

Directory of Service Providers for Women and Children

**Bureau of International
Narcotics and
Law Enforcement (INL)**



Preamble

This is a handbook for the citizens of Pakistan particularly women and girls to get reference of laws related to the rights and protection of women and children as well as information about service providers in the hour of need. The booklet presents particular sections of laws from Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) 1908, Criminal Procedure Code 1898 (CrPC), Civil Procedure Code (CPC) and Family Laws supporting the protection of women and their rights. Thus they are referred to as pro women law. Moreover specific sections of laws related to Human Trafficking, Bonded Labour, Smuggling of Migrants and Electronic/Cybercrimes and other national laws related to the rights of women and children are also included in this document.

The second section of the booklet contains information about various government departments, civil society organizations and private service providers serving the needs of women and children in distress. Care has been taken to include only those pieces of information about departments/organizations which are already public unless consent has been received from the relevant organizations. The broad categories of service providers include Police Offices in major cities, Shelter Homes for Women and Children, Legal Aid Providers, Psychological Counselors, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working to support women and children and private Legal Aid Providers.

The idea of this document was conceived by International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) and developed by Rozan with INL's financial support. We extend our deepest gratitude to all the organizations and individuals who supported us in developing this document. We acknowledge the devoted efforts by Syed Ali Salman, (Senior Manager – Rozan) for leading the overall process to develop this document as well as Ms. Fozia Mohmand, (Program Officer – Rozan) for her hard work to compile the information in this booklet.

Introduction of Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL):

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs-Pakistan (INL-P) supports programs that enhance the capacity of Pakistani women to preserve law and order, promote gender equality, and serve in the criminal justice system as role model. INL through its intervention is working to improve the working conditions of women police across Pakistan by providing infrastructure support, capacity building of women and men police officials in areas of investigation, gender sensitization, enhanced awareness of Pakistani laws etc. INL is also striving directly with 15 police agencies to double the number of women police along with establishing anti-sexual harassment committees and strengthening Women Police Forum at the national level. INL through its Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) program has trained 1828 public prosecutors since 2009; among them 263 were women. The program has also trained 349 Judges since 2009, including 114 women judges. The program supported the Women Judges Summit in 2018, which was the first ever event of its nature in Pakistan. A total of about 50 women judges attended the Summit.

Introduction of Rozan:

Rozan is an Islamabad based, non-government organization established in 1998. The organization's mission is to collectively work with individuals, vulnerable groups and institutions to promote emotional health, tolerance, gender equality and reduce violence against women, children and youth. Rozan strives through different programs to address its focus areas of work. Aangan and Zeest are two programs working to enhance the emotional health of children and women and reduce violence against them. Rozan Counseling Helpline provides free telephonic counseling to youth, children, women and men from across Pakistan on their age specific issues. Rozan's Community Program works with selected communities in districts of Rawalpindi and Islamabad Capital Area on the issues of women and children. Humqadam-Men Engagement Program focuses on masculinities and engaging men and boys in curbing violence against women and children. Rabta-Police Trainings and Reforms Program works with police for institutional reforms and to build their capacity on the issues of gender and violence against women.

Section 1: Laws in Pakistan

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, provides full protection to all citizens of Pakistan irrespective of any kind of discrimination and laid down some special principles of policy for the development of redressed classes specially minorities and women etc. Our Constitution states that “all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.” (Constitution, 1973, Art. 25) It further states that “**there shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone.**” (ibid) The same constitution assures the protection of women on priority basis “nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children.” (ibid) A careful study of these three statements of the constitution explains the difference between equality and equity in gender sense. The last statement gives us the idea of progress and development through bringing the women into the mainstreaming of the country.

Overall Pakistani laws are observed in four broad categories:

1. **Criminal laws** (Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), Pakistan Penal Code (PPC), Anti-Terrorism Act etc.)
2. **Civil laws** (Civil Procedure Code (CPC) etc.)
3. **Family laws** (Muslim Family Law (MFL) Ord., West Pakistan Family Courts Act (WPFCA), West Pakistan Muslim Personal (shariat application Act (WPA) etc.)
4. **General /Special laws** (Constitution of Pakistan, Evidence Act, Limitation Act etc.)

These laws are applied to all citizens (both women and men) of Pakistan. There are some special sections in these laws which are related to women thus are referred as Pro-Women Laws.

1 - Pro Women Laws

Pro-women laws mean such legal measures that facilitate women to come into mainstreaming of national life and such facilitation is supported by the state and courts. Through the writ of the government, these laws are implemented in the society.

Specific section of Criminal, Civil and Family Laws related to women as approved by legislature of Pakistan, are briefly discussed below.

1.1 - Criminal Laws

Criminal law is the body of Pakistani law that relates to crime. It bans conduct perceived as threatening, harmful, or otherwise endangering to the property, health, safety and moral welfare of people inclusive or one's self. Criminal law includes the punishment and rehabilitation of people who violates such laws.

Following sections of laws are taken from criminal laws which are related to the protection of women.

Pakistan Penal Code 1860 and Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act, 2006

The offences mentioned below are non-bailable, non-compoundable and cognizable and

offender may be arrested without warrant.

Section 365-B (Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel for marriage etc.):

Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced, or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code, or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable as aforesaid.

Section 367-A (Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to unnatural lust):

(sexual intercourse against the order of nature with any man woman or animal)

Whoever kidnaps, or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected, to the unnatural lust of any person, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, shall be punished with death or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 371-A (Selling person for purposes of prostitution): Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person with intent that such a person shall at any time be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person shall at any time be employed or used for any such, purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to twenty-five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 371-B (Buying person for purpose of prostitution): Buying any person with intent that such person shall at any time be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful or immoral purpose is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to twenty five years and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 375 (Rape): A man is said to commit rape, who has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following description

- i) Against her will,
- ii) Without her consent,
- iii) With her consent, when the consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt,
- iv) With her consent, when the man knows that he is not married to her and that the consent is given because she believes that the man is another to whom she is or believes herself to be married or
- v) With or without her consent when she is under 16 years of age.

Explanation: Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the

offence of rape.

Section 376 (Punishment for Rape): whoever commits rape shall be punished with death or imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years or more, than twenty five years and shall also be liable to fine.

When rape is committed by two or more persons in furtherance of common intention of all, each of such persons shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.

Section 377 (Unnatural Offences): Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than two years nor more than ten years, and shall also be liable to fine. Penetration is sufficient to constitute the carnal intercourse necessary to the offence described in this section.

Section 493-A (Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage): Every man who deceitfully causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-five years and shall also be liable to fine

Section 496-A (Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a woman): Whoever takes or entices away any woman with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with any person, or conceals or detains with that intent any woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

The following offences are non-cognizable, bailable but not compoundable.

Section 496-B (Fornication):

- (1) A man and a woman not married to each other are said to commit fornication if they willfully have sexual intercourse with one another.
- (2) Whoever commits fornication shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees.

Section 496-C (Punishment for false accusation of fornication): Whoever brings or levels or gives evidence of false charge of fornication against any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees.

1.1.1 - The Criminal Law Amendment Act 2010

Insulting modesty or causing sexual harassment is non- cognizable (police may not arrest without warrant), bailable and compoundable offence.

Section 509 (Insulting modesty or causing sexual harassment)

whoever;-

- (i) Intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound

or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman;

- (ii) conducts sexual advances, or demands sexual favors or uses written or verbal communication or physical conduct of a sexual nature which intends to annoy, insult, intimidate or threaten the other person or commits such acts at the premises of work place, or makes submission to such conduct either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, or makes submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual a basis for employment decision affecting such individual, or retaliates because of rejection of such behavior, or conducts such behavior with the intention of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or fine up to five hundred thousand rupees or with both.

Explanation 1. __ Such behavior might occur in public place, including, but not limited to, markets, public transport, streets or parks, or it might occur in private places including, but not limited to workplaces, private gathering, or homes.

Explanation 2. __ Workplace means, the place of work or the premises where an organization or employer operates, this may be a specific building, factory, open area or a larger geographical area where the activities of the organization of carried out. Sexual advances may occur after working hours and outside workplace. It is the access that perpetrator has to the person being harassed by virtue of a job situation or job related functions and activities

Addition of the offence of molestation to the Pakistan Penal Code 1860

Below mentioned offences are non- bailable, non-compoundable and cognizable (police may arrest without warrant)

Section 354 (Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty):

Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both.

Section 354-A (Assault or use of criminal force to woman and stripping her of her clothes):

Whoever assault or uses criminal force to any woman and stripes her of her clothes and, in that condition exposes her to the public view, shall be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

1.1.2 - Criminal Law (2nd amendment) Act 2011 insertion of new sections 336-A and 336-B in Pakistan Penal Code 1860.

