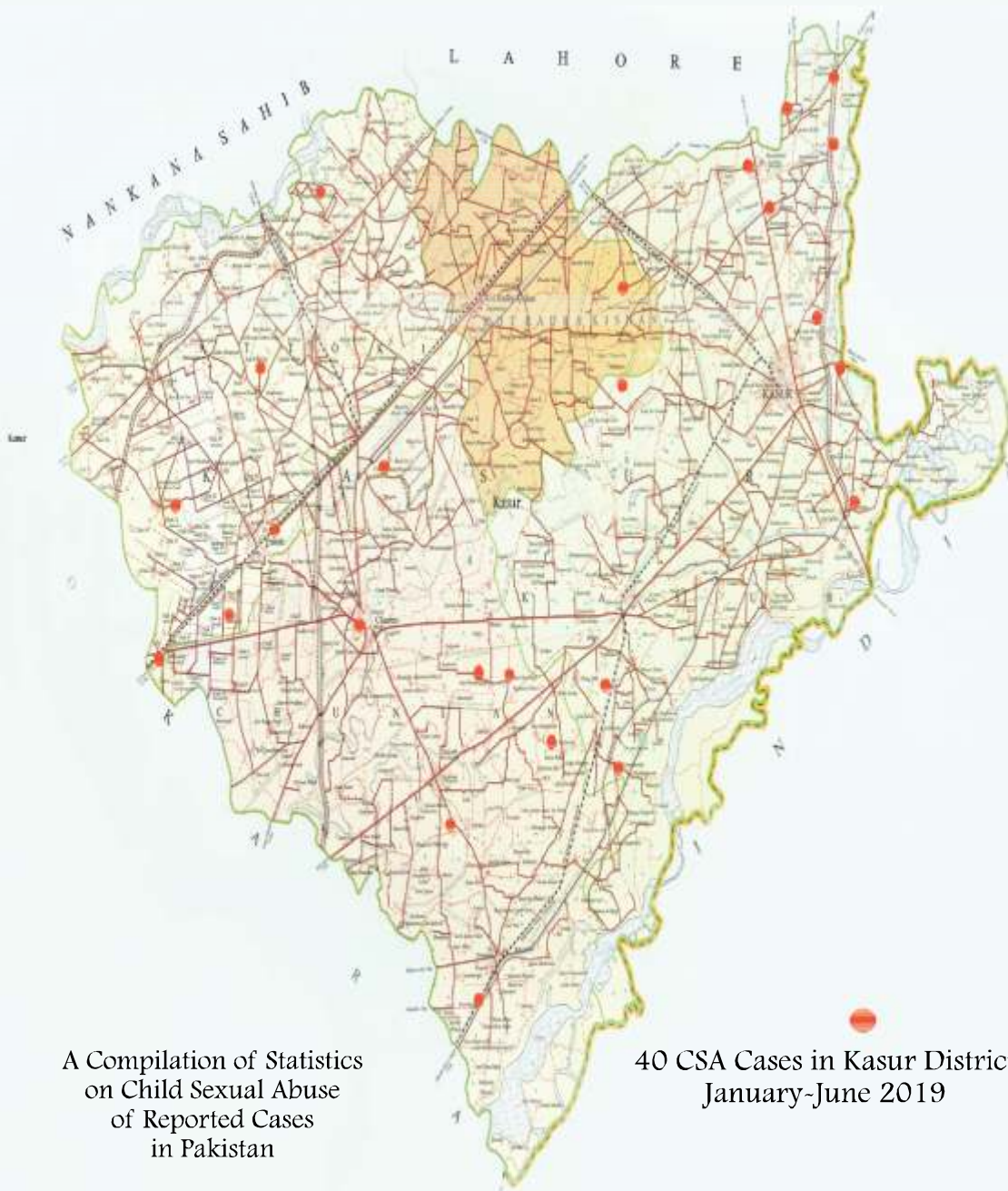


Cruel Numbers 2019



A Compilation of Statistics
on Child Sexual Abuse
of Reported Cases
in Pakistan

40 CSA Cases in Kasur District
January-June 2019

Cruel Numbers 2019



**A Compilation of Statistics
on
Child Sexual Abuse Cases
in Pakistan**

Cruel Numbers 2019

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*Note: Any reference taken from this report should
be credited to Sahil.*

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Acronyms

AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
FIR	First Information Report
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
JJSO	Juvenile Justice System Ordinance
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
SA	Sexual Abuse
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child
WHO	World Health Organization

Message from the Editor

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified violence against children as a growing public-health issue of a global magnitude. WHO defines Child Sexual Abuse, “.....the involvement of children in sexual activity which they cannot fully comprehend as they are developmentally immature and unprepared for it. The consent of the child has no moral or legal implications. In CSA the exposure of children to a sexual act is inappropriate for the child's age and psychosocial development. Sexual abuse can occur with or without physical contact”. (National Journal of Health Sciences, 2018)

In Pakistan, the proper mechanism for dealing with child sexual abuse is underdeveloped due to poor legal structures, underreporting, and socio-cultural stigma attached to such taboo acts.

Sahil believes that for the improvement of any society the foundation lies with research work.

Sahil publishes this annual report based on data provided daily by up to 91 national, regional, and online newspapers from the four provinces as well as Islamabad, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan.

For the first time this year, the Cruel Numbers report 2019 compiled by Sahil, has included cases involving juvenile sex offenders as well, as Sahil noted that more and more juveniles were being reported to have been abusers in CSA cases.

Another category that has been introduced for the first time within this report is that of child sexual abuse in conjunction with pornography (illegal filming of minors and their sexual abuse for personal or distribution purposes).

Sahil is now also documenting a further sub-section of child abuse titled “Children's lives at risk”, as a pilot research. This category serves to further document, quantify and raise awareness of other forms of abuse that children are subjected to in Pakistan, other than CSA.

Despite the number of overall cases involving CSA falling by 986 this year in comparison to last year's reported cases, the percentage of cases involving only CSA (child sexual abuse committed not in conjunction with any other crime) remains almost the same.

The objective of this report is to provide factual evidence supported by quantitative data to raise awareness, and allow for relevant strategies for prevention, intervention, and protection to be made.

Report Highlights

Sahil has compiled its signature publication 'Cruel Numbers 2019' by the monitoring of 84 national and regional newspapers, daily.

The objectives of this report are:

- To present the data of the situation regarding violence against children (up to 18 years) in cases of sexual abuse, abduction/kidnapping, missing children, and child marriages.
- This data is relevant for researchers, academics, media houses, and legislators to work on strategies for the prevention of abuse against children.
- To contribute towards spreading awareness and information about different forms of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) to all segments of the society.

The monitored data shows that a total number of 2846 cases have been reported in newspapers during the year 2019. These cases were reported from all four provinces including Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB).

In the year 2019, the reporting of child abuse cases has decreased by 26% as compared to the year 2018. This year's reported cases indicate 8 children are abused per day in Pakistan.

The gender divide shows that out of the total 2846 cases of child abuse, 54% of victims were girls and 46% were boys.

Age-wise information shows that children are most vulnerable to abuse in the age group 6-15 years. More boys than girl victims were reported.

The research shows that children as young as 0-5 years are also sexually abused.

The major crime categories of the reported cases are 778 abductions, 405 missing children, 348 sodomy cases, 279 rape cases, 210 attempted rape, 205 gang sodomy, 115 gang rape.

A total of 104 cases of child marriages were recorded by Sahil in 2019.

A total number of 3722 abusers are identified, and 2222 were the acquaintances of the victims.

Noting that the reporting of juvenile abusers had increased, Sahil has separately monitored data of juveniles who were abusers in child sexual abuse cases from July to December 2019.

Out of the total 2846 cases more than half (53%) cases reported from Punjab, 30% cases from Sindh, 7% cases from Islamabad capital territory, 6% cases from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 2% cases from Balochistan, and less from Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) Gilgit Baltistan (GB).

Out of the total number of 2846 cases, 64% (1816) were reported from rural areas and 36% (1030) cases were reported from urban areas.

Sahil for the first time is recording the data of pornography cases.

A total of 35 cases involving incest abuse were reported out of which 30 were girls and 5 boys.

This year a total of 870 cases of abduction have been reported in newspapers.

This year a total of 405 cases of missing children were reported.

This report analyzes all the above data in detail.

رپورٹ کی جھلکیاں

ساحل نظام اعداد 2019 کی رپورٹ کو مرتب کرنے کے لئے کل 84 قومی اور علاقائی اخبارات کی جانچ پڑتال کی گئی۔ سال 2019 میں پاکستان کے چاروں صوبوں، اسلام آباد، آزاد کشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان سے بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے مجموعی طور پر 2846 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔

پچھلے سال کی نسبت اس سال ان واقعات میں 26 فیصد کمی ہوئی ہے۔ ان واقعات سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ اس سال روزانہ 8 سے زائد بچے جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے۔

اس سال بھی پچھلے سال کی طرح لڑکیوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد کی شرح لڑکوں کی نسبت زیادہ رہی۔ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق اس سال 1524 لڑکیاں اور 1322 لڑکوں کو جنسی تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا گیا۔ بچوں سے زیادتی کے واقعات کی تفصیل میں، اغواء کے 778 واقعات، بچوں کی گمشدگی کے 405 واقعات، بد فعلی کے 348، زیادتی کے 279، زیادتی کی کوشش

کے 210، اجتماعی بد فعلی کے 205، اجتماعی زیادتی کے 115 اور کم عمری کی شادی کے 104 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ سال 2019 میں بچوں کو جنسی تشدد کے بعد قتل کئے جانے کے کل 70 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ پچھلے سال کی نسبت اس سال اس طرح کے واقعات میں 24 فیصد کمی دیکھنے میں آئی ہے۔

سال 2019 میں بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد میں کل 3722 افراد ملوث پائے گئے۔ جن میں سے 2222 افراد سے بچے شناسا تھے۔ جبکہ 503 واقعات میں ملزمان کی تعداد کے حوالے سے اخبارات میں معلومات فراہم نہیں کی گئیں۔ ساحل نے جولائی سے دسمبر 2019 تک بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی استحصال میں ملوث 18 سال سے کم عمر ملزمان کے اعداد و شمار کو الگ سے مرتب کیا ہے اور یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ کم عمر زیادتی کرنے والوں کی رپورٹنگ میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ اس سال رپورٹ ہونے والے کل 2846 واقعات میں سے آدھے سے زیادہ (53 فیصد) پنجاب سے، 30 فیصد سندھ سے، 7 فیصد اسلام آباد سے، 6 فیصد خیبر پختونخواہ سے اور 2 فیصد بلوچستان، آزاد جموں و کشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان سے رپورٹ ہوئے۔

2019 میں کل 2846 واقعات میں سے 64 فیصد دیہی علاقوں سے جبکہ 36 فیصد شہری علاقوں سے رپورٹ ہوئے۔ ساحل نے پہلی بار 2019 میں پورنوگرافی کے واقعات پر اعداد و شمار مرتب کیے۔ اس سال بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد کے کل 35 واقعات میں محرم رشتے دار ملوث پائے گئے۔ جن میں 30 لڑکیاں اور 5 لڑکے شامل تھے۔

اس سال اخبارات میں اغواء کے کل 870 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے ہیں۔

اس سال گمشدہ بچوں کے کل 405 کیس رپورٹ ہوئے۔

یہ رپورٹ مذکورہ بالا تمام اعداد و شمار کا تفصیل سے تجزیہ کرتی ہے۔

Data Collection

Sahil every year collects the data on CSA, primarily from newspapers, reports and cases reported directly to Sahil.

This year Sahil monitored a total of 84 national, regional and local newspapers.

These are Urdu, English and Sindhi newspapers from all four provinces including, ICT, AJK, and GB.

Daily of 84 newspapers we monitored at Sahil offices and one in Multan by a Sahil Volunteer.

Table:1

Sahil Offices	English Newspaper	Urdu Newspaper	Local language Newspapers
Islamabad	5	24	-
Lahore	2	21	-
Abbottabad	1	10	-
Jaffarabad	1	08	-
Sukkur	1	03	7 Sindhi
Multan	-	01	-
Total	10	67	7

Cases once recorded and submitted by the regional offices are cross-checked to avoid duplication, as one child sexual abuse case might be reported in different newspapers. Cases received from other sources are also evaluated strictly to avoid repetition.

All recorded cases are of victims of child sexual abuse, abduction and child marriages of children below 18 years of age. This age limit is chosen per the age defined for a child by the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child.

A comprehensive format is used for the data collection which records gender, age of the victim, abuser's categories, place of abuse, the period of abuse, and identification of the geographical areas with urban-rural divide and status of a case registered with the police. All the information is recorded directly from newspaper clippings.

Limitations of the Report

The statistics for child and sexual abuse itself are difficult to collect as certain forms of sexual violence against children are rarely reported such as sexual comments, voyeurism, exhibitionism or oral sex.

Despite the efforts to precisely quantify the crimes reported within this issue of Cruel Numbers, various limitations were encountered and unavoidable during the process of its creation.

The incidents reported have all been those that were published in the newspapers monitored, however, unfortunately, the number of cases that go unregistered with relevant authorities is still unknown and probably higher than those that are reported.

This limited report may also be because in various remote areas of Pakistan the notion of shame is considered synonymous to a victim of sexual abuse hence these social norms allow such incidents to be swept under the rug.

It is also important to understand that Court procedures dealing with such cases often take up substantial time and monetary resources thus many times the victims' families prefer to try for a resolution outside the court.

Since many families affected by such tragedies can be from lower economical households, the expenses of any legal action is usually too high to bear.

The available information from the newspapers often does not give sufficient information about the incident to be specified in the categories provided within this report. Therefore a separate category, called “Not Mentioned”, is allotted to such cases where certain pieces of information are lacking.

Findings of Cruel Numbers 2019

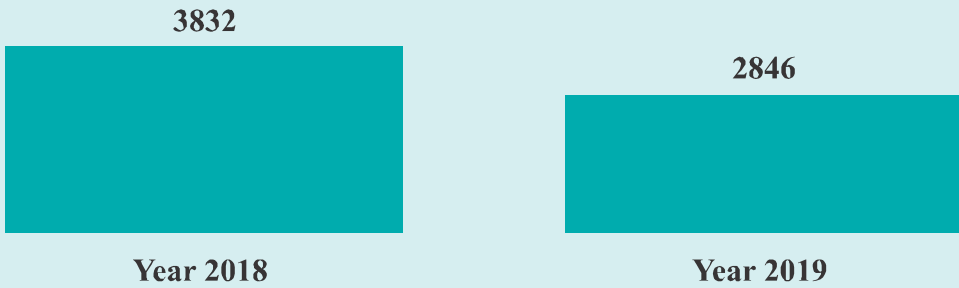
Reported Cases Data

This year Cruel Numbers data shows that a total number of 2846 cases of child sexual abuse (CSA), abduction, missing children and early marriages have been reported in newspapers from January to December 2019.

In the year 2019, Sahil monitored 84 national and regional newspapers from all for provinces including Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB).

Graph:1

Total Case Comparison 2018-2019



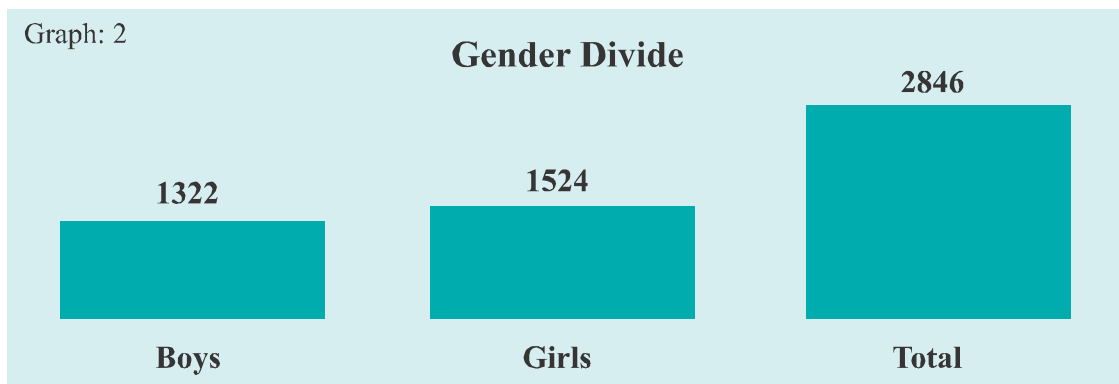
This graph shows that in the year 2019 the reporting of child abuse cases has decreased by 26% as compared to 2018.

The reported cases indicate that in a day 8 children have been abused during the year 2019. In this year fewer cases have been reported in comparison to last year. This could be due to the communities being more vigilant after the horrific Kasur cases of sexual abuse and murder.

ساحل ظالم اعداد 2019 کے مطابق جنوری تا دسمبر بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے کل 2846 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ اس حساب سے روزانہ 8 سے زیادہ بچوں کو جنسی تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا گیا۔ سال 2018 کی نسبت 2019 میں بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد کے واقعات میں 26 فیصد کمی ہوئی ہے۔ یہ واقعات روزانہ 84 اخبارات کی جانچ پڑتال کے بعد سامنے آئے ہیں۔

Gender Divide

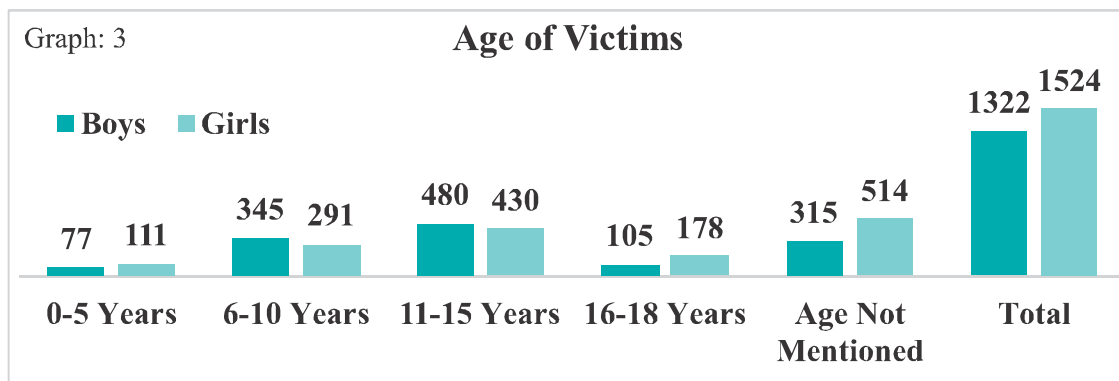
Boys and girls are both vulnerable to child sexual abuse irrespective of gender.



The graph shows that out of the total 2846 reported cases, 54% of cases were with girls and 46% of cases occurred with boys. In the category of gender, the same trend of girls and boys is seen as was recorded in the year 2018 despite a decreased number of total cases.

Age of Victims

Sexual abuse commonly occurs when children are going through puberty, it is often alleged that the victim is a consenting partner, but these defenses do not hold. The research shows that sexual abuse generally occurs due to a lack of awareness amongst children about possible threats in their environment.

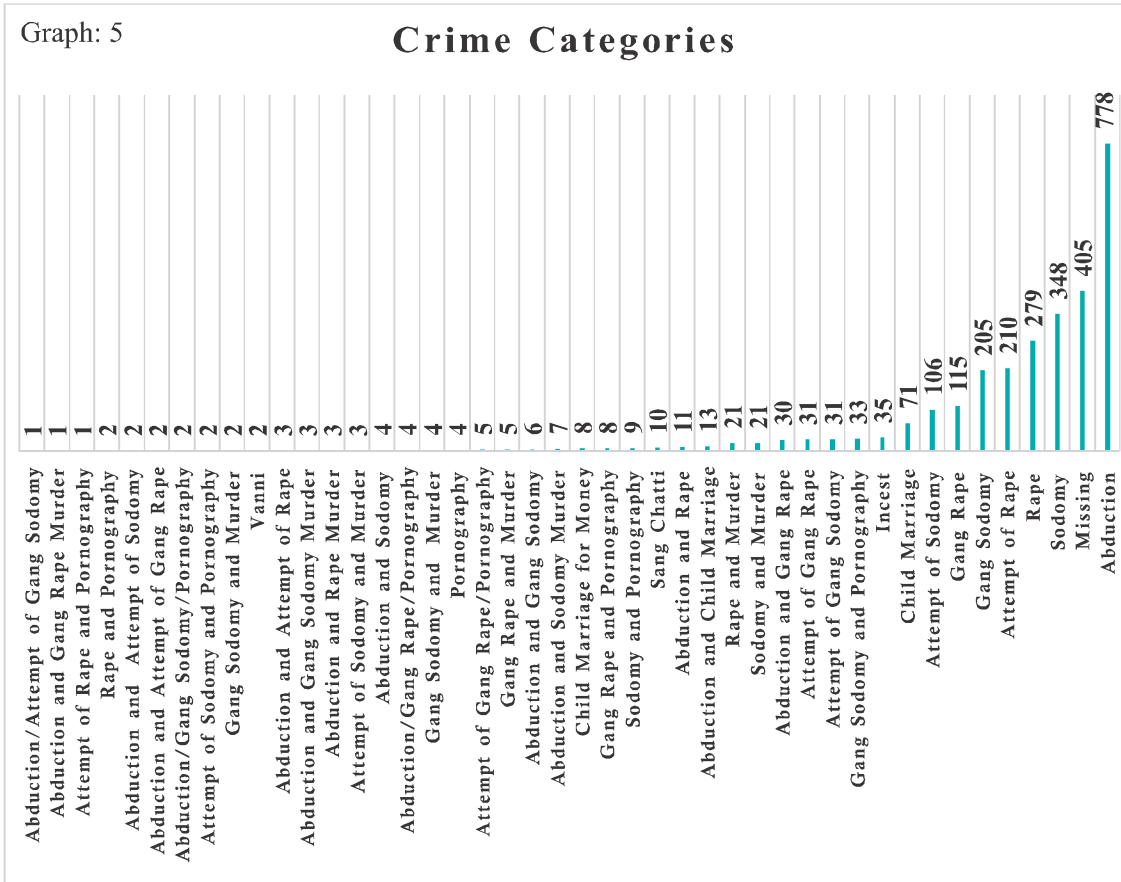


The graph reveals that this year, similar to last year, the age groups 6-15 years were the most vulnerable. Out of the total cases, 54% were in these age brackets.

The data also shows that in the age group 6-15 years more boys than girls were reported victims of child abuse, while in the age bracket 0-5 Years and 16-18 years more girls were reported victims of child abuse.

