

RURAL WOMEN IN PAKISTAN - STATUS REPORT 2018

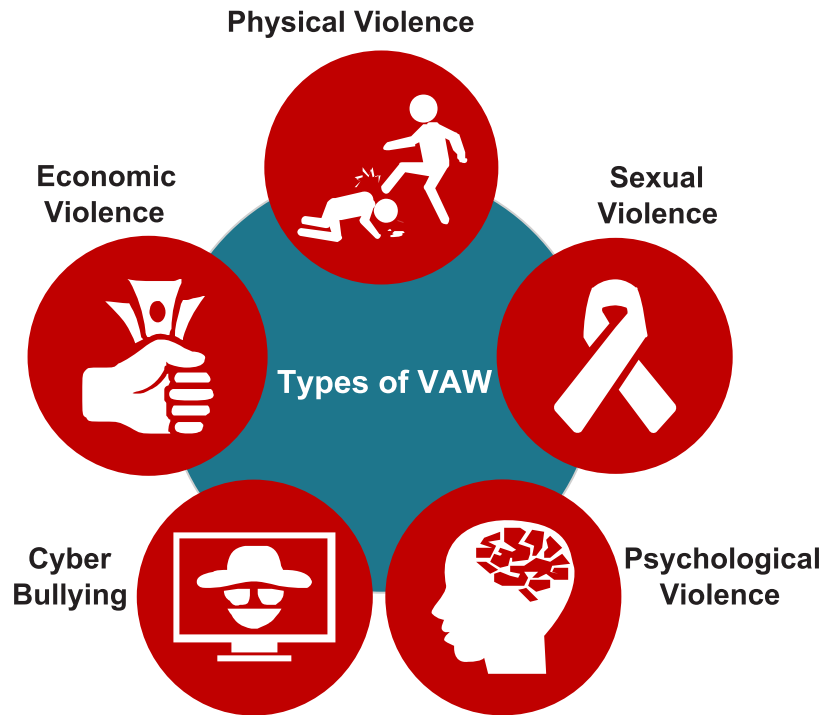
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW)

DEFINITION

"Violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."¹

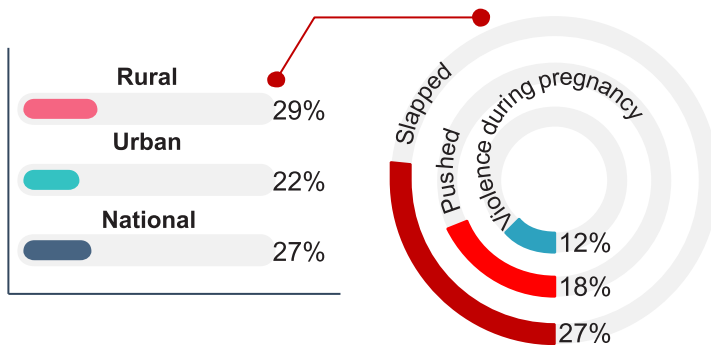
CONTEXT

Violence against women (VAW) in its many pervasive forms is a global phenomenon that has been well documented. In Pakistan, too there has been an increasing spotlight on incidents of violence against women. Pakistan Demographic Health Survey 2012-13 reports that one in three women were likely to have experienced spousal violence in their lifetime.

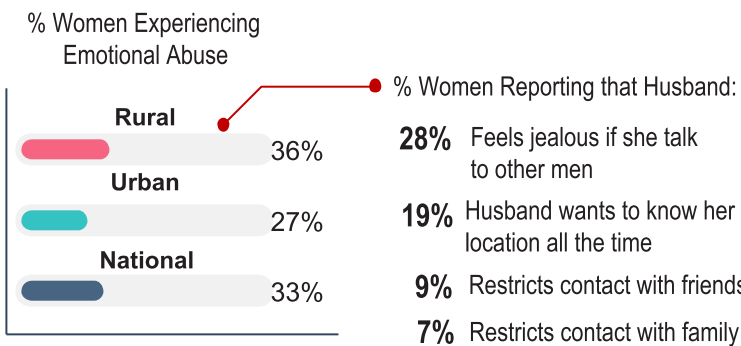


% OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN (AGES 15-49) EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Physical Violence

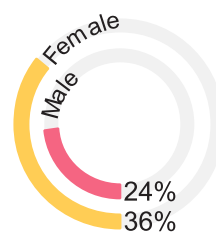


Emotional Violence

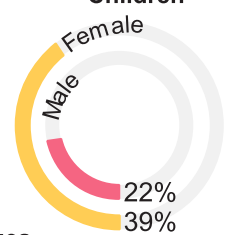


ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIOLENCE: WIFE BEATING JUSTIFIED IF SHE