Section 332 Hurt: whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infirmity or injury to any person or impairs, disables, disfigures, defaces or dismembers any organ of the body or part thereof of any person without causing his death, is said to cause hurt.

Section 336-A (Hurt caused by corrosive substance): Whoever with the intention and

knowingly causes or attempts to cause hurt by means of corrosive substance means a substance, which may deleterious to human body when it is swallowed, inhaled, comes into contact or received into human or otherwise shall be said to cause hurt by corrosive substance.

Section 336-B (Punishment for hurt by corrosive substance): whoever causes hurt by corrosive substance shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than fourteen years and a minimum fine of one million rupees. This offence is cognizable as police may arrest without warrant, non-bailable and non-compoundable.

The Criminal Law (Third Amendment) “Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act 2011”

The below mentioned offences are non-cognizable as police may not arrest without warrant but non-bailable and non-compoundable.

Section 310-A (Punishment for giving a female in marriage or otherwise in badla-e-sulh, wanni or swara): Whoever gives a female in marriage or otherwise compels her to enter into a marriage as badla-e-sulh, wanni or swara or any other custom or practice under any name, in consideration of settling a civil dispute or a criminal liability shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than three years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.

1.1.3 - Criminal law (Third Amendment) Act 2011 insertion of new Chapter XXA in Pakistan’s Penal Code 1860.

Section 498-A (Prohibition of depriving woman from inheriting property): Whoever by deceitful or illegal means deprives any woman from inheriting any movable or immovable property at the time of opening of succession shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years but not be less than five years or with a fine of one million rupees or both.

Section 498-B (Prohibition of forced marriage): Whoever coerces or in any manner whatsoever compels a woman to enter into marriage shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years or for a term which shall not be less than three years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.

Section 498 C (Prohibition of marriage with Holy Quran): Whoever compels or arranges or facilitates the marriage of a woman with the Holy Quran shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to seven years which shall not be less than three years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C) 1898¹ provides full protection to women and zenana honour during search (Sections 48, 52, 102) and also provided concession to women in bail (section 497) and Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman (Section 382).

Section 48 (Breaking Open Zanana (woman): if a police officer has a warrant to arrest a person and for that purpose he has full authority to search a house or apartment where he

has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into. Provided that if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, police officer shall before entering the apartment give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter in.

Section 52 (Mode of searching woman): whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

Section 102 (Persons in charge of closed place to allow search): Whenever any place liable to search is closed, any person residing in. or being in charge of such place shall, on production of search warrant allow police officer for a search therein: Clause (3) Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing any article for which searched should be made, such person may be searched. If such person is a woman the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

Section 497 (When bail may be taken in case of non-bail able offence): When a person is arrested without warrant by police officer or is brought before the court, he may be released on bail but shall not be released on bail if there appears reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment of life or imprisonment for ten years.

Provided that the court may direct that any person under the age of sixteen years or any woman or any sick or infirm person accused of such an offence be released on bail.

Section 382 (Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman): If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, if it thinks fit, convert the sentence to imprisonment for life.

1.2 - Civil Law i.e. Code Of Civil Procedure, 1908, (C.P.C)

The Code of Civil Procedure 1908 is a procedural law related to the administration of civil proceedings in Pakistan. it deals with civil disputes for example civil suits for payment of money and property matters. The Civil Law also protects women as well as abstains legal authorities to arrest or detain women in execution of decree for money. It also exempts women from forced appearance in the court if she according to the customs cannot appear in the court.

The details of sections are given below:

Section 56 (Prohibition of arrest or detention of women in execution of decree for money): The court shall not order the arrest or detention in the civil prison of a judgment debtor if she is a woman in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

The "judgment debtor" is a legal term used to describe anyone who is ordered to pay money to another by a court's legal judgment. A judgment debtor can be a person who is ordered to pay child support for his children, or a criminal who is ordered to repay the money that he has stolen. In any of these cases, that person who has had the court

officially pronounce judgment against him/her for a specific or general monetary amount has become, by definition, the "judgment debtor" in the case.

Section 132 (Exempt women from forced appearance in the court):

- Clause (1) Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be exempt from personal appearance in court.
- Clause (2) nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process in any case in which the arrest of women is not prohibited by this Code.

1.3 - Family Laws (For Muslim Families) In Pakistan

Family Laws are that part of law which deals with family matters and domestic relations. Family laws focus on issues involving family relationships such as marriage, dower and divorce etc.

Family laws are briefly discussed below:

A Muslim Marriage is a civil contract, which can be executed and dissolved like any other contract, however it is automatically dissolved on the death of either spouses. Additionally spouse's legal right to dissolve a marriage contract is also recognized in Islam and hence both are entitled with a religious right to dissolve a marriage.

In Pakistan, The Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961 is the relevant law dealing with Registration of Marriages, Talaq and Maintenance. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939 deals with Judicial Khula, which may be granted without the husband's consent if the wife is willing to forgo her financial rights.

A husband has an inalienable legal right of divorce by way pronouncement of talaq, however; on the other hand a wife can only exercise the right of divorce if the same is granted to her in her marriage contract or nikah nama. If in the event the right of divorce is not granted to the wife, then she has the option of filing for khula before the family courts of law to obtain judicial divorce.

It is critically important to note that whether the marriage has been dissolved through talaq or khula, it must be legally recognized failing which serious doubts may arise about the effectiveness of the divorce, such as a case of bigamy or zina against a woman who later remarries, or difficulties in settling issues related to the divorce such as past maintenance or claiming deferred haq mehr. The paternity of children can also be disputed. Therefore as per the Pakistani Law it is vital to obtain dissolution of marriage certificate from the concerned government office as a documentary proof of dissolution of the marriage. However, it is also important to note that as per Islamic scholars, divorce once pronounced by the husband and khula once obtained from the court of law is effective and binding.

Procedure for wife to apply for (Judicial divorce) Khula

Khula, which literally means 'untying the knot', is the dissolution of marriage initiated by the wife and is granted by the court. To apply for khula the wife would need to file a suit for

khula in the Family Court on the grounds that she feels she can no longer live with her husband “within the limits prescribed by Allah’ and such a statement on oath made in her suit would be sufficient to establish her case for khula. Judicial khula may also be granted without the husband's consent if the wife is willing to forgo her financial rights.

Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939

Grounds on which a woman may seek khula include:

- Desertion by husband for four years,
- Failure to maintain for two years,
- Husband contracting a polygamous marriage in contravention of established legal procedures,
- Husband's imprisonment for seven years,
- Husband's failure to perform marital obligations for three years,
- Husband's continued impotence from the time of the marriage,
- Husband's insanity for two years or his serious illness,
- Wife's exercise of her option of puberty if she was contracted into marriage by any guardian before the age of 16 and repudiates the marriage before the age of 18 (as long as the marriage was not consummated),
- Husband's cruelty (including physical or other mistreatment, unequal treatment of co-wives),
- Any other ground recognized as valid for the dissolution of marriage under Muslim law

The Family Court will issue decree and send notification to the Union Council, which proceeds as if it received the notice of talaq and once the iddat period is over the khula becomes effective.

At the time of filing of the khula suit the wife usually has to return haq mehr and other benefits received from husband as zar-i-khula. Gifts received from the husband's family do not have to be returned and the court decides how much & what is to be returned on the facts of the case. The wife's failure to pay zar-i-khula does not render khula ineffective; the husband has to file a separate suit for recovery of zar-i-khula.

According to a judgment the court settled that a girl in such a situation will only be liable to return half of the dower amount. (Pakistan Law Decisions (PLD) 2018 Federal Study Course (FSC) page 1 April)

Section 10 of the Family Courts Act, 1964: provides a chance to spouse to make pre-trial reconciliation. For 38 years it remained the practice of male not to attend court personally to avoid this chance so that divorce may be delayed. Due to this lacuna, female had to wait for divorce for many years.

The Family Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002: in 2002 an amendment was made in law and the trial court was made bound to pass divorce-decree in favour of wife if she refuses to make reconciliation. However, the return of received part of dower to the husband was also made compulsory to do justice.

In 1976, **the Dowry and Bridal Gifts Act** was passed which made some restrictions on extra expenditures like dowry, barat entertainment and such things.

1.4 - General / Special Laws related to Women

Government of Pakistan has taken several significant measures to counter gender based discrimination, violence against women and promote economic and social empowerment of women. In this section general laws are discussed which may help women in the hour of their need.

Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Act, 2017

“Women in Distress and Detention Fund” was established under the “Women in Distress and Detention Fund Act 1996”. The objects of this Fund are to provide financial and legal assistance to the women suffering in jails on account of different allegations and those who face extreme hardships.