Crime Category

The below graph indicates the 44 categories of child abuse cases.



Child pornography is recognized as a specific form of child abuse and there are now many national, and international, efforts to tackle it. Yet despite these efforts, the volume of child pornography cases is increasing.

Uploading child pornography creates a permanent record of a child's sexual abuse. When these images/videos are placed on the internet and disseminated online, the victimization of the children continues in perpetuity. Experts and victims agree that victims depicted in child pornography often suffer a lifetime of re-victimization by knowing the images of their sexual abuse are on the Internet forever.

In the year 2019, Sahil has for the first time monitored cases of child pornography, and 70 cases of child pornography have been reported.

The data shows that cases of abduction continue to top the list of the crime category. Cases of missing children, sodomy, rape, the attempt of rape, gang sodomy, and gang rape are also the major crime categories, as also observed in the previous year.



Definitions of Abuser Categories

Abuser

“An abuser can be anyone from a close blood relative to a stranger”.

Acquaintance

“Acquaintances are those persons who are known by the family members or the child”.

Strangers

“Strangers are those whose names are unknown for victims and victim's family or identified as unknown”.

Abusers within the Family (Incest)

“These are close blood relatives or guardians, living in the victim's home, which includes brothers, parents, older siblings, aunt, uncles, and grandparents”.

Relative

“A relative is a blood relation who is not living with the victim's family”.

Abettor

“An abettor is anyone who facilitates the abuser”.

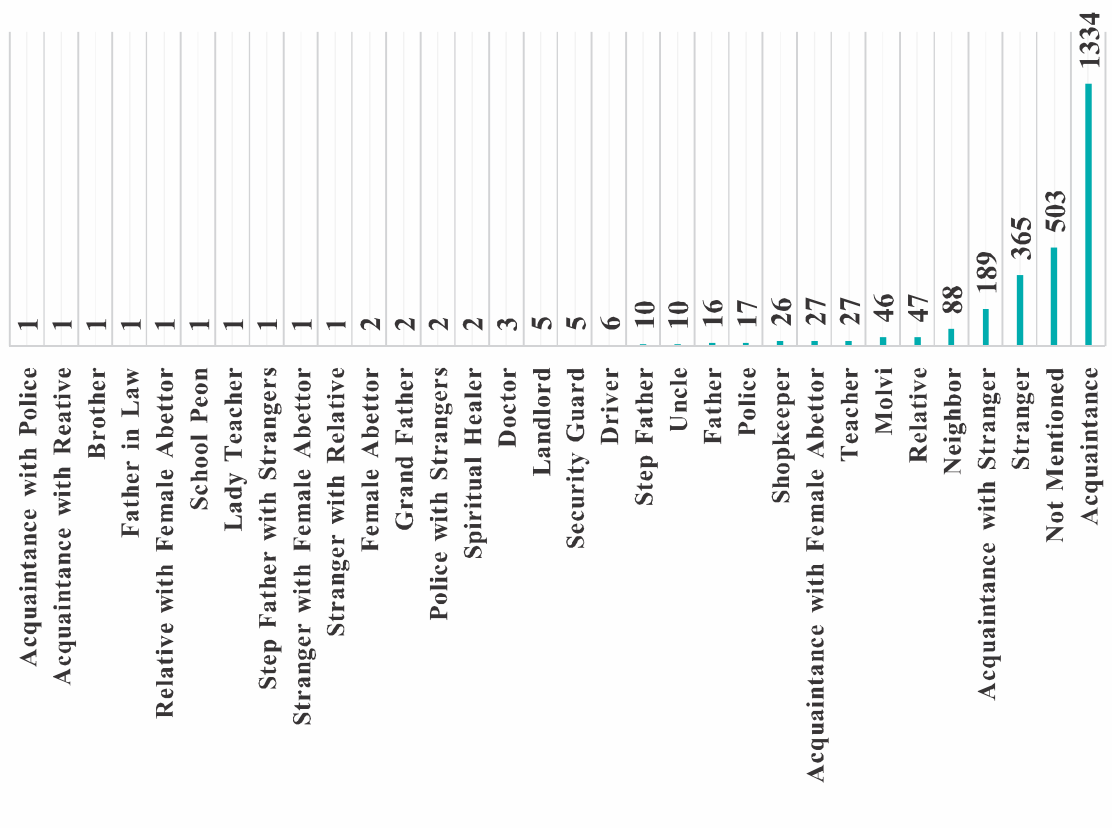
Abuser Categories

Abusers lure children via manipulation. They do so by tempting children with offerings such as love, comfort or items like sweets and toys. Then they proceed to ask children for favors in return, which they feel compelled to oblige to. This often escalates and results in the child's abuse.

An abuser can be an acquaintance or a stranger. This data indicates that most sexual abuse offenders are acquainted with their victims or the victims' families.

Graph: 6

Abuser Categories



The graph reveals that acquaintances persist to be a dominant category of abusers. Out of the total reported cases, more than 48% are acquaintances and 13% of cases strangers were involved while neighbor, relative, molvi, teacher, shopkeeper, and police are also established categories of child sexual abusers, in 2019.

Total Number of Abusers in Each Category

Abusers can be anyone from one's immediate family members to strangers. The below table shows the categories of abusers who were involved in the cases.

Table: 2

Abuser Category	No. of Abusers	Abuser Category	No. of Abusers
Acquaintance	2222	Driver	6
Acquaintance with Stranger	722	Acquaintance with Police	5
Stranger	274	Security Guard	5
Neighbor	114	Stranger with Female Abettor	5
Acquaintance with Female Abettor	99	Doctor	4
Relative	50	Brother	3
Molvi	47	Landlord	5
Teacher	30	Acquaintance with Relative	2
Police	28	Grand Father	2
Shopkeeper	28	Relative with Female Abettor	2
Father	16	Spiritual Healer	2
Uncle	10	Stranger with Relative	2
Female Abettor	10	Father in Law	1
Step Father	10	School Peon	1
Step Father with Strangers	9	Lady Teacher	1
Police with Strangers	7	Grand Total	3722

This year out of the total reported cases, 3722 perpetrators were involved in abusing 2239 children. Whereas in 503 cases the number of abusers was not mentioned in newspapers.



Juvenile Abusers

Table: 3

Sahil noted that juveniles are also charged in child sexual abuse cases. So for the first time data has been collected from July to December 2019 on such cases. A total of 11 cases were reported in which abusers' age is under 18 years. A minimum of 5 years difference in age of abuser and victim has been used as a benchmark for labeling the act as sexual abuse.

Juvenile Abuser Age	Abuser Gender	Crime Category	Victim Age	Victim Gender
12 Years	Male	Attempt Rape	5 Years	Female
15 Years	Male	Rape	5 Years	Female
17 Years	Male	Rape & Murder	5 Years	Female
17 Years	Male	Rape & Murder	7 Years	Female
Teenager	Male	Rape	4 Years	Female
10 Years	Male	Rape	3 Years	Female
15 Years	Male	Sodomy	9 Years	Male
17 Years	Male	Sodomy	4 Years	Male
16 Years	Male	Rape	6 Years	Female
Teenager	Male	Rape	7 Years	Female
16 years	Male	Sodomy	7 Years	Male

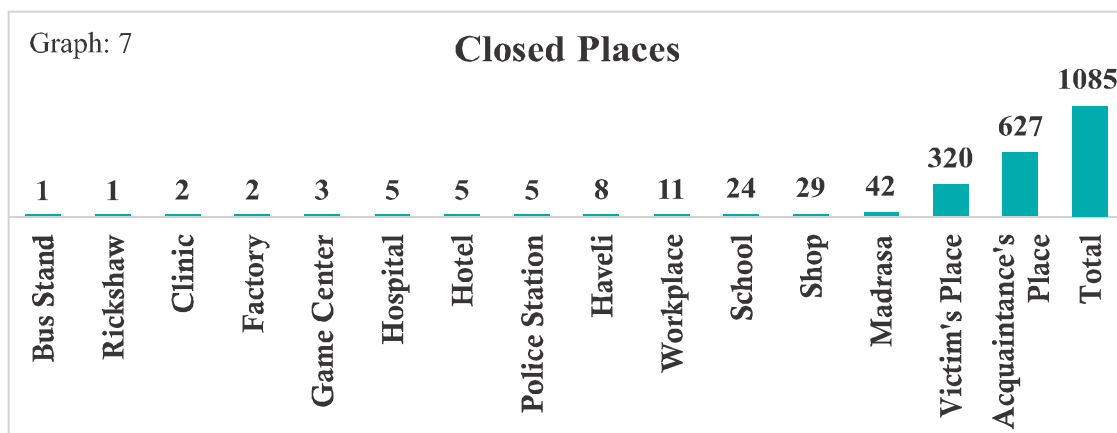
Cases of juvenile sexual offenders have also been recorded in cases of Kasur. (Report on Kasur Tragedy- District Kasur, Punjab, Wafaqi Mohtasib, Islamabad)



Places of Abuse

“Places of abuse are defined as the vicinity where children were exploited.”

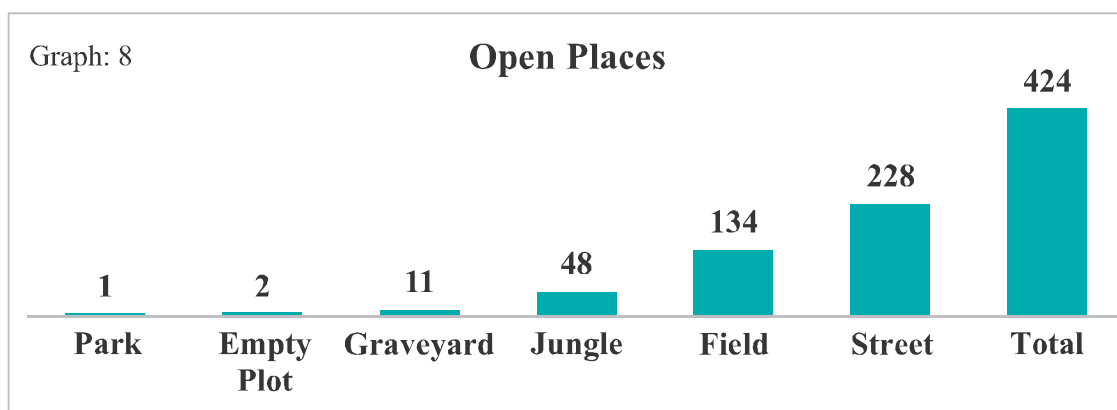
Closed Places: *“Closed places are those that are enclosed.”*



Out of the total close places, 58% were acquaintance places, while 29% of cases have occurred in victims' places.

The data shows that children are not safe at many places which are considered secure by our society such as madrasa, school, shop, and workplace, etc. It is a very alarming situation when the child is abused in their own homes.

Open Place: *“Open places are those places which are not surrounded by four walls.”*
“Out of the total reported places of abuse, 28% of cases took place at open places.”



The graph reveals that out of the 424 cases 54% took place in the streets, 32% took place in fields, 11% took place in some jungle whereas 11 cases were in a graveyard, 2 in empty plots and 1 case took place in a public park. This shows that children are unsafe in open places.

The figure for “Closed Places” and “Open Places” are from data of 1509 cases out of a total of 2846 cases. The data for 104 child marriages and 1233 cases with the place of abuse was not mentioned, hasn’t been included in the graphical representations.

Period of Abuse

“Period of abuse shows the duration of the crime committed against the victim.”

Table: 4

The recording of the period of abuse is important because it shows that the abuser may go without detection due to his power over the victims.

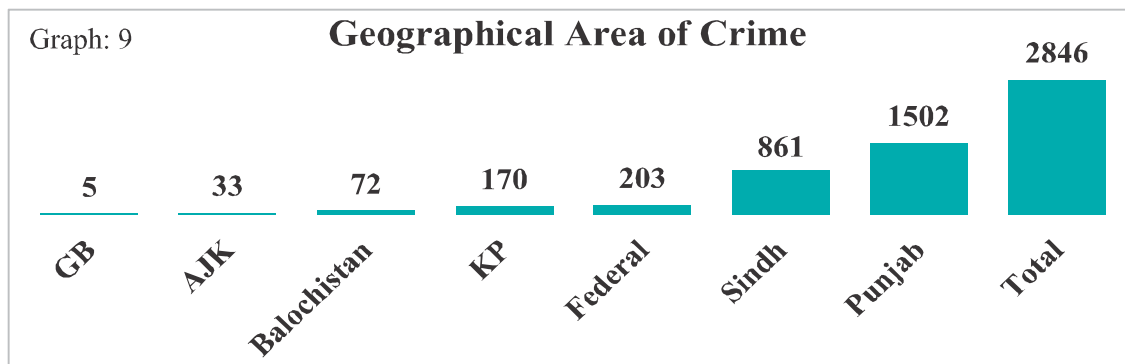
Out of the total reported cases, 50% of girls and 46% of boys were abused once. Whereas more girls than boys were abused more than one time.

(This does not include 104 child marriages cases)

Period of Abuse	Girls	Boys
6 Months or Less	6	-
6 Months or More	13	4
1 Month or Less	11	8
1 Week or Less	10	13
Not Mentioned	28	16
Once	1365	1268
Total	1433	1309

Geographical Area of Crime

The number of cases in the provincial divide is dependent on several factors, such as lack of communication outreach, accessibility to media, police stations, and locally taken decisions.

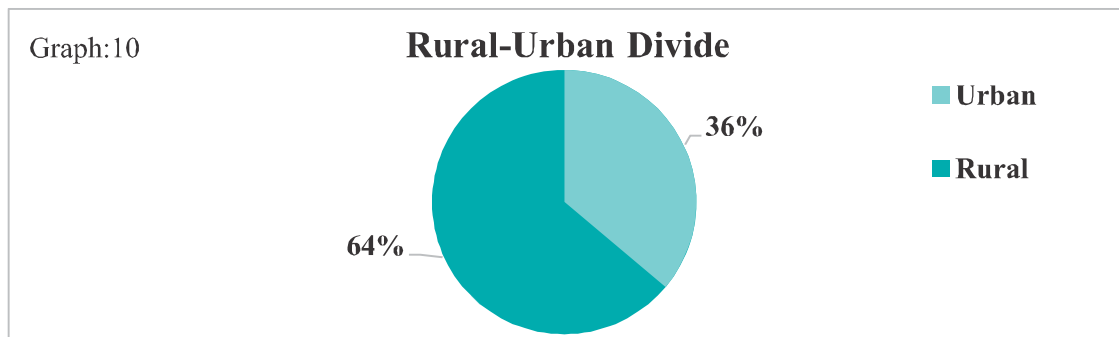


This graph shows that out of the total 2846 cases more than half (53%) cases reported were from Punjab, 30% cases from Sindh, 7% cases from Islamabad capital territory, 6% cases from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 2% cases from Balochistan, fewer from Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB).

In comparison to last year’s data of cases, ICT and KP have an increase in recorded cases.

Rural-Urban Divide

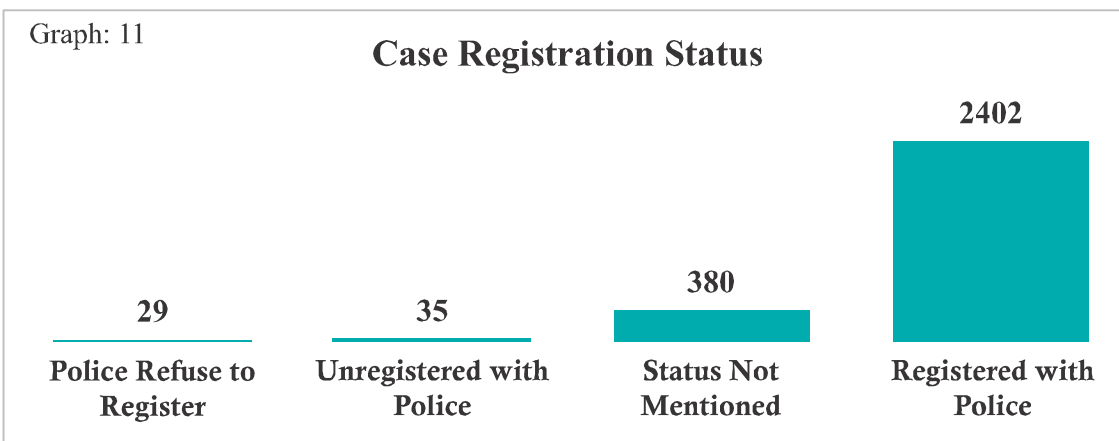
The analysis shows that out of the total 2846 cases 1816 were reported from rural areas and 1030 cases were reported from urban areas.



In comparison to last year’s data cases from urban areas have increased from 28% in 2018 to 36% in 2019 out of the total reported cases. While cases from rural areas have decreased from 72% in 2018 to 64% in 2019 out of the total reported cases.

Case Registration Status

The data shows that out of the total reported cases 84% cases were registered with the Police.



Unfortunately, most cases of child sexual abuse are never disclosed let alone reported to the authorities. The very laws intended to hold perpetrators accountable prevent survivors from seeking justice, as seen in the refusal to register cases by the authorities.

Out of the total, 35 cases were unregistered with police and in 29 cases police refuse to register the cases. However in 380 cases, case registration status was not mentioned in newspapers.

District-wise Distribution of Data

Table: 5

The table shows that a total of 102 districts have been identified including Islamabad Capital Territory where child abuse cases were reported.

(See Annexure Number 1 for a detailed list of districts.)

Districts-wise Distribution of Data	
Geographical Area	No of Districts
Punjab	36
Sindh	25
KP	19
Balochistan	10
AJK	09
GB	02
ICT	01
Total	102

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts

Table: 6

This table illustrates the top ten most vulnerable districts of child abuse cases.

In the year 2019 out of the total 2846 cases, more than 43% of cases were reported from these ten districts.

In the list for most vulnerable districts, Rawalpindi was in the first place, the same as last year. However, Islamabad has had an increase in reported cases since last year, causing it to jump from ninth place (2018) to second place this year. Similarly last

year Kasur was in sixth place on the list but has had such a surge in reported cases this year that it's now in third place in this year's list.

In the year 2019 Ghotki district for the first time has come into the top ten most vulnerable districts.

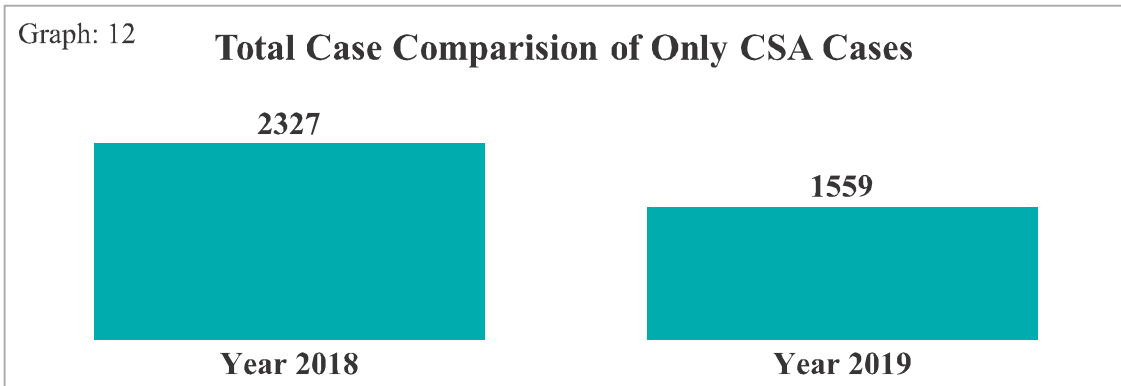
Ten Most Vulnerable Districts Including Abduction, Missing, and Child Marriage Cases	
District Name	No of Cases
Rawalpindi	249
Islamabad	203
Kasur	120
Faisalabad	113
Khairpur	104
Lahore	98
Multan	94
Ghotki	88
Sheikhupura	82
Sialkot	82
Total	1233

Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse Cases Only

This section of the report provides a detailed analysis of child sexual abuse cases only, excluding cases of abduction, missing children and cases of early marriages.

Data of Only CSA

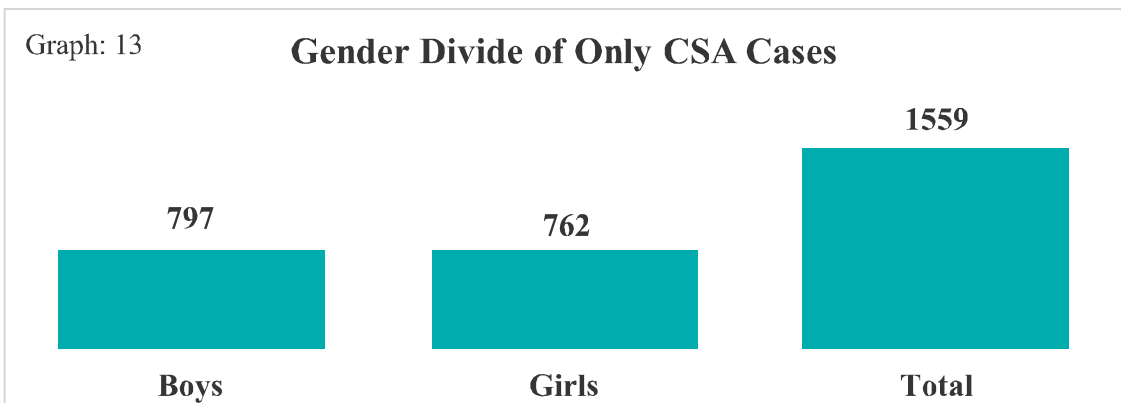
This year out of the total number of 2846 all reported cases of CSA, abduction, missing & child marriages, 1559 (56%) cases alone were of child sexual abuse.



Last year the total percentage of CSA cases out of all cases reported from the four categories was 61%, however, this year CSA accounts for 56% of all total cases from the four categories, as shown in the figure. It is significant to note that the reports for total cases themselves were fewer than what it had been last year.

Gender Divide

The graph below shows the gender divide of CSA only cases.



The graph shows that out of a total of 1559 reported CSA cases, 51% of victims were boys and 49% of victims were girls.

In comparison to last year’s data, it is seen that, this year, cases with victims of child sexual abuse being boys were higher than girls.

The general perception is that the girls are more vulnerable to child sexual abuse than boys however this data portrays how boys are becoming an increased victim to abuse and are equally vulnerable.

