

## INTRODUCTION

We are presenting our Second National Quarterly Report on the incidents of violence against women in Pakistan during the second quarter of the 2008, i.e. from 1 April to 30 June, under our “Policy and Data Monitor on Violence against Women” project. We are certainly not happy at the continuing increase in these incidents and the apathy being shown at the decision-making level towards these violations of women’s fundamental rights to life, security and freedom in private and public life.

We believe that the primary responsibility to address the issue of growing violence against women rests with the government. We, however, feel that civil society organisations and committed activists, as well as conscientious citizens of the country, wherever they are – in legal or medical professions, in academia or in media or in government services – bear equal responsibility to contribute in whichever manner they can, to eliminate gender-based violence from Pakistan, particularly domestic violence, in all its horrific forms .

We have undertaken this national initiative to address the issue of violence against women from different angles and through a number of interventions. One of its dimensions is the collection of nationwide statistics on incidents of violence against women (VAW) from now onward on a permanent basis; and the presentation of this data through quarterly reports of each of the four provinces and the federal capital, culminating in a national report by the end of each year.

We also plan to undertake other actions under the same initiative to address the issue of VAW, including inputs towards policy and law reform, as well as lobbying and advocacy for more positive and stronger legislation on the issue, particularly the issue of domestic violence and sexual harassment at the workplace. We are encouraged by the fact that Aurat Foundation has formed Violence against Women Watch Groups, comprising dedicated and committed rights activists, in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta to lead and coordinate this action.

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

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

We also believe that the availability of such data would also enable the academia, researchers, policy-makers and development practitioners to further analyse and draw conclusions about the prevalence and nature of gender-based violence and; thereby to support the formulation and devising of effective policies, laws and strategies for combating it.

Realizing the sensitivity of the subject and the problematic nature of accurate data collection on it, we have relied mostly on the reported incidents of violence against women through newspaper

scanning and scrutiny. Since, we have also been collecting data from police and medico-legal reports of urban public sector hospitals, as well as from government and private women's shelter homes and crisis centres, special care has been taken to avoid duplication, because the main source of information for reported cases of physical violence is the police and most of it is reproduced by the print and electronic media.

Since, Aurat Foundation is signatory to the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for the Protection of Dignity and Rights of the Survivors of Violence, developed by Rozan, an NGO working on the issues of VAW, we have decided not to reveal the names of the victims/survivors of violence in our reports, in accordance with the 'confidentiality' clause of the said code of ethics.

Thus, we recognize that by collecting data of the reported cases only, we are seeing just the tip of the iceberg, especially regarding domestic violence and VAW in the rural areas and smaller towns. The staff of Policy and Data Monitor on Violence against Women (PDM-VAW) in all offices of the Aurat Foundation deserves all credit for collecting, compiling and producing this report with a deep sense of commitment to the cause of women's development.

We are pleased that the Trocaire, an international NGO, working on the issue of gender-based violence in Pakistan among other issues, is our partner and supporter in this national initiative on ending violence against women in the country.

We are also grateful to police departments in the federal and provincial capitals, medico-legal centres in a number of public hospitals and government, as well as public and private crisis centres/shelter homes across the country.

We would also like to express our deepest gratitude and admiration for the brave mediapersons, working against all odds in the field as investigative reporters, who report these incidents of violence against women with commitment and courage, even in the face of death threats, intimidation or attempts at bribery or coercion, as well as their editors, who take up the challenge of publishing these reports.

In conclusion, we would like to reiterate that the reported cases in this report, as well as the number of cases in similar quarterly reports being simultaneously released by other offices of Aurat Foundation, present just a small number of the proportion of the actual incidents of violence against women, particularly the cases of the domestic violence, which are never permitted to be reported outside the domestic sphere. Our goal should be to reach out to those women or to enable them to reach out to the public and private institutions working to provide them justice and relief, which they deserve as equal and respected citizens of Pakistan.

**Rukhshanda Naz**  
Chief Operating Officer  
**Aurat Foundation**  
**July 2008**

**Naeem Mirza,**  
Director Programmes/  
Project Director  
**PDM-VAW**

## **Summary of the Main Findings of the Quarterly Reports on the Incidents of Violence Against Women in Pakistan (I April-30 June 2008)**

The statistics on the incidents of violence against women in Pakistan during the second quarter of 2008, i.e. April to June, in the four provinces – Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan – as well as in Islamabad, has been collected by all five offices of the Aurat Foundation (in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta). This national report is actually a reflection of the quarterly reports compiled by all five AF offices, who have also released this data in their respective cities recently.

The process of data-collection, its compilation and presentation has been undertaken by the Policy and Data Monitor on Violence against Women Project of the Aurat Foundation to highlight the issues of violence against women with the purpose of eventually eliminating these horrific crimes from the society by undertaking a number of other advocacy, policy and law reform and enforcement measures, in collaboration with other like-minded civil society organisations, groups and committed activists.