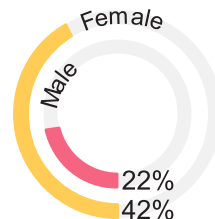
Goes Out



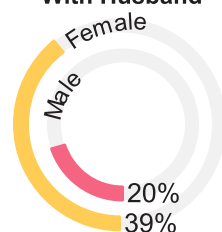
Neglect Children



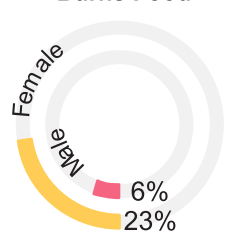
Argues



Refuses Sex With Husband



Burns Food

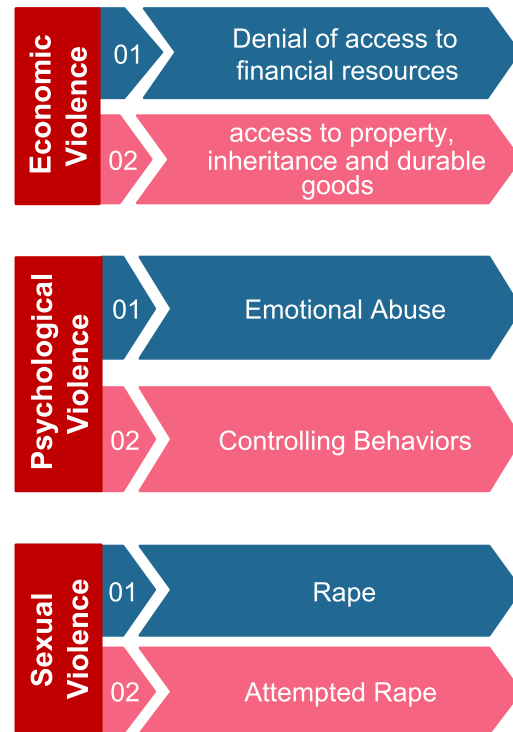
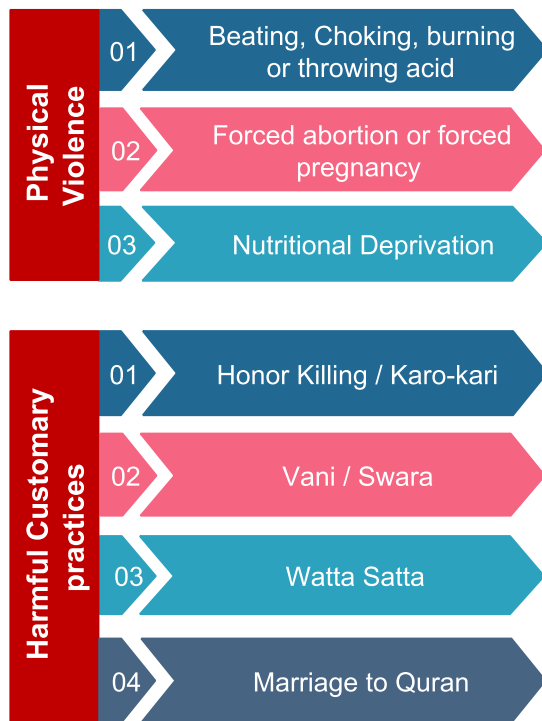


¹ Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, UN Doc A/RES/48/104, Article 1.
Source: All statistics estimated from PDHS 2012-13

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ADDITION TO VAW INDICATORS FOR PAKISTAN (NCSW, 2015)



Recent Legislation on Violence against Women in Pakistan

- Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016
- Criminal law (Amendment) (Offences Relating to Rape) Act, 2016
- Criminal Law (Amendment) (Offences in the name or pretext of Honour) Act, 2016
- Punjab Protection of Women against Violence, Act 2016.
- Punjab Marriage Restraint Amendment, Act 2015
- Sindh Child Marriage Restraint, Act 2014
- Balochistan Domestic Violence, Act 2014
- Sindh Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence, Act 2013
- Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention, Act 2011
- Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace, Act 2010
- Women Protection Act 2006

Cyber Bullying

- Pakistan's first Cyber Harassment Helpline became operational in December 2016.
- 736 complaints were received till May 2017.
- Female to male gender ratio in this case is 67:33
- It is reported that while 79% of women in Pakistan have regular access to the Internet, only 28% know about the laws that exist to protect them against cyber-bullies.
- 70% women will choose not to upload photos of themselves online in order to avoid harassment, 40% have received abusive messages online at some point.
- Regardless of this, 70% of women have never reported online harassment and 11% believe reporting cyber harassment would not be helpful.

Source: Digital Rights Foundation, 2017. Cyber Harassment Helpline. Six Month



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This infographic was developed by the Center of Gender and Policy Studies (CGaPS) for the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) with support from the Canada Fund and UN Women Pakistan. Please send any comments on the infographic to CGaPS at program.cgaps@gmail.com



Planet 50-50 by 2030
Step It Up for Gender Equality