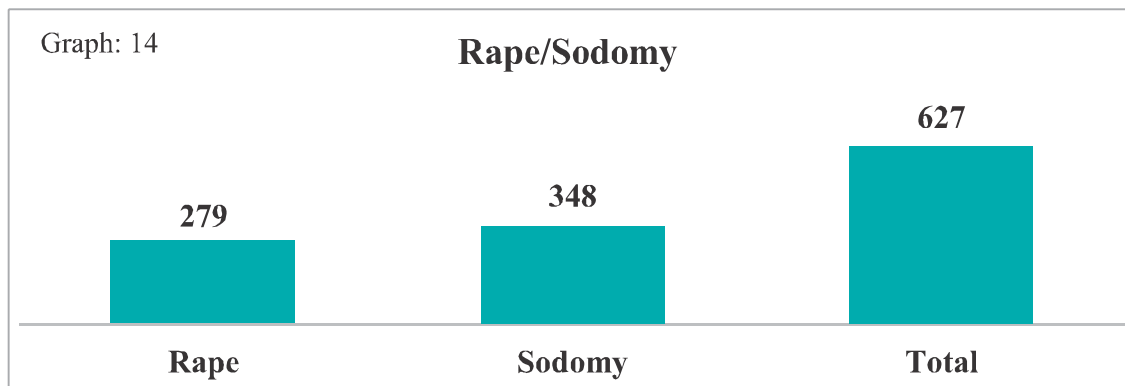
Crime Categories of Child Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse of minors is a phenomenon that can be found in globally amongst most cultures and societies today.

Definition of Rape/Sodomy

Rape: “Rape is a type of sexual assault that involve sexual intercourse, which is initiated against a person without their consent.”

Sodomy: “Sodomy is forced sexual intercourse between two male persons.”

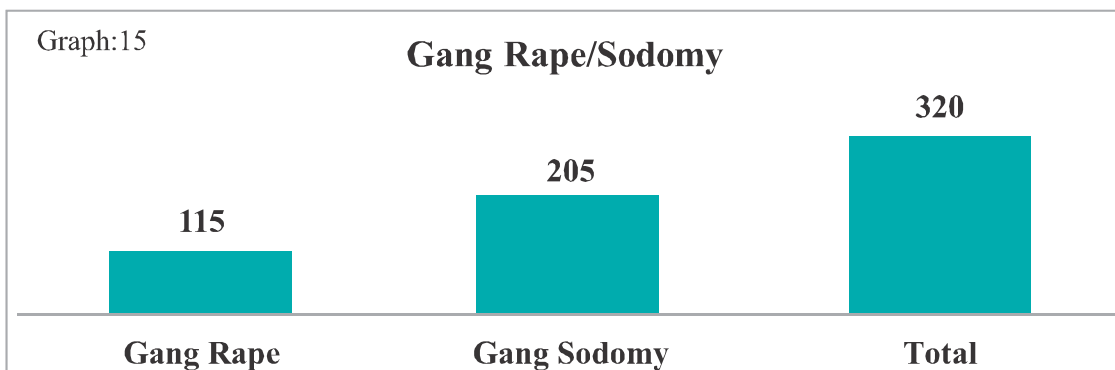


It has been noted that since last year more cases of sodomy have being reported. One reason for this could be that now boys are recognizing this act as a crime, due to increased awareness and this reporting it



Definition of Gang Rape/Sodomy

Gang Rape/Sodomy: “Gang Rape/Sodomy occurs when a group of people abuses a victim.”

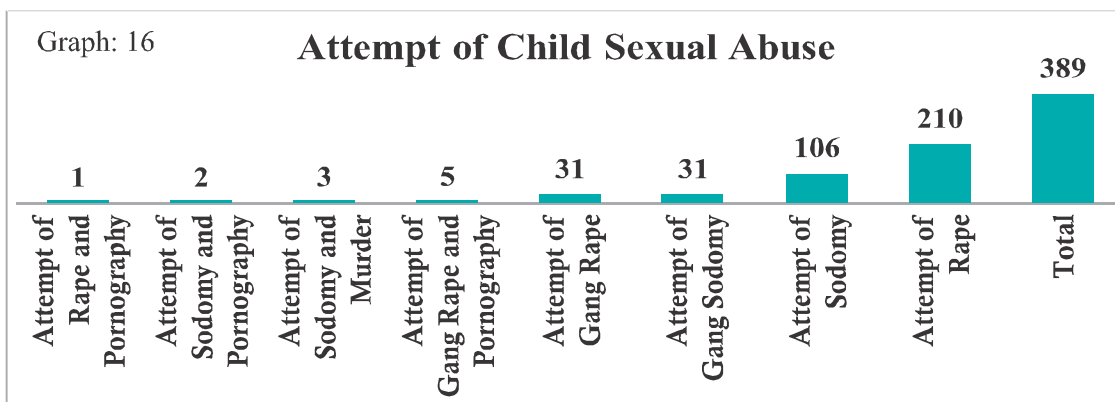


Gang rape/sodomy are organized crimes involving groups who systematically target vulnerable children. So they often find boys and abuse them as they are seen as easier targets, due to less precaution taken by parents regarding their sons’ safety than their daughters’.

Thus as per the statistics seen annually, Sahil emphasizes informing both boys and girls about protection and safety regardless of their gender.

Definition of Attempt of Rape/Sodomy

An attempt of Rape/Sodomy: “Attempt of rape/sodomy is when there is an assault with intent to rape but no sexual penetration takes place”

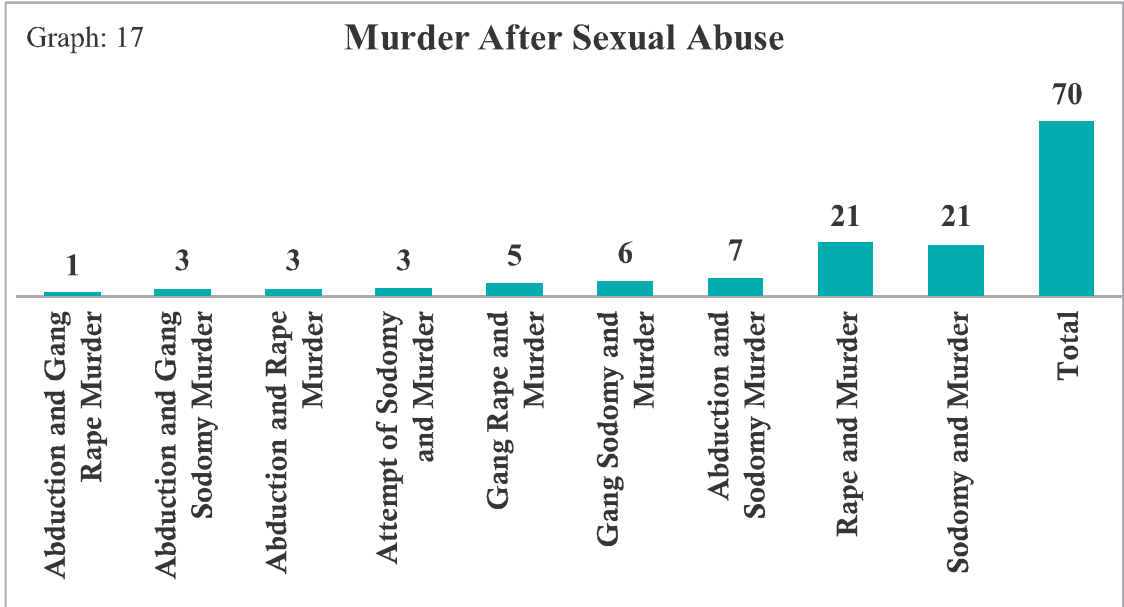


The graph above shows that out of the total reported cases 25% of cases were the attempt of child sexual abuse. Out of these cases, 63% were girls and 37% were boys.

The cases of an attempt of CSA could be the outcome of the increased awareness and self-protection messages that children are receiving, making them capable of preventing the act. Thus allowing the children to escape such attempts.

Definition of Murder after Sexual Abuse

Murder after Sexual Abuse: “An act when the victim is murdered after being subjected to sexual abuse.”



The graph reveals that in the year 2019 out of a total of 1559 cases related to child sexual abuse, 70 cases had been those in which the children had been murdered after the abuse. Out of these cases, 57% occurred with boys and 43% occurred with girls.

The reason for abusers to kill the victims could be to make the case, more difficult as the child will not be a witness to the crime and cannot expose their identity.

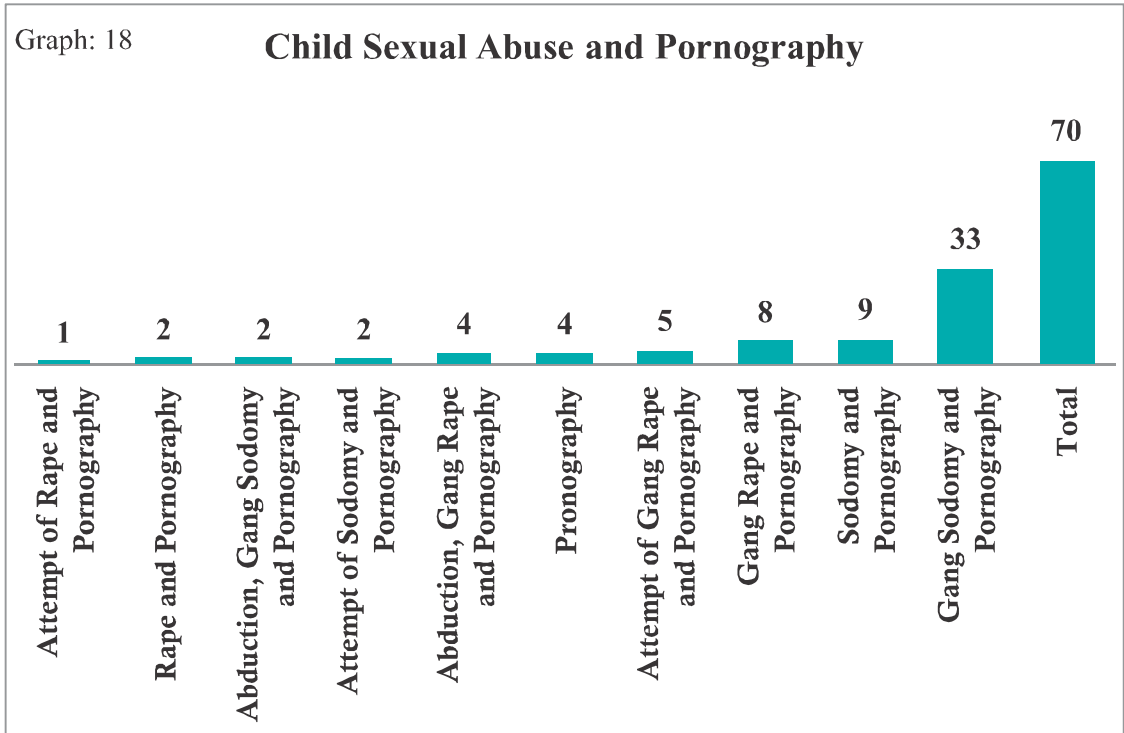


Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography

Definition of Pornography (Section 292-B. in Pakistan Penal Code)

“.....any photograph, film, video, picture or representation, portrait, or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of obscene or sexually explicit conduct.....”

In the year 2019, Sahil is for the first time is allotting a separate section to data of cases of child sexual abuse with pornography.

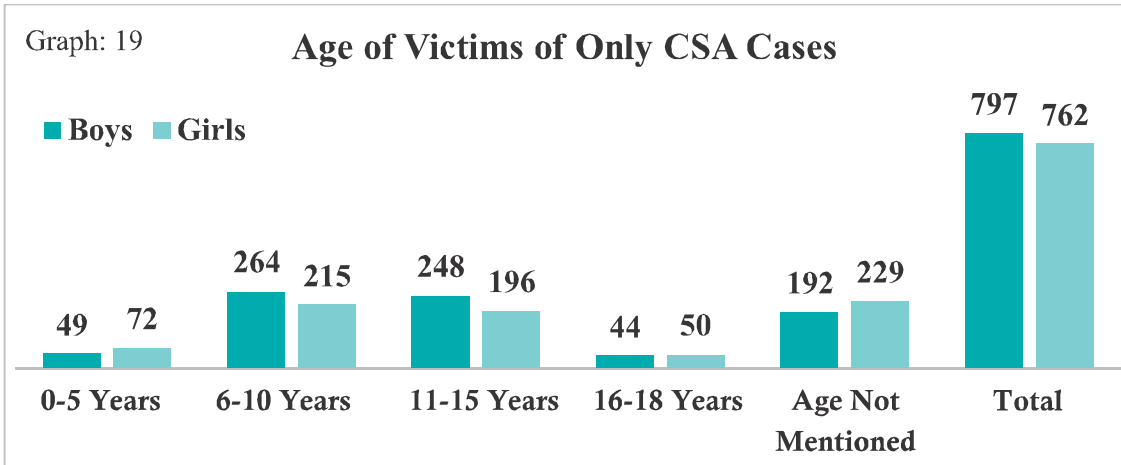


In the year 2019 out of the total reported cases, 70 cases were recorded of child sexual abuse and pornography. The analysis also shows that out of these 70 cases 50 (71%) occurred with boys, and 20 (29%) cases occurred with girls and in 41 (59%) cases there were gangs involved.

کراچی میں 6 بچوں سے زیادتی، 5 کی ویڈیوز بنائی گئی
 بڑکیوں کی فحش ویڈیوز بنانے والا گروہ گرفتار اسلام آباد میں بھی 14 سال بچے سے زیادتی
 اسلام آباد، کراچی (کنام رپورٹرز، مائیکرونگ) ہے۔ 20 بچوں کے والدین نے گلے کے اوباش شخص
 (ایک) ہر گھنٹہ کراچی کے علاقہ پال کالونی میں 6 سے گھنٹوں ایف آئی آر درج کراوی۔ پولیس کے مطابق 6
 زخمیوں کے ساتھ زیادتی کا واقعہ سامنے آیا بچوں کے والدین (ہاتی منور 6 جے نمبر 42)

Age of Victims of Only CSA Cases

The notion that sexual abuse only occurs during the phase of puberty, does not hold. The research shows that children as young as 0-5 years are also abused.



This graph indicates that out of the total reported cases, 31% of cases were occurring with children in the age group of 6-10 years and 28% of cases were in the age group of 11-15 years. Children within the age bracket of 0-5 years were seen to be reported victims of abuse.

As seen in data of previous years, the most vulnerable age groups continue to be those within the range of 6-15 years.

Analysis of Age Groups

Age Group 0-5 Years

Even children seen to be 0-5 years old are targeted victims of sexual abuse. Thus the age is not seen to be a variable of empathy or consideration by the abuser.

Analysis with factoring in the gender of reported cases shows that more girls than boys are sexually abused in the age bracket of 0-5 year-olds.

Table: 7

Age of Victims 0-5 Years of Only CSA Cases			
Age of Victims	Boys	Girls	Total
2 Years	0	3	3
3 Years	7	9	16
4 Years	25	21	46
5 Years	17	39	56
Total	49	72	121

Crime Category of Age Group 0-5 Years

Table: 8

Victims 0-5 Years of Only CSA Cases			
Crime Category	Girls	Boys	Total
Rape/Sodomy	26	31	57
Attempt of Rape/Sodomy	32	10	42
Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy	3	3	6
Rape Murder/Sodomy Murder	3	2	5
Abduction and Attempt of Rape	2	0	2
Abduction and Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy	1	1	2
Abduction and Rape Murder/Sodomy Murder	1	1	2
Abduction and Gang Rape Murder	1	0	1
Attempt of Gang Rape and Pornography	1	0	1
Attempt of Gang Sodomy	0	1	1
Attempt of Rape and Pornography	1	0	1
Incest	1	0	1
Total	72	49	121

This table shows a detailed analysis of crime categories of age group 0-5 years.

The data shows that 8 children have been murdered within this age group. There are cases where videos of their abuse have been made and in the single reported case of incest, the father was the accused abuser of the child.

Once again incest is being seen, with the father as the abuser of the child.

Abuser Category of Age Group 0-5 Years

Table: 9

Similar to the proportions seen in last year's report this year out of the total reported cases of abuse of minors it was seen that 58% of perpetrators were acquaintances of the victims of their families. Overall the categories and proportions of abusers within this age group remain consistent with that seen last year.

Abusers Category 0-5 Years of Only CSA Cases	
Abusers Category	No. of Cases
Acquaintance	70
Neighbor	19
Stranger	19
Molvi	3
Relative	3
Shopkeeper	2
Teacher	2
Driver	1
Father	1
Security Guard	1
Total	121

Analysis of Age Group 6-10 Years

Crime Category of Age Group 6-10 Years

Table: 10

In the age bracket of 6-10-year-olds, it was seen that from the total reported cases 55% of the victims were boys and 45% were girls.

The abusers had in several cases also recorded their acts of sexual abuse. As seen within the last age category (0-5-year-olds) as well.

Victims 6-10 Years of Only CSA Cases		
Crime Category	Girls	Boys
Rape/Sodomy	80	153
Attempt of Rape/Sodomy	96	30
Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy	10	48
Attempt of Gang-Rape/Gang Sodomy	8	6
Incest	5	3
Gang Sodomy and Pornography	0	3
Abduction and Attempt of Rape/Sodomy	1	1
Abduction and Attempt of Gang Rape	1	0
Abduction and Gang Rape	1	0
Attempt of Sodomy and Pornography	0	1
Total	202	245

Within this age bracket, there were 8 reported cases of abuse from an immediate family member i.e. incest.

Table: 11

Although this year there has been a sharp decrease in the number of total reported cases of CSA only, the number of murders after abuse remains the same as last year, that is, 32 victims.

Victims of Murder 6-10 Years of Only CSA Cases		
Crime Category	Girls	Boys
Rape Murder/Sodomy Murder	8	8
Abduction and Rape Murder/Sodomy Murder	2	6
Gang Rape Murder/Gang Sodomy Murder	3	4
Abduction and Gang Sodomy Murder	0	1
Total	13	19



Abuser Category of Age Group 6-10 Years

Table: 12

It is seen that the trend of abusers being acquaintances of the victim or their family is holding the highest proportion within this age bracket of victims as well, with 64% cases reporting the abuser as a well-known acquaintance of the victim.

Reported cases with abuse involving incest were 8. The abusers were from the subcategories of father, stepfather, grandfather, and uncle.

Abusers Category 6-10 Years of Only CSA Cases	
Abusers Category	No. of Cases
Acquaintance	307
Stranger	37
Neighbor	34
Relative	24
Molvi	17
Shopkeeper	14
Teacher	13
Acquaintance with Stranger	7
Uncle	3
Grand Father	2
Step Father	2
Acquaintance with Female Abettor	1
Father	1
Landlord	1
Police	1
Total	464

Analysis of Age Group 11-15 Years

Crime Category of Age Group 11-15 Years

Table: 13

Within this age bracket out of the total reported cases, 56% of victims were boys and 44% were girls.

Analysis of the data revealed that abuse conducted via gangs targeted boys more whereas in cases of attempted sexual abuse girls were in higher proportion than boys.

Victims 11-15 Years of Only CSA Cases		
Crime Category	Girls	Boys
Rape/Sodomy	81	92
Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy	38	82
Attempt of Rape/Sodomy	28	26
Incest	15	2
Attempt of Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy	9	8
Abduction and Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy	9	4
Gang Rape/Sodomy and Pornography	2	11
Abduction and Rape/Sodomy	5	3
Rape/Sodomy and Pornography	1	4
Abduction, Gang Rape and Pornography	2	0
Pornography	0	2
Total	190	234

Unlike the last two age groups described this age group is seen to have a higher count of reported cases involving incest. There have been 17 reported cases of incest within this age bracket, victims of 15 of which were girls. Cases with the unlawful making of child pornography and filming are seen to be the highest amongst this age bracket, with 21 such cases reported.

Table: 14

Murder cases in this age group are of 20 children, with boys being the major target group.

Victims of Murder 11-15 Years of Only CSA Cases		
Crime Category	Girls	Boys
Rape Murder/Sodomy Murder	5	10
Gang Rape Murder/Sodomy Murder	1	2
Abduction and Gang Sodomy Murder	0	1
Attempt of Sodomy and Murder	0	1
Total	6	14

Table: 15

Abuser Category of Age Group 11-15 Years

Abusers Category 11-15 Years of Only CSA Cases			
Abusers Category	No. of Cases	Abusers Category	No. of Cases
Acquaintance	285	Acquaintance with Female Abettor	2
Stranger	33	Uncle	2
Acquaintance with Stranger	29	Acquaintance with Relative	1
Molvi	17	Brother	1
Neighbor	16	Doctor	1
Relative	11	Landlord	1
Father	9	Relative with Female Abettor	1
Police	7	Lady Teacher	1
Step Father	6	Spiritual Healer	1
Driver	4	Stranger with Female Abettor	1
Security Guard	3	Teacher	1
Shopkeeper	3	Total	436

This year out of a total of 436 reported cases in the age group 11-15-year-olds, in 64% of the cases acquaintances were identified as the abusers.

Incest cases show that fathers, uncles, step-fathers, and brother, are the abusers in the reported cases of incest.

Analysis of Age Group 16-18 Years

Crime Category of Age Group 16-18 Years

Table: 16

In this age group, more boys are victims than girls in the category of gang rape/sodomy.

In this age group in comparison to other ages, two girls were victims of incest.

Victims 16-18 Years of Only CSA Cases		
Crime Category	Girls	Boys
Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy	8	19
Rape/Sodomy	17	9
Attempt of Rape/Sodomy	8	4
Attempt of Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy	4	3
Gang Rape/Gang Sodomy and Pornography	3	4
Abduction and Gang Rape	3	0
Rape Murder/Sodomy Murder	2	1
Abduction/Gang Rape/Sodomy/Pornography	1	1
Incest	2	0
Abduction and Attempt of Gang Sodomy	0	1
Abduction and Rape	1	0
Attempt of Gang Rape and Pornography	1	0
Attempt of Sodomy and Murder	0	1
Sodomy and Pornography	0	1
Total	50	44

Abuser Category for Age Group 16-18 Years

Table: 17

Abusers Category 16-18 Years of Only CSA Cases			
Abusers Category	No. of Cases	Abusers Category	No. of Cases
Acquaintance	64	Police	2
Stranger	7	Father in Law	1
Acquaintance with Stranger	5	Molvi	1
Relative	3	Shopkeeper	1
Doctor	2	Spiritual Healer	1
Father	2	Step Father with Strangers	1
Neighbor	2	Teacher	1
Total			93

Again it can be seen, as seen in all the previous age brackets, acquaintances being abusers comprised of the highest proportion within the categories of abusers, accounting for 68% of the total.

