-18.03%
2010	38	-24.00%
2011	29	-23.68%
2012	71	144.83%
2013	42	-40.85%
2014	55	30.95%
Total	346	

The cone bars in figure 39 and table 39 represents the percentage change between the years for the period 2008 to 2014. From year 2008 to 2009 burn related cases decreased by 18.03%, from year 2009 to 2010 it further decreased by 24.00%, which again dipped down in year 2011 by 23.68%. The continuous decrease from year 2008 to 2011 was followed by a huge increase in year 2012 by 144.83%. However, it decreased significantly in year 2013 by 40.85%, which yet again fluctuated and increased by 30.95% in year 2014.

Figure 38: Burning cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



9.2 Burn related cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

District-wise breakdown of burn related cases is shown in table 40. The highest numbers of cases reported were 5, each from Lahore, Rawalpindi and DG Khan. Sheikhpura with 3 cases is in 4th spot (because an equal number of cases were reported from the first three districts). Punjab has the highest number of burn related cases.

Table 40: Burn related cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

S. No.	District	No. of Burning cases
1	Lahore	5

2	Rawalpindi	5
3	DG Khan	5
4	Sheikhpura	3
5	Chakwal	2
6	Narowal	2
7	Multan	2
8	Vehari	2
9	Faisalabad	2
10	Toba Tek Singh	2

9.3 Burning cases-Province and region-wise trends

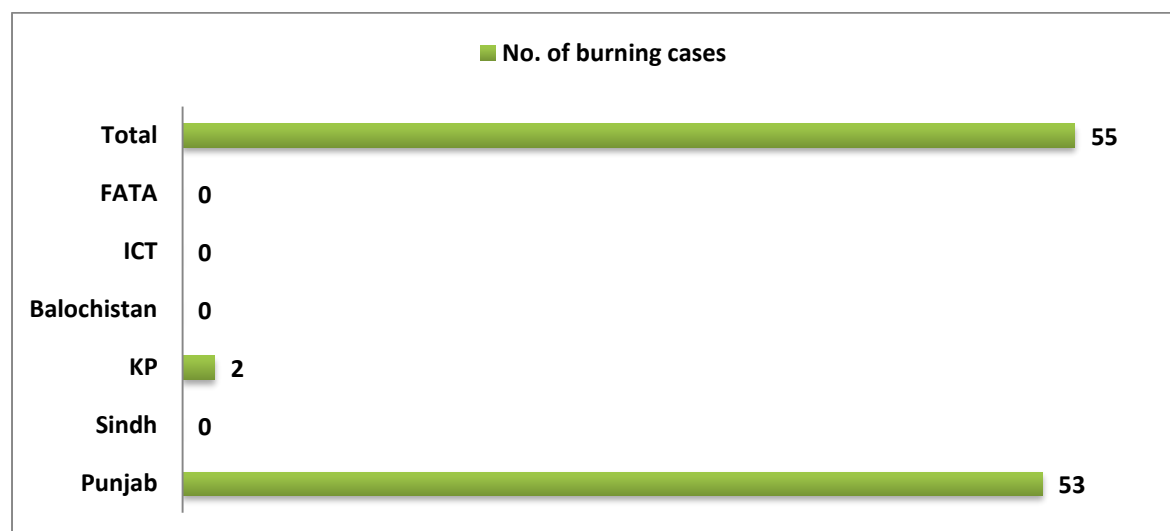
Table 41 and figure 40 shows the region and province-wise trends in burn related cases. Out of the total 55 cases reported in the year 2014, 53 were reported from Punjab.

Table 41: Burning cases-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	No. of burning cases
Punjab	53
Sindh	0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2
Balochistan	0
ICT	0
FATA	0
Total	55

Women in general and religious minorities in particular were mostly the victims of burn related incidences in Punjab. Mobs incited by clerics on the pretext of blasphemy allegations took the law in their own hands and burnt the alleged persons alive. As aforementioned other reasons of burn related incidents reported were dowry, land and inheritance and ‘honour’ disputes.

Figure 39: Burn related cases-Province and region-wise trends

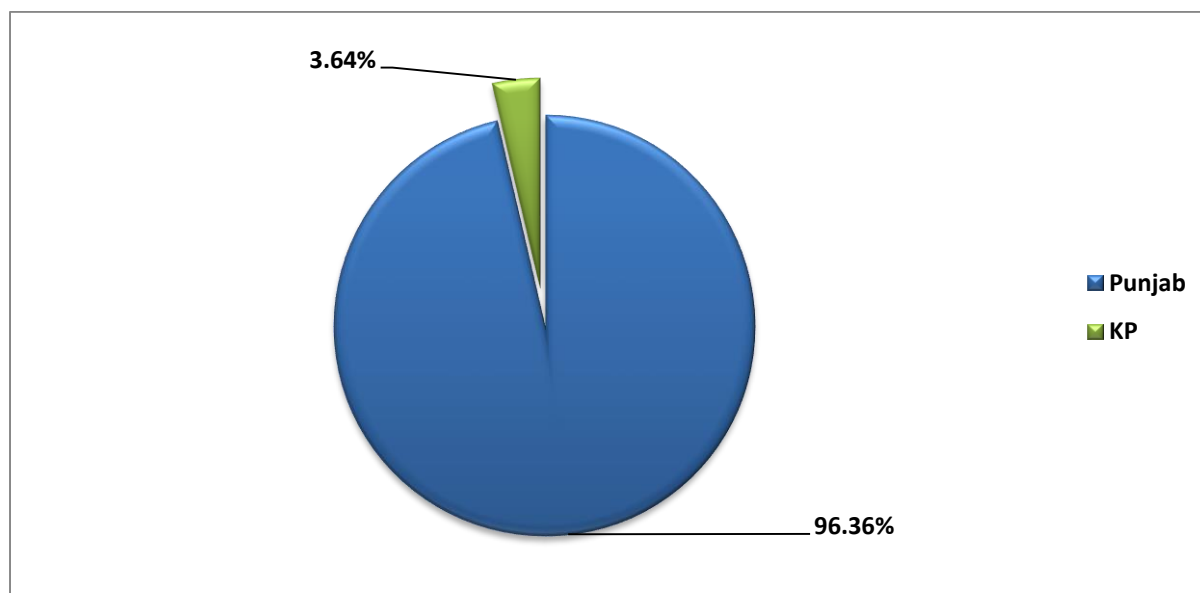


There were no cases of burn related reported from Sindh, Balochistan and ICT; however 2 cases of burn related incidents were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It should be noted here that both religious and sectarian minorities live in Sindh and Balochistan and both provinces have informal and traditional justice system, which runs as a parallel system to the

country's justice system. As already mentioned above, the practice of these informal systems is based on patriarchal values where men are the decision makers and often women face the brunt of these decisions.

Figure 41 shows the percentage share of each region in the total burn related cases reported in the year 2014. As is visible from the pie-chart, burn related incidents were reported from only two provinces, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 96.36% of the total cases were reported from Punjab and only 3.64% were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Figure 40: % share of each province/region in burn related cases in 2014



10. Analysis of Miscellaneous cases in Pakistan

Under the miscellaneous crimes category the following can be included: attempt to kidnap, attempt to murder, attempt to rape, attempted suicide, child marriages, custodial violence, forced marriages, harassment, hurt and bodily injury, illegal custody, incest, threat to life, threat of violence, torture, *Kala Kali*, *Vanni*, *Watta-Satta*, *Swara* and women trafficking.

The actual number of cases reported against these sub-categories under miscellaneous crimes is given in detail in the over-all understanding of each province and region in the coming pages. However, a collective look into the trends based on time (years) and location (regions and provinces) is presented better understand such cases and their occurrence across the country.

10.1. Miscellaneous cases-Trend in last seven years

Total 12,565 cases under the miscellaneous category were reported in the past seven years. Out of these 12,565 highest cases were reported in the year 2014 with 2,443 cases (as shown in table 42 and figure 42).