The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act 2010

Harassment at workplace has been one of the major contributing factors that obstruct women from joining the workforce in Pakistan. The Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010 provides legal protection to women against harassment at the workplace, and reforms the existing legislation regarding women’s right to work in Pakistan. It extends to the whole of Pakistan.

Section 2: Harassment is any kind of behavior, whether verbal or physical, that obstructs work or promotes offensive work environment. It can be understood as an unethical act of coercion or of gaining attention, though not necessarily sexual in nature.

Harassment manifests itself in various forms of unethical and unwelcomed behavior ranging from stalking, gazing, unwanted jokes and intimidation to sexually demeaning attitudes such as passing sexual remarks or exerting subtle pressure for a sexual act.

Harassment at the workplace specifically refers to those incidents of harassment which take place in a workplace setting and which make working conditions hostile or offensive for the victim.

This Act extends to the whole of Pakistan and complaints arising in the provinces fall under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Ombudsperson, whereas the Federal Ombudsperson has exclusive jurisdiction with respect to all complaints pertaining to such areas in the federation that are not included in any of the provinces.

Section 3: Inquiry Committee:

- (1) Each organization shall constitute an Inquiry Committee within thirty days of the enactment of this Act to enquire into complaints under this Act.

- (2) The Inquiry Committee consists of three members where at least one member has to be a woman One member shall be from senior management and one shall be a senior representative of the employees or a senior employee. One or more members can be co-opted from outside the organization if the organization is unable to designate three members from within as described above. A Chairperson shall be designated from amongst them.
- (3) In case a complaint is made against one of the members of the Inquiry Committee that member should be replaced by another for that particular case. Such member may be from within or outside the organization.
- (4) In case where no competent authority is designated the organization shall within thirty days of the enactment of this Act designate a competent authority

Section 4: Procedure for holding inquiry.–

- (1) The Inquiry Committee, within three days of receipt of a written complaint, shall–
 - (a) communicate to the accused the charges and statement of allegations leveled against him, the formal written receipt of which will be given;
 - (b) require the accused within seven days from the day the charge is communicated to him to submit a written defense and on his failure to do so without reasonable cause, the Committee shall proceed ex-parte; and
 - (c) enquire into the charge and may examine such oral or documentary evidence in support of the charge or in defense of the accused as the Committee may consider necessary and each party shall be entitled to cross-examine the witnesses against him.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules made thereunder the Inquiry Committee shall have power to regulate its own procedure for conducting inquiry and for the fixing place and time of its sitting.
- (3) The following provisions inter alia shall be followed by the Committee in relation to inquiry:
 - (a) The statements and other evidence acquired in the inquiry process shall be considered as confidential;
 - (b) An officer in an organization, if considered necessary, may be nominated to provide advice and assistance to each party;
 - (c) Both parties, the complainant and the accused, shall have the right to be represented or accompanied by a Collective Bargaining Agent representative, a friend or a colleague;
 - (d) Adverse action shall not be taken against the complainant or the witnesses;
 - (e) The inquiry Committee shall ensure that the employer or accused shall in no

case create any hostile environment for the complainant so as to pressurize her from freely pursuing her complaint; and

- (f) The Inquiry Committee shall give its findings in writing by recording reasons thereof.
- (4) The Inquiry Committee shall submit its findings and recommendations to the Competent Authority within thirty days of the initiation of inquiry. If the Inquiry Committee finds the accused to be guilty it shall recommend to the Competent Authority for imposing one or more of the following penalties:
 - I. Minor Penalties
 - a) Censure;
 - b) Withholding for a specific period promotion or increment;
 - c) Stoppage for a specific period at an efficiency bar in the time-scale, otherwise than for unfitness to cross such bar;
 - d) Recovery of compensation payable to the Complainant from pay or any other source of the accused;
 - II. Major Penalties:
 - a) Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale;
 - b) Compulsory retirement;
 - c) Removal from service; and
 - d) Dismissal from service;
 - e) Fine, a part of the fine can be used as compensation for the Complainant.
- (5) The Competent Authority shall impose the penalty recommended by the Inquiry Committee under sub-section (4) within one week of the receipt of the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee
- (6) The Inquiry Committee shall meet on regular basis and monitor the situation regularly until they are satisfied that their recommendations subject to decision, if any of Competent Authority and Appellate Authority have been implemented.
- (7) In case the complainant is in trauma the organization will arrange for psycho-social counseling or medical treatment and for additional medical leave.
- (8) The organization may also offer compensation to the complainant in case of loss of salary or other damages.

Section 6: Appeal against minor and major penalties.–

- (1) Any party aggrieved by decision of the Competent Authority on whom minor or major penalty is imposed may within thirty days of written communication of decision prefer an appeal to an Ombudsman established under section 7.

Section 7: Ombudsman: The Government of Pakistan has appointed an Ombudsman at Federal and Provincial levels. The Ombudsman has the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (Act V of 1908). S/he has the power to inquire into the incident according to the rules made under the Act and carry out the proceedings, as he/she deems proper and necessary. The Ombudsman shall record his/her decision and inform both parties and the Management of the organization for implementation of the orders.

The essential purpose of the Federal Ombudsman is to provide speedy and inexpensive justice to the aggrieved parties and thus any decision made by the Federal Ombudsman cannot be challenged in any other court.

However, an appeal can be made to the President of Pakistan or Governor of the relevant province, as the case may be, in accordance with Section 9 of the Act.

1.5 - Laws related to Forced and Bonded Labour in Pakistan

Bonded labour: According to International Labour Organization (ILO) forced/bonded labour is any type of work or kind of service in which someone engages involuntarily and under some implied coercion a manifest threat of a penalty or oppressive measure. This type of labor mostly crops up in cases where monetary/financial deals occur such as loans, which if the debtor is unable to pay, he has to serve the creditor for some specified or unspecified term.

Provisions in Pakistani laws regarding bonded labour:

Bonded labour system is actually used to exploit the needs of poor people who have to borrow money from their landlords, in return for that they have to forgo their fundamental freedoms.

Article 3 of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan requires the state to ensure that all forms of exploitation are eliminated and that it should work for gradual fulfillment of fundamental principle; from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. By keeping a person under Bonded labour is to deprive him/her from fundamental freedoms like freedom of movement (Article 15), freedom of assembly (article 16), freedom of association (article 17), freedom of profession (article 18), freedom of speech (article 19) and the right to be equal citizen (article 25-A).

Article 11 of the Constitution deals specifically with forced labor that slavery is non-existent and forbidden and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form. All forms of forced labor and traffic in human beings are prohibited”.

Other than these constitutional provisions on bonded labour, government of Pakistan has enacted a special law for eradication and abolition of bonded labour in the country.

Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, 1992 is to provide for abolition of bonded labour system

WHEREAS clause (2) of Article 11 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan prohibits all forms of forced labour and it is necessary to provide for abolition of bonded

labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the labour class in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

- (1) This Act may be called the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

Section 4 (Abolition of bonded labour system):

- (1) On the commencement of this Act, the bonded labour system shall stand abolished and every bonded labourer shall stand freed and discharged from any obligation to render any bonded labour.
- (2) No person shall make any advance under, or in pursuance of, the bonded labour system or compel any person to render any bonded labour or other form of forced labour.

Section 5 (Agreement, custom, etc., to be void): Any custom or tradition or practice or any contract, agreement or other instrument, whether entered into or executed before or after the commencement of this Act, by virtue of which any person, or any member of his family, is required to do any work or render any service as a bonded labourer, shall be void and inoperative.

Section 11 (Punishment for enforcement of bonded labour): Whoever, after the commencement of this Act compels any person to render any bonded labour shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years nor more than five years, or with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees, or with both.

Section 12 (Punishment for extracting bonded labour under the bonded labour system): Whoever enforces, after the commencement of this Act any custom, tradition, practice, contract, agreement or other instrument, by virtue of which any person or any member of his family is required to render any service under the bonded labour system, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years nor more than five years or with fine which shall not be less than [three hundred and fifty] thousands rupees, or with both; and out of the fine, if recovered, payment shall be made to the bonded labourer at the rate of not less than fifty rupees for each day for which bonded labour was extracted from him.

Section 17 (Cognizance of offences):

- (1) every offence under this act shall be cognizable and bailable.

Pakistan Penal Code has also provisions regarding forced or bonded labor/slavery.

Section 370 (Buying or disposing of any person as a slave): Whoever imports, exports, buys, sells or disposes of any person as a slave or accepts, receives or detains any person against his will as a slave, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine. This offence is

non-cognizable, bailable and non-compoundable.

Section 371 (Habitual dealing in slaves): whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells, traffics or deals in slaves, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years and shall also be liable to fine. This offence is cognizable, non bailable and non- compoundable.

Section 374 (Unlawful compulsory labour):

- (1) whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to [five years] or with fine, or with both.