Age Group Not Mentioned

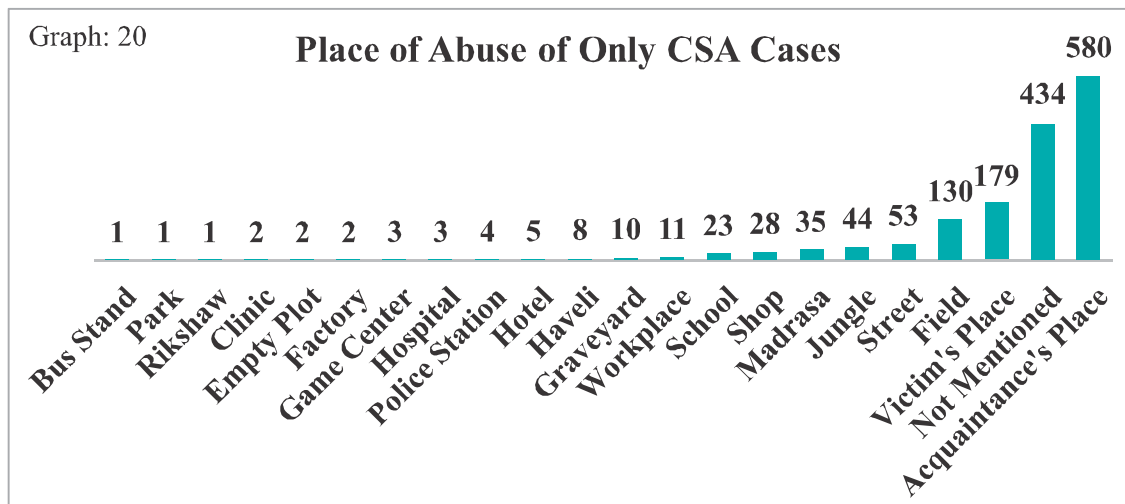
Table: 18

This year, out of the total of 1559 reported CSA cases, 421 cases were such that the ages of the victims were not specified. Of such cases, 54% of victims of abuse were girls and 46% were boys.

Age Group Not Mentioned	No. of Cases
Boys	192
Girls	229
Total	421

Place of Abuse of Only CSA Cases

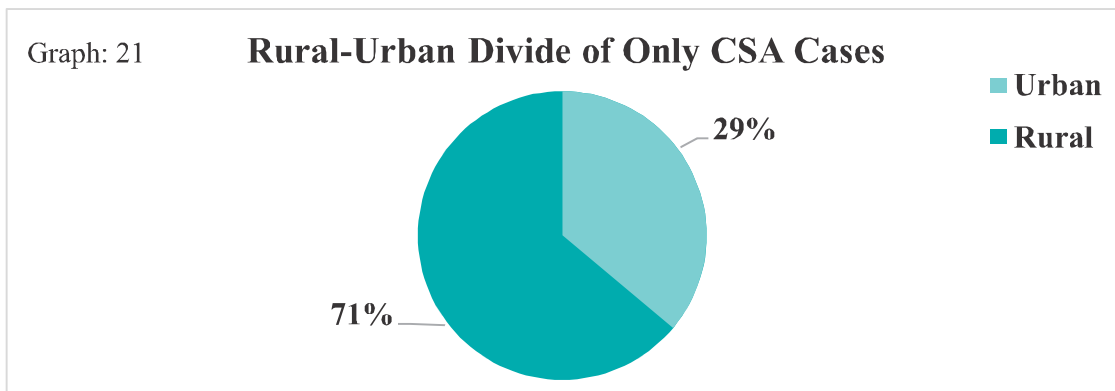
The analysis of the data reveals that Child sexual abuse can happen anywhere, at any time, and any place.



The graph shown above shows that 37% of abuse was reported to have occurred at an acquaintance's place, in 11% of the cases the abuse took place at the victim's residence, and in 8% of cases, the abuse occurred at a field. Whereas in 28% of the cases the place of abuse was not mentioned in the newspaper it had been reported in.

Rural-Urban Divide of CSA Cases Only

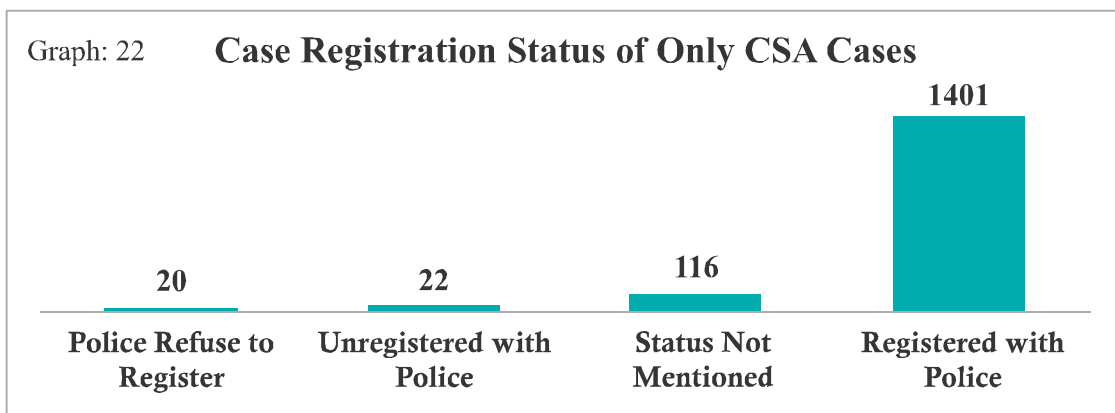
The data shows that the majority of cases of CSA had been reported to have occurred in rural areas. The proportion of the cases reported from rural areas has decreased from those reported last year, from 77% to 71%. Whereas the statistics of CSA cases reported.



have occurred in urban areas has increased since last year. It had been 23% last year however this year it has risen to 29%.

Case Registration Status of CSA Cases Only

Registration of cases determines the start of the process of apprehending and taking legal action against the abuser. This also helps the state machinery intact for such purposes to implement the laws.



The analysis of the data shows that 90% of cases reported had been registered with the police, whereas in 7% of the reported cases the status of the case registration had not been mentioned.

Geographical Data of Only CSA Cases

Table: 19

Out of a total of 1559 cases involving solely CSA, 59% were from Punjab, 25% cases were from Sindh, 8% of the cases were from KP, 5% of the cases from ICT, 2% of the cases from AJK. 7 individual cases were from Balochistan and 5 cases were reported from GB

Geographical Area	No. of Cases
Punjab	926
Sindh	390
KP	124
ICT	76
AJK	31
Balochistan	7
GB	5
Total	1559

Ten Most vulnerable Districts of Only CSA Cases

Table: 20

Out of the total cases solely of CSA 1559, 41% of cases were reported in these 10 Districts shown on the table provided.

However, after the year 2015, Islamabad and Khairpur have once again entered into the top 10 most vulnerable districts this year.

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts of Only CSA Cases	
Districts	No. of Cases
Rawalpindi	104
Faisalabad	85
Kasur	78
Islamabad	76
Multan	58
Lahore	56
Khanewal	48
Muzaffargarh	46
Vehari	44
Khairpur	42
Total	637



Five Most Vulnerable Districts from Each Geographical Area of Only CSA Cases

Table: 21

Punjab	CSA Cases	Sindh	CSA Cases	KP	CSA Cases
Rawalpindi	104	Khairpur	42	Abbottabad	20
Faisalabad	85	Ghotki	40	Haripur	17
Kasur	78	Sanghar	30	Peshawar	17
Multan	58	Larkana	25	D.I. Khan	16
Lahore	56	Hyderabad	21	Mansehra	14
AJK	CSA Cases	Balochistan	CSA Cases	Federal	CSA Cases
Mirpur	14	Quetta	3	Islamabad	76
Muzaffarabad	5	Lasbela	1	GB	5
Kotli	3	Loralai	1	Gilgit	4
Bagh	2	Nushki	1	Ghizer	1
Hattian Bala	2	Qilla Abdullah	1	-	-

The table above illustrates the top five most vulnerable districts of the four main provinces as well as separate statistics for AJK, ICT, and GB.

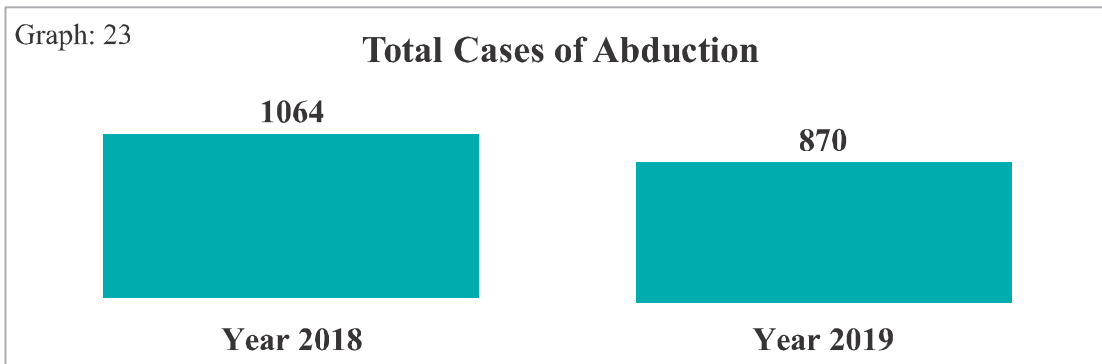


Data Analysis of Abduction Cases

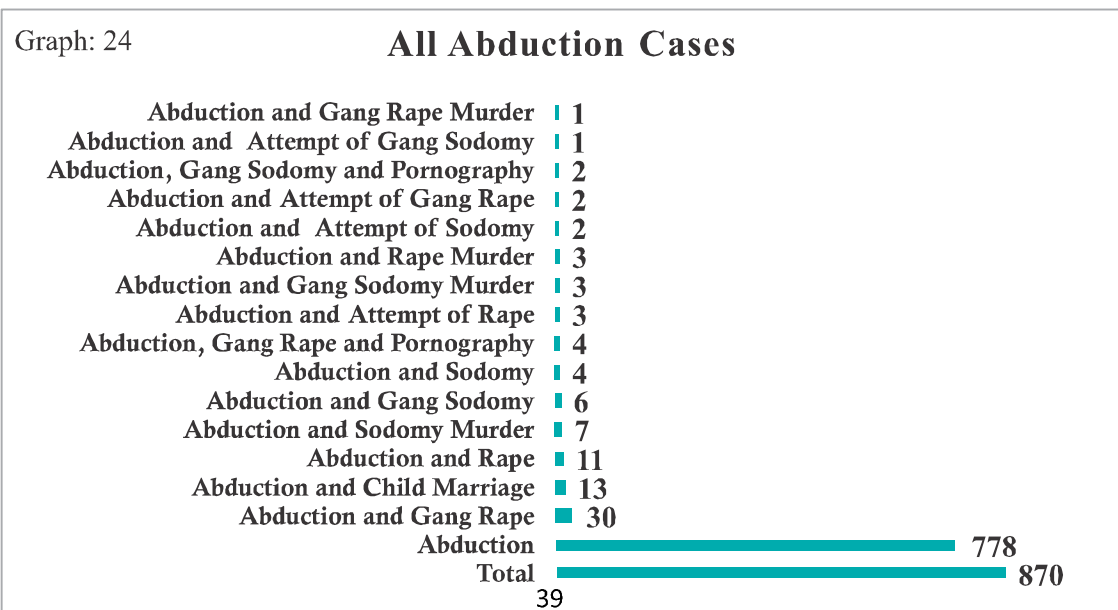
Definition of Abduction: “Abduction is defined as taking away a person by persuasion, fraud, force or violence. Child abduction is the offense of wrongly removing or wrongfully retaining, detaining or concealing a child.”

Total Cases of Abduction

This data includes abduction cases and all the crime categories of sexual abuse after the abduction of a child.

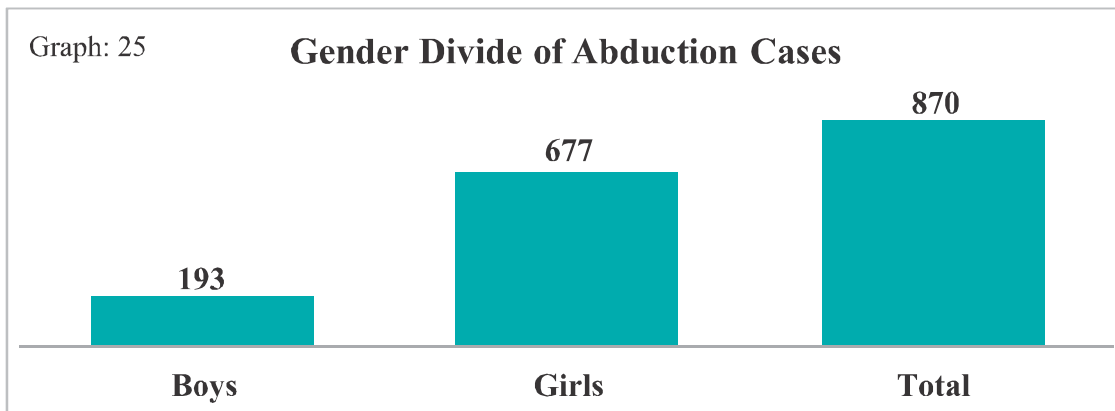


In the year 2019 out of the total of 2846 reported cases, 31% of cases were of abduction.



Gender Divide of Abduction Cases

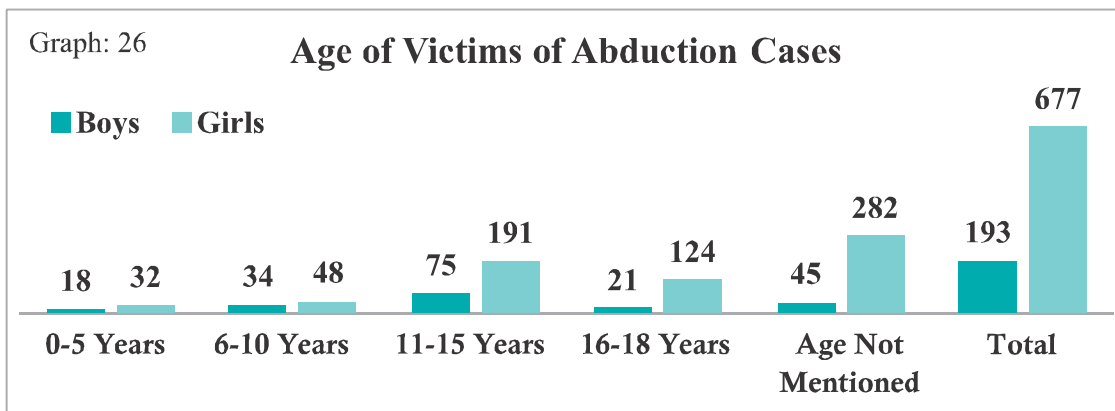
Girls compromised of a higher proportion of abducted children than boys.



The graph reveals that in abduction cases, girls are four times more likely to be abducted and vulnerable to this crime than boys. Whereas in a total of 2846 reported cases and only CSA cases, it can be seen that girls and boys are equally vulnerable.

Age of Victims of Abduction Cases

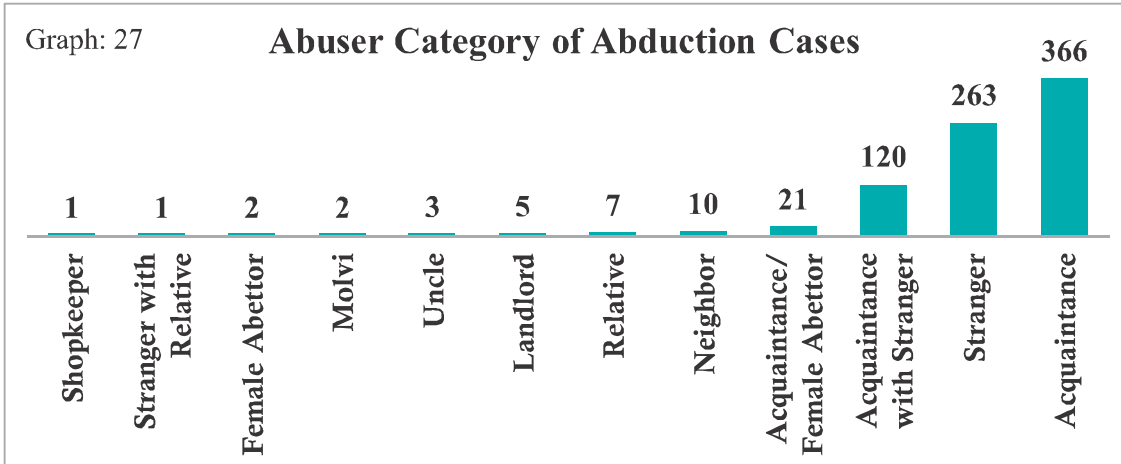
The data reveals that victims of abduction cases are mostly from the age bracket of 11-15 year-olds and 16-18 year-olds.



The graph shows that out of the total of 870 reported cases, 31% of the abductions were of 11-15 year-olds, 17% were of 16-18 year-olds, 9% were of 6-10 year-olds, and 6% of cases were of children who were five years old or below. However, 37% of the abduction cases reported in the newspapers did not specify the age of the child abducted.

Abuser Category of Abduction Cases

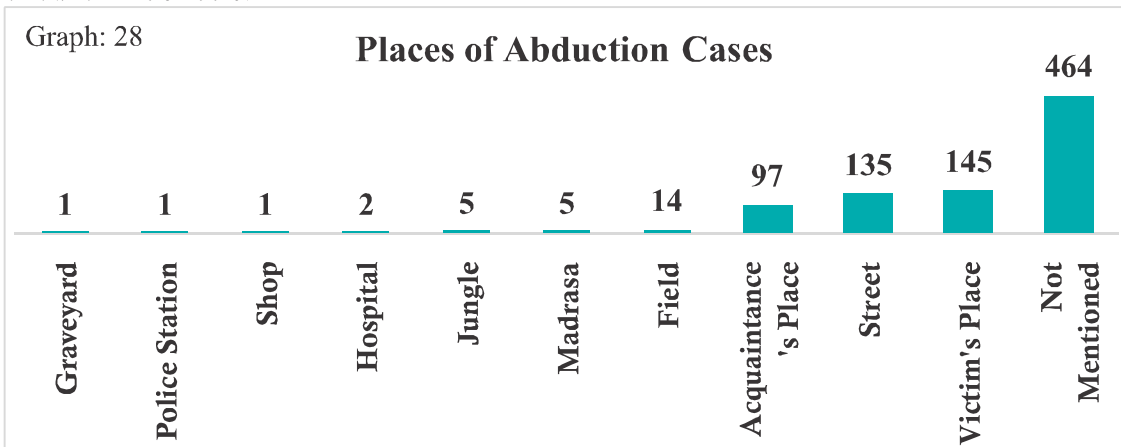
Similar to the trend of abusers in abduction cases seen last year (2018), this year the majority of the victims were abducted by someone they knew.



This year out of a total of 870 reported cases, in 42% of the cases acquaintances were involved in the abduction of the child. In 30% of the cases of strangers were responsible for the abduction, and in 14% of the cases of an acquaintance with a stranger.

Places of Abduction Cases

From the quantified data, we conclude that most abductions occur at the victim’s residence or out on the streets.



The data shows that this year 17% of the victims were abducted from their residence, 16% of the victims were taken from streets, and 11% of the victims were abducted from their acquaintances’ places.

Whereas in 53% of the reported cases the site of abduction was not mentioned in the newspapers.

District Divide of Abduction Cases

The data reveals that abduction cases were reported from 67 districts of Pakistan, of which 29 districts are of Punjab, 25 districts of Sindh, 7 districts of KP, 3 districts of Balochistan, 2 districts of AJK, 1 District of GB, and ICT.

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts

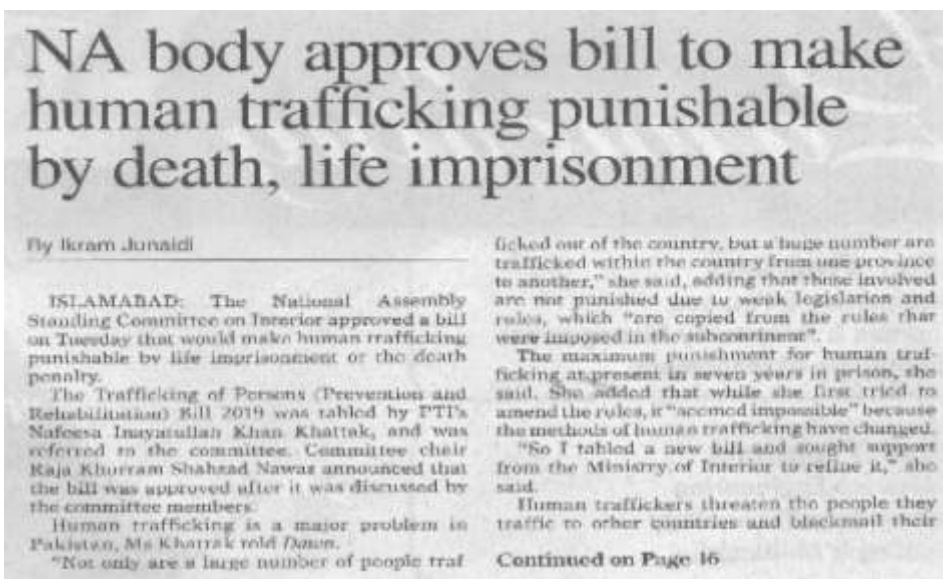
Out of a total of 870 cases, 60% of abduction cases were reported from these 10 districts shown in the table.

Table: 22

It can be seen that 50% of cases out of a total of 524 cases had occurred in Rawalpindi and Islamabad Thus they remain at the top of the list of most vulnerable districts of abduction cases.