The data has been collected from different sources, though one of the main sources was daily newspapers in Urdu and English that published from different parts of the provinces. In the provinces, regional press has also been carefully scrutinized. Since most of the cases are collected from media which by and large gives coverage to incidents which have been lodged with the police, and also since the other data is also gathered from state institutions, e.g. police, hospitals and government-run shelter homes, the majority of these cases are ‘reported cases’ of violence against women. These cases mostly relate to ‘physical’ nature of violence or abuses against women.

The cases collected from government-run or private shelter homes/ crisis centres mostly relate to offences of domestic violence, which women usually do not report to police for several reasons, including constraints on mobility, lack of support in the family and the label of ‘shame’ attached to these crimes or the refusal by the police to recognize them as ‘offences’, considering them a ‘private affair’ within the family.

The present report has categorized incidents of violence on the nature of violence. These have been categorized as murder, abduction (kidnapping) domestic violence, hurt and body injury, suicide, beating, trafficking, burning, forced marriage, rape, torture, ‘honour’ killing, harassment at work place (physical and sexual) and any other kind of violence.

The tabulation of the statistics has been undertaken through a specially-designed software. The format of the report is of comprehensive and includes detailed description of the offence and motive behind the crime as well as the status of FIR.

We are presenting below the overall and province-wise data on the incidents of violence against women, in addition to the data of incidents in the federal capital, Islamabad.

## **Overall Data & Situation of Violence against Women in Pakistan**

The present report has shown that a total number of 1705 incidents of violence against women occurred in the four provinces of Pakistan and in Islamabad, in which 1794 women were subjected to violence. There were 828 cases in Punjab; 301 in Sindh; 278 in NWFP; 233 in Balochistan and 65 in Islamabad), between April 01 and 30 June 2008, as Aurat Foundation's teams have been able to gather data in this regard from the above-mentioned sources.

### *Number & Percentage of Cases of VAW in Pakistan (1 April – 30 June 2008)*

<b>Category of Crime</b>	<b>Total Number of cases</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>
Murder	356	20.9
'Honour' killing	135	7.9
Attempt to murder	17	1.0
Abduction (kidnap)	356	20.9
Hurt & body injury	205	11.4
Domestic violence	64	3.6
Suicide	126	7.0
Attempted suicide	24	1.3
Rape	107	6.0
Gang-rape	66	3.7
Sexual assault	42	2.3
Custodial violence	24	1.3
Burning	20	1.1
Acid throwing	6	0.3
Trafficking	4	0.2
Torture	56	3.1
Miscellaneous	97	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>100</b>

**Out of a total of 1705 cases of violence against women in Pakistan, there were:**

- **356 cases of murder:**  
(132 in Punjab; 70 in Sindh; 102 in NWFP; 46 in Balochistan; 6 in Islamabad);
- **135 cases of 'honour' killings:**  
(35 in Punjab; 55 in Sindh; 13 in NWFP; 31 in Balochistan; Islamabad 1);
- **17 cases of attempt to murder:**  
(3 in Sindh; 1 in NWFP; 13 in Balochistan);
- **356 cases of abduction:**  
(247 in Punjab; 48 in Sindh; 16 in NWFP; 19 in Balochistan; 26 in Islamabad);
- **205 cases of hurt and body injury:**  
(52 in Punjab; 21 in Sindh; 55 in NWFP; 75 in Balochistan; 2 in Islamabad);
- **64 cases of domestic violence:**

- (19 in Punjab; 15 in Sindh; 22 in NWFP; 4 in Balochistan; 4 in Islamabad);
- **126 cases of suicide:**  
(74 in Punjab; 33 in Sindh; 12 in NWFP; 6 in Balochistan; 1 in Islamabad);
- **24 cases of attempted suicide;**  
(12 in Punjab; 12 in Balochistan);
- **107 cases of rape:**  
(77 in Punjab; 7 in Sindh; 18 in NWFP; 4 in Balochistan; 1 in Islamabad);
- **66 cases of gang-rape:**  
(42 in Punjab; 19 in Sindh; 1 in NWFP; 2 in Balochistan; 2 in Islamabad);
- **42 cases of sexual assault:**  
(30 in Punjab; 11 in Sindh; 1 in Islamabad);
- **24 cases of custodial violence:**  
(11 in Punjab; 11 in Sindh; 2 in Islamabad);
- **20 cases of burning:**  
(12 in Punjab; 3 in Sindh; 5 in Balochistan);
- **6 cases of acid throwing:**  
(4 in Punjab; 1 in Sindh; 1 in Islamabad);
- **4 cases of trafficking:**  
(2 in Sindh; 2 in NWFP)
- **56 cases of torture and;**  
(50 in Punjab; 6 in Islamabad)
- **97 cases of violence were of miscellaneous nature** in the four provinces and Islamabad.

The percentage of the cases of murder of women among all these recorded/reported cases is the highest, i.e. 20.9%; followed by the abduction (kidnapping) of women (20.9%); hurt and body injury (11.4%); 'honour' killing (7.9%); suicide (7%); rape (6%); gang-rape (3.7%); domestic violence (3.6%); torture (3.1%); sexual assault (2.3%); custodial violence (1.3%); burning and acid throwing (1.1% & 0.3, respectively) and offences of miscellaneous nature (5.4%).