1.6 - Human Trafficking Laws

Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labor, sexual slavery or commercial sexual exploitation. Human trafficking is obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, kidnapping, abducting recruiting, detaining, harboring or receiving a person, without his/her implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion, giving or receiving any payment or benefit, or sharing or receiving a share of such person's subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any of the purposes mentioned in. this definition is further strengthened by a separate definition of "Coercion" the use of force, violence, physical restraint, deception, fraud or acts or circumstances not necessarily including physical force but calculated to have same effect, such as the credible threat of force or infliction of serious harm.

There are laws enacted in Pakistan to safeguard the rights of victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants and empower the law enforcement agencies to effectively prosecute the organized gangs perpetuating and benefitting from these crimes.

Criminal Law (second amendment) Act 2016:

Insertion of new section 369-A is related to trafficking of human beings.

Section 369-A (Trafficking of human beings): Whoever involves himself in human trafficking shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years and may extend to seven years or with fine which shall not be less than five hundred thousand rupees and may extend to seven hundred thousand rupees or with both.

The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2018:

It is necessary to provide for effective measures to prevent and combat the trafficking in persons especially women and children; to promote and facilitate national and international co-operation in this regard; to protect the trafficking victims and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto. This act may be called The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2018 and it extends to the whole of Pakistan.

Some important sections are mentioned below:

Section 3 (Trafficking in person):

- (1) any person who recruits, harbors, transports, provides or obtains another person

or attempts to do so, for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud or coercion, commits an offence of trafficking in persons and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine which may extend to one million rupees or with both.

- (2) If the offence is committed against a child or a woman, the person who commits the offence shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and which shall not be less than two years or with fine which may extend to one million rupees or with both.
- (3) in this section
 - (a) "Coercion" means use or threat of use of force or other forms of nonviolent use of force including
 - i. Threat of harm to or physical restraint of any person;
 - ii. Any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint of any person;
 - iii. Threat due to the vulnerable position of a person; or
 - iv. Psychological pressure and
 - (b) "Compelled labour" includes involuntary servitude, slavery or practices similar to slavery, or debt bondage and forced labour.

Section 4 (Aggravating circumstances):

Where an offence committed under section 3, involves

- (a) serious injury, life threatening illness or death of the victim or another person
- (b) activity of an organized criminal group
- (c) confiscation or destruction of any travel document of the victim or
- (d) repetition of the offence by the same offender

The offender shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years and which shall not be less than three years and fine which may extend to two million rupees.

Section 7 (Presumption in case of child victim): Where the victim is a child, the prosecution may not prove actual use of force; fraud or coercion and the court may not consider the consent of the victim, his parents or guardian as a defense.

Section 8 (Investigating agency): The police shall investigate an offence under this act, if the offence involves transportation of victim into or out of Pakistan and it constitutes part of the transaction constituting the offence, the Federal Investigating Agency (FIA) shall investigate the offence.

Section 9 (Cognizance): offence of trafficking in person under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

Section 11 (Safety of victims and witnesses of offences):

- (1) The Government or a Provincial Government may, in the prescribed manner, take appropriate measures to ensure that a victim, witness of an offence under this Act or any other related person is provided adequate protection, if safety of the victim, witness or the person is at risk:
- (2) When it is necessary to safeguard the physical safety of a victim or witness of an offence under this Act, the Government or a Provincial Government may, in the prescribed manner, take necessary measures to relocate victim or witness or to limit the disclosure of name of the victim or witness, address and other identifying personal information or both.

Section 12 (Protection of victims and witnesses by the Court):

- (l) the rules made under this Act may specify circumstances in which the Court may-
 - (a) Conduct the Court proceedings in camera;
 - (b) Seal or restrict access to record of the Court proceedings;
 - (c) Permit evidence of a victim or a witness behind a screen or similar adequate means out of view of the accused, or through a video link or the use of other communications technology; or
 - (d) Use a fake name of a victim or a witness.

The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Acts, 2018

The law was enacted to provide for effective measures:

- to prevent the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air and
- to promote and facilitate national and international co-operation in this regard and
- to protect the smuggled migrant and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto:

It extends to the whole of Pakistan and shall come into force at once. This Act shall apply to any person who commits the offence

- (a) Within the territory of Pakistan
- (b) The offence is committed on board or vessel or aircraft that is registered under the laws of Pakistan at the time of commission of the offence or
- (c) The offence is committed outside the territory of Pakistan by a citizen of Pakistan

Section 3 (Punishment of smuggling of migrants): Whoever intentionally engages in or attempts to engage in the smuggling of migrants shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years but which shall not be less than three years and with fine up to one million rupees.

Section 4 (Offences in relation to documents):

- (1) whoever intentionally, for the purpose of getting benefit,
 - (a) Produces or attempts to produce a document for the purpose of enabling the smuggling of migrants; or
 - (b) Procures, provides or possesses or attempts to procure, provide or possess a document for the purpose of enabling the smuggling of migrants, commits an offence
- (2) Whoever commits or attempts to commit an offence under sub-section (1) shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years but which shall not be less than one year and with fine up to one million rupees.

Section 5 (Offence of harbouring illegal residents for benefit): Whoever intentionally, for the purpose of getting benefit, harbours or attempts to harbour a person who is not a citizen or permanent resident of Pakistan and who has not complied with the necessary requirements for legally remaining in Pakistan commits an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years but which shall not be less than one year and with fine up to one million rupees.

Section 6 (Aggravated offences): The offences under sections 3, 4, and 5 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years but which shall not be less than five years and with fine up to two million rupees in any of the following circumstances,-

- (a) Where the offence involves serious injury, life-threatening illness, or death, or other circumstances that endanger, or are likely to endanger, the life or safety of the smuggled migrant or another person;
- (b) Where the offence involves cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of another person; or
- (c) Where the offence was committed as part of the activity of an organized criminal group.

2 - Pakistani Laws on Children's Rights

2.1 – Articles of Constitution of Pakistan regarding children's rights and needs

Article 11(3) prohibits slavery and forced labor, and states that “no child below the age of fourteen years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment”;

Article 9 states that no person could be deprived of liberty save in accordance with law.

Article 25 A establishes “free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law”;

Article 25(3) and 26(3) allow for positive discrimination, stating that nothing “shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children”;

Article 35 sets special protection for the institution of marriage, the family, the mother and the child;

Article 37 establishes a duty not to employ children and women in vocations “unsuited to their age or sex, and for maternity benefits for women in employment”.

Legislation- There are provisions related to children's rights in national laws of Pakistan.

The Employment of Children Act, 1991

- The Employment of Children's Act 1991 (the “ECA”) defines a Child as a person who has not completed his/her fourteenth year and an adolescent as a person who has not completed his/her eighteenth year. The Act also amends the definitions of Child and Adolescents in four other laws, namely, the Factories Act 1934, the Shop and Establishment Ordinance 1969, the Mines Act 1923 and the Sindh Children Act 1955 {sec 19}.
- Under section 3 of the ECA, no child can be employed, or permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in the schedules of the Act. The ECA schedule contains a list of specific occupations and processes prohibited for children. In 2005, the original list was revised to include a total of 34 hazardous forms of child labor {See Part 1 and 2 of the Schedule}.
- Contravention of section 3 prohibition on child labor is punishable with imprisonment for up to one year or with Rs 20,000 fine or with both. For subsequent offense of the same kind, penalty shall not be imprisonment for less than six months and extendable to two years {sec 14}.

2.2 - The Pakistan Penal Code, 1860

The Pakistan Penal Code 1860 includes few sections which are specifically related to the protection of children.

Crimes of abortion and fetus abortion under Pakistan Penal Code 1860

Istiqat-i-Hamal and Istiqat-i-Jinin are cognizable, non bailable but compoundable offences.

Section 338 (Abortion (Isqat-i-Hamal))

Whoever causes woman with child whose organs have not been formed, to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, or providing necessary treatment to her, is said to cause isqat-i-hamal.

Explanation: A woman who causes herself to miscarry is within the meaning of this section.

Section 338-A (Punishment for Isqat-i-haml):

Whoever cause istiqat--i-haml shall be liable to punishment as ta'zir-

- a with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, if istiqat--i-haml is caused with the consent of the woman; or
- b with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, if istiqat--i-haml is caused without the consent of the woman:

Provided that, if as a result of istiqat-i-haml, any hurt is caused to woman or she dies, the convict shall also be liable to the punishment provided for such hurt or death as the case may be.

Section 338-B (Isqat-i-Janin)

Whoever causes a woman with child some of whose limbs or organs have been formed to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, is said to cause Isqat-i-janin.

Explanation: A woman who causes herself to miscarry is within the meaning of this section.