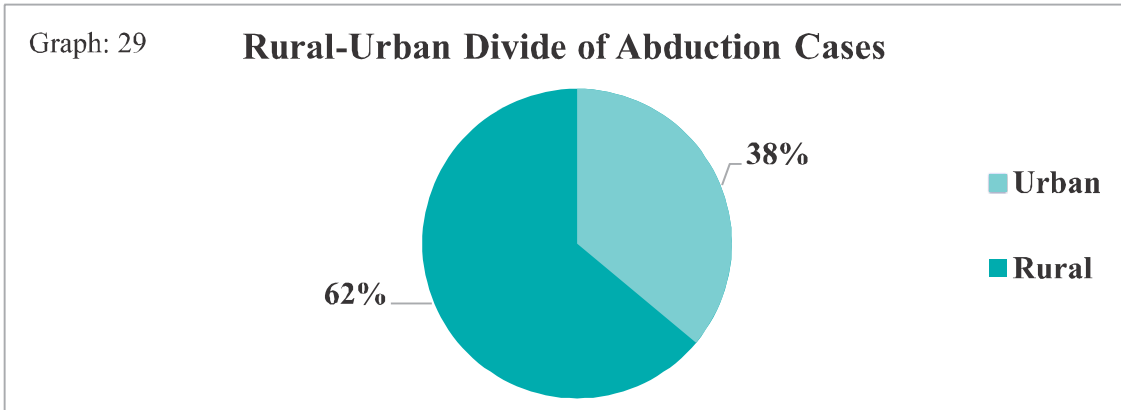
Out of these listed districts, along with ICT and Rawalpindi, 7 districts were from Punjab, 2 districts were from Sindh.

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts of Abduction Cases	No. of Cases
Rawalpindi	142
Islamabad	121
Sialkot	43
Kasur	39
Multan	37
Sheikhupura	37
Ghotki	27
Khairpur	27
Khanewal	26
Faisalabad	25
Total	524



Rural-Urban Divide of Abduction Cases

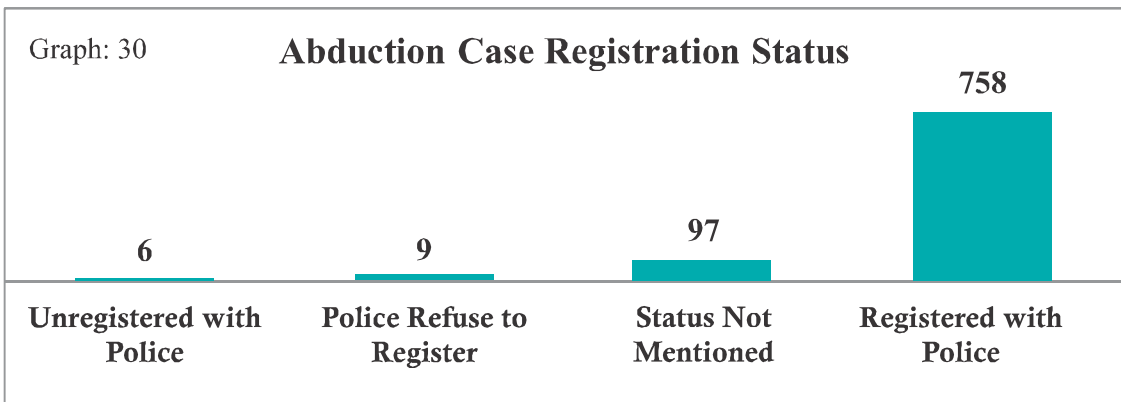
The data shows that 543 cases of abduction were reported to be from rural areas, and 327 cases were reported to be from urban areas.



In comparison to last year’s data, reports of abductions from urban areas have increased from 28% to 38% in 2019.

Abduction Case Registration Status

Most cases of abductions have been successfully reported and registered with the Police.



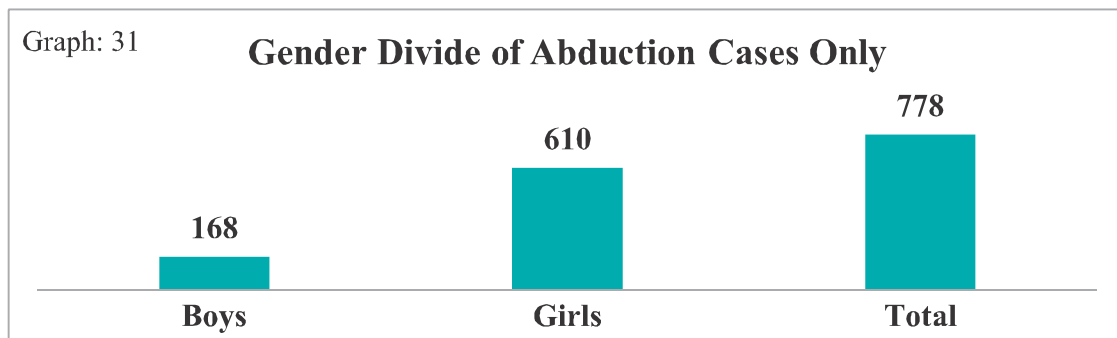
This graph shows that 87% of abduction cases were registered with the police. This shows a willingness in society to fight against this crime.

Data Analysis of Abduction Cases Only

The data within this section is from the 778 reported cases of abduction i.e. the category of abduction without any affiliation with another crime.

Gender Divide of Abduction Cases Only

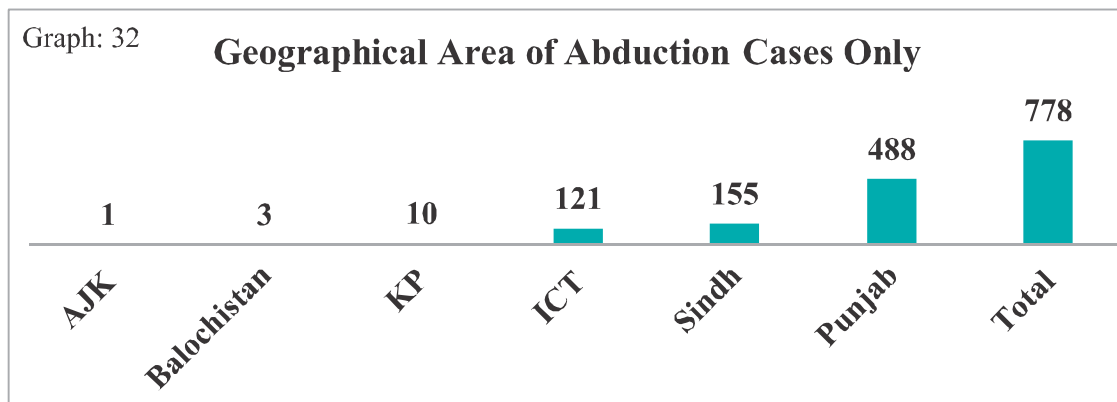
The data below shows that out of a total of 778 reported cases, 78% of victims were girls, and 22% of victims were boys.



This data also shows that girls are more vulnerable than boys to abduction.

Geographical Area of Abduction Cases Only

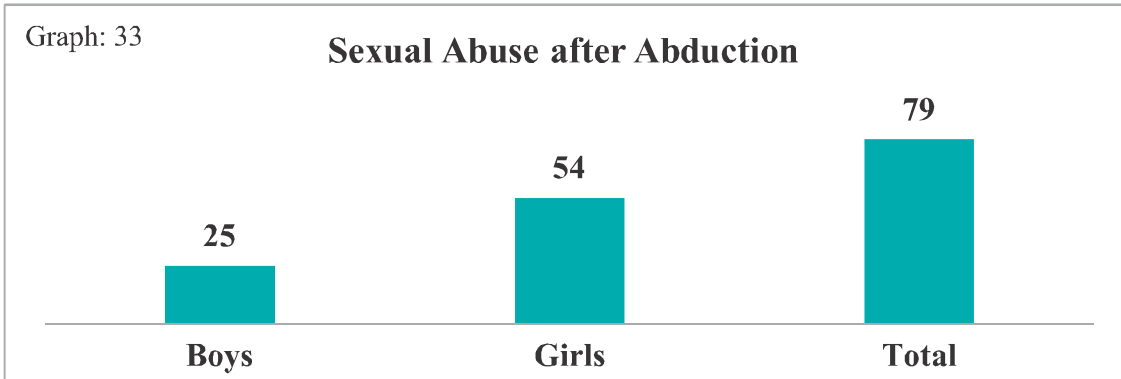
This year cases of abduction (*without affiliation or in conjunction with another crime*) were reported from 60 districts, from all the four provinces, AJK as well as Islamabad Capital Territory.



The graph shows that out of a total of 778 cases, 63% of cases were from Punjab, 20% of cases were from Sindh, 16% of cases were from ICT. 10 cases were reported from KP, 3 cases from Balochistan, and 1 case was reported from AJK.

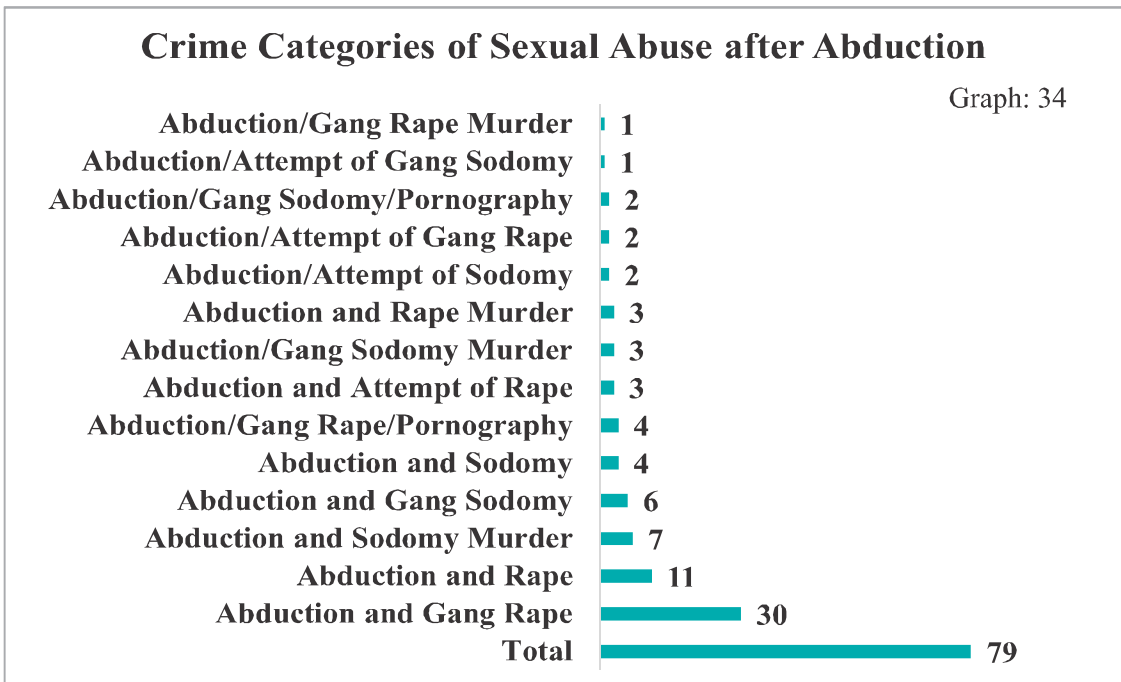
Data Analysis of Sexual Abuse after Abduction

The data shows that out of the total of 870 cases of abduction, 79 cases had reported sexual abuse after the abduction.



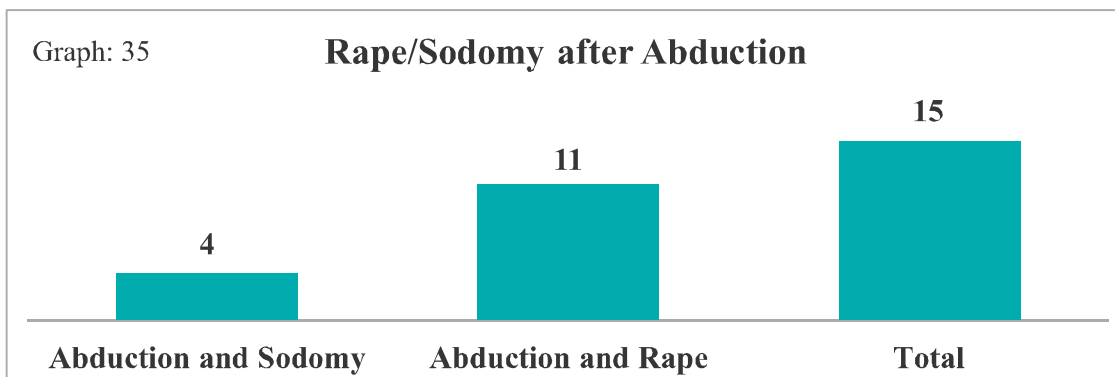
The graph reveals that in 79 cases of sexual abuse after the abduction, 68% of victims were girls and 32% were boys.

Crime Categories of Sexual Abuse after Abduction



This year a total of 79 cases were reported of sexual abuse after the abduction. From the acts of sexual violence against the victim after the abduction gang rape was the crime most common in such cases, this was also the trend seen in last year's report.

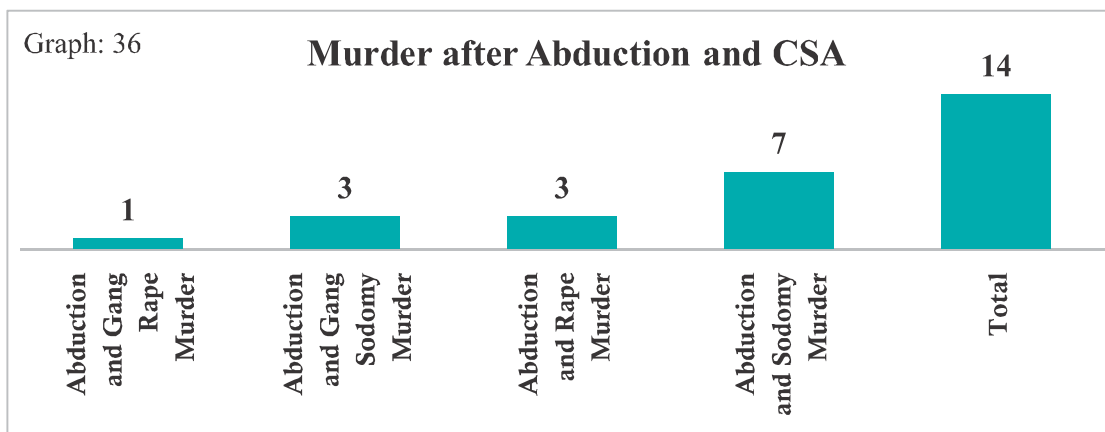
Rape/Sodomy after Abduction



Gender distribution wise girls were seen to be sexually abused after their abduction more than in cases with the abduction of boys.

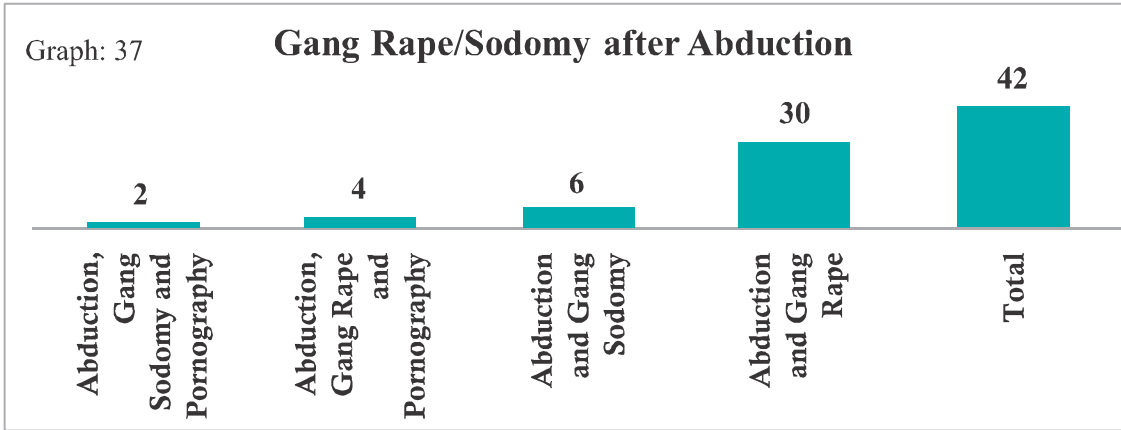
Murder after Abduction and CSA

Out of the total 14 reported cases of murder of the child that was sexually abused, 10 cases were boys and 4 cases were girls.



In comparison to the last year's data abduction, sodomy and murder are highest in numbers.

Gang Rape/Sodomy after Abduction



The highest reported cases this year, similar to that of last year's, were 30 cases of abduction and gang rape of the abducted child. This year 6 cases were reported of gang rape/sodomy and pornography.

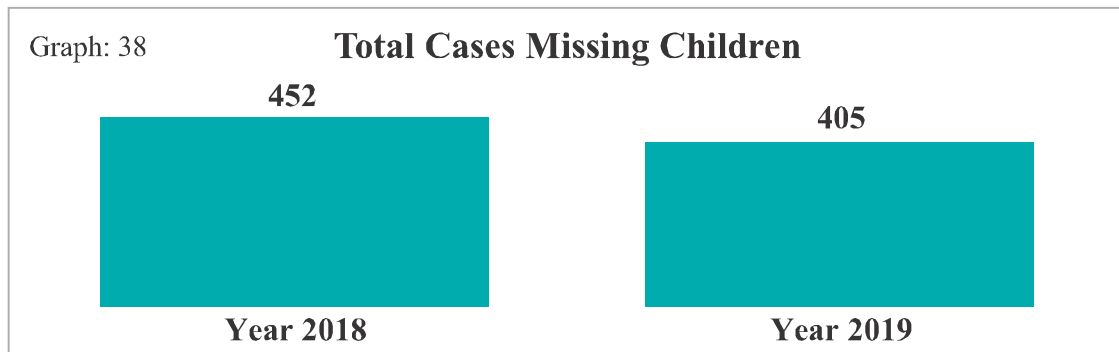


Data Analysis of Missing Children

“Missing children are those who are separately reported in newspapers under this category”.

Total Cases of Missing Children

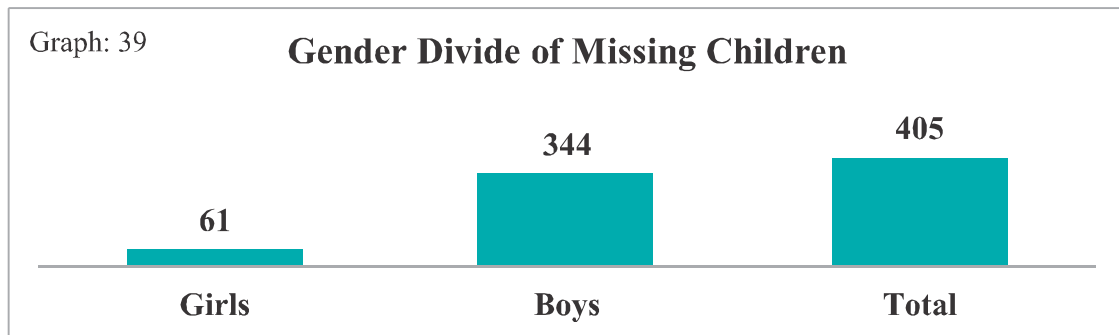
Missing children are more likely to be victims of sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, and beggary.



Despite the fewer total cases reported this year, the total of 405 cases of missing children is 14% more than last year when it was 12% of the total number of reported cases. This shows that the number of missing children has increased this year.

Gender Divide of Missing Children

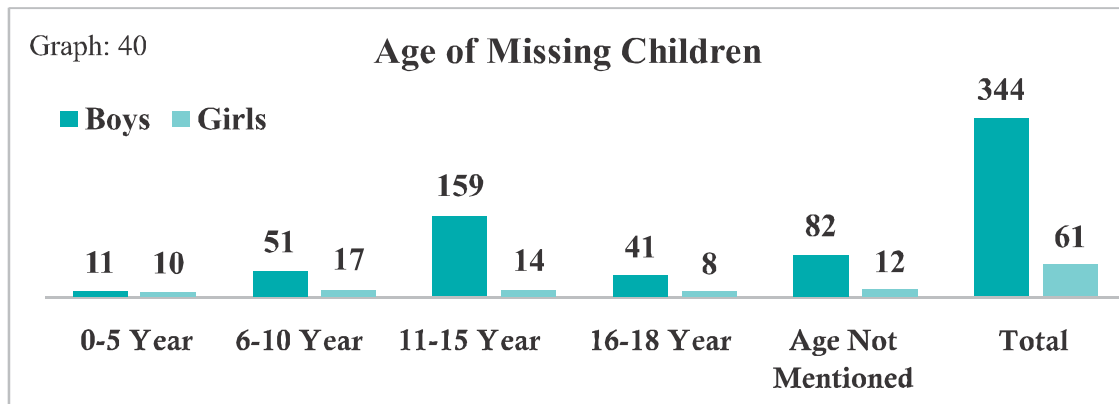
It is interesting to note that reports of missing boys are more than those of girls.



This may indicate that boys are more able to leave their homes, as their mobility in comparison to girls, is more acceptable.

Age of Missing Children

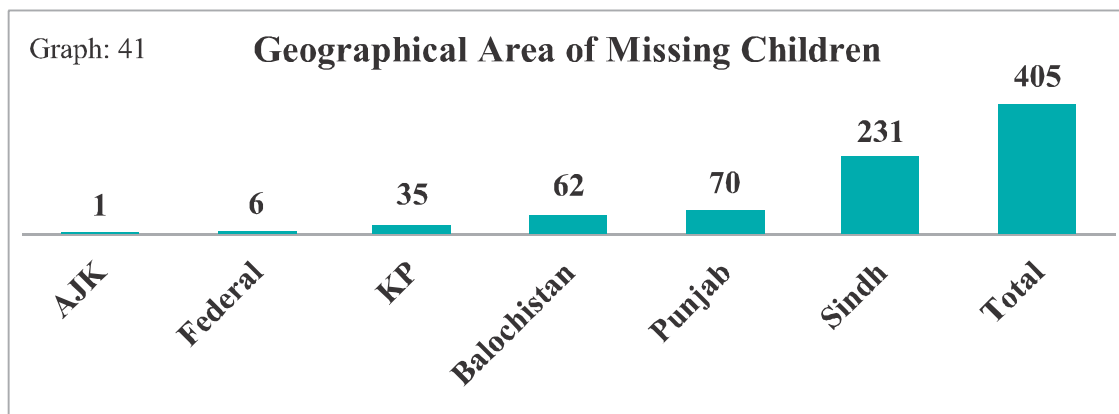
As seen in previous years, the most vulnerable age for boys to be reported missing is from 6 years to 18 years.



The reasons for this age group of boys to go missing more frequently could be but isn't confined to, mistreatment, abuse or neglect at home; the onset of adolescence affects their emotions and self-esteem making them take rash decisions and risks.