The number of cases in this quarter (1705) is far more than the cases in the previous quarter (1321 in January-March 2008). There have been 384 more incidents overall, but, there had been a sharp increase, particularly in Punjab. This does not necessarily show an increase in the number of cases, because it might have been the result of a more intensive media scrutiny by the Aurat Foundation team in Lahore, as it is gathering access to regional newspapers of important cities. Still, there is lack of coverage of many districts of southern Punjab.

The most alarming increase has occurred in the rate of suicides; in the first quarter of the year 66 women committed suicide, whereas in the second quarter 126 women have taken their own lives. Similarly, in the first quarter 90 women were murdered in the name of 'honour', whereas 135 women were killed in the second quarter on the pretext of this so-called honour. More 'honour' killings have taken place in Punjab this quarter (35) as compared to the previous quarter (11). The rape cases, unfortunately, have also sharply increased in the second quarter (107) as compared to the first quarter (60).

Most regrettably and shamefully, the number of incidents of gang-rape, which like rape is the most ignominious of all crimes, has also risen to 66 in the second quarter as compared to 19 in

the first quarter. This shows the extent of suppression and violence creeping into the lives of ordinary women, where either they do not find any recourse to a decent living or are humiliated and disgraced through violent acts by men.

***Number of Cases of VAW in Pakistan in Major Categories  
Comparison by Quarter of Year***

<b>Category of Crime</b>	<b>Second Quarter: April-June 2008 Total Number of cases</b>	<b>First Quarter: Jan.-March 2008 Total Number of cases</b>
Murder	356	366
'Honour' killing	135	90
Abduction (kidnap)	356	246
Suicide	126	66
Rape	107	60
Gang-rape	66	19

In most of the incidents of violence, the perpetrators were male, either relative or non-relative, according to the media reports and newspapers.

In most of the incidents of murder of women, the motives cited or reported were accusations of 'illicit' sexual relations, domestic quarrels, blood feuds, land disputes, lure of property and personal enmity. Sometimes, the crimes of this nature were committed over minor and trifling issues in a sudden outburst of anger, as claimed by the accused. Gender bias or an intolerant and inhuman behaviour towards women, however, turned out to be the real motive in most of these cases.

Though domestic violence, which often has lethal consequences for women, is widespread in Pakistan, it has not been as widely covered in this report as it should have been, for reasons of inaccessibility of the data from most of the government-run shelter homes/crisis centres and; most importantly because the violence usually committed within the home is neither recognized as an offence in the law nor women mostly get an opportunity to reach out to public or private institutions to report these cases, particularly in the rural areas.

A number of reports have suggested that mostly, the violence occurred due to extreme gender biases against women resulting into family disputes. Women in such cases were subjected to physical and mental abuse, rape, burning, acid throwing and killing. It has also been reported that women were kicked, slapped, beaten or sexually abused when husbands were dissatisfied by their cooking or cleaning, or when the women had 'failed' to bear a child or had given birth to a 'wrong' gender child.

There are a number of other issues relating to availability of data with police, medico-legal centres and shelter homes/crisis centres for women, the registration of FIRs etc. which are discussed below in the brief data reports of Islamabad and the four provinces as main findings of

the quarterly reports released by Aurat Foundation's offices in Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta:

### **Punjab: Incidents of Violence against Women:**

In Punjab, a total number of 828 incidents of violence against women occurred in 35 districts of Punjab between 01 April to 30 June 2008.

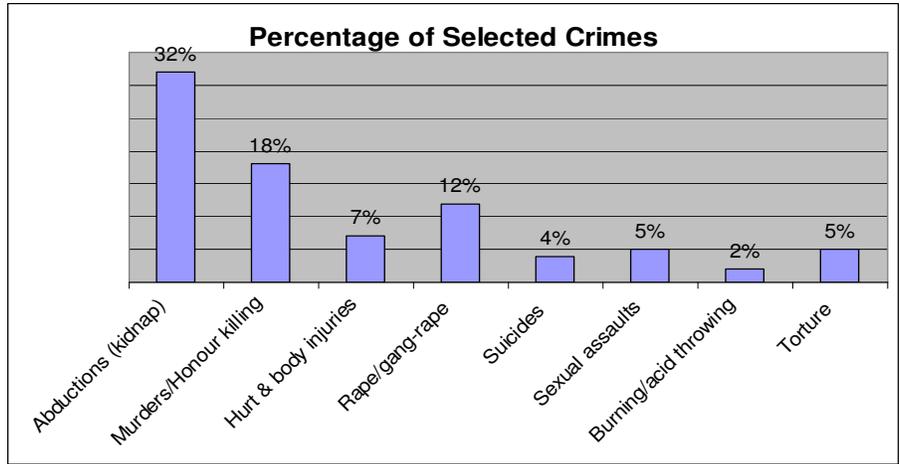
Out of the total of 828 cases, there were 247 cases of Abductions (Kidnap); 167 cases of murder, of which 35 cases were of honour killings; 52 of hurt and body injury; 109 of rape, of which 42 incidents were of gang-rape; 74 cases of suicide and 12 cases of attempt of suicide; 19 cases of domestic violence; 30 of sexual assault; 10 of threat to murder; 11 cases of custodial violence; 16 cases of burning, of which 4 cases were of acid throwing; 50 cases of torture and 31 cases were of miscellaneous natures..