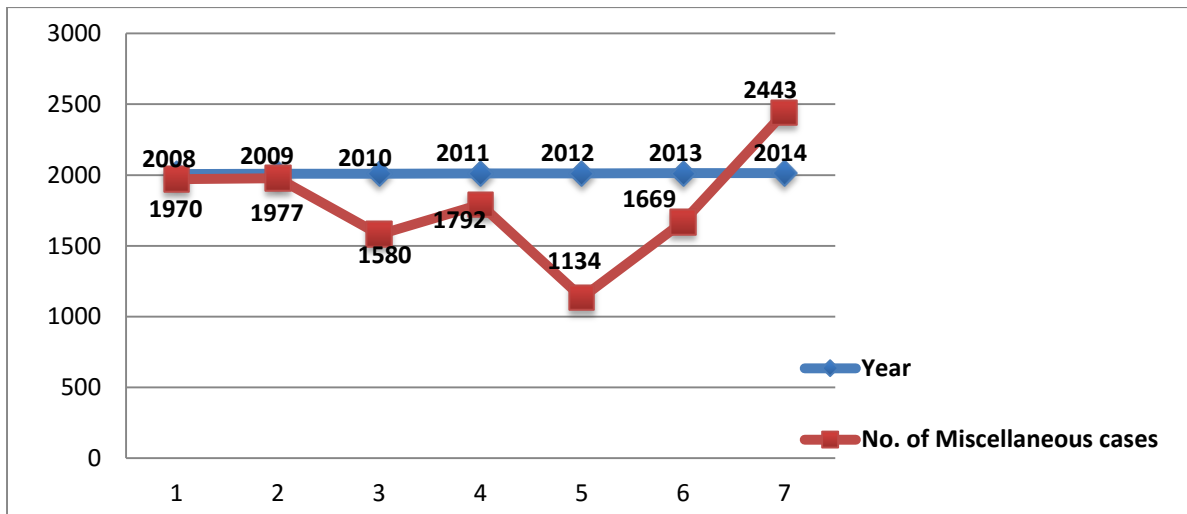
Table 42: Miscellaneous cases-Trend in last seven years

Year	No. of Miscellaneous cases
2008	1,970
2009	1,977
2010	1,580

2011	1,792
2012	1,134
2013	1,669
2014	2,443
Total	12,565

The second and third highest numbers of miscellaneous cases were reported in year 2009 and year 2008 with 1,977 and 1,970 cases respectively. The lowest cases were reported in year 2012 with a total of 1,134 cases.

Figure 41: Miscellaneous cases-Trend in last seven years



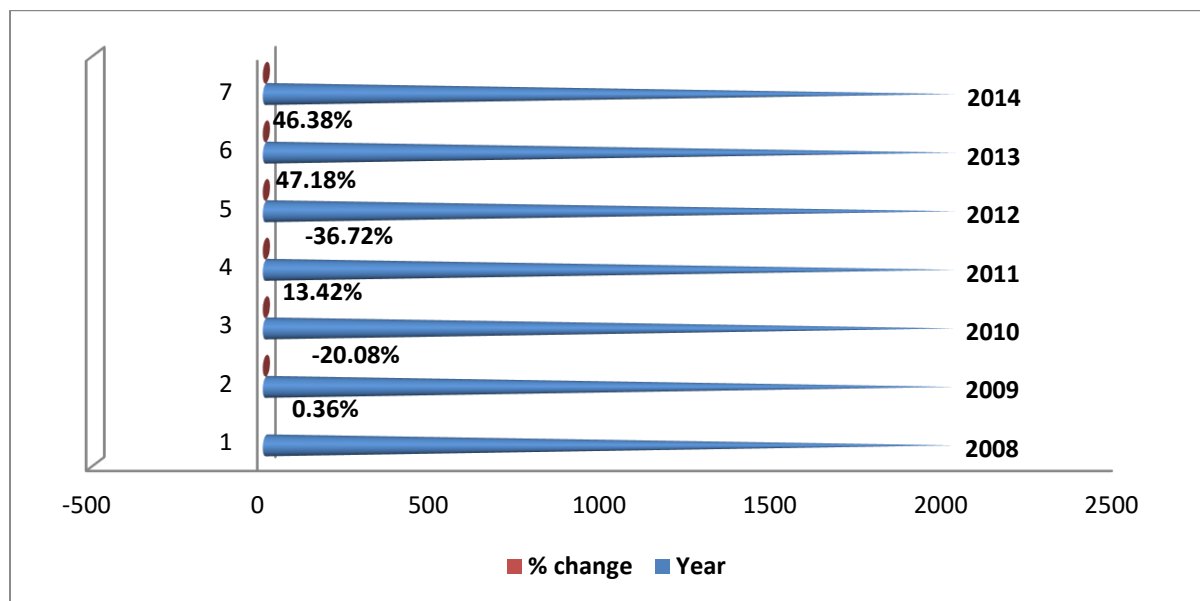
As can be seen from the graph in figure 42, between year 2008 and 2009 there was an almost linear horizontal progress showing that there was no significant change in the numbers. However, after year 2009 the graph dips vertically downwards showing a significant decrease in miscellaneous crimes in year 2010. There is another increase in year 2011, which surpasses the number of cases in year 2009, which is again followed by a huge decrease in year 2012 reaching to the lowest of all the years in the seven year period. After year 2012 the graph goes back to showing linear trend and a continuous increase in the miscellaneous crimes, which reaches the highest number in year 2014 (2,443 cases).

Table 43: Miscellaneous cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years

Year	No. of Miscellaneous cases	% change
2008	1,970	
2009	1,977	0.36%
2010	1,580	-20.08%
2011	1,792	13.42%
2012	1,134	-36.72%
2013	1,669	47.18%
2014	2,443	46.38%
Total	12,565	

Table 43 and figure 43 shows the percentage increase and decrease in miscellaneous cases over the past seven years. The highest increase was observed from year 2012 to year 2013, which was 47.13%. The second highest was seen in the following year (2014), at 46.38%. The steepest drop in miscellaneous cases was seen in year 2012 where as compared to 2011 reported cases decreased by 36.72%.

Figure 42: Miscellaneous cases-Percent increase/decrease over the last seven years



The other years where miscellaneous cases increased are year 2009 (by 0.36%) and year 2011 (by 13.42%). Reported cases also decreased in year 2010 (by 20.08%) as compared to year 2009.

10.2 Miscellaneous cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

In the miscellaneous crimes category, Faisalabad is at first spot in the top ten worst districts list with 315 cases in year 2014. Faisalabad is followed by Lahore with 135 cases and then followed Rahim Yar Khan with 113 cases. All of the top ten districts with the highest number of burn related cases are from Punjab where the first four districts have more than one hundred cases in the miscellaneous crimes category.