Section 338-C: Punishment for Isqat-i-janin:

Whoever causes isqat-i-ianin shall be liable to:-

- a one-twentieth of the diyat if the child is born dead;
- b full diyat if the child is born alive but dies as a result of any act of the offender; and
- c imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years as ta'zir:

Provided that, if there are more than one child in the womb of the woman, the offender shall be liable to separate diyat or ta'zir, as the case may be/for every such child:

Provided further that if, as a result of istiqat-i-janin, any hurt is caused to the woman or she dies, the offender shall also be liable to the punishment provided for such hurt or death, as the case may be.

Section 364-A (Kidnapping or abducting a person under the [age of fourteen]):

Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person under the [age of fourteen] in order that such person may be murdered or subjected to grievous hurt, or slavery, or to the lust of any person or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered or subjected to

grievous hurt, or slavery, or to the lust of any person shall be punished with death or with imprisonment for life or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years and shall not be less than seven years.

Section 366-A (Procuration of minor girl): Whoever by any means induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be or will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine

Section 361 (Kidnapping from lawful guardianship): Whoever takes or entices any minor under fourteen years of age if a male, or under sixteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship.

Explanation: The words "lawful guardian" in this section includes any person lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of such minor or other person.

Exception: This section does not extend to the act of any person who in good faith believes himself to be the father of an illegitimate child or who in good faith believes himself to be entitled to the lawful custody of such child, unless such act is committed for an immoral or unlawful purpose.

Section 369 (Kidnapping or abducting child less than ten years with intent to steal from its person): Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of ten years with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 328 (Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years by parent or person having care of it): Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation. This section is not intended to prevent the trial of the offender for qatlamiad or qatlishibhiamd or qatlbissabab, as the case may be, if the child dies in consequence of the exposure.

Section 329 (Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body): Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child dies before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavors to conceal the birth shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

2.3 Criminal law (second amendment) Act 2016

So far as the **Pakistan Penal Code (PPC)** is concerned, section 82 of the Penal Code, as amended by the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act 2016 establishes the minimum age of criminal responsibility to be 10 years. **Section 83**, as amended by the Criminal Law

(Second Amendment) Act 2016 declares that between 10 and 14 years a child can only commit an offence when he or she has attained sufficient maturity to understand and judge the nature and consequences of his or her conduct.

Following are the new sections which were inserted in Pakistan Penal Code under criminal law amendment act.

Section 292-A (Exposure to seduction): Whoever seduces a child by any means whatsoever with an intent to involve him in any sexual activity or express him to obscene and sexually explicit material, document, a film, video or a computer generated image or attempt to do the aforementioned act, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year and may extend up to seven years or with fine which shall not be less than one hundred thousand rupees and may extend up to five hundred thousand rupees or with both.

Section 292-B (Child Pornography):

- (1) whoever takes, permits to be taken with or without the consent of the child or with or without the consent of his parents or guardian, 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, where:
 - (a) The production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor boy or girl engaging in obscene or sexually explicit conduct.
 - (b) Such visual depiction is a digital image, computer image or computer generated image that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a minor engaging in obscene or sexually explicit conduct, or
 - (c) Such visual depiction has been created, adapted or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in obscene or sexually explicit conduct is said to have committed an offence of child pornography
- (2) The preparation, possession or distribution of any data store on a computer disk or any other modern gadget shall also be an offence under this section.

According to the Criminal Law amendment Act 2018:

Section 292-C (Punishment for child pornography): whoever commits an offence of child pornography shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than fourteen years and may extend up to twenty years, or with fine which shall not be less than one million rupees or with both.

Section 328-A (Cruelty to a child): Whoever willfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or does an act or omission or commission that results in or has potential to harm or injure the child by causing physical or psychological injury to him shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year and may extend to three years, or with fine which shall not be less than twenty five thousand rupees and may extend up to fifty thousand rupees or with both.

Section 377-A (Sexual Abuse): Whoever employs, uses, forces, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any person to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in fondling, stroking, caressing, exhibitionism, voyeurism or any obscene or sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct either independently or in conjunction with other acts, with or without consent where age of person is less than eighteen years, is said to commit the offence of sexual abuse.

According to the Criminal Law amendment Act 2018:

Section 377-B (Punishment): Whoever commits the offence of sexual abuse shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to twenty years but shall not be less than fourteen years and liable to fine which shall not be less than one million rupees or with both.

2.4 - Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

There is a special provision for the recovery of unlawfully detained girls under the age of 16 years.

Section 552 (Power to compel restoration of abducted females): Upon complaint made to a District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of sixteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018

Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018 overcomes the shortcomings which were present in Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000, and provides a much better system for criminal justice and social reintegration for juvenile offenders. The Act defines a child as 'a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years'.

JJS Act 2018 classifies the criminal offences into the following three categories:

- 1) **Minor**, which means an offence for which maximum punishment under the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 is imprisonment for up to three years with or without fine. A juvenile is entitled to bail in minor offences, with or without surety bonds by Juvenile court.
- 2) **Major**, which means an offence for which punishment under the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 is imprisonment of more than three years and up to seven years with or without fine. Bail shall also be granted in major offences with or without surety bonds by juvenile court.
- 3) **Heinous**, which means an offence which is serious, brutal, or shocking to public morality and which is punishable under the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 with death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for more than seven years with or without fine. A juvenile of less than sixteen years of age is entitled to bail in heinous offences, but a bail is on discretion of court if juvenile is more than sixteen years

of age.

The JJSA 2018 is very different from JJSO 2000, and the following are some of its salient new features.

- 1) Right of legal assistance: every juvenile or child victim of an offence shall have the right of legal assistance at the expense of the State. A juvenile shall be informed about his right of legal assistance within 24 hours of taking him into custody.
- 2) Observation home: this means a place where a juvenile is kept temporarily after being apprehended by police as well as after obtaining remand from juvenile court or otherwise for conducting inquiry or investigation. Observation Homes shall be made separately from police stations.
- 3) Juvenile rehabilitation centers: this is a special kind of prison established exclusively for keeping juvenile offenders. The convicted juvenile, shall be confined to the premises till the completion of period of imprisonment or until they turn 18 years of age. Here convicts can receive an education as well as vocational or technical training for their development and includes certified institutions including women crises centers.
- 4) Determination of age mechanism: JJS Act 2018 makes it compulsory upon the ranking officer-in-charge, or the investigation officer, to make an enquiry to determine the age of any such alleged offender, who physically appears or claims to be a juvenile. Age shall be determined on basis of accused person's birth certificate, educational certificates or any other pertinent documents. In absence of such documents, age of such accused person may be determined on the basis of a medical examination report by a medical officer.
- 5) Disposal of cases through diversion: this is an alternative process of determining the responsibility and treatment of a juvenile on the basis of his social, cultural, economic, psychological and educational background, without resorting to formal judicial proceedings. The complaint against a juvenile shall be referred to the Juvenile Justice Committee for disposal through diversion. All offences, either minor or major, shall be compoundable for purpose of diversion. For major offences, diversion can only be exercised if the age of the juvenile is not more than 16 years.
- 6) Juvenile Justice Committee: this shall dispose of cases through diversion within a period of one month from the date of the referral. The Committee shall dispose of a case with consent of the complainant by resorting to different options, including restitution of movable property, reparation of the damage caused, written or oral apology, participation in community service, payments of fine and costs of the proceedings, placement in juvenile rehabilitation centre; and written and oral reprimand. If the offence has been committed against a State and not against an individual; the Committee may dispose of the case through diversion with consent of the concerned public prosecutor. The Committee shall also perform inspection of Observation Homes and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centers and may give directions

to concerned persons for welfare and social re-integration of juveniles kept in these places.

The J.J. Committee is set that consists of four members, including a serving Judicial Magistrate with powers under section 30 of CrPC (Head of Committee); District Public Prosecutor; Member of local Bar having at least 7 years' experience, appointed by the concerned Sessions Judge for a period of 2 years; and serving probation officer or social welfare officer not below BPS-17. One thing that is missing is the presence of a qualified child rights activist that understands the plight of the underage victims, and is equipped to deal with their issues.

- 7) Separate challan and trial of juvenile offenders: a juvenile shall not be charged with and tried for an offence together with an adult person. But if it is in the interests of justice to hold a joint trial of a juvenile and an adult, the juvenile court may dispense with the physical presence of the juvenile and they may be allowed to join the Court proceedings through audio-visual technology link.
- 8) Imposition of penalty for disclosure of identity of juvenile or to publish proceedings of juvenile court: JJS Act 2018 exclusively bars revealing the identity of an accused juvenile to the public without the authorization in writing of the juvenile or their next-of-kin. The S.H.O, investigating officer or the juvenile court can also grant permission in this regard.
- 9) Special provisions for female juveniles: Female juveniles shall not in any circumstances be apprehended or investigated by a male police officer or released on probation under supervision of a male officer. A female juvenile shall only be kept in a Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre established or certified exclusively for female inmates.
- 10) Removal of disqualification attached with conviction: A juvenile offender convicted under the provisions of JJS Act 2018 shall not suffer a disqualification, if any attaching to a conviction of an offence under such law.
- 11) Preventive Detention: No child shall be arrested under any of the laws dealing with preventive detention or under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Code of criminal procedure.