#### **Total Number of Cases of VAW in Punjab April-June 2008**

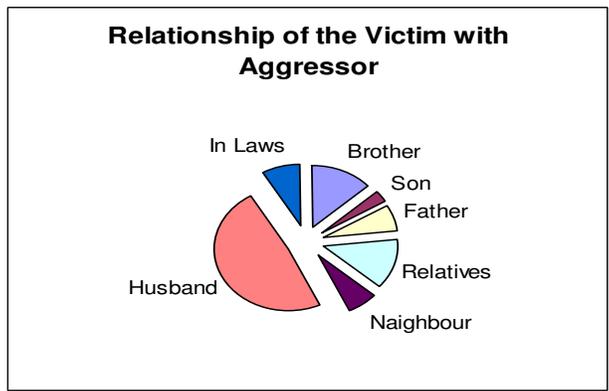
<b>S. #</b>	<b>Category of Crime</b>	<b># of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Cases</b>
1	Abductions (kidnap)	247	30%
2	Murders/Honour killing	167	20%
3	Hurt & body injuries	52	6%
4	Rape/gang-rape	109	13%
5	Suicides	74	9%
6	Sexual assaults	30	4%
7	Burning/acid throwing	16	2%
8	Torture	50	6%
9	Others	31	4%
10	Attempt to Suicides	12	1%
11	Domestic Violence	19	2%
12	Threat to Murders	10	1%
13	Custodial Violence	11	1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>828</b>	

The percentage of the cases of kidnapping is highest, i.e. 30%, among these recorded cases; followed by the percentage of murder 20%, body injury or hurt 6%; rape 13%; domestic violence

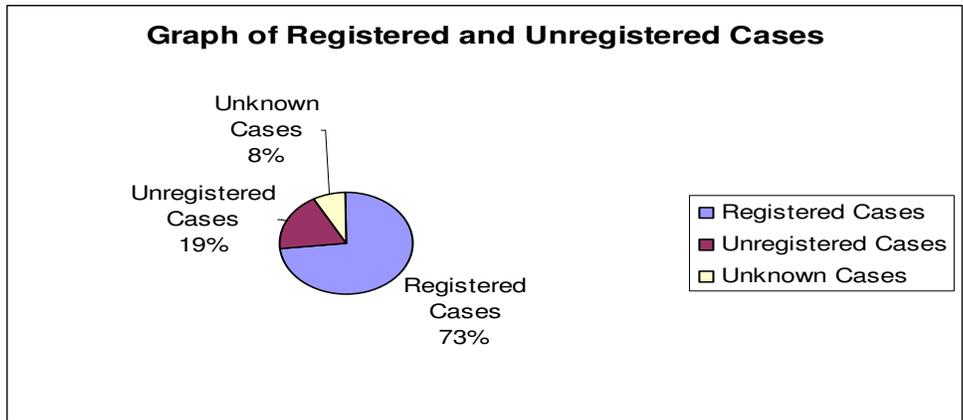
2%; suicide 9%, sexual assaults 4%, burning/acid throwing 2%, torture 6% and attempt to suicide; threat to murder; custodial violence are 1%. About 99% perpetrators of these incidents of violence against women were male, either relative or non-relative.



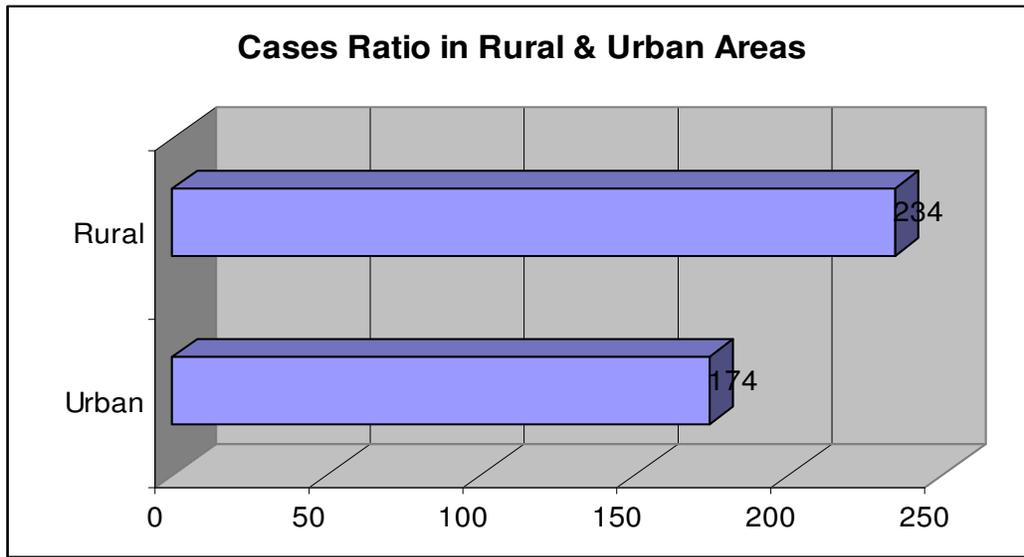
Relationship of the victim with aggressor:



Status of Registered and Unregistered Cases.