Table 44: Miscellaneous cases-10 worst districts in Pakistan in 2014

S. No.	District	No. of Miscellaneous cases
1	Faisalabad	315
2	Lahore	135
3	Rahim Yar Khan	113
4	Sargodha	118
5	Okara	87
6	Muzaffargarh	86
7	Sialkot	85
8	Toba Tek Singh	80
9	Rawalpindi	70
10	Gujrat	52

10.3 Miscellaneous cases-Province and region-wise trends

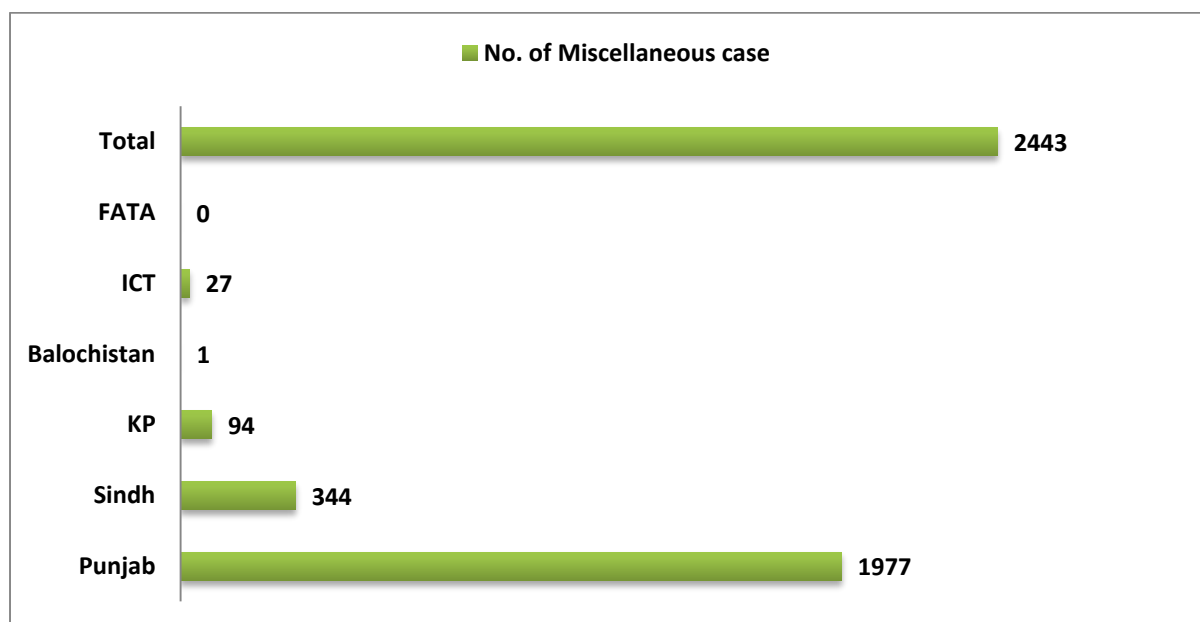
Table 45 and the graph given in figure 44 shows the region and province-wise trends in miscellaneous cases. Out of the total 2,443 cases reported in the year 2014 there were 1,977 from Punjab. The figure is greater than the sum of the rest of provinces and regions.

Table 45: Miscellaneous cases-Province and region-wise trends

Province/Region	No. of Miscellaneous cases
Punjab	1,977
Sindh	344
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	94
Balochistan	1
ICT	27
FATA	0
Total	2,443

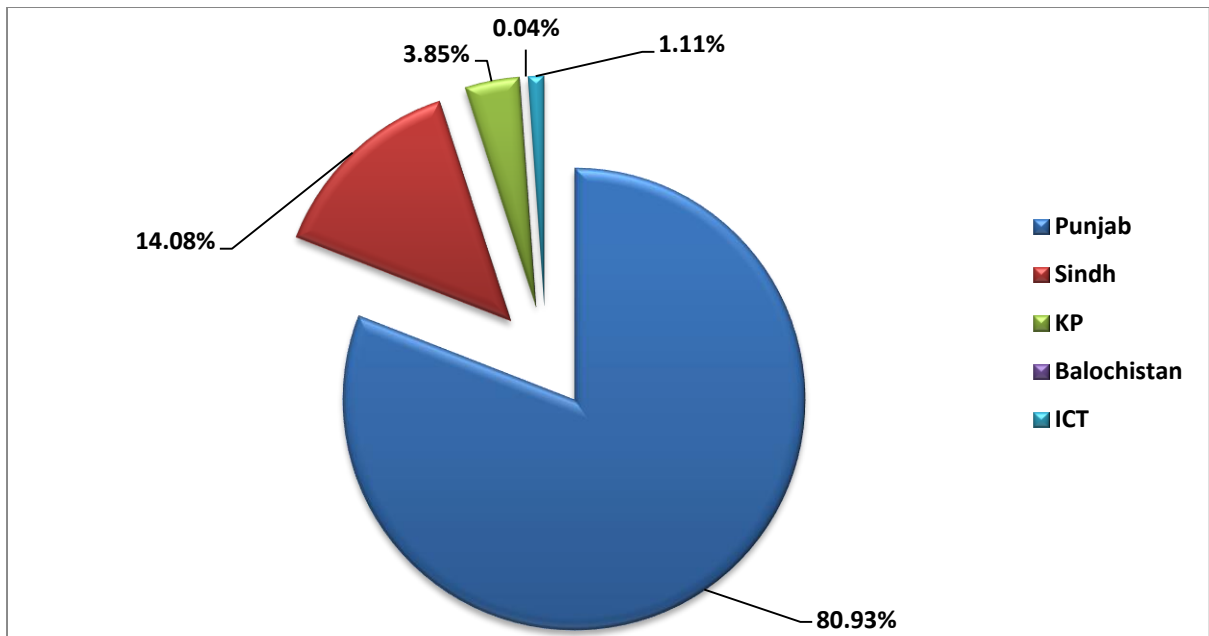
Sindh has 344 miscellaneous cases followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 94 cases. 27 cases in the miscellaneous category were reported from ICT and only 1 case from Balochistan. As discussed in other crime categories FATA has zero cases in miscellaneous crimes because of the media blackout. Only state sponsored media is allowed to operate there, which barely reports anything that affects the lives of common people.

Figure 43: Miscellaneous cases-Province and region-wise trends



The pie chart in figure 465 shows that out of the total (2,443) cases reported from across the country 80.93% of these were reported from Punjab. The less than 20% remaining cases are reported from Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, ICT and Balochistan.

Figure 44: % share of each Province/Region in miscellaneous cases in 2014



Sindh has the second highest share with 14.08% cases in the total cases from the country, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has 3.85% followed by ICT with 1.11% and Balochistan with only 0.04% of the total miscellaneous cases.

Chapter 3: Demographics and FIR status of VAW victims

3.1 FIR status for the VAW cases in 2014

First Information Report (FIR) is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offence. It is a first report, which formally details the alleged crime and hence is called the First Information Report. It is generally a complaint lodged with the police by the victim of a cognizable offence or by someone on his/her behalf. Non-registration of FIR is an offence and can be a ground for disciplinary action against the concerned police officer. FIR is a very important document as it sets the process of criminal justice in motion. It is only after the FIR is registered in the police station that the police start investigation of the case.

Table 46 and figure 46 show the detailed account of FIRs in the four provinces, FATA and ICT of the country as were reported in different newspapers throughout the country in the year 2014. As we can see, a total of 10,070 cases were reported in the media but only 7,354 FIRs were registered, which means that in 73.03% cases FIRs are registered. Maximum numbers of FIRs registered were in Punjab at 5,988. This means that 81.43% of the total FIRs were reported from Punjab. The second highest registered FIRs were seen in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where 589 FIRs were registered from the province. Similarly 519 were registered in Sindh, 190 in Balochistan and 108 in ICT. No FIR was registered in FATA, because the legal structure under the FCR does not provide the three basic rights to the public, namely *Wakeel, Daleel and Appeal*.

While analyzing the media coverage of VAW cases the information was divided into three categories regarding FIR registration; either i) an FIR was registered, ii) not registered, or iii) no information is available. The rate of FIR registration for each province and region is given below.