Geographical Area of Missing Children

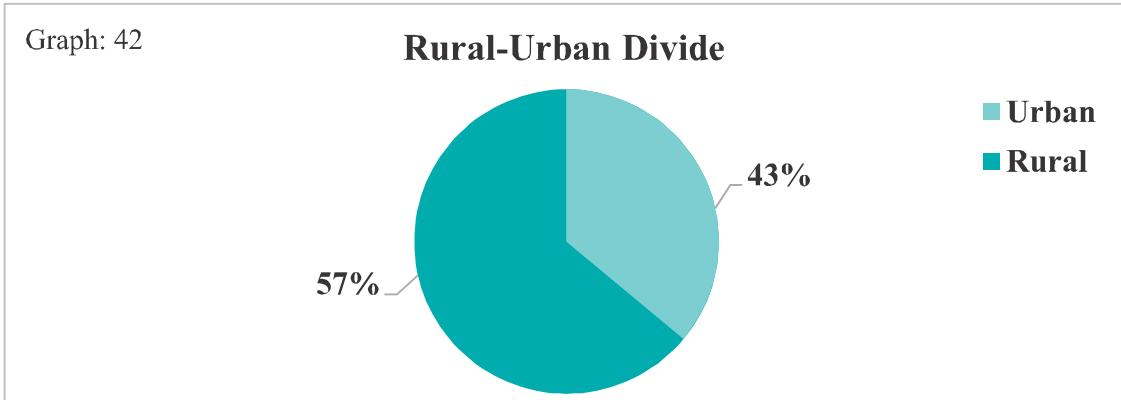
Sindh continues to be the province from which maximum number of missing children are reported.



This year 57% of the cases from Sindh are reported. A significant increase has been seen in the missing children cases from KP.

Rural-Urban Divide

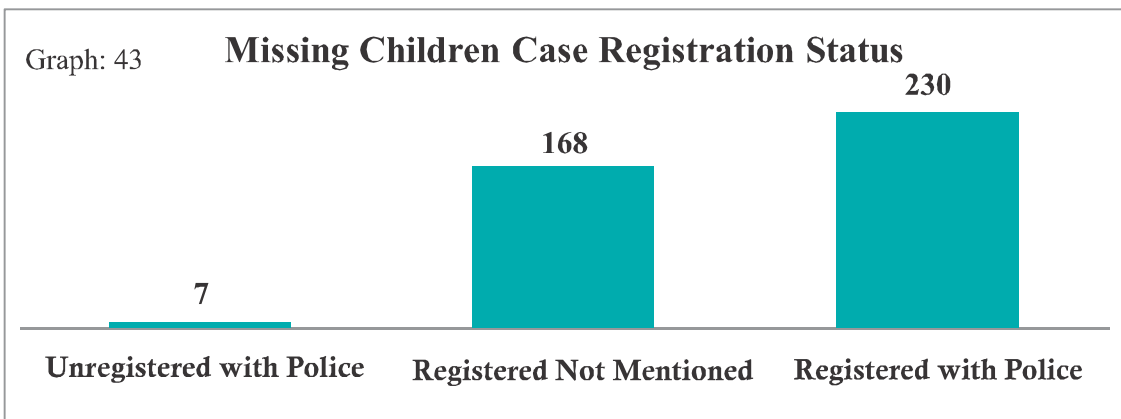
Unlike in the other crime categories, missing children are more reported in urban areas than in rural areas.



More reporting in urban areas could be because of higher media reporting, and quicker access to police stations due to better infrastructure allowing easier transport to and from than those available in rural areas.

Missing Children Cases Registration Status

The graph reveals that 57% of cases of missing children were registered with the police.



The reason that missing children may not be registered with police is that their families believe there is a possibility that the child will return home within a day or so or the child has run away.

Therefore many of the missing children cases are reported in small advertisements in newspapers, especially from Balochistan.

District Divide of Missing Children Cases

This year cases of missing children were reported from 60 districts from all four provinces including AJK and ICT.

Table: 23

Ten Vulnerable Districts

Out of the total reported cases of missing children, 54% of cases were reported from these 10 districts.

Out of these 10 districts 7 districts were from Sindh.

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts of Abduction Cases	No. of Cases
Quetta	50
Khairpur	30
Sukkur	29
Lahore	24
Larkana	18
Hyderabad	15
Dadu	14
Ghotki	13
Peshawar	13
Naushahro Feroze	12
Total	218

Missing girl found raped, killed

SAHIWAL: The body of a five-year-old girl who went missing on Dec 3 was found in the fields near Chak 90/9-L on Friday.

Ghala Mandi police suspect the girl was raped before being killed.

Gulzar Hussain, a resident of Imran Town, on the outskirts of Chak 90/9-L, told police that his daughter went missing while playing in the courtyard of the house as the family was taking dinner. The family searched for her in the street and made announcement in the village mosque,

but did not find any trace of the child.

Ghala Mandi Station House Officer Imdad Baloch visited the family the same night. Police registered a case.

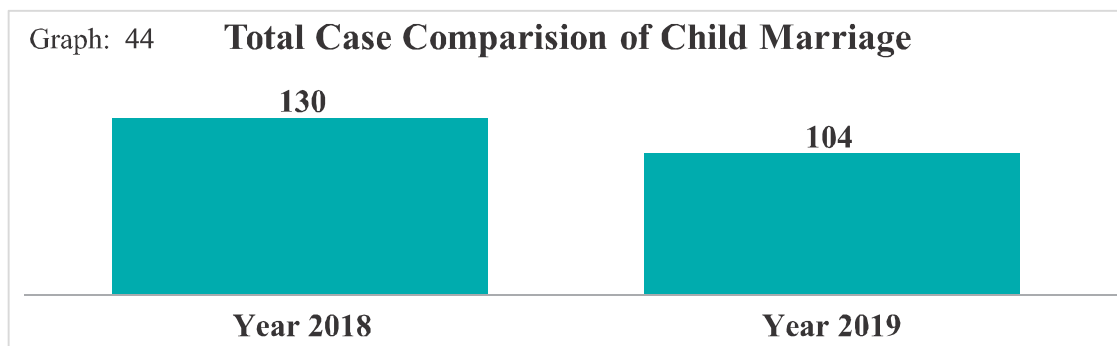
The search for the girl continued for the next two days. On Friday, a man found the child's body in the fields. Police sent the body to the DHQ Teaching Hospital for post-mortem. Police investigation suggests the rapist and killer belonged to the Imran Town locality that had just 20 houses and nobody came from outside it. — Correspondent 17 12 19

Data Analysis of Child Marriages

Definition of Child Marriages: “Child marriage is defined as a formal or informal union before the age of 18 years for boys and 16 years for girls in Pakistan. However, in Sindh province, the legally accepted age for both boys and girls is 18 years”.

Cases of Child Marriages

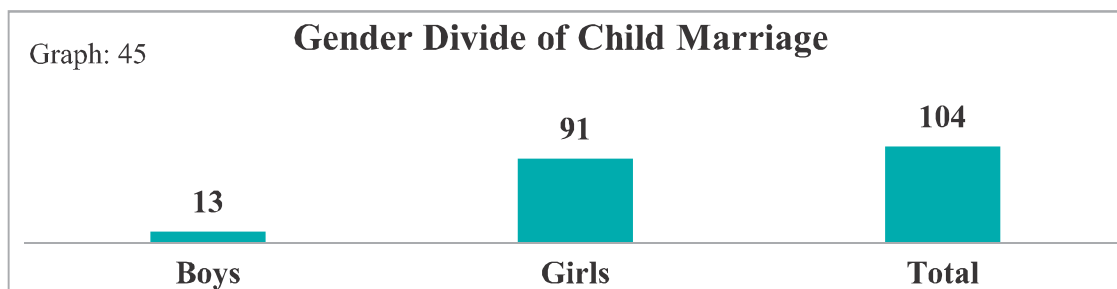
Child marriage can lead to a lifetime of disadvantage and deprivation to the developing mind and body of a child. The psychological, biological and social impact of child marriages has a destructive effect on not only the child him/herself but society at large. This year a total of 104 cases of child marriages were reported in the newspapers.



In comparison to last year, data shows that 20% of cases of child marriages have decreased in the year 2019. The analysis of the report reveals there has been a continuous decrease in such cases over the last three years.

Gender Divide of Child Marriages

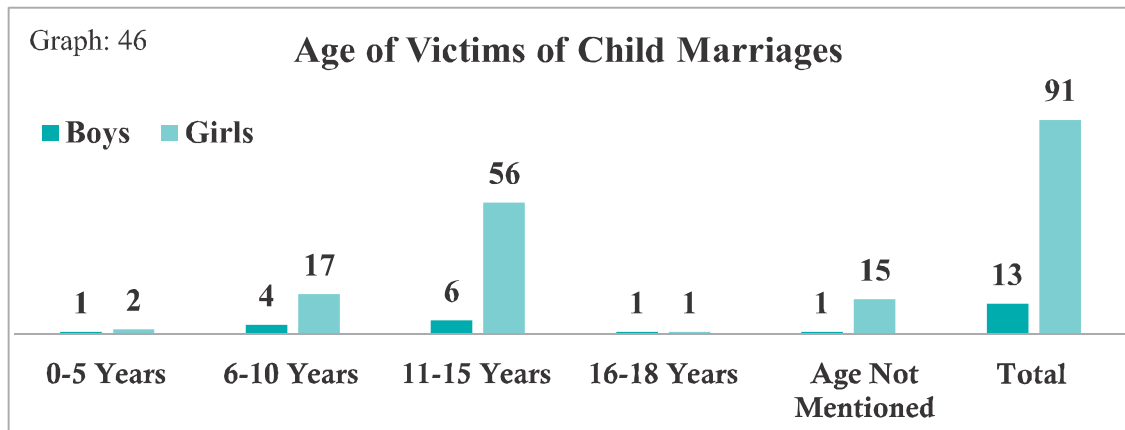
The analysis of the gender divide indicates that are subjected to child marriages significantly more than boys.



Girls are usually married off to men significantly older than them as per custom in various area, as compared to boys as seen in the above graph.

Age of Victims of Child Marriages

Most cases of child marriages were reported to have been of children ranging from 6 to 15 year-olds, 83 such cases were reported this year.



The huge proportion of young girls who are being forced to marry under the age of 18 has been attributed to dire economic issues and socio-cultural norms within a certain economic or ethnic group of individuals.

Crime Categories of Child Marriages

Definition of Vanni/Sang Chatti

“Vanni/ Sang Chatti are traditional practices where girls or boys are given away for marriage as a settlement for a dispute or as blood money in settlement of murder”.

This table shows the different reasons for child marriages that have been reported this year.

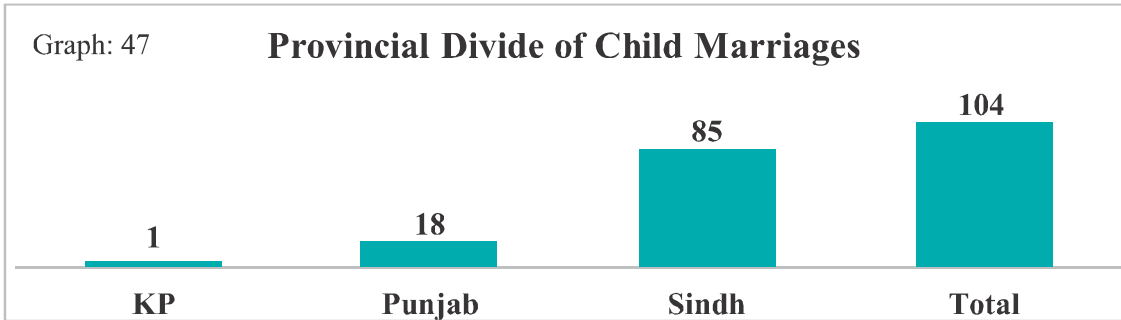
In comparison to the last year’s data, this data highlights that the cases of abduction and child marriages have increased from 5 cases in 2018 to 13 cases in 2019

Table: 24

Crime Categories of Child Marriages	Girls	Boys	Total
Child Marriage	59	12	71
Abduction and Child Marriage	13	0	13
Sang Chatti	10	0	10
Child Marriage for Money	8	0	8
Vanni	1	1	2
Total	91	13	104

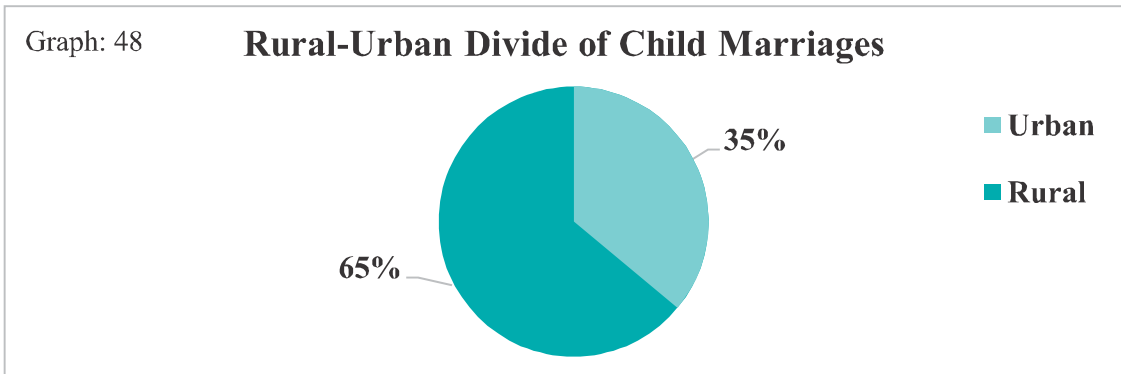
Provincial Divide of Child Marriage Cases.

This year out of the total reported cases, 82% were from Sindh.

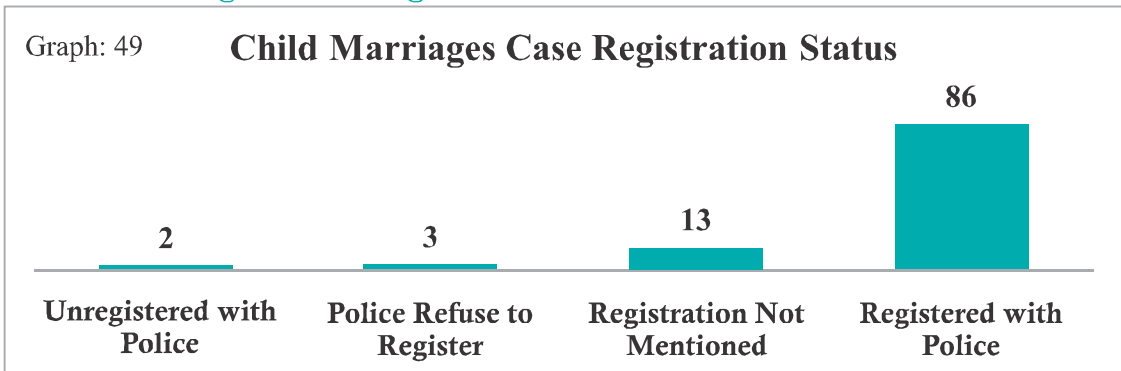


Sindh so far has the highest reported cases of child marriages as well as cases of abduction compared to the rest of the areas in Pakistan. Both these crimes against children could be embedded in the abject poverty and poor infrastructural facilities of the province. (Population Census 2017)

Rural-Urban Divide of Child Marriages Cases



Child Marriages Case Registration Status

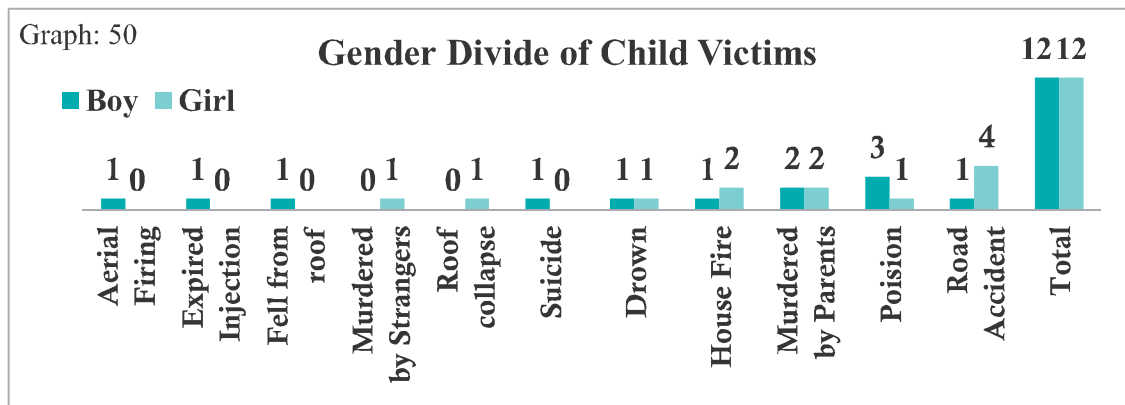


Children's Lives at Risk

For the first time, Sahil has recorded incidents of death and severe injuries of children under 18 years of age.

As a pilot study, this data has been collected from November to December 2019. This data is being monitored from 23 newspapers (20 National and 3 AJK newspapers) at Sahil head office Islamabad.

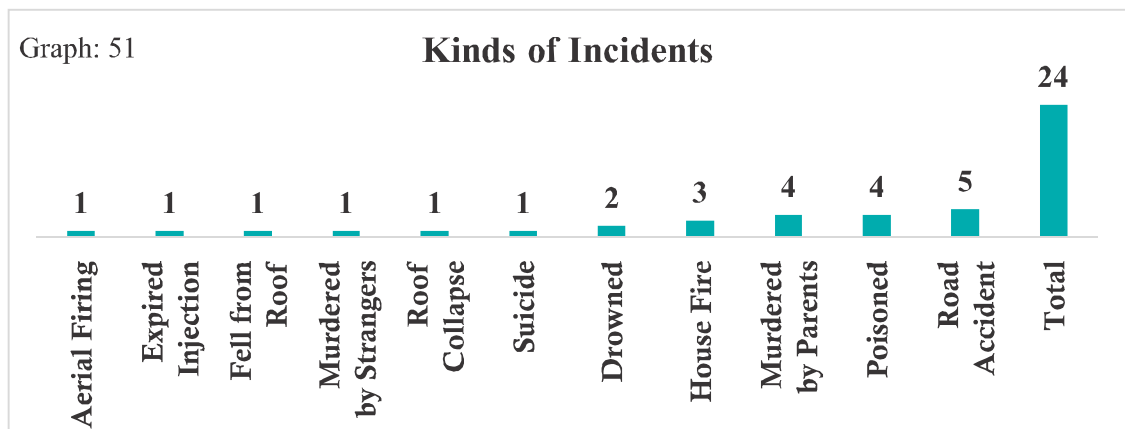
Gender Divide of Cases



Both genders are equally at risk of being in life-threatening situations.

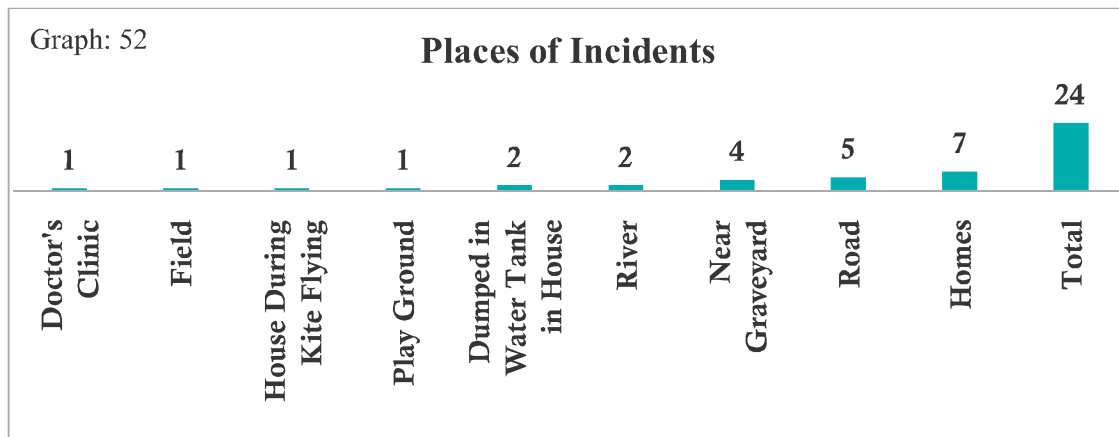
Kinds of Incidents

Below the graph outlines the kind of incident children may be victim to children murdered by their parents is a particularly shocking category and is need of immediate attention for preventive measures.



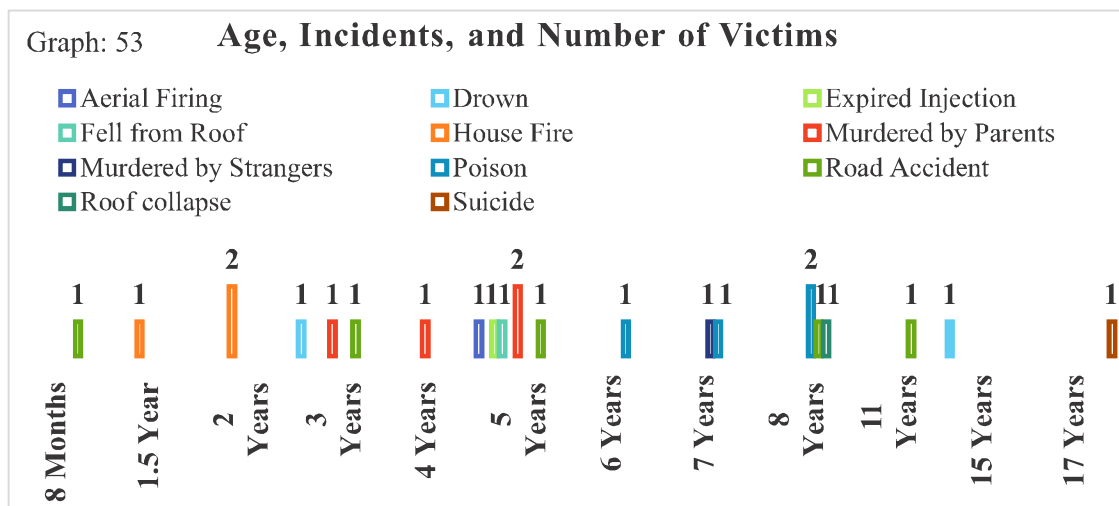
Places of Occurrence of Incidents

This data shows the various areas that children are vulnerable to such acts of abuse such as a doctor's clinic as well as their residence.