Status of case ratio in rural and urban areas



Motives behind in the cases of Abductions (Kidnapping)

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Lust for illicit relation	93
02	Over marriage	09
03	Trafficking	06
04	Revenge	13
05	Enmity	25
06	Domestic Dispute	30
07	Property Dispute	15

Motives behind in the cases of Murders / Honour Killing and attempt to murder

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Lust for illicit relation	44
02	Choice marriage	22
03	Enmity/Revenge	05
04	Domestic Dispute	21
05	Property Dispute	08
06	Gang Rape	02

The majority of aggressors were brothers; father; and relative of victim in the cases of Honour killing and in other murders cases of women were husband; family of in-laws involved.

#### Motives behind in the cases of Rape / Gang Rape

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Lust for illicit relation	80
02	Revenge	11
03	Dacoit	02
04	For marriage	01

#### Motives behind in the cases of Hurt and Body Injury and Torture

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Lust for illicit relation	03
02	Refusal from Proposal	08
03	Domestic dispute	26
04	Money dispute	03
05	Property dispute	05
06	Revenge / Enmity	08

The majority of aggressors were husbands and family of in-laws in Hurt and Body Injury cases.

#### Motives behind in the cases of Sexual Assaults

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Lust for illicit relation	27
02	Revenge	01
03	Property dispute	01

#### Motives behind in the cases of Domestic and Custodial Violence

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Domestic dispute	15
02	Second marriage	04
03	Sinful activity	01
04	Revenge	02
05	Police	05

#### Motives behind in the cases of Burning and Acid Throwing.

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Domestic dispute	10
02	Over marriage	04

Motives behind in the cases of Suicides and attempted suicides.

S. #	Motives	Cases
01	Domestic dispute	65
02	Lust for illicit relation	01
03	Poverty	05
04	Sickness	02
05	Over marriage	02

### **Sindh: Incidents of Violence against Women:**

In Sindh, a total number of 301 incidents of violence against women occurred in which 390 women fell victim/survivors in 23 districts of Sindh during 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter April 01 to June 30, 2008. It includes 55 murders of women on the pretext of *Karo-Kari* ('honour' killing). In incidents of *Karo-Kari*, 38 men also became of victims of the practice.

#### **Total Number of Cases of VAW in Sindh during 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter (April-June 2008)**

S. No.	Category	Cases	Remarks
01	Murder	70	More than one woman murdered daily 132 women were murdered in 91 days
02	Honour Killing	55	
03	Murder Attempt	03	
04	Hurt & Body injury	21	
05	Fire Arm	02	
06	Burning	03	Hala (Matyari) incident
07	Acid	01	
08	Rape	07	
09	Gang Rape	19	
10	Sexual Assault	11	
11	Trafficking	02	
12	Suicide	33	
13	Domestic Violence	15	
14	Custodial Violence	11	Beaten by police & arrested
15	Kidnapping/Abduction	48	40% Free will marriage cases were registered by parents as kidnapping
	Total	301	

Of the total of 301 incidents, there were 70 cases of murder; 55 of 'honour' killing, three of murder attempt, 21 of hurt and body injury; 48 of kidnapping/abduction; 07 of rape; 19 of gang rape, 33 incidents of suicide; 15 cases of domestic violence; 03 of burning; custodial violence cases were 11, sexual assault 11, acid throwing one, fire arm two, 2 women were sold in

different parts of the province. As far as nine Jirgas were held on women issues and 21 women/girls were given as compensation to settle the tribal conflicts.

The percentage of the cases of murder is highest (23.3%), honour killing (18.3%) among these recorded cases; followed by the percentage of kidnapping and abduction at (15.9%), suicide (11%), hurt and body injury (7%); gang-rape (6.3%), domestic violence (5%), sexual assault (3.7%), custodial violence at (3.7%), rape (2.3%), burning (1%) and attempt to murder (1%).

The motive behind murder cases was mainly domestic conflict in 28 cases, robbery in 05 cases, old enmity in 03 cases, sudden anger in 03 cases, accidental in 02, monetary issues in 03 cases, matrimonial disputes in 04, ownership of land/plot dispute in 05 five, suspicion of illicit relations in 22, free will marriages in one and in one case the motive was the conflict over children's issue.