2.5 - Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929

This is a law to restrain the solemnization of child marriages in Pakistan. This law came into force in April 1939 and it applies to all citizens of Pakistan.

For the purposes of this act a child is a male child under the age of eighteen and a female under the age of sixteen. 'Child Marriage' in this act means a marriage in which either of the contracting parties is a child. "Minor" in this act means a person of either sex who is under eighteen years of age.

According to child marriage restraint (amendment) act 2016, there is a punishment for a male adult, who is above the age of eighteen and marries a child. The punishment consists of simple imprisonment, which may extend to three years instead of one month or with a

fine, which may extend to three hundred thousand (instead of one thousand rupees) or both.

2.6 - Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016

It extends to the whole of Pakistan and it shall apply to every citizen of Pakistan wherever he may be and also to every other person for the time being in Pakistan.

It shall also apply to any act committed outside Pakistan by any person if the act constitutes an offence under this ACT and affects a person, property, information system or data located in Pakistan.

Spreading False Information about an Individual

Whoever intentionally and publicly displays any information through any information system, which he knows to be false and intimidates or harms the reputation or privacy of a natural person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to one million rupees or with both:

Not to mention, this section will not apply where offense is committed by a broadcast media licensed under the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority Ordinance, 2002 (XIII of 2002).

Making / Spreading Explicit Images or Videos of an Individual:

Whoever intentionally and publicly exhibits or displays or transmits any information which

- Superimposes a photograph of the face of a natural person over any sexually explicit image or video
- Includes a photograph or a video of a natural person in sexually explicit conduct
- Intimidates a natural person with any sexual act, or any sexually explicit image or video of a natural person
- Cultivates, entices or induces a natural person to engage in a sexually explicit act,

Through information system to harm a natural person or his reputation or to take revenge, or to create hatred or to blackmail, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to five million rupees or with both.

Making / Spreading Explicit Images or Videos of Minor:

Whoever intentionally and publicly exhibits or displays or transmits any information which:

- Superimposes a photograph of the face of a minor over any sexually explicit image or video
- Includes a photograph or a video of a minor in sexually explicit conduct
- Intimidates a minor with any sexual act, or any sexually explicit image or video
- Cultivates, entices or induces a minor to engage in a sexually explicit act,

through an information system to harm a minor or his/her reputation or to take revenge or

to create hatred or to blackmail, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine which may extend to five million rupees or with both.

Child pornography:

Whoever intentionally produces, makes available, distributes or transmits through an information system or procures for himself or for another person or without lawful justification possesses material in an information system that visually depicts

- A minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct;
- A person appearing to be a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct;
- or Realistic images representing a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine which may extend to five million rupees or with both.

Cyber stalking: If someone tries to get into a relation with someone online through internet website, email, SMS, phone or any communication tool despite there is disinterest from the other party then he can be jailed for three years or imposed a fine which may extend to one million rupees or with both.

Hacking Email /phone for Stalking: If someone monitors a person through mail, text message or any other form of electronic communication can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of Rs. 1 Million or both

Making Videos/Pictures and Distributing without Consent: if someone takes a photograph or make a video of any person and displays or distributes it without his/her consent in a manner that harms a person then you can go behind bars for up to three years and may have to bear a fine of up to Rs. 1 million or both.

Cyber Stalking with a Minor: If victim of the cyber stalking is a minor the punishment may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to ten million rupees or with both.

Cyber stalking offences include:

- Making contact in a manner that minor is harassed
- Taking photographs, making videos and distributing them without consent
- Blackmailing
- Spying on minors

Spamming: Anyone (an individual or an organization) can be fined with up to PKR. 50,000/- for the first and three months of jail if they:

- Send spam emails/SMS without the permission of receiver
- Send emails without unsubscribe options
- Send emails with harmful, fraudulent, misleading and illegal information.

Note: Every subsequent offense (after first time) may increase the fine with multiples of PKR. 50,000 up to PKR. 5 million

Note: These punishments will be applicable if access to information is gained through infringing any security or otherwise.

Electronic fraud: Whoever with the intent for wrongful gain interferes with or uses any information system, device or data or induces any person to enter into a relationship or deceives any person, which act or omission is likely to cause damage or harm to that person or any other person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to ten million rupees or with both.

Unauthorized use of identity information: Whoever obtains, sells, possesses, transmits or uses another person's identity information without authorization shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to five million rupees, or with both.

To report cybercrimes please contact Federal Investigation Agency (FIA).

Section 2: Directory of Service Providers for Women and Children

This directory is an effort to gather the contact details of as many service providers as possible across Pakistan in an alphabetical order to help women and children in distress. Government Institutions/services providers have been placed at the top bearing the foremost responsibility of response to its citizens in situations of their rights' violation. List of relevant NGOs and volunteers is also mentioned under other categories.

Contact Details of Government Institutions

1 - Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)

FIA's Anti-Trafficking Unit (ATU):

Human trafficking is the serious issue at national and international level therefore is being focused by the government accordingly. A steering committee has been established by Ministry of Interior to monitor and review combating efforts against human trafficking. Joint secretary (security) MOI has been declared as focal point for coordination and exchange of information. FIA being the lead agency has established special unit to be called Anti Trafficking Unit (ATU) at FIA headquarters to deal with all matters relating to human trafficking more effectively. To ensure country wide coverage of human trafficking, sub units of ATU have also been established in all Zonal directorates of FIA at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Quetta.

Tasks Of Anti Trafficking Unit - FIA

- Prevent from & Protect victims of trafficking.
- Investigate cases & prosecute culprits.
- Build a data base of human traffickers.
- Liaise with NAS of US Embassy, NGOs, Provincial Police etc.
- Develop a referral mechanism for the transportation of victims to shelter homes and their repatriation to the country of their origin.

Complaint Cell: for online registration of complaint visit <http://complaint.fia.gov.pk/>

FIA Zone	Tel	Email
Islamabad	+92 51 926 04 64	ad.atu@fia.gov.pk
Lahore	+92 42 992 03 6 86	ahtcfialhr@gmail.com
FIA Zone	Tel	Email
Karachi	+92 21 9248406	dir.khi@fia.gov.pk
Peshawar	+92 91 9213372	dir.pesh@fia.gov.pk

FIA's National Response Centre for Cyber Crime (NR3C):

NR3C is a law enforcement agency dedicated to fight cybercrime. NR3C is the latest introduction to mandate of the FIA primarily to deal with technology based crimes in Pakistan. It is the only unit of its kind in the country. Women and children can access NR3C for cyber harassment crime cases.

Cybercrime 24/7 helpline no: 9911

S#	Geographic Area /Address	Tel	Email
1	Headquarter, Islamabad: (2 nd floor, National Police Foundation Building, Sector G-10, Islamabad)	+92 51 9106384	helpdesk@nr3c.gov.pk
2	Lahore: (4th Floor, FIA Building, 1 st temple Road, Lahore)	+92 42 99203047	helpdesk@nr3c.gov.pk
3	Karachi: (1 st floor, FIA Building near Darul Sehat Hospital, Block 14, Gulistan-e-Johar, Karachi, Sindh)	+92 21-99333950 +92 21-99333951	helpdesk@nr3c.gov.pk
4	Peshawar: (Opposite Rehman Medical Hospital, Phase 5 Hayatabad, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)	+92 91 9217109	helpdesk@nr3c.gov.pk
5	Rawalpindi: (Al Zahir Plaza, New Iqbal Town, Islamabad Express Way, Islamabad)	+92 51 261 2 280	helpdesk@nr3c.gov.pk
6	Quetta: (NR3C/FIA, Bungalow. no 410/180, School Road, Jinnah Town, Quetta, Baluchistan)	+92 81 2870057	helpdesk@nr3c.gov.pk

2 - Police Contact Numbers

Faisalabad

Punjab Police Helpline	+92 41 15
Inspector General Police - Punjab Complaint Center Helpline	8787
Women Police Station (Kotwali Police Station, Faisalabad)	+92 41-9200266

Islamabad Capital Territory Police

Islamabad Capital Territory Police's Helpline	+92 51 15
Islamabad Capital Territory Police's emergency contact	+ 92 51 910 00 08
Women Police Station – Islamabad (Sector G-7 Markaz, Islamabad)	+ 92 51 925 25 17
National Counter Terrorism Authority's (NACTA) Helpline	1717
Bomb disposal squad – Islamabad	1332
Islamabad Capital Territory Police's Citizen Service Center (Sector F-6/1, Islamabad)	+ 92 51 920 15 22