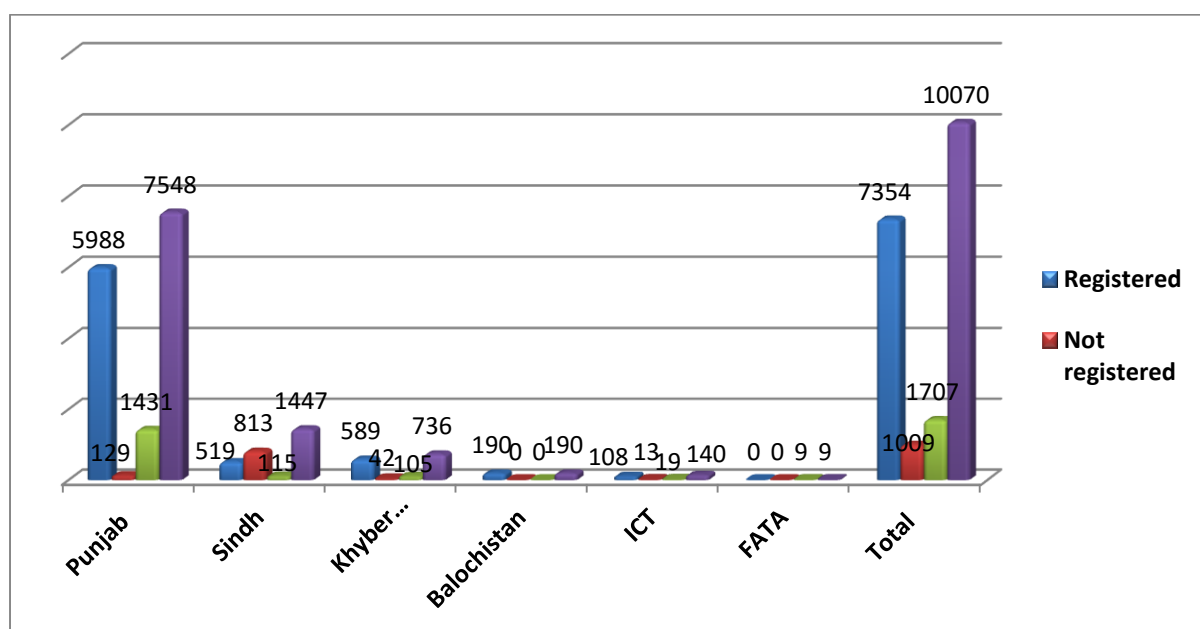
A total of 7,548 cases were reported from Punjab for which 5,988 FIRs were registered. This shows a 79.33% registration rate. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where 589 FIRs were registered for the total 736 cases reported from the province, makes 80.01% FIRs registration rate in the province. For 1,447 total cases reported from Sindh only 519 FIRs were registered, which makes an FIR registration rate of 35.86% for the province. There was 100% FIR registration in Balochistan as all 190 reported cases were registered. 108 cases were registered for the 140 cases reported from ICT, thus being a 77.14% registration rate. FATA has 0.00% FIR registration in the year 2014.

So the highest rate of FIR registration is that of Balochistan with 100% rate, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which has an FIR registration rate of 80.01%. Punjab is third where the FIR registration rate observed was 79.33%. This was followed by ICT with 77.14% and Sindh with 35.86%. Since FATA has an isolated and obsolete administrative, legislative and executive structure where the FCR vests all the three major pillars (administration, legislation and execution), the dismal rate of FIR registration rate is understandable. But amongst provinces Sindh has the worst registration rate especially in comparison to the total number of VAW cases in the province. Indeed it is a matter of grave concern for government and human rights organizations and activists as the GBV response institutions require capacity development initiatives to enhance the FIR registration rate in the province.

Table 46: FIR trends-VAW cases in 2014

FIR Status	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Registered	5,988	519	589	190	108	0	7,354
Not registered	129	813	42	0	13	0	1,009
No information	1,431	115	105	0	19	9	1,707
Total	7,548	1,447	736	190	140	9	10,070

Figure 45: FIR trends-VAW cases in 2014



3.2 Marital status of survivors/victims of VAW

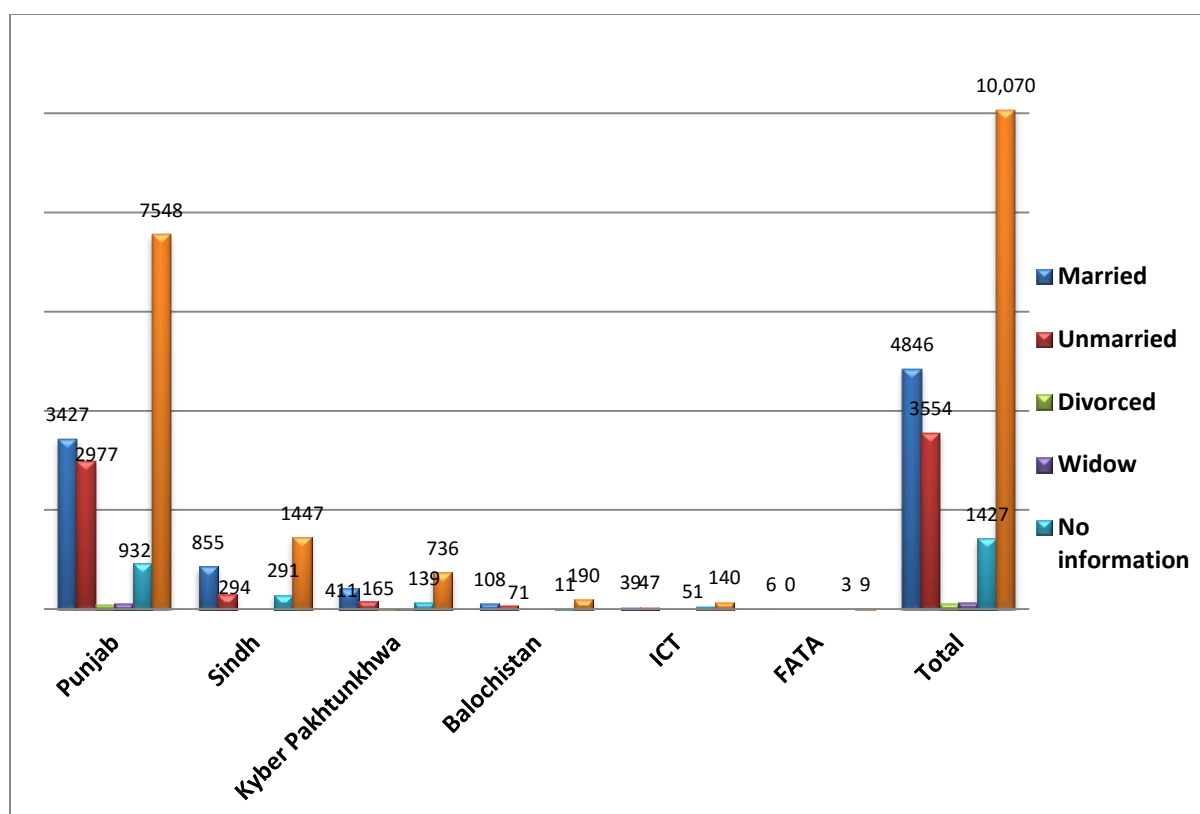
The data in table 47 and figure 47 shows the marital status-wise breakdown of victims of VAW in 2014 amongst the provinces and regions. 4,846 married women were subject to violence, out of which 3,427 hail from Punjab, 855 from Sindh, 108 from Balochistan, 39 from ICT and 6 from FATA. Similar trends are found in the remaining categories i.e. unmarried, divorced and widows as well as those whose marital status was not mentioned in media reports, i.e. ‘no information available’.

Table 47: Marital Status of survivors/victims-Trends in VAW cases in 2014

Marital status	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT	FATA	Total
Married	3427	855	411	108	39	6	4,846
Unmarried	2977	294	165	71	47	0	3,554
Divorced	91	6	11	0	2	0	110
Widow	121	1	10	0	1	0	133
No information	932	291	139	11	51	3	1,427
Total	7,548	1,447	736	190	140	9	10,070

Across all provinces and regions more married women victims, which shows that husbands and in-laws are mostly the perpetrators of violence against them.