#### Motive behind Murders/Honour Killings

S. No	Motive	# of incidents	Remarks
01	Domestic conflict	28	Motive in 56 incidents could not be ascertained
02	Robbery	05	
03	Old Enmity	03	
04	Sudden Anger	03	
05	Cross Fire/ Accidental	02	
06	Money issue	03	
07	Matrimonial dispute	04	
08	Land/Plot dispute	05	
09	Doubt of Illicit relations	22	
10	No information	56	
11	Free will marriage	01	
12	Children conflict	01	

#### Motive behind Sexual-based violence

S. No	Motive	# of incidents	Remarks
01	Lust for illicit relations	05	Motive in 45 incidents could not be ascertained
02	Revenge	02	
03	Incest	01	
04	Land dispute	01	
05	Conflict over sanitation	01	
06	No information	45	

In most of the abduction cases, the motive was not ascertained according to media reports and police FIRs. Some breakdown of motive behind in cases of abductions is given in the table below.

#### Motive behind kidnapping/Abduction

S. No.	Motive	# of incidents	Remark
01	Matrimonial dispute	05	Motive in 51 incidents could not be ascertained
02	Revenge/Land dispute	05	
03	Khulla/Divorce issue	01	
04	Robbery	01	
05	Tribal conflict	01	
06	Forced marriage	02	
07	Old enmity	05	
08	No information	51	

The incidents of VAW, particularly ‘honour’ killings occurred in rural areas. A number of cases of murder also occurred in urban areas, as well as, a majority of physical violence cases were reported from urban areas. While rape and gang rape incidents were reported from towns and rural areas but it could not be reported in urban areas as compare to rural areas.

In the incidents of suicides committed by 43 women; 21 took their lives due to domestic conflict; 09 due to domestic violence, three due to forced work in field and two women committed this act due to poverty; while motive behind 8 suicides could not be ascertained. Two women were sold in the name of marriages.

#### Motive behind Suicides

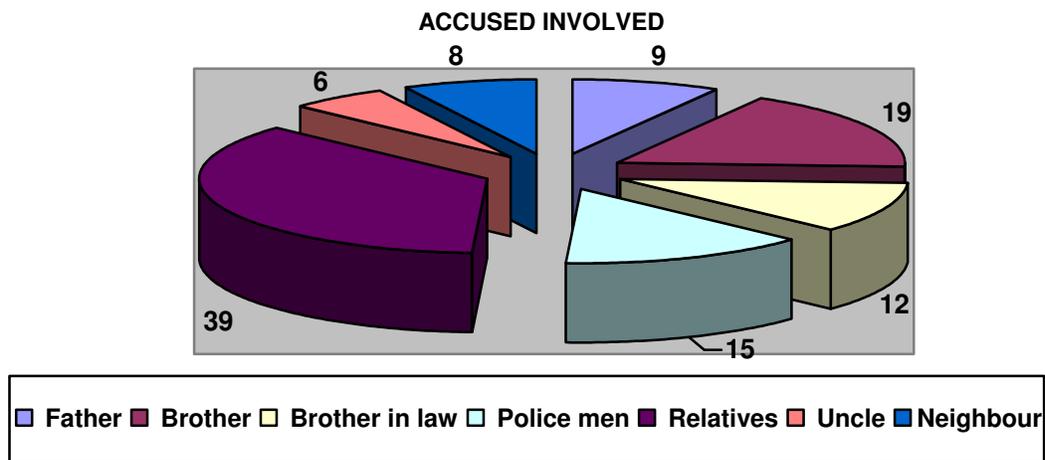
S. No.	Motive	# of incidents	Remark
01	Domestic conflict	21	Motive in 08 incidents could not be ascertained
02	Domestic violence	09	
03	Poverty	02	
04	Forced work	03	

It is also gathered from the media reports that women were murdered with gunshots, axe, baton (*danda*); poison, rope, iron rod and in some cases kalashnikov was used by the accused persons.

#### Who were accused?

According to data collected most of the accused were male members like husbands (67), 39 were close relatives, 19 were brothers, 03 were cousins, 06 uncles, 05 fathers, 04 fathers-in-law, 01

landlord, 12 brothers-in-law, 15 police personnel. In one incident mother was the accused and in one the daughter-in-law was the accused. The rest were neighbours, same caste persons, residents of same village.



### **NWFP: Incidents of Violence against Women:**

In NWFP, a total number of 278 incidents of violence against women occurred between 1<sup>st</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2008.

Of the total of 278 cases, there were 100 cases of murder; 55 of hurt and body injury; 16 of kidnapping; 13 of 'honour' killings, 18 of rape; 1 of gang rape; 13 of firearm; 12 cases of suicide; 22 cases of domestic violence; 2 of trafficking; 1 of swara; 1 of vanni; 1 case of stoning to death, 1 of poisoning, 1 of murder attempt; in 2 cases women are missing and 19 incidents of violence were of miscellaneous nature.

In 26 cases out of 278, male persons have also been victimized along with women. The category of male victims is father 4, son 9, husband 5, brother 3, son in law 1, friend 3 and neighbour 1.

Out of these 278 cases of violence against women, 131 cases have been collected from the newspapers, 88 from the police headquarters, 41 from the hospitals and 18 from a private women crisis center *Mera Ghar* run by Noor Education Trust, which is dealing with such cases. The data from the *Mera Ghar* is of non residential victims of violence.