Karachi Police

Sindh Police's Helpline	+92 21 15
Inspector General Police - Sindh Complaint Cell Helpline	9110
Women Police Station (West Zone, 1st Floor, SP Office, Liaqatabad, Central Karachi)	+ 92 21 992 30 77 5

Lahore Police

Punjab Police Helpline	+92 42 15
Women Police Station (Race Course, Lahore)	+92 42 992 00 30 0 +92 42 992 00 27 8
Inspector General Police - Punjab Complaint Center Helpline	8787
Ombudsperson Punjab (174, Shadman-II, Lahore)	+92 42 992 682 81 +92 42 992 682 81

Peshawar

Police Access Service (PAS) SMS service for complaints	8855 + 92 315 900 77 77
Police Access Service (PAS) toll free number for complaints	0800 00 400
Police Access Service (PAS) email address for complaints	pas.kppolice@gmail.com
Police Access Service (PAS) for in person complaints	Central Police Office,

	Peshawar
Senior Superintendent of Police (operations) Peshawar	+92 346 111 76 40
Women Police Station (Police Lines, Capital City Police Officer, Peshawar)	+92 91 921 09 26
Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bolo help line (free legal aid for women)	0800 22 227

Quetta

District Police Office (Central Police Office (CPO), Gulistan Road, Cantonment Area, Quetta) readerccp@gmail.com	+92 81-9201366
Chief Minister Baluchistan Complaint Cell (CM Secretariat Quetta)	+92 81 920 25 50 +92 81 9201798
cmbalochistan.complaintcell@gmail.com	+92 333 780 10 43

Rawalpindi

Punjab Police Helpline	+92 51 15
Inspector General Police - Punjab Complaint Center Helpline	8787
Women Police Station (Near Civil Lines, Rawalpindi)	+92 51 927 06 11

3 - The Violence against Women Centre Multan (VAWC) Multan - Punjab

The Violence against Women Center Multan in Punjab was established with aim to protect women from physical, emotional and psychological abuse and to promote gender equality in country. In VAWC Multan with streamlined speedy justice delivery process for women, all necessary services for women including First Aid, First Information Report (FIR) lodging, Prosecution, Medical Examination, Forensics, Free Legal Aid and Post Trauma Rehabilitation are available under one roof. The VAWC Multan deals with cases including violence against women and children, property issues, kidnapping, rape, murder etc. The VAWC Multan is accessible through following details:

Violence against Women Center Multan (Social Welfare Complex, Mattital Road, Multan)	+92 61 674 10 51
---	------------------

4 - Dar – ul – Aman (Crises Centers for Women)

Province of Punjab

S# Districts / Addresses	Tel
1 Attok (Social Welfare Office, Darul Salam Colony, Near WAPDA Revenue office, Attock)	+92 57 931 62 41 +92 321 571 11 23
2 Bahawalnagar (Social Welfare Office, 4-A, X-Block, Model Town, Bahawalnagar)	+92 63 924 02 69 +92 322 617 18 82
3 Bahawalpur (Social Welfare Office, Govt. Rescue Home	+92 62 923 90 38

- Foiji Basti, Airport Road near Police Station
Baghdad- ul-Jadeed, Bahawalpur) +92 300 852 26 11
- 4 **Bhakkar** (Social Welfare Office, Mela Ground, Bhakkar) +92 453 920 02 14
+92 334 065 51 16
- 5 **Chakwal** (Social Welfare Office, near Govt. Girls College
Mohallah Sargojrah, Chakwal) +92 543 541 301
+92 331 563 16 72
- 6 **Chiniot** (Near Sui Gas Office Satellite Town, Chiniot) +92 47 633 88 92
+92 336 753 75 41
- 7 **Dera Ghazi Khan** (Social Welfare Office,
Social Welfare Complex, Jail Road, D.G.Khan) +92 64 926 04 70
+92 336 163 97 89
- 8 **Faisalabad** (519-A Block, Ghulam Muhammad Abad
Faisalabad) +92 41 923 90 13
+92 333 838 15 20
- 9 **Gujranwala** (539-C Satellite Town Market
Near Narsari Chowk, Gujranwala) +92 55 920 01 49
+92 321 536 29 97
- 10 **Gjurat** (Social Welfare Office, House No. 8384, near
Tanki Ground, Murghzar Colony, Gujrat) +92 53 923 90 18
+92 305 960 07 80
- 11 **Hafizabad** (Social Welfare Office, Mohallah
Garhi Awan Street Malik Sharo wali near christian
Qabarstan, Kasoki, Hafizabad) +92 547 523 40 2
+92 332 450 81 16
- 12 **Jhang** (Social Welfare Office, Sanatzar Complex,
Toba Road, near Farooq Flour Mills, Sadar Jhang) +92 47 920 00 19
+92 342 782 94 48
- 13 **Jhelum** (Social Welfare Office, Qaddafi House, near
Peera Ghaib Qabarstan, Shadab Road, Jhelum) +92 544 624 06 5
+92 331 971 39 49
- 14 **Kasur** (Social Welfare Office, near Punjab Provincial
Cooperative Bank Tehsil Road, Kasur) +92 49 923 91 02
+92 333 994 13 97
- 15 **Khanewal** (Social Welfare Office, adjacent
Commerce College near Gujjar Chowk, 3-Marla
Scheme, Peoples Colony, Khanewal) +92 65 920 02 82
+92 332 480 74 04
- 16 **Khushab** (Social Welfare Office, C-366, Towana
House Officers Colony near Darul Salam School,
Muzaffargarh Road, Khushab) +92 454 920 21 2
+92 301 710 5 079
- 17 **Lahore** (Social Welfare Office, 36/30 Near Police Station
Nawan Kot, Band Road, Chowk Yateem Khana, Lahore) +92 42 37468403
+92 300 888 63 60
- 18 **Layyah** (Social Welfare Office, Rehan Villas,
136-B Employees Colony, Katchary Road, Layyah) +92 606 414 63 0
+92 342 745 45 82
- 19 **Lodhran** (Social Welfare Office, House No. 30-C,
Street No. 3, Farooq Town Lodhran) +92 333 644 31 29

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 20 | Mandi Bahaud Din (Social Welfare Office, purani Chaungi near Geega House, Phalia Road, M.B.Din) | +92 546 521 87 7
+92 321 999 58 00 |
| 21 | Mianwali (Social Welfare Office, House No. G-6/127/5 Mashallah New Abadi Ibrahim Abad, Mianwali) | +92 459 381 22 1
+92 331 770 19 93 |
| 22 | Multan (Social Welfare Office, near Shah Faisal Colony Rajowana Road, Multan) | +92 61 923 92 03
+92 300 630 25 50 |
| 23 | Muzaffargarh (Social Welfare Office, near Yadgar Club Shah Jamal Road, Muzaffargarh) | +92 333 716 54 54
+92 66 923 90 04 |
| 24 | Narowal (Social Welfare Office, Defense Colony, old D.C.O office Road, Narowal) | +92 542 410 64 6
+92 300 615 65 53 |
| 25 | Okara (Social Welfare Office, House No. 320, Street No. 2, Faisal Colony No. 2, Okara) | +92 44 92 390 04
+92 336 865 53 13 |
| 26 | Pakpattan (Social Welfare Office, Near Karkhana Haji Khurshid opposite Mian Inam Watoo House, Pakpattan) | +92 457 372 14 4
+92 334 784 26 43 |
| 27 | Rahim Yar Khan (Social Welfare Office, Chak No. 11/P Road, Near Islamia Madrassa School, Rahim Yar Khan) | +92 306 563 94 76
+92 68 923 03 86 |
| 28 | Rajan Pur (Social Welfare Office Fatih Poor Road Rajan Pur) | +92 333 644 16 03
+92 604 690 42 2 |
| 29 | Rawalpindi (Social Welfare Complex Near DPS School Shamsabad, Murree Road, Rawalpindi) | +92 336 547 40 35
+92 51 442 43 01 |
| 30 | Sahiwal (Social Welfare Office, 171-Block Katchary Road,Sahiwal) | +92 300 467 86 84
+92 40 920 04 49 |
| 31 | Sargodha (Near Commissioner Staff Colony Block-Z New Satellite Town, Sargodha) | +92 48 923 90 23
+92 321 518 70 86
+92 323 518 70 86 |
| 32 | Sheikhupura (Social Welfare Office, Mohallah Darul Salam Railway Road, Sheikhupura) | +92 56 923 90 17
+92 322 846 99 37 |
| 33 | Sialkot (Social Welfare Office, Social Welfare Complex near Sardar Begum Hospital, Sialkot) | +92 52 925 04 94
+92 322 711 40 77 |
| 34 | Toba Tek Singh (Social Welfare Office, House # 18, St No.1, Mohallah Mehmoodabad, Jhang Road, T. T. Singh) | +92 46 251 83 89
+92 334 707 01 79 |
| 35 | Vehari (Social Welfare Office, House No. 361-C, Liaquat | +92 67 336 07 96 |