Figure 46: Marital Status of survivors/victims-Trends in VAW cases in 2014



3.3 Age-wise distribution of survivors/victims of VAW cases

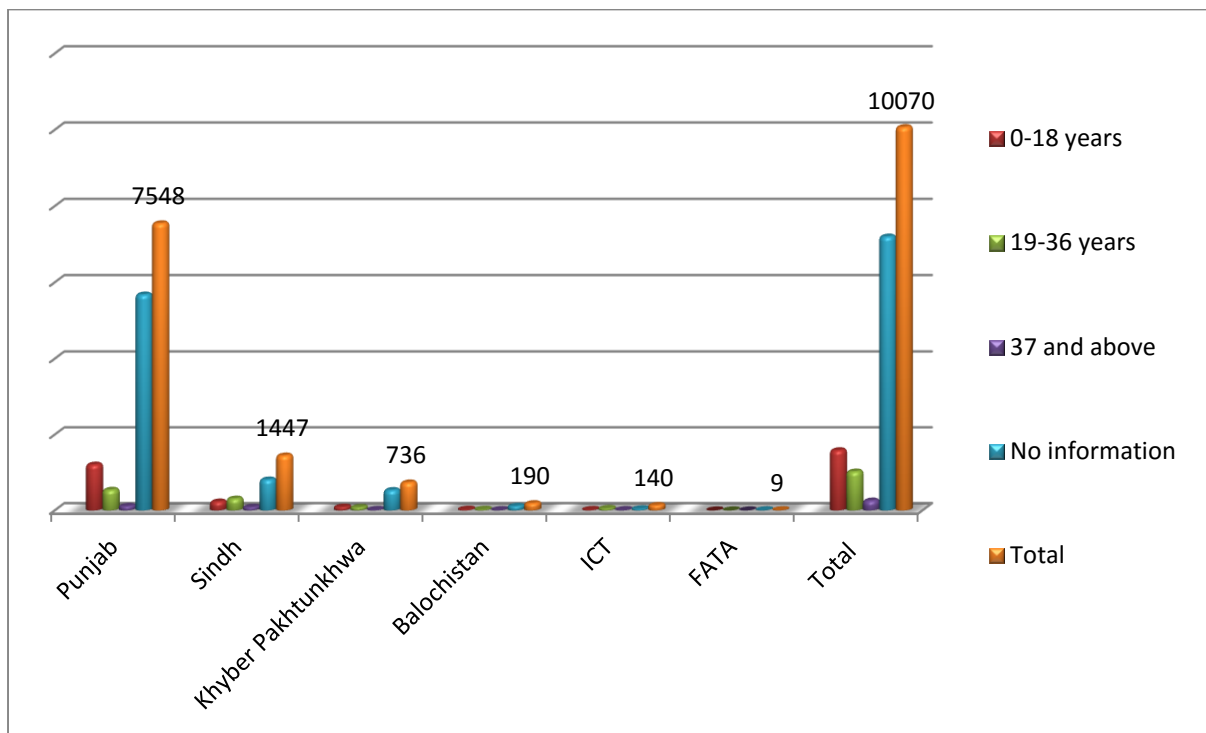
In the majority of cases the exact age of the victim/survivor was not mentioned in the various media reports. Table 48 and figure 48 show that for 7,201 cases the age was not mentioned. With 71.5% of the survivors/victims, no information was available and the majority of them were from Punjab (out of the total 7,201 non-information cases regarding age were from Punjab).

Table 48: Age-wise distribution of survivors/victims of VAW cases

Age-wise distribution	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT	FATA	Total
0-18 years	1,207	233	94	31	21	0	1,586
19-36 years	543	311	85	28	57	0	1,024
37 and above	117	90	22	14	16	0	259
No information	5,681	813	535	117	46	9	7,201
Total	7,548	1,447	736	190	140	9	10,070

In terms of age between 0-18 years 1,586 girls (15.75%) were subject to violence.

Figure 47: Age-wise distribution of survivors/victims of VAW cases



Chapter 4: Provincial and Regional Insights of VAW cases in 2014

Punjab

Kidnapping, murder, rape and gang rape, suicide and ‘honour’ killings were the major categories of offences committed against women. Keeping with the past trend, a majority of the total 7,548 VAW cases, were registered in Punjab, in the year 2014. The data shows a total of 1,866 cases of kidnapping and abduction reported in the region, which is higher than any other province.

Rape and gang rape is the second most committed offence, in which women and girls were targeted. Out of a total of 7,548 cases, 1,408 cases of rape/gang rape were reported from Punjab. The number of rape/gang rape cases in the province is also higher than any of the other provinces reported. Besides that, there were 964 murder cases, which is again a very high figure as compared to the statistics of other provinces. Around 362 cases of ‘honour’ killings were also reported in the year 2014.

The data reveals a marked increase in incidents in the miscellaneous category of violence against women, which needs to be addressed on a priority basis, as 1,977 cases were reported in the year 2014. This includes 401 cases of injury; 364 cases of attempted suicide; 263 cases of torture; 260 cases of attempt to rape; 242 cases of attempt to murder; 118 cases of attempt to kidnap; 111 cases of harassment; 47 cases of trafficking; 59 cases of threat to life; 10 cases of *Kala Kali*; 21 cases of *Vanni*; 11 cases of *Watta Satta*; 11 cases of child marriages; 24 cases of illegal custody; 27 cases of incest and 8 cases of forced marriages.

Table 49: Overview of situation of VAW in Punjab (Jan-Dec) 2014

Over view of Situation of VAW in Punjab (Jan-Dec)2014	
Offences	No. of cases
Kidnapping/abduction	1,866
Murder	964
Rape/gang rape	1,408
Suicide	642
‘Honour’ killing	362
Domestic violence	191
Sexual assault	31
Acid throwing	54
Burning	53
Miscellaneous	1,977
Break down of miscellaneous cases	
Attempt to kidnap	118
Attempt to murder	242
Attempt to suicide	364
Attempt to rape	260
Kala Kali	10
Child marriages	11
Forced marriages	8
Harassment	111
Illegal custody	24
Incest	27

Injury	401
Threat to life	59
Torture	263
Women trafficking	47
Vanni	21
Watta Satta	11
Total	7,548

FIRs were registered in a total of 5,988 cases. In 129 cases an FIR was not registered and there was no information in 1,431 FIRs.

Table 50: FIR Status of VAW cases in Punjab

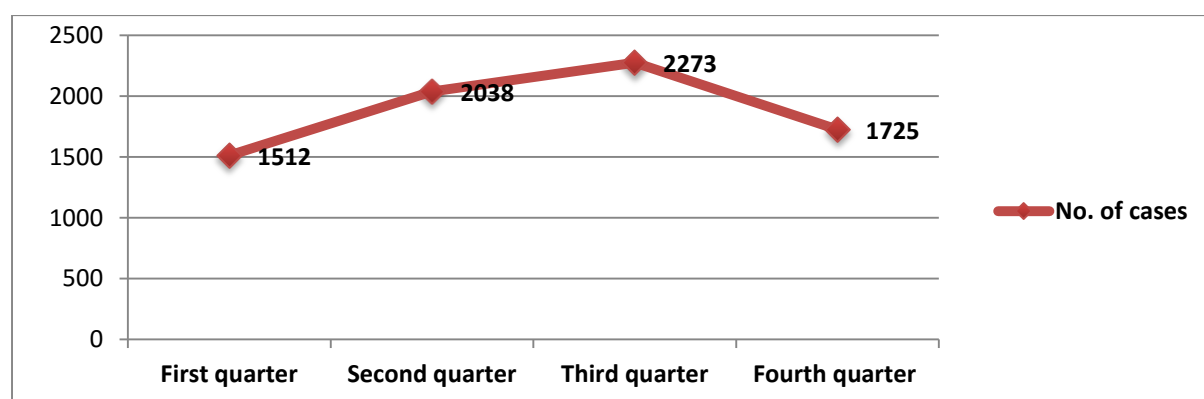
FIR Status	Number
Registered	5,988
Not registered	129
No. information	1,431
Total	7,548

The quarterly distribution of VAW cases in Punjab in table 51 and figure 49 shows that cases increased from the first quarter to the third quarter in year 2014 and it dropped in the last quarter.