The percentage of the cases of murder is highest (36%) among these recorded cases; followed by the percentage of body injury or hurt (20%); domestic violence (8%); rape and kidnapping (6%) and honour killing and firearm at 5%.

The reasons behind the incidents of *murder* are; suspicion on character, family dispute, property dispute, and refusal of marriage proposal and in many cases the reasons are not known.

In majority of the cases of *hurt and body injury* the reason is not known and in rest the reasons are family or property dispute, robbery, non payment of loan, refusal of marriage proposal.

In 16 cases *kidnapping* the victims are abducted because refusal of marriage proposal, temptation by the offender and in 2 cases the reason of kidnapping is not known.

Behind 22 cases of *domestic violence* there are multiple reasons like opting for choice marriage, family dispute, second marriage of the husband etc. Of these 22 cases, 7 are related to physical violence and 2 to emotional or psychological violence, while in 12 cases the victim is subjected to both physical and psychological violence.

In the incidents of suicides committed by 12 women; 4 took their lives due to family dispute; 1 due to depression caused by prolonged illness; depression due to inability to produce children; and in 7 cases the cause was unknown or not revealed by the police.

The status of FIR in these cases of violence is 90%. In some 19 cases the FIR was not registered and in 9 cases there is no information whether FIR has been registered or not.

In 190 of 278 cases (excluding cases from police headquarter ), the accused is either husband, father, brother, cousins or neighbor, in laws ( father, brother or son in law ). In only 3 cases the accused were women i.e. step mother, step daughter and first wife.

Of 24 districts of NWFP Kohistan is the only district from where not a single case of violence has been reported, neither in the newspaper nor in the police record during the quarter (April to June 2008). 29% of the cases are from district Peshawar. Mardan is the second district on the index of high percentage of reported violence cases followed by Charsadda. .

Because of the absence of women police personnel at the police post at the emergency wards the women victims of violence are always hesitant to describe the reason behind their injury. Almost 98% cases of violence that are recorded at Khyber teaching hospital are of Afghan women

Also, in the data gathered from police headquarter murder and beating both have been placed in the category of domestic violence. It has been observed from this collected data that due to non-existence of any clear definition of domestic violence in any existing law of Pakistan, the authorities who keep record of cases regarding violence against women do not know which offence comes under the category of domestic violence.

It is important to note that FIR in majority of the cases have been registered because the cases are collected from the authentic sources, otherwise there are hundreds of violence cases where FIR is either not registered or if registered the facts are twisted and investigation seldom results in favour of the victim.

### **Balochistan: Incidents of Violence against Women:**

In Balochistan, a total number of 233 incidents of violence against women occurred in 20 districts between 1 April and 30 June 2008.

Out of the total 233 cases, there were 75 of hurt and body injury; 46 cases of murder; 31 of 'honor' killings; 19 of kidnapping; 13 cases of attempt to murder; 12 cases of attempts to suicide;

06 cases of suicide; 05 of burning; 04 of rape; 04 cases of domestic violence; 02 of gang rape; and 16 incidents of violence were of miscellaneous nature.

Out of these 233 cases of violence against women, 67 cases have been collected from the newspapers, 111 from the police headquarters and 55 from the hospitals (Medico Legal Cell). During the collection of data it was compared from source to source in order to avoid duplication.

The percentage of the cases of hurt and body injury is the highest (32%) among these recorded cases; followed by the percentage of murder (20%); 'honour' killings (13%); kidnapping (8%); attempt to murder (6%); attempt to suicide (5%); suicide (3%); the percentage of burning, rape, domestic violence is (2%), respectively.

During the quarter of April to June 2008, 77 cases were recorded in which women were murdered. Out of these 77 cases, 31 cases were of 'honour' killing and in the remaining 46 cases the motive was unknown. In 31 cases of 'honour' killings, 21 women were murdered, whereas the number of male victims in the cases of honour killing was 10.

The analysis of the cases of murder shows that all the cases of 'honour' killing are reported from the districts of Jafferabad, Naseerabad, Jhal Magsi, Bolan and Quetta. These are the border districts of Balochistan with Sindh province except Quetta. The other cases of murder with unknown reason are reported from the districts of Quetta, Mastung, Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Lasbela, Zhob, Killa Saifullah, Kalat, Pishin, Sibi, Naseerabad and Khuzdar.

In the incidents of suicides and attempts to suicide, all the victims and affected person were women. A total number of these incidents reported are 18, of which 06 committed suicide and 12 made attempts to commit suicide. In most of these cases the reason behind was domestic violence and family disputes.

4 cases of domestic violence were reported during the quarter. The motive behind all these cases was family disputes and victims were women. Out of 4 cases, in only 2 cases husband of victim was accused while in the other 2 cases the close relatives were accused. These cases were reported from districts Jafferabad and Quetta. All cases were of physical violence.

6 cases of rape and gang rape were reported, out of which two (2) cases were of gang-rape reported from the districts of Naseerabad and Jafferabad. The other 4 cases were reported from the districts of Jafferabad, Khuzdar and Quetta.