Interlinked Data of Cases

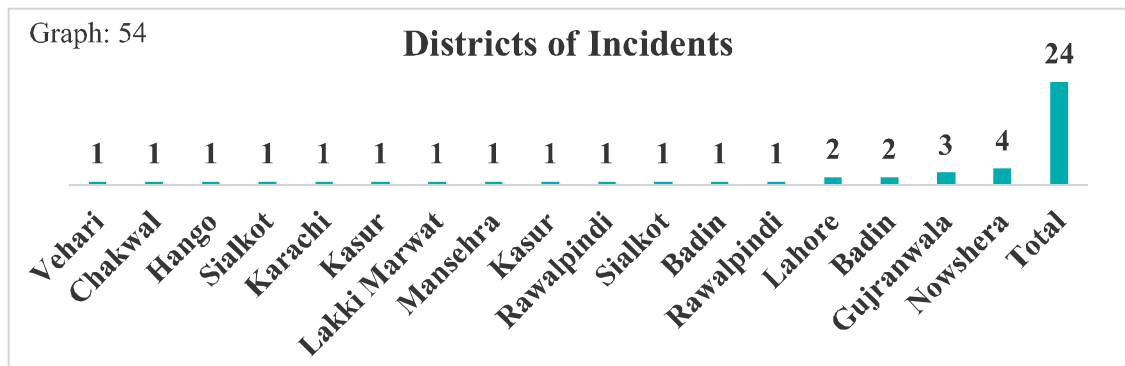
This data is showing the age, incidents, and number of children from cases in conjunction with incidences of CSA.



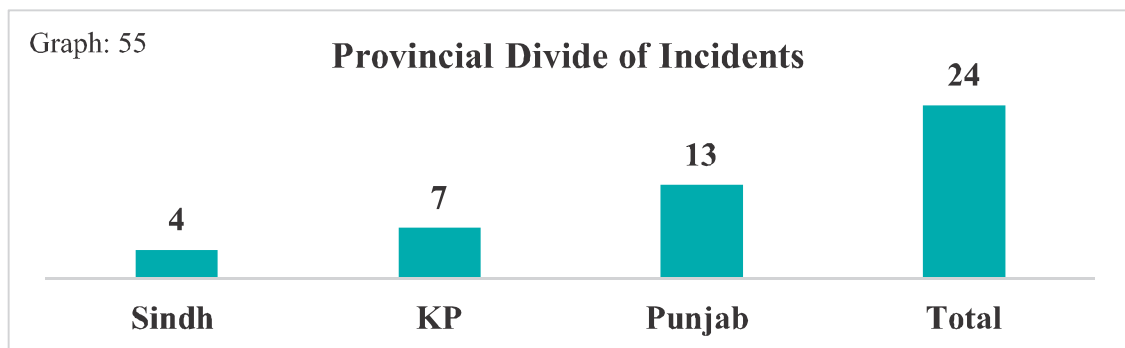
Geographical Area of Incidents

The following graphs give the geographical area and incidence of reported cases from various districts and provinces.

Districts of Incidents



Provincial Divide of Incidents



Punjab has the highest number of reported CSA incidents as seen above. This may be due to the availability of police stations for reporting and media outreach.

This data shall continuously be recorded for the year 2020 at Sahil head office in Islamabad.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to reduce the incidences of this heinous crime.

1. Child-friendly courts must be established by all provincial governments.
2. The police department should provide separate reporting desks for registering the First Information Report (FIR) for the victims of CSA.
3. The police force must be trained on the inclusion of all relevant information to lodge an effective FIR that strengthens the case.
4. A national database of child sexual abusers should be maintained in a register with the relevant authority.
5. For deported persons from other countries, the record must be checked for any case of child sexual abuse. Their names should be included in the registry.
6. Mandatory reporting and witness protection must be legalized.
7. Budgets must be allocated for child protection interventions.
8. Courts must provide financial support to the victims to reduce the compromise cases.
9. The media should give priority to the reporting of the CSA cases.
10. The media should ensure that the code of ethics for reporting child issues is followed.
11. The media should keep providing awareness to the general public about CSA.
12. Knowledge of self-protection for the child must be included in the curriculum.
13. Professionals working at the front line with children, such as teachers, medical professionals, school counselors, and police personnel should be sensitized and trained to appropriately respond to child abuse, through prevention, detection and management perspectives.
14. Communities, including children, must be provided knowledge on child protection.
15. Support systems and local child protection centers should be established for intervention and rehabilitation.
16. Youth should be encouraged to work against CSA.
17. There is a dire need to focus on child protection in the areas of disaster emergencies.

تجاویز

جنسی تشدد کے گھناؤنے جرائم کے واقعات کو کم کرنے کے لئے درج ذیل سفارشات تجویز کی گئیں۔

- 1: تمام صوبائی حکومتوں کے ذریعے بچوں کے لیے دوستانہ عدالتیں قائم کی جائیں۔
- 2: محکمہ پولیس کو جنسی تشدد کے متاثرہ بچوں کے لئے فرسٹ انفارمیشن رپورٹ (ایف۔آئی۔آر) کے اندراج کے لئے الگ رپورٹنگ ڈیسک فراہم کرنا چاہیے۔
- 3: پولیس فورس کو جنسی تشدد کے مقدمات میں تمام متعلقہ معلومات کو شامل کرنے کے بارے میں تربیت دی جانی چاہئے تاکہ جنسی تشدد کے کسیر کو مضبوط بنایا جاسکے۔
- 4: بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی زیادتی کرنے والوں کا قومی ڈیٹا مرتب کیا جانا چاہئے جو کہ متعلقہ محکمہ کے پاس ہونا چاہئے۔
- 5: ایسے افراد جو دوسرے ممالک سے جنسی تشدد کے واقعات میں ملوث ہونے کے باعث ڈی پورٹ کیے جائیں، ان کی جانچ پڑتال کی جائے اور ان کے نام متعلقہ محکمہ کے رجسٹر میں شامل کیے جائیں۔
- 6: گواہ کے تحفظ کو قانونی حیثیت دی جانی چاہئے اور اخبارات میں اس حوالے سے رپورٹنگ کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔
- 7: بچوں کے تحفظ کے لئے متعلقہ اداروں کے سالانہ بجٹ مختص کیے جائیں۔
- 8: بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی زیادتی کے مقدمات میں سمجھوتے روکنے کے لئے متاثرہ خاندان کی مالی معاونت کی جائے۔
- 9: میڈیا کو جنسی تشدد کے واقعات کی رپورٹنگ میں ذمہ داری کا ثبوت دینا ہوگا۔
- 10: میڈیا کو یہ یقینی بنانا چاہئے کہ بچوں کے مسائل کی رپورٹنگ کے ضابطہ اخلاق پر عمل کیا جائے۔
- 11: میڈیا کو عام لوگوں کے لئے آگاہی کے پیغامات نشر کرتے رہنا چاہئے۔
- 12: تعلیمی اداروں کے نصاب میں بچوں کے لئے اپنی حفاظت کی معلومات شامل کرنا ضروری ہے۔
- 13: بچوں کی صحت اور تحفظ کیلئے کام کرنے والے پیشہ ور افراد، جیسے اساتذہ، ڈاکٹر، اسکول کے مشیران، اور پولیس اہلکاروں کو بچوں سے زیادتی اور تشدد کی روک تھام کے پیش نظر مناسب تربیت دی جانی چاہئے۔
- 14: کمیونٹی میں بچوں کو بھی اپنی حفاظت کے حوالے سے معلومات فراہم کی جائیں۔
- 15: علاقائی سطح پر بچوں کے تحفظ کے لیے مراکز قائم کیے جائیں۔
- 16: نوجوانوں کو جنسی تشدد سے متاثر بچوں کی مدد کے لئے متحرک کرنا چاہئے۔
- 17: قدرتی آفات اور ہنگامی صورتحال میں بچوں کے تحفظ پر توجہ دی جانی چاہئے۔

The Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018

Some important contents of the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018:

- 1- This act may be called the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 and it extends to the whole of Pakistan.
- 2- Definition of a child, the best interest of a child.
 - **Diversion** means an alternative process of determining responsibility and treatment of a juvenile on the basis of the social, cultural, economic, psychological and educational background without resorting to a formal judicial proceeding.
 - **Guardian** in relation to a juvenile means a parent or a person who has been appointed as a guardian by the court or a person who has actual care of the child.
 - **Juvenile Justice Committee**
 - **Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre.**
 - **Juvenile** offender means a child who is alleged to have committed or who has been found to have committed an offence.
 - **Major offence & minor offence** according to Pakistan Penal Code.
 - **Observation home** means a place where a juvenile is kept temporarily after being apprehended by police as well as after obtaining remand from a juvenile court or otherwise for conducting inquiry or investigation for the purposes of this act.
 - **A suitable** person means a person, trust, association or society duly recognized by law whose object is welfare and protection of children.
- 3- **Legal assistance, 1-** Every juvenile or a child who is the victim of an offence shall have the right of legal assistance at the expense of the state. **2-** A juvenile shall be informed about his rights available under the law by a legal practitioner within twenty-four hours of taking him into custody. **3-** A legal practitioner appointed by the government or by the juvenile court for providing legal assistance to a child victim of an offence or a juvenile shall have at least seven years standing at the bar.
- 4- **The arrest of juvenile** the arrested juvenile shall be kept in an observation home and officer in charge of the police station as soon as possible. **1-** an Informed guardian of the juvenile, **2-** informed the concerned probation officer.
- 5- **Investigation in juvenile** cases. A juvenile shall be interrogated by a police officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector under the supervision of the superintendent of police.
- 6- **Juvenile Justice Committee & performance.** Juvenile Justice Committee shall consist of four members. **1-** Serving Judicial Magistrate **2-** District Public Prosecutor **3-** Member of the local bar having seven years standing at the bar, **4-** Serving Probation Officer. **Performance.** **1-** Disposal of cases through diversion upon referral from the police, prosecution or the juvenile court. **2-** Inspect the observation home and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre's.
- 7- **Disclosure of identity of the juveniles.** Whoever prints or publishes the name or any matter which may make the identity of a juvenile known shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.
- 8- **A special provision of a juvenile for a female juvenile. 1-** No female juvenile shall in any circumstances be apprehended or investigated by a male police officer or released on probation under the supervision of a male officer. **2-** A female juvenile shall only be kept in a Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre established or certified exclusively for female inmates.

Child Rights Related Laws in Pakistan

These are laws specifically related to sexual abuse.

National Assembly

The Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018
Islamabad Capital Territory Child Protection Act, 2018
The Notational Commission on the Rights of the Child Act, 2017
The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 2016
The Protection of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition Ordinance, 2002
The Employment of Children Act, 1991
The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960
The West Pakistan Probation of Offenders Rules
The Child Marriages Restraint Act, 1929
The Guardian & Wards Act, 1890

Punjab

The Punjab Prohibition of Child Labor at Brick Kilns Act, 2016
The Punjab Restriction on Employment of Children Act, 2016
The Punjab Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2014
The Punjab Reproductive, Maternal, Neo-Natal and Child Health Authority Act, 2014
The Punjab Destitute Neglected Children Act, 2004
The Punjab Juvenile Justice System Rules, 2002

Sindh

The Sindh Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2017
The Sindh Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Act, 2016
The Sindh Child Marriages Restraint Act, 2013
The Sindh Child Protection Authority Act, 2011
The Sindh Children Act, 1955

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 2018
The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2015

Balochistan

The Balochistan Juvenile Smoking (Balochistan Repeal) Act, 2018
The Balochistan Child Protection Act, 2016
The Balochistan Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2014

Gilgit Baltistan

The GB Child Protection Response Act, 2016
The GB Prohibition Corporal Punishment against Children Act, 2015
The GB Child Protection Act, 2012

Azad Jammu Kashmir

The Child Rights (Care and Protection) Act, 2016
The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice System Act, 2003
The Employment of Children (Adaptation) Act, 1986

Source: (1. <http://www.na.gov.pk> 2. <http://www.pas.gov.pk> 3. <https://www.pap.gov.pk/> 4. <https://www.pakp.gov.pk> .
5. <http://www.ajkassembly.gok.pk/> 7. <http://gbla.gov.pk/>)

Annexure # 1 District Divide For Reported Cases

Districts Divide for Reported Cases							
District	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases	Cases	
Punjab							
Rawalpindi	249	Narowal	8	Malir	18	Quetta	54
Kasur	120	Rajapur	5	Matiari	16	Qilla Saifullah	4
Faisalabad	113	Bahawalpur	4	Thatta	10	Pishin	3
Lahore	98	Layyah	4	Tando Muhammad Khan	9	Qilla Abdullah	3
Multan	94	Mianwali	3	Tando Allahyar	8	Loralai	2
Sheikhpura	82	Jhelum	2	Total	7	Nasirabad	2
Sialkot	82	Mandi Bahauddin	2	KP	861	Chaman	1
Total	80	Total	1502	Peshawar	34	Gwadar	1
Sindh							
Khanewal	66	Abbottabad	21	Nushki	1	Lasbela	1
Gujranwala	58	Haripur	104	Total	20	Total	72
Muzaffargarh	54	Khairpur	88	Mansehra	20	AJK	
Sargodha	53	Ghotki	64	D.I. Khan	17	Mirpur	14
Vehari	41	Sukkur	53	Nowshera	15	Muzaffarabad	6
Chakwal	40	Larkana	50	Mardan	13	Hattian Bala	3
Okara	29	Dadu	50	Charsadda	10	Kotli	3
Toba Tek Singh	27	Sanghar	41	Swabi	4	Bagh	2
Hafizabad	25	Hyderabad	40	Lakki Marwat	3	Rawalakot	2
Sahiwal	23	Karachi	37	Batagram	2	Bhimber	1
Lodhran	20	Shikarpur	34	Karak	2	Neelum	1
Gujrat	20	Jamshoro	32	Lower Dir	2	Sudhnoti	1
Rahim Yar Khan	18	Naushahro Feroze	31	Shangla	2	AJK	33
Attock	16	Nawabshah	29	Bannu	1	ICT	
Bahawalnagar	14	Mirpur Khas	27	Khyber	1	Islamabad	203
Nankana Sahib	13	Jacobabad	26	Kurram	1	Total	203
Chiniot	10	Umerkot	23	Swat	1	GB	
Jhang	8	Badin	23	Upper Dir	1	Ghizer	1
Bhakkar	8	Qambar Shahdadkot	21	KP	170	Gilgit	4
D.G. Khan	8	Kashmore	20	Balochistan		Total	5
Khushab	8	Tharparkar		Grand Total		Total	2846

Annexure # 2
District Divide for CSA Cases Only

District	Districts Divide for CSA Cases Only						Cases
	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases	District	
Punjab							
Rawalpindi	104	Pakpattan	6	Malir	10	Total	124
Faisalabad	85	Khushab	5	Kashmore	9	AJK	
Kasur	78	Narawal	5	Matiari	9	Mirpur	14
Multan	58	Bahawalpur	3	Mirpur Khas	9	Muzaffarabad	5
Lahore	56	Layyah	3	Tando Muhammad Khan	8	Kotli	3
Khanewal	48	Mandi Bahauddin	2	Sujawal	6	Bagh	2
Muzaffargarh	46	Mianwali	2	Thatta	6	Hattian Bala	2
Vehari	44	Jhelum	1	Tando Allahyar	2	Rawalakot	2
Sialkot	40	Rajampur	1	Total	390	Bhimber	1
Gujranwala	39	Total	926	KP		Neelum	1
Sheikhpura	39	Sindh		Abbottabad		Sudhnoti	1
Sargodha	37	Khairpur	42	Haripur	17	Total	31
Okara	27	Ghotki	40	Peshawar	17	Balochistan	
Hafizabad	25	Sanghar	30	D.I. Khan	16	Quetta	3
Chakwal	24	Larkana	25	Manshehra	14	Lasbela	1
Toba Tek Singh	19	Hyderabad	21	Nowshera	12	Loralai	1
Rahim Yar Khan	16	Sukkur	21	Mardan	9	Nushki	1
Lodhran	15	Jamshoro	19	Charsadda	4	Qilla Abdullah	1
Sahiwal	15	Dadu	18	Batagram	2	Total	7
Attock	13	Shikarpur	17	Karak	2	Federal	
Bahawalnagar	12	Karachi	16	Lakki Marwat	2	Islamabad	76
Gujrat	12	Nawabshah	14	Shangla	2	Total	76
Chiniot	11	Naushahro Feroze	13	Swabi	2	GB	
Nankana Sahib	11	Jacobabad	12	Bannu	1	Gilgit	4
Jhang	10	Qambar Shahdadkot	11	Kurrum	1	Ghizer	1
D.G. Khan	8	Tharparkar	11	Lower Dir	1	Total	5
Bhakkar	6	Umerkot	11	Swat	1	Grand Total	1559
		Badin	10	Upper Dir	1		

Annexure # 3 District Divide for Child Abduction and CSA Cases

Districts Divide for Child Abduction and CSA Cases						
District	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases	
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Nankana Sahib	1	Tharparkar	1	
	Sialkot	Rajapur	1	Total	190	
		Total	534	KP		
Sindh	Kasur	39		Manshehra	7	
	Multan	37	Ghotki	27	Peshawar	4
	Sheikhpura	37	Khairpur	27	Hariapur	2
	Khanewal	26	Karachi	16	Lakki Marwat	1
	Faisalabad	25	Mirpur Khas	14	Lower Dir	1
	Gujranwala	21	Sukkur	12	Mardan	1
	Lahore	20	Larkana	11	Nowshera	1
	Chakwal	19	Dadu	10	Total	17
	Sargodha	17	Sanghar	9	Balochistan	
	Muzaffargarh	16	Umerkot	7	Quetta	3
	Okara	16	Kashmore	6	Gwadar	1
	Toba Tek Singh	12	Naushahro Feroze	6	Nasirabad	1
	Lodhran	10	Hyderabad	5	Total	5
	Vehari	10	Jacobabad	5	AJK	
	Gujrat	9	Jamshoro	5	Hattian Bala	1
	Sahiwal	9	Nawabshah	5	Rawalakot	1
	Attock	4	Shikarpur	5	Total	2
Bahawalnagar	3	Matiari	4	Federal		
Bhakar	3	Badin	3	Islamabad	121	
Khushab	3	Thatta	3	Total	121	
Rahim Yar Khan	3	Malir	2	GB		
Bahawalpur	2	Qambar Shahdadkot	2	Gilgit	1	
Chiniot	2	Tando Allahyar	2	Total	1	
Hafizabad	2	Tando Muhammad Khan	2	Grand Total	870	
Pakpattan	2	Sujawal	1			

Annexure # 4 District Divide for Missing Children Cases

Districts Divide for Missing Children Cases							
District	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases		
Sindh	30	Thatta	2	Pishin	3		
	Total		231	Qilla Abdullah	2		
Punjab	29	Punjab	231	Chaman	1		
	18			Lahore	24	Loralai	1
	15			Sheikhupura	7	Nasirabad	1
	14			Gujranwala	6	Total	62
	13			Kasur	6	KP	
	12			Rawalpindi	6	Peshawar	13
	10			Muzaffargarh	4	Charsadda	6
	10			Faisalabad	3	Mardan	4
	9			Khanewal	3	Haripur	3
	9			Bahawalnagar	2	Nowshera	3
	8			Nankana Sahib	2	Swabi	2
	8			Attock	1	Abbottabad	1
	8			Jhelum	1	Khyber	1
6	Layyah	1	Lower Dir	1			
6	Mianwali	1	Mansehra	1			
5	Pakpattan	1	Total	35			
5	Sahiwal	1	Federal				
4	Sialkot	1	Islamabad	6			
3	Total	70	Total	6			
3	Balochistan	50	Muzaffarabad	AJK			
2					Quetta	1	
2	Qilla Saifullah	4	Total	1			
Grand Total				405			

Annexure # 5 District Divide for Child Marriages Cases

Districts Divide for Child Marriages Cases					
District	Cases	District	Cases	District	Cases
Sindh		Nawabshah	4	Multan	1
Badin	4	Qambar Shahdadkot	2	Rahim Yar Khan	1
Dadu	10	Sanghar	3	Rajapur	3
Ghotki	13	Shikarpur	5	Rawalpindi	1
Hyderabad	1	Sujawal	1	Sargodha	1
Jacobabad	1	Sukkur	5	Sheikhupura	1
Jamshoro	2	Tando Allahyar	1	Sialkot	1
Karachi	1	Tharparkar	7	Total	18
Kashmore	4	Umerkot	5	KP	
Khairpur	12	Total	85	D.I. Khan	1
Larkana	1	Punjab		Total	1
Mirpur Khas	2	Faisalabad	6	Grand Total	104
Naushahro Feroze	1	Khanewal	3		

Annexure # 6 Court Convictions in Monitored Newspapers

Court Convictions in Monitored Newspapers							
Year of Case Registration	Victim's Gender	Age of Victim	Crime Category	Imprisonment	Fine in Rupees	Compensation	District
2015	Female	16 Year	Attempt of Rape	2 Years	Not Mentioned	Nil	Chitral
2017	Male	7 Year	Sodomy and Murder	2 Times Death Sentence & Life Imprisonment	700,000/-	Nil	Lahore
2017	Male	Not Mentioned	Sodomy	24 Years	50,000/-	Nil	Hattian Bala
2017	Female	Not Mentioned	Rape	10 Years	100,000/-	Nil	Rawalpindi
2018	Male	12 year	Sodomy and Murder	Death Sentence	150,000/-	Nil	Kasur
2018	Female	4 Year	Rape	38 Years	100,000/-	Nil	Swat
2018	Male	Not Mentioned	Sodomy	5 Years	3000/-	Nil	Bagh
2018	Female	Not Mentioned	Abduction and Rape	10 Years	100,000/-	Nil	Rawalpindi
2018	Female	Not Mentioned	Rape	14 Years	100,000/-	Nil	Rawalpindi
2018	Female	8 Year & 6 Year	Rape	2 Times Death Sentence	600,000/-	Nil	Rawalpindi
2018	Female	8 year	Rape and Murder	3 Time Death Sentence	2500,000/-	Nil	Faisalabad
2018	Male	14 Year	Sodomy	7 Years	50,000/-	Nil	Chakwal
2019	Male	Not Mentioned	Sodomy	24 Years	Not Mentioned	14,00,000	Battagram
Not Mentioned	Male	Not Mentioned	Sodomy and Murder	Death Sentence	100,000/-	Nil	Quetta
Not Mentioned	Male	Not Mentioned	Sodomy	3 Years	10,000/-	Nil	Nushki
Not Mentioned	Male	Not Mentioned	Sodomy and Murder	2 Time Death Sentence & 10 Years Imprisonment	Not Mentioned	Nil	Pishin
Not Mentioned	Male	Not Mentioned	Sodomy	5 Years	50,000/-	Nil	Hattian Bala
Not Mentioned	Male	5 Year	Sodomy	2 Years	100,000/-	50,000/-	Peshawar
Not Mentioned	Female	Not Mentioned	Rape	10 Years	Not Mentioned	Nil	Lahore
Not Mentioned	Female	Not Mentioned	Abduction and Rape	25 Years	200,000/-	Nil	Chakwal
Not Mentioned	Female	Not Mentioned	Attempt of Rape	5 Years	100,000/-	Nil	Rawalpindi
Not Mentioned	Male	12 Year	Sodomy	6 Years	60,000/-	Nil	Rawalpindi
Not Mentioned	Female	15 year	Incest	Death Sentence	100,000/-	Nil	Rawalpindi
Not Mentioned	Male	4 Year	Sodomy	12 Years	20,000/-	Nil	Hattian Bala