Table 51: Quarterly distribution of VAW cases in Punjab

Quarterly data	No. of cases
First quarter	1,512
Second quarter	2,038
Third quarter	2,273
Fourth quarter	1,725
Total	7.548

Figure 48: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Punjab



Sindh

Sindh remained second highest in numbers of crimes against women. A total of 1,447 cases were reported from Sindh amongst which murder, domestic violence and 'honour' killings were the highest prevalent offences.

The trend reflects weak implementation of the law on domestic violence. Despite the fact that Sindh was the first province to implement the DV bill there does not seem to be a decrease in incidents of DV. From 141 DV cases in 2013 it increased to 202 in 2014, an increase of 43.26%. This shows that loopholes in legislation and implementation exist on a broader level and require immediate attention. The situation demands the need of stronger strategic planning for the implementation of laws.

The high number of reported murder cases (249), shows the dominating trend of violence in the region. Adding this figure to the cases ‘honour’ killings, which is also a different name for murder; the figure soars to 461 cases. Moreover, there were 161 cases of kidnapping and abduction, 85 cases of rape and gang rape, 155 cases of suicide, 36 cases of assault and 3 cases of acid throwing. A clustered 344 cases, falling in the miscellaneous category include 35 cases of custodial violence, 128 cases of Jirga, 96 cases of custodial violence, 53 cases of attempted suicide, 23 cases of attempted murder, 13 cases of threat to life, 8 cases of early marriage, 10 cases of forced marriage, 10 cases of ‘sold’ category and 3 cases of *Sang Chatti*/customary practices.

Table 52: Overview of situation of VAW in Sindh (Jan-Dec) 2014

Over view of Situation of VAW in Sindh (Jan-Dec)2014	
Offences	No. of cases
Kidnapping/abduction	161
Murder	249
Rape/gang rape	85
Suicide	155
‘Honour’ killing	212
Domestic violence	202
Sexual assault	36
Acid throwing	3
Burning	0
Miscellaneous	344
Break down of Miscellaneous cases	
Threat to life	13
Attempt to murder	23
Attempt to suicide	53
Custodial violence	96
Jirga	128
Early marriage	8
Forced marriage	10
Sold	10
Sang Chatti/Customary practices	3
Total	1,447

Against the total number of cases, FIRs were registered in 519 cases. In the majority of the cases (813) FIRs were not registered while for 115 cases there was no information that whether an FIR was registered or not.

Table 53: FIR Status of VAW cases in Sindh

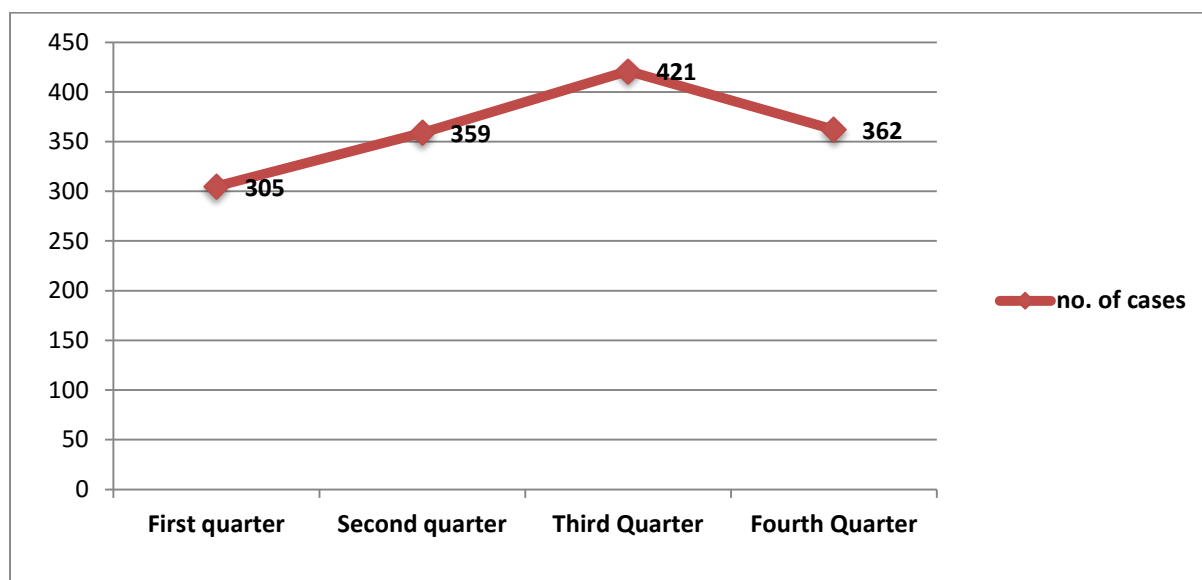
FIR Status	Number
Registered	519
Not registered	813
No. information	115
Total	1,447

The quarterly distribution of VAW cases, as seen in table 54 shows that VAW cases in Sindh increased from the first quarter to the third quarter in a straight line and then it decreased significantly in the fourth and last quarter. The highest number of cases (421) was reported in the third quarter of year 2014.

Table 54: Quarterly distribution of VAW cases in Sindh

Quarterly data	No. of cases
First quarter	305
Second quarter	359
Third Quarter	421
Fourth Quarter	362
Total	1,447

Figure 49: Quarterly distribution of VAW cases in Sindh



Khyber Pakhthunkhwa

Similar to the trends seen in Sindh, murder was the most reoccurring offence against women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with a total of 324 such cases reported during the specified time period. The data reflects a dangerous trend of subjecting women to severe forms of violence in both the provinces. In terms of percentage this shows that out of the total 736 VAW incidences, 66.57% resulted in the death of the victim. This horrendous situation of VAW in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa calls for effective legislation not only at the provincial level but also at the federal level. Domestic violence and forced and early marriages are the leading factors behind the suicide tendency in women, thus the province needs to expedite the process on the Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa DV Bill and Child Restraint Act to provide protection to women against heinous crimes.

Other than that, suicide was the second highest VAW category with 106 cases followed by kidnapping and abduction with 75 cases. Moreover, there were 5 cases of gang rape, 2 cases of sexual assault and 66 cases of domestic violence. Further there were 2 cases of acid throwing, 2 cases of burn incidents and 94 cases of a miscellaneous nature. These were all reported during 2014.

Miscellaneous cases include 48 cases of attempted murder, 14 cases of attempted suicide, 3 cases of attempted rape, 2 cases of attempted kidnap, 9 cases of body injury, 8 cases of *vanni*/customary practices, 5 cases of threat to life and 4 cases of harassment and 1 case of forced marriage.

Table 55: Overview of situation of VAW in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Jan-Dec) 2014

Over view of Situation of VAW in KP (Jan-Dec 2014)	
Offenses	No. of cases
Kidnapping/abduction	75
Murder	324
Rape/gang rape	5
Suicide	106
'Honour' killing	60
Domestic violence	66
Sexual assault	2
Acid throwing	2
Burning	2
Miscellaneous	94
Break down of miscellaneous cases	
Attempt to murder	48
Attempt to suicide	14
Attempt to rape	3
Attempt to kidnap	2
Hurt and body injury	9
Vanni/customary practices	8
Harassment	4
Women trafficking	0
Watta Satta	0
Threat to life	5
Forced marriage	1
Total	736

For the total 736 cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FIRs were registered for 589 cases, which show a comparatively higher proportion than Punjab and Sindh provinces. For 42 cases, no FIRs were registered and no information was available about the status of the 105 cases. (table 56)

Table 56: FIR status of VAW cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