The status of FIR in these cases is that out of 233 cases, FIR was registered in 201 cases and in 32 cases, it was not registered.

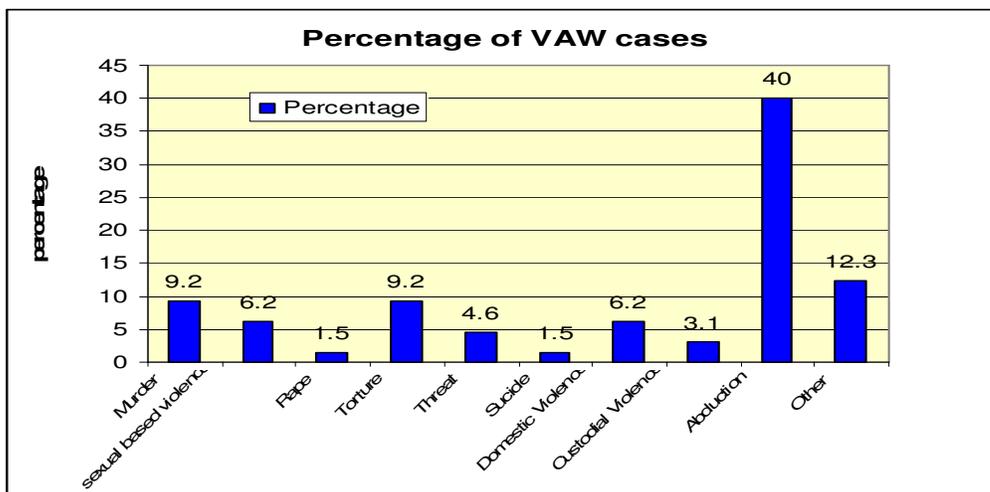
### **Islamabad: Incidents of Violence against Women:**

In Islamabad, a total of 65 cases of violence against women occurred between 1 April and 30 June 2008.

Of the total of 65 incidents, there were 26 abduction/kidnapping cases; 6 of murder; 4 of domestic violence; 2 of hurt and body injury; 1 of rape; 2 of gang rape; 1 incident of suicide; 2 of custodial violence; 1 of sexual assault; 1 of acid throwing; 1 of fire arm; 3 of threat; 6 of torture; 1 of honor killing and; 8 of miscellaneous nature..

**Total Number of Cases of VAW in Islamabad  
during 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter (April-June 2008)**

S. No.	Incident	Figure	Remark
01	Murder	06	
02	Honor Killing	01	
03	Gang Rape	02	
04	Hurt & Body injury	02	
05	Fire Arm	01	
06	Sexual Assault	01	
07	Acid Throwing	01	
08	Rape	01	Lust for illicit sex
09	Torture	06	
10	Threat	03	
11	Suicide	01	Committed in response to torture by family members
12	Domestic Violence	04	
13	Custodial Violence	02	Beaten by police & arrested
14	Abduction/ Kidnapping	26	Mostly choice marriage cases were registered by parents as kidnapping
15	Other cases	08	Fraud, purse snatching, house demolish, possession on land cases
	<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>65</b>	



The percentage of the cases of abduction is highest (40%), Murder (9.2%), torture (9.2%) among these recorded cases; followed by the percentage of domestic violence (6.2 %) sexual based violence (6.1%), custodial violence at (3.1%), suicide (1.5%) and in other cases (12 %).

The motive behind murder was domestic conflict in 1 case, death due to abortion in an alleged case of illicit sex in one case, and in 04 cases motive was unknown as data collected from newspapers.

### Motive behind Murders/Honor Killing

S. No	Motive	No. of incidents	Remark
01	Domestic conflict	01	Motive in 4 incidents could not be ascertained
02	Abortion due to illicit sex	01	
03	unknown	04	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	

### Motive Behind abduction/kidnapping cases.

S. No.	Motive	No. of incidents	Remarks
1	Choice Marriage	2	In 18 cases motive behind abduction could not found.
2	Marriage Refusal	1	
3	Illicit Sex	3	
4	For Ransom	2	
5	Unknown	18	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	

According to data collected most of the accused were male members like husbands, ex-husbands, close relatives, step brothers, uncles, step mother, brother-in-law, police personnel, and the rest were unknown relation with victim.

The incidents of VAW, particularly 'honor' killings occurred in rural areas. A number of cases of murder also occurred in urban areas, as well as, a majority of physical violence cases were reported from urban areas. While rape and gang rape incidents were reported from urban areas.

Only one suicide case occurred in Islamabad in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter which was not reported to police nor was it registered. It was not even mentioned in the print media. This came to knowledge through personal sources in the neighborhood.

The data collected from newspaper sometime does not reflect the specific area or locality where the case has occurred, the names of victim and accuser, relationship or motive behind the offence.

The FIR was registered in 52 cases, and in 5 cases it was not registered. In 8 cases, there is no information whether the case has been registered or not.

**Policy and Data Monitor on Violence against Women Project**  
**Aurat Foundation, Islamabad**  
**July 2008**