Annexure # 7 Court Convictions in Monitored Newspapers

Court Convictions through Sahil Legal Aid							
Year of Case Registration	Victim's Gender	Age of Victim	Crime Category	Imprisonment	Fine in Rupees	Compensation	District
2016	Male	9 Year	Gang Sodomy	10 Years	10,00,000/-		Swat
2016	Male	9 Year	Gang Sodomy	7 Years	100000/- (Under KP Child Protection & Welfare Act 2010)	Nil	Swat
2018	Male	8 Year	Sodomy	5 Years	10,000/-	Nil	Dera Murad Jamali
2018	Female	10 Year	Rape	Acquittal	DNA Report Negative	Nil	Attock
2018	Female	9 Year	Rape	10 Years	50000/-	Nil	Dera Murad Jamali
2018	Male	6 Year	Sodomy	3 Years	50,000/-	Nil	Loralai
2018	Female	4 Year	Child Sexual Abuse (377-B, PPC)	1 Year (Compromise)	500,000/-	Nil	Islamabad
2019	Male	12 Year	Sodomy and Murder	Death Sentence & Life Imprisonment	50,000/-	Nil	Attock
2019	Male	12 Year	Sodomy	3 Years	10,000/-	Nil	Dera Murad Jamali
2019	Male	9 Year	Sodomy	Acquitted (After Five Months Behind the Jail)	Nil	Nil	Swat
2019	Male	7 Year	Abduction, Gang Sodomy and Murder	Death Sentence & Life Imprisonment	100,00/-	500,000/-	Bahawalnagar

Annexure # 8
Daily Monitored Newspapers List

Monitored Newspapers List in 2019								
Sr. #	Newspapers	Language	Sr. #	Newspapers	Language	Sr. #	Newspapers	Language
Head Office			Regional Office Lahore			Regional Office Abbottabad		
1	Dawn	English	30	Dawn	English	58	Daily Jijal	Sindhi
2	The News	English	31	The News	English	59	Sindh Express	Sindhi
3	The Express Tribune	English	32	Ash-Sharq	Urdu	60	Daily Express	Urdu
4	The Nation	English	33	Ausaf	Urdu	61	Daily Dunya	Urdu
5	Pakistan Today	English	34	Express	Urdu	62	Daily Jang	Urdu
6	Jang	Urdu	35	92 News	Urdu	63	Daily Dawn	English
7	Nawa-i-Waqt	Urdu	36	Jang	Urdu	64	The Express Tribune	English
8	Express	Urdu	37	Jinnah	Urdu	65	Aaj	Urdu
9	Dunya	Urdu	38	Khabrain	Urdu	66	Aaj	Urdu
10	Nai Baat	Urdu	39	Nai Bat	Urdu	67	Pine	Urdu
11	92 News	Urdu	40	Nai Bat	Urdu	68	Akhbaar	Urdu
12	Khabrain	Urdu	41	Naib Bat	Urdu	69	K2 Times	Urdu
13	Ausaf	Urdu	42	Nawa-i-Waqt	Urdu	70	Hazara News	Urdu
14	Ausaf	Urdu	43	Pakistan	Urdu	71	Shamal	Urdu
15	Ausaf	Urdu	44	Jehan Pakistan	Urdu	72	Mashriq	Urdu
16	Pakistan	Urdu	45	Dunya	Urdu	73	Khyber	Urdu
17	Jinnah	Urdu	46	Din	Urdu	74	Aeen	Urdu
18	Al Akhbar	Urdu	47	Nawa-i-Waqt	Urdu	Regional Office Jaffarabad		
19	Asaas	Urdu	48	Dunya	Urdu	75	Jang	Urdu
20	Azkaar	Urdu	49	Dunya	Urdu	76	DAWN	English
21	Sama	Urdu	50	Dunya	Urdu	77	Mashriq	Urdu
22	Jehan Pakistan	Urdu	51	Dunya	Urdu	78	Express	Urdu
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Urdu	52	City 42	Urdu	79	92 Quefta	Urdu
24	Kashmir Link	Urdu	Regional Office Sukkur			80	Ba Khabar	Urdu
25	K2	Urdu	53	Daily Kawish	Sindhi	81	Meezan	Urdu
26	Salaam	Urdu	54	Daily Ibrat	Sindhi	82	Awam	Urdu
27	Mahasib (GB)	Urdu	55	Daily Awami Awaz	Sindhi	83	Intakhab	Urdu
28	Baad-e-shimaal	Urdu	56	Daily Khabroon	Sindhi	Volunteer Multan		
29	Pamir Times	Urdu	57	Daily Sobh	Sindhi	84	Khabrain	Urdu
Total Newspapers							84	

P L J 2000 Cr. C. (Lahore) 913 (DB)

(Multan Bench Multan)

Present: Tassaduq Hussain Jilani and Nasim Sikandar, JJ

State-Petitioner versus Abdul Malik Alias Malkoo-Respondent

Criminal Revision No. 16/2000, Allowed On 3.2.2000

Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979 (VIII of 1979)

S. 10 Offence of raping girl 6/7 years of age was an act which was cruel, wicked and offensive, therefore the same would fall within the ambit of expression "heinous offence" used in preamble of anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, calling for extra-ordinary remedy in law---such offence would thus, constitute terrorist act- Rape with child was thus, Zina-bil-Jabarin aggravated form of child molestation and person who was proved to have committed such offence would be punished in terms of punishment provided by offence of Zina (Enforcement Of Hadood)

Ordinance 1979 Alleged offence of child rape would thus, be tried by special court constituted under Anti-Terrorist Act, 1997.

However, we would like to quote the survey report of an NGO from Islamabad, published in Daily Dawn dated 13th of Feb,

2000 which has not been changed by the Government. As per the said report about one thousand children were abused in the year, 1999. The afore-referred report is being reproduced below.

Islamabad, Feb, 12 A spokesperson for Sahil, an NGO working against child abuse, told a press conference here on Friday that during 1999 as many as 945 children were sexually abused by 1,629 men.

Sahil put out these figures by monitoring media for cases of child sexual abuse. The NGO monitors 11 Urdu and English Newspapers regularly. The spokesperson for Sahil said that out of 945 reported cases, 56 percent pertained to girls and 44 percent to boys. He said that these 945 cases were just the tip of the iceberg. Sahil maintains that the majority of the cases go unreported due to social tendencies of denial and silence

According to the statistics of the Sahil, out of 1,629 abusers, 1219 were acquaintances. About murder after sexual assault, the NGO said 15 girls were gang-raped and 15 boys were murdered. It said that 169 girls were gang-raped and 117 male children were sodomized.

Sahil's data shows that 21 cases of incest were reported during Jan-Dec 1999. This is a confirmation for those who deny that incest occurs in Pakistan. According to Sahil's figures during this period, the abusers have targeted a majority of boys between the ages of 5-10 years and 10-15 years.

The foregoing report further highlights the gravity of the issue. This judgment and the reasons given above shall be read along with the short order dated 3.2.2000 in this criminal Revision was allowed, the order passed by the special court – II Multan constituted under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 was set aside and the case registered vide FIR NO. 404 dated 6.9.1999 U/S. 10 offences of Zina (Enforcement Of Hadood) Ordinance VII of 1979 PS Basti Malook Multan was directed to be tried.

(Same case law was reported in PLD (Pakistan Law Digest) 2000 Lahore page 449)

2013 SCMR 203

[Supreme Court of Pakistan]

**Present: Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, CJ, Jawwad S. Khawaja and
Khilji Arif Hussain, JJ**

**Salman Akram Raja and Another.....Petitioners Versus
Government of Punjab through Chief Secretary and Others---Respondents
Constitution Petition No.38 Of 2012, Decided On 2nd October, 2012.
(Petition under Article 184(3) of the Constitution
of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973)**

Penal Code (XLV of 1860)

---Ss.375 & 376---Constitution of Pakistan, Art.184 (3) Constitutional petitions under Art.184(3) of the Constitution challenging the legality of a compromise/out-of-court settlement between a gang-rape victim and the accused rapists---Supreme Court observed that rape was an offence against the whole society and case was registered in the name of the State, therefore where complaint party did not come forward to pursue the case and courts should also take into consideration such aspects of the case while extending benefit to the accused---Supreme Court, however, directed that every police station that received rape complaints should involve reputable civil society organizations for the purpose of legal aid and counseling; that a list of such organizations might be provided by bodies such as the National Commission on the Status of Women; that on the receipt of information regarding commission of rape, Investigation Officer/Station House Officer (S.H.O) should inform such organizations at the earliest; that administration of DNA tests and preservation of DNA evidence should be made mandatory in rape cases, that as soon as the victim was composed, her statement should be recorded under S.164, CR.P.C, preferably by a female magistrate, that trials of rape should be conducted in cameras and after regular court hours; that during a rape trial, screen or other arrangements should be made so that the victims and vulnerable witnesses did not have to face the accused persons, and that evidence of rape victims should be recorded, in appropriate cases, through videoconferencing, so that the victims, particularly juvenile victims, did not have to be present in court---Constitutional petition was disposed of with the same directions.[pp.215,218]J&K

2017 M L D 1321

[Sindh (Sukkur Bench)]

Before Abdul Rasool Memon and Sadiq Hussain Bhatti, Jj
Abdul Aziz--Applicant versus Muhammad Punhal and 2 Other Respondents
Criminal Miscellaneous Application No.D-582 and M.A. No.4781 of 2015,
Decided On 7th December, 2016

(a) Anti-Terrorism Act (XXVII of 1997)

---S.6---Jurisdiction of Anti-Terrorism Court, determination of---Complainant had challenged the order passed by Anti-Terrorism Court, by which it was directed the Investigating Officer to submit challah of accused before the ordinary criminal court---Validity---Commission of any act, creating fear and insecurity in any Section of people would fall within the ambit of case as contemplated under S. 6 of Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 and Anti-Terrorism Court would assume the jurisdiction for trial of such a case.

(b) Penal Code (XLV of 1860)

---Ss.302, 364-A, 201 & 377---Anti-Terrorism Act (XXVII of 1997), Ss. 6(b), 7(e) & 23---Qatl-i-amd, kidnapping a person under the age of ten, causing disappearance of evidence of offence, unnatural offence, act of terrorism---Application for transfer of case from Anti-Terrorism Court to ordinary criminal court was allowed---Validity---Prosecution case was that accused kidnapped the minor son of complainant, murdered him by strangulation after committing carnal intercourse and then his body was thrown in river---Dead body of the deceased boy was recovered from the river---When dead body of the minor boy was taken out from river and brought for burial, it would have certainly caused not only shock to the parents and close relatives but also created fear and insecurity amongst the people of vicinity having children of same age---Offence committed in presence of people could not only create insecurity in the minds of people but its impact upon minds of people was to be seen---In the present case, the way the boy was kidnapped, sexually assaulted, killed by strangulation and thrown into river, recovery of dead body in such mutilated shape was not only the kind of occurrence which would not create terror and horror in the people or any section of people but the onlookers must have felt fear and insecurity on seeing the barbaric and callous manner in which the innocent boy was killed---Such act of the accused was not only heinous but would come within the definition of "terrorism"---Application was therefore, allowed and case was directed to be tried by Anti-Terrorism Court.

Nazeer Ahmed and others v. Nooruddin and another 2012 SCMR 517; Rana Shahbaz Riaz v. Special Judge Anti-Terrorism Court, Faisalabad, and 13 others 2009 PCr.LJ 346 and The State v. Abdul Malik alias Malkoo PLD 2000 Lah. 449 ref.

State through Advocate General N.-W.F.P., Peshawar v. Mohammad Shafique PLD 2003 SC 224 and Mst. Najam-un-Nisa v. Judge, Special Court constituted under Anti-Terrorism Court Act, 1997 2003 SCMR 1323 rel.

HadiBux Bhatt for Applicant (Sahil Lawyer)

Sikandar Ali Junejo for Respondents No. 1 and 2

Saleem Akhtar Buriro, Additional Prosecutor General Sindh.

2016 P Cr. L J 454

[Peshawar]

Before Qalandar Ali Khan, J

Waseem Bashir---Petitioner

Versus

The State and Others---Respondents

Cr. M. No. 404-A of 2015, Decided On 3rd September 2015.

Criminal Procedure Code (V of 1898)

---S. 497---Penal Code (XLV of 1860), Ss.377 & 511---Sodomy, attempt to commit offenses punishable with imprisonment for life---Bail, refusal of---FIR, wherein accused was directly charged for despicable act, had been lodged by the father of the victim (aged 5/6 years) with utmost promptitude---Apart from the fact that no parents would bring such a nasty charge about their minor child where there was not even a distant suggestion to impute mala fide to the parents of the child of very tender age; the eye-witnesses account of the mother of the victim, corroborated by the two persons mentioned in the FIR, together with medical report showing redness around anal canal; and the mucosal tear, was overwhelming evidence to prima facie connect accused with the commission of offense ---Negative report of Forensic Science Laboratory would have no significance, where there was no allegation of penetration and ejaculation---No reason existed to extend the concession of bail to accused, petition was dismissed.

2000 PCr.LJ 313; 2007 SCMR 698; 2009 PCr. LJ 978 and 2000 PCr. LJ 33 ref

Masood urRehmanTanoli for Petitioner.

Muhammad NaeemAbbasi, A.A.G. for the State.

Waheed Jan Muhammad for the Complainant (Sahil Lawyer)

Date of hearing: 3rd September, 2015

HCJD/C-121

Order Sheet
Islamabad High Court Islamabad
CRL. Misc.No. 652-B Of 2019
Muhammad Zeeshan Versus The State, Etc.

Sr. No. of order/proceeding	Date of hearing	Order with a signature of the judge, and that of parties of counsel, where necessary
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20-11-2019. Ms. Asma Shabbur Malik, advocate for the petitioner
Syed Safer Hussain Shah, and Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Somra Advocates for the Complainant
(SAHIL Lawyers)
Malik Awaid Haider, state counsel
Mr. Waqaruddin Sayyid, DIG operation
Mr. Tanveer Mustafa, SP investigations
Mr. Azhar Shah DSP, Legal
Mr. Talib Hussain, S.I with record

The petitioner Muhammad Zeeshan son of Abdul Manan has sought post-arrest bail in the case, FIR No. 376, dated 20-08-2019, registered under section 377 and 511 of Pakistan penal code 1860 (hereinafter referred to as PPC) at police station Bharakahu Islamabad.

Para, 8- Keeping in view the number of reported incidents of child sexual abuse in the recent past, the executive authorities are expected to exercise extraordinary care whenever a complaint of this nature is received. The manner in which this case has been dealt with shows obvious apathy on part of the executive public functionaries and an attitude of indifference towards a serious malaise prevalent in the society. The neglect of duty on part of the executive public functionaries in cases wherein the victim is a child alleged to have been sexually abused is deprecated and it cannot be ignored. Moreover, due to poor quality of investigations and lapses on part of the prosecution, persons involved in heinous criminal acts go unpunished.

Para, 9- It is noted that children require extraordinary care and protection, particularly when incidents involving sexual abuse and molestation are reported frequently. It is the duty of the state through its executive functionaries to ensure that the rights of children are not only safeguarded but persons who harm them are prosecuted in a manner that there is no likelihood of avoiding exemplary punishment. Crimes against children cannot be left to be dealt with by incompetent, unwilling and unprofessional investigators. Keeping in view the nature of offense of child sexual abuse and the state of affairs relating to the quality of investigations in Islamabad capital territory, it is directed that in a case involving alleged sexual abuse of a child, the investigations will be promptly entrusted to an official who is not lower in rank than an Assistant superintendent of police. In the present case the investigations are directed to be conducted by a senior officer. The Inspector General and Chief Commissioner, Islamabad capital Territory may also consider developing a mechanism for an examination of persons accused of sexual abuse or sexual molestation by a Medical Board to assess likely risk of repeating the offense if released on bail in addition to conducting a search regarding their past criminal history.

10- For what has been discussed above, this petition is without merit and accordingly dismissed. Needless to mention that the petitioner will be at liberty to file a fresh petition seeking bail if pursuant to investigations conducted by a senior officer, a fresh ground becomes available.

Needless to mention that the observations recorded in the instant petition are based on tentative assessment, which will obviously not prejudice the proceedings before the learned trial court.

CHIEF JUSTICE

2019 YLR 2171

Islamabad

Before AtharMinallah, C J and Miangul Hassan Aurangzeb, J
The state – Petitioner Versus Aamir Hussain Shah--respondent
Murder Reference No. 07 of 2015, decided on 13th May, 201

(a) Penal code (XLV of 1860)---

....S. 376---- Rape ---- Appreciation of evidence ---- accused was charged for committing rape with the victim--- victim was about ten years old at the time of the commission of offence --- accused and the victim were first cousins and victim was living with mother of accused who was her paternal aunt—accused did not mention in his statement recorded under S.342 CR.P.C regarding any ill will or acrimony towards him by the victim or her sister--- victim had entered the witness box and was subjected to extensive cross examination, yet she remained consistent , credible and trustworthy--- complainant, who had no relationship with the victim or her family, was an independent witness, his statement corroborated the deposition of the victim---un-scaled site plan of the crime scene also supported the testimonies of other uninterested witnesses had also been found to lend support to the deposition of the victim---- medical evidence , recoveries and above all, testimonies of other uninterested witnesses lent support to and corroborated the plea of the victim--- nothing was on record to even remotely indicate that the victim or the other witnesses had any reason for falsely implicating the accused--- prosecution had succeeded in proving its case beyond a reasonable doubt, in circumstances--- high court observed that accused had indeed committed a most heinous offence and there could be no redemption or compensation for the victim because she would have to live with the worst scars that one could imagine---- no mitigating circumstances were available in order to consider handing down a lesser sentence--- appeal was dismissed accordingly.

(b) Penal Code (XLV of 1860) ---- S. 376 ---- Qanun-e-Shahadat (Art. 3 ---- child witness--- Rape appreciation of evidence --- statement of victim, a minor--- Scope --- Defence had objected that victim was a child witness and she could have been tutored or influenced by elders, hence it would not be safe to rely on her testimony as child witness--- validity---- Article 3 Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 contemplated that all persons were competent to testify unless the court considered that they were prevented from understanding the questions put to them or from giving rational answers to those questions by tender or extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind or any other cause of the same nature--- child witness, in circumstances, was not barred from entering the witness box---- satisfaction of the trial court was crucial importance in such cases--- child who also happened to be a victim of an offense was competent to testify as a witness and such deposition would be worthy of reliance provided the court was satisfied that he or she, as the case may be, was intelligent and understanding the significance of entering the witness box.

(c) Criminal trial

---- witness--- child witness--- statement of a minor----reliance--- scope ---- conviction could be handed down placing reliance on the sole testimony of a child witness but as a rule of prudence it was generally preferred that it should be corroborated by some other evidence so as to ensure the safe administration of justice.

Barrister Ahsan Jamal Pirzada for Appellant (in jail Appeal No 76 of 2015)

Imtiaz Ahmad Somro for the complainant/ respondent (SAHIL Lawyer)

Malik AwaisHaider, state counsel

Date of hearing; 4th February 2019

Code of Ethics for Reporting on CSA

1. Give priority and space to news related to child sexual abuse.
2. Gender sensitive reporting on issues related to children
3. The abuser should be highlighted in the report.
4. Name and picture of the victim should not be reported. An alphabet letter A,B or C may be used instead.
5. Name and occupation of the victim's parents should not be reported.
6. Investigative reporter should cross check the First Information Report (FIR) as a follow up for verification.
7. Maintain language ethics while reporting CSA.
8. Avoid sensational headlines and views.
9. Action against abuser should be highlighted.
10. Avoid derogatory remarks about victims and their families.
11. Report the follow-ups of CSA cases especially court proceedings.

This code of ethics is related to UN Convention for the Rights of Children Article No. 2, 3 and 16 Pakistan is signatory of the CRC

بچوں پر جنسی تشدد سے متعلق خبروں کی رپورٹنگ کا

ضابطہ اخلاق

- ۱۔ بچوں پر جنسی تشدد سے متعلق خبروں کو نمایاں جگہ اور ترجیح دینا۔
 - ۲۔ بچوں سے متعلق مسائل کی بلا امتیاز رپورٹنگ کرنا۔
 - ۳۔ مجرم کی نمایاں طور پر نشان دہی کرنا۔
 - ۴۔ تشدد کے شکار بچوں کے نام اور تصویر شائع نہیں کی جائیں گی تاہم نام کا پہلا حرف دیا جاسکتا ہے۔
 - ۵۔ تشدد کے شکار بچوں کے والدین کے نام اور پیشہ شائع نہیں کیا جائے گا۔
 - ۶۔ ہر رپورٹر اپنی رپورٹ ایف آئی آر سے تصدیق کے بعد شائع کرے گا۔
 - ۷۔ خبر لکھتے وقت اخلاقیات کو مد نظر رکھا جائے۔
 - ۸۔ سنسنی خیز اور ذمہ داری سے سرنیوں اور خبروں سے گریز کیا جائے۔
 - ۹۔ مرتکب افراد کے خلاف ہونے والے اقدامات کو نمایاں کیا جائے۔
 - ۱۰۔ متاثرہ افراد اور اس کے خاندان کے خلاف منفی تبصروں سے اجتناب کیا جائے۔
 - ۱۱۔ واقعے پر ہونے والی عدالتی کارروائی کو شائع کیا جائے۔
- ضابطہ اخلاق کے یہ نکات اقوام متحدہ کے بچوں کے حقوق کے عالمی معاہدے کے آرٹیکلز ۲، ۳ اور ۱۶ سے مطابقت رکھتے ہیں پاکستان اس معاہدے کے رکن ممالک میں شامل ہے۔

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