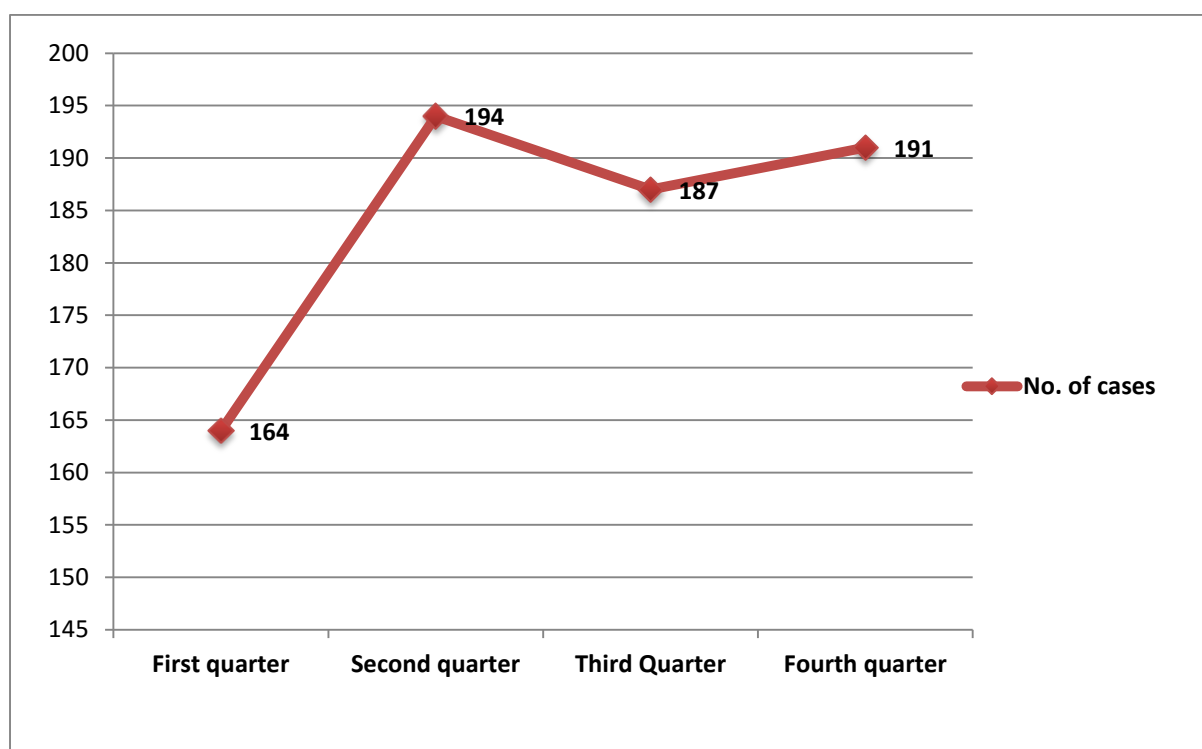
FIR Status	Number
Registered	589
Not registered	42
No. information	105
Total	736

Table 57: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Quarterly data	No. of cases
First quarter	164
Second quarter	194
Third quarter	187
Fourth quarter	191
Total	736

Table 57 and figure 51 shows the quarterly distribution of VAW cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. VAW cases increased largely from 164 in the first quarter to 194 in the second quarter, and then it dropped slightly in the third quarter followed by a slight increase in the fourth quarter.

Figure 50: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Balochistan

A total of 190 cases of violence against women were reported from all over Balochistan province where ‘honour’ killings included 77 reported cases and murder 46 cases. If the three categories i.e. murder, ‘honour’ killing and suicide cases, are summed up then the number is higher than all the remaining categories combined (in 75.8% of the incidents of VAW were fatal).

Other categories included domestic violence with 30 cases, 21 cases of suicide, 5 cases of acid throwing and 1 miscellaneous case, where it was reported to threat to life situation. Analysts believe that the data, in reality, does not depict the true picture of the situation of violence against women in the province as the province remains the target of terrorist attacks and for some reasons most part of the province has been a no-go-area for majority of the media houses. Media coverage was more focused on covering these incidents thus neglecting women’s issues. Another reason pointed out by the experts is the lack of access of women to media and law enforcing agencies in Balochistan.

Table 58: Overview of situation of VAW in Balochistan (Jan-Dec) 2014

Overview of situation of VAW in Balochistan (Jan-Dec) 2014	
Offences	No. of cases
Kidnapping/abduction	6
Murder	46
Rape/gang rape	4
Suicide	21
'Honour' killing	77
Domestic violence	30
Sexual assault	0
Acid throwing	5
Burning	0
Miscellaneous	1
Break down of miscellaneous cases	
Hurt & body injury	0
Threat to life	1
Total	190

Table 59: FIR status of VAW cases in Balochistan

FIR status	Number
Registered	190
Not registered	0
No. information	0
Total	190

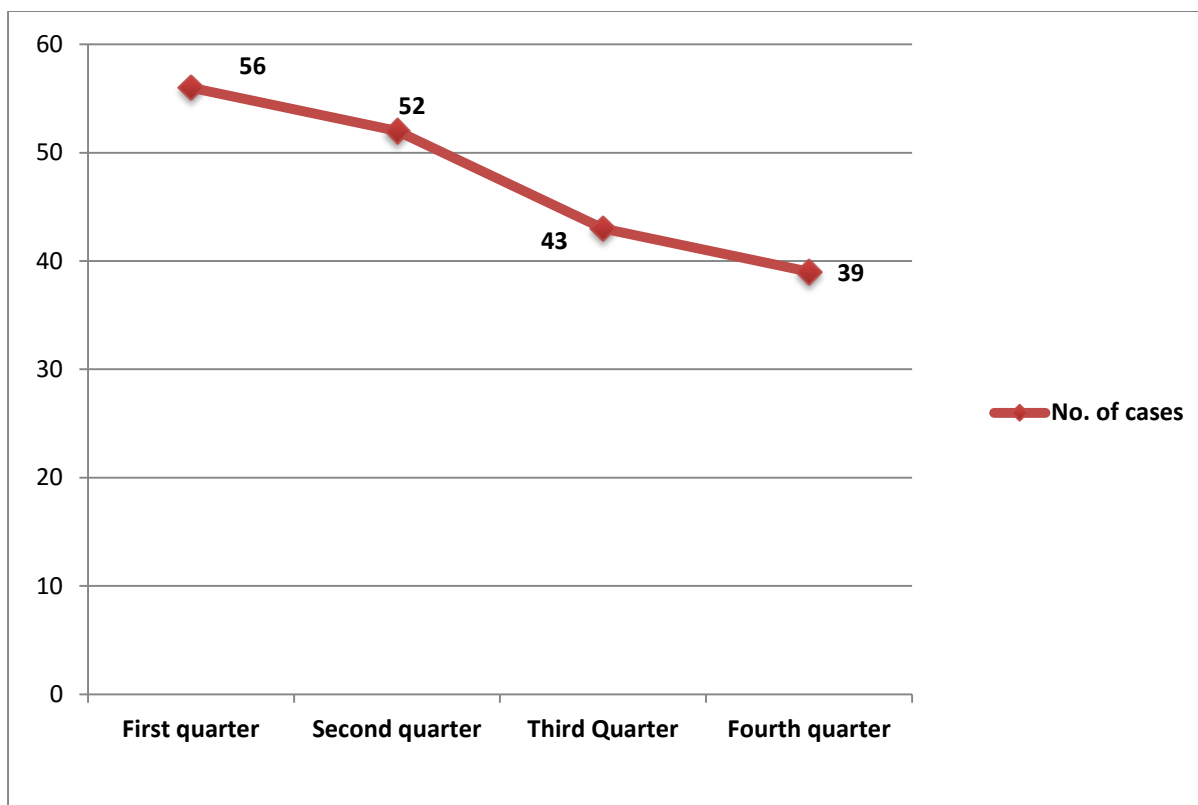
The FIR registration rate in Balochistan for the year 2014 is 100% as all 190 cases had FIRs registered.

Table 60: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Balochistan

Quarterly data	No. of cases
First quarter	56
Second quarter	52
Third quarter	43
Fourth quarter	39
Total	190

Table 60 and figure 52 shows quarter-wise distribution of VAW cases of Balochistan for the year 2014. The VAW cases were highest in the first quarter and then they continuously dropped reaching to the lowest in the fourth quarter.

Figure 51: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in Balochistan



Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)

140 was the total number of cases of VAW reported from the ICT. This number is relatively high considering that Islamabad is a very small territory with a small population. One of the reasons for the high reporting of VAW crimes from Islamabad might be the access to media and information. Most of the rights based organizations are based in Islamabad and people in Islamabad are relatively more connected and there is a higher likelihood of VAW crimes being reported to the police and the media. However, this shatters the myths that illiteracy, social status or economic conditions are the factors of violence against women. The majority of people in Islamabad are well educated and live a life well above the poverty line but this does not seem to prevent violence against women. Further, education does not equate to gender sensitivity or understanding. Similar to the rest of the country, the lack of implementation of the law is another major factor.

Out of the 140 reported cases, in 62 cases women were abducted and kidnapped and 18 cases of murder were the highest categories. There were 13 cases of rape/gang rape, 2 cases of ‘honour’ killing; 7 cases of suicide; 5 cases of sexual assault, 5 women faced domestic violence and 1 case of acid throwing. The category of miscellaneous cases includes 27 cases in which there were 9 cases of torture, 7 cases of hurt and body injury, 4 cases of harassment, 3 cases of threat to life and 2 cases each of attempt to murder and attempt to suicide.

Table 61: Overview of situation of VAW in ICT (Jan-Dec) 2014

Over view of Situation of VAW in ICT (Jan-June)2014

Offenses	No. of cases
Kidnapping/abduction	62
Murder	18
Rape/gang rape	13
Suicide	7
'Honour' killing	2
Domestic violence	5
Sexual assault	5
Acid throwing	1
Burning	0
Miscellaneous	27
Break down of miscellaneous cases	
Hurt & body Injury	7
Torture	9
Harassment	4
Attempt to suicide	2
Attempt to rape	2
Threat to life	3
Total	140

FIRs were registered in 108 cases and not registered for 13 cases. There was no information about the status of 19 cases, of whether an FIR have been registered or not.

Table 62: FIR Status of VAW cases in ICT

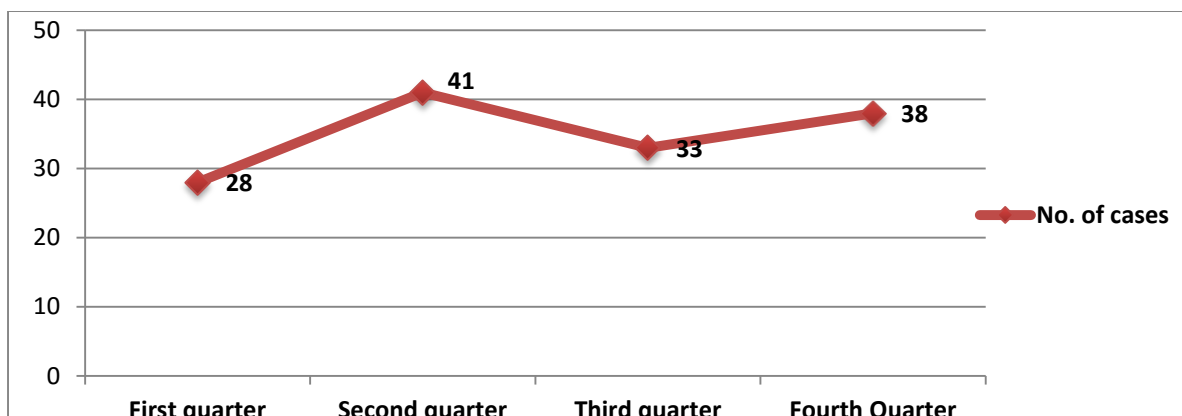
FIR Status	Number
Registered	108
Not registered	13
No. information	19
Total	140

Table 63: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in ICT

Quarterly data	No. of cases
First quarter	28
Second quarter	41
Third quarter	33
Fourth Quarter	38
Total	140

Table 63 and figure 53 shows quarter-wise distribution of VAW cases of ICT for the year 2014 where a great fluctuation is observed. The VAW cases were lowest in the first quarter (28) and it increased to its highest level for the year 2014 in its second quarter (41 cases). It decreased to 33 in the third quarter, which again increased to 38 in the final quarter.

Figure 52: Quarterly distribution of VAW Cases in ICT



FATA

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is comprised of seven agencies and six frontier regions (FR). Located on the Durand Line adjacent to Afghanistan, FATA has been treated as a strategic zone by national and international forces. It has been used as a buffer between Afghanistan and Pakistan where Jihadi movements were supported in the past against Russian interference in Afghanistan. After 9/11 the region became the center of focus yet again when the fleeing Taliban and Alqaida leaders started inhabiting the area and launched their attacks on locals in FATA on the US led NATO forces. As Pakistan has been an important ally of NATO post 9/11, it sent army forces to FATA to fight against these militants and since then dozens of operations have been launched. Thousands of people have been killed in terrorist attacks by the Taliban and as a result of collateral damage in army operations. Millions have been made homeless and displaced to other parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and adjacent provinces of Afghanistan.

As expressed by local tribal residents and some foreign policy experts, FATA is run under a draconian century old regulation called the FCR (Frontier Crime Regulations). The masses are deprived of their basic human rights, are not allowed due judicial process and alleged offenders are jailed without access to justice under collective punishment clauses. Another important point to note is that state laws and regulations including the constitution of the country have not been extended to the region. One such set of laws i.e. The PEMRA laws have not been extended to FATA, which has resulted in a media blackout of the region. Media reporting is strongly censored by the civilian and military bureaucracy, depriving mainstream Pakistanis from getting firsthand information of the overall situation in the region. Journalists are not provided protection and many have faced fatal casualties in the last decade in various parts of FATA.

In the above context it becomes obvious that VAW cases reported from FATA will be drastically low. As the tables and figure show in the year 2014 only 9 cases of violence were reported from FATA, all of which were murder cases. These, however, do not include the number of women killed in terrorist attacks; drone attacks or in huge collateral damage faced by residents in the military operations.

Table 64: Overview of situation of VAW in ICT (Jan-Dec) 2014

Over View of Situation of VAW in FATA (Jan-Dec)2014	
Offenses	FATA
Kidnapping/abduction	0
Murder	9
Rape/gang rape	0
Suicide	0
'Honour' killing	0
Domestic violence	0
Sexual assault	0
Acid throwing	0
Burning	0
Miscellaneous	0
Break down of miscellaneous cases	
Hurt & body injury	0
Threat to life	0
Total	9

Table 65: Quarterly distribution of VAW cases in FATA

Quarterly data	No. of cases
First quarter	1
Second quarter	4
Third quarter	1
Fourth quarter	3
Total	9

Table 66: FIR Status of VAW cases in FATA

FIR Status	Number
Registered	0
Not Registered	0
No. Information	9
Total	9

ANNEX

The newspapers monitored for data collection included:

1. Daily Jang
2. Intekhab (Balochistan)
3. Mashriq (Balochistan&KP)
4. Azadi (Balochistan)
5. Baakhabar (Balochistan)
6. Daily Express
7. Daily Aajkal
8. Daily Khabrain
9. Daily Ausaf
10. Daily Nawa-i-Waqt
11. Daily Azkar
12. Daily Jinnah
13. Kawish (Sindhi)
14. Ibrat (sindhi),
15. Daily Khabrain (Multan edition)
16. Daily Khabrain (Lahore Daak edition)
17. Daily Express (Sargodha edition)
18. Daily Express (Faisalabad edition)
19. Daily Jang (Lahore Daak edition alternate)
20. Daily Jang (Multan edition alternate)
21. Aaj (Balochistan)
22. Daily Jinnah (Daak edition Lahore)
23. The News
24. Dawn
25. The Balochistan Times,
26. Century Express (Balochistan)

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