Ali Block, Tariq Bin Zaid Colony, Vehari)

+92 300 676 61 62

Province of Sindh

S# Districts / Addresses

Tel

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Hyderabad (phase 2, Block B, Qasimabad, Hyderabad)
Karachi (street no 06, Block No 10, FB area, near
Shamim apartment, Ayesha Manzil Karachi) | +92 221 9239275
+92 21 2790330 |
| 2 | Larkana (Sheikh Zaid colony Larkana) | +92 74 9239018 |
| 3 | Sukkur (Near Latif Park Tanga stand old Sukkur) | +92 71 9310351 |

Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S# Districts / Addresses

Tel

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Abbottabad (Darul Aman, Makka Street, Habibullah
Colony Near Navi Office Abbottabad) | +92 992 400 97 4
+92 335 801 46 38 |
| 2 | Haripur (Darul Aman, Office of superintendent, near
silkway plaza, GT road Haripur) | +92 336 917 412 6 |
| 3 | Mardan (Darul Aman, near Koragh Chowk Mardan) | +92 937 929 15 2
+92 336 206 07 15 |
| 4 | Peshawar (Women Crises Center, special education
complex, Opposite Dost Welfare Foundation near
Rehman Medical Institute Phase 5 Hayatabad Peshawar) | +92 91 589 27 26
+92 334 925 55 84 |
| 5 | Swat (Darul Aman, Gulkada No 2, Saidu Sharif Swat) | +92 946 722 16 1
+92 348 173 19 59 |

Province of Balochistan

S# Areas/Addresses

Tel

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Quetta (Darul Aman office of the superintendent,
social welfare department and special education
brewery road Quetta) | +92 81 9213183 |
| 2 | Quetta (Shaheed Benazir Bhutto women Center and
Shelter home, Joint road, railway housing society
near Asim Kurd Ghalo banglow Quetta) | +92 81 2441246
+92 333 8722282 |

5 - Contact Details of Non-Government Organizations providing Legal Support and Assistance

This sections presents information about Non-Government Organizations working for the rights of women and children and extending services to them. Only those organizations have been listed which gave written consent to share their information in this document.

Organizations providing services to Women in distress

Asma Jahangir Legal Aid Cell

It provides free legal aid to women, children and marginalized people in cases of violation of human rights, violation of women rights under family law, abuse of women and children and minorities and bonded labour.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	59-G Gulberg-3, Lahore, Pakistan	+92 42 358 422 5 +92 42 358 422 6	aghs@brain.net.pk

All Pakistan Women Association's (APWA's) Legal center for Women in Karachi

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Karachi (67/B Garden Road Karachi)	+92 21 322 529 91 +92 21 322 258 54	apwalegal@gmail.com

Aurat Foundation

Aurat Foundation is committed to create widespread awareness and commitment for a just, democratic and caring society in Pakistan, where women and men are recognized as equals, with the right to lead their lives with self-respect and dignity.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Islamabad (Building No. D-1, Street No. 11, Abubakar Market, G-11/1, Islamabad)	+92 51 831 888 1 +92 51 831 888 2	headoffice@af.org.pk
2	Peshawar (Spinghar Apartments, Behind Peshawar Zoo, Amman Abad, Peshawar)	+92 91 561 004 1	rdpew@af.org.pk
3	Lahore (House No. 18 Zaman Park Canal Bank, Lahore)	+92 42 362 86 29 6 +92 42 362 86 29 6	rdlhr@af.org.pk
4	Karachi (D-3/1, Block-7, KDA Scheme No. 5, Clifton Karachi)	+92 21 358 24 69 4 +92 21 358 74 71 8 +92 21 358 30 19 5	rdkhi@af.org.pk
5	Quetta (House No. 57/4, Meeri Fort Road, Quetta)	+92 81 282 12 82	

Center for Legal Aid Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS)

CLAAS aims for legal aid assistance, protection and settlement for the survivors of religious intolerance (especially victims charged under blasphemy), human rights violations faced by vulnerable groups such as religious minority's women and children.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Lahore (160 – Hamza Town Opposite Yohannabad Ferozpur Road, Lahore)	+92 42 354 573 17 +92 42 354 573 18	joseph.claaspk @gmail.com

Dastagir Legal Aid Center

Dastagir Legal Aid Center is pursuing the mission to provide free legal aid to end violence against women and girls.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Peshawar (Blue veins Office, House no 227, Block C, OPF Colony Budhni Road, Peshawar)	0800-58888	--

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

HRCP provides free legal aid to women and advocates for women's rights. It has offices in various cities.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Islamabad (Flat No. 2, Block No. 20, PHA, G-7/1, Near ZTBL, Zero Point, Islamabad)	+92 51 220 339 7	islamabad@ hrcp-web.org
2	Lahore (Aiwan-i-Jamhoor, 107- Tipu Block, New Garden Town, Lahore) HRCP's Complaint cell (call between 09:30 am to 4:30 pm)	+92 42 358 649 94 +92 42 358 383 41 +92 42 358 659 69 +92 333 200 68 00 +92 42 358 459 69	hrcp@hrcp-web.org
3	Peshawar (Azam Chishti Road, Sherzai Colony, Street No-1, People Stop, Railway Road, Pawaka, Peshawar)	+92 91 584 425 3 +92 333 916 687 3	peshawar @hrcp-web.org
4	Karachi (Unit No. 08, 1st Floor, State Life Building No. 5, (ILACO House) Abdullah Haroon Road, Saddar, Karachi)	+92 21 356 371 31 +92 21 356 371 32	karachi@hrcp-web.org
5	Quetta (House No 18, Rahim Colony, Near P & T Colony Circular Road, Quetta)	+92 81 282 786 9	quetta@hrcp-web.org

Legal Aid Society including Sindh Legal Advisory Call Centre (SLACC)

Legal Aid Society provides free legal advice in all over Sindh through Sindh Legal Advisory Call Centre helpline on Alternative Dispute Resolution, Sexual Violence, Legal Literacy of the Juveniles, and Legal Empowerment in the marginalized communities in Sindh.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Karachi (Plot # A-13, Mezzanine Floor, Spanish Homes Apartment, Adjacent to National Bank of Pakistan, DHA Phase 1, Karachi)	+92 21 992 660 11-4	info@lao.org.pk
	SLACC Helpline (takes live calls from 09:00 am to 05: 00 pm and records voicemail after 05:00 pm for which the SLACC's advocates call back)	0800 708 06	callcenter@lao.org.pk

Pakistan Federation of Business & Professional Women's Organization (PFBPWO)

PFBPWO is working on the issues of women's education. It also runs a women's hostel and a home for retired women.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Karachi (Plot No. St-2, Block-9, KDA Scheme No. 5, Clifton, Karachi)	+92 21 358 737 17 +92 300 354 223 2	bpwpakistan@gmail.com

Pakistan Women Lawyers' Association (PAWLA)

PAWLA provides free legal aid to women and also working to amend country's laws that infringe women rights

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Karachi (Room No. 710, 7th Floor, Kashif Centre, Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi)	+92 21 352 203 18	--

Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy (PODA)

PODA works for promotion and protection of women rights and provides free legal aid courts services, psycho-social counseling and referral services to gender based violence survivors

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Islamabad (Office No, 1,	+92 51 486 25 17	legalaidd@poda.org.pk

first floor twin city plaza I-8
Islamabad)

0800 588 88
+92 333 511 71 26

Rozan

Rozan is providing free telephonic psychological counseling services and emergency case handling of survivors of gender violence (women and children). Rozan also provide referral services by linking survivors to other service providers.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Adjacent to Bahria Enclave, Pind Bhagwal Road, Islamabad	For emergency case handling +92 51 2721908 +92 337 9221277 For free Psychological Counseling 0800 22 444 +92 335 5000401 +92 335 5000402 +92 335 5000403	helpline@rozan.org

Sanjog

Sanjog aims at combating all forms of abuse and exploitations of human beings, vulnerable groups of children such as juveniles in conflict with law, survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation, trafficked and refugee and ethnic and religious minorities' children.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Lahore (528-C, Faisal Town, Lahore)	+92 42 352 015 28 +92 322 466 96 00	info@sanjog.org

Society of Community Action Process

SCAP supports in women and children empowerment and disaster assistance.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Quetta (House # E9, Khan Banglows, Ispini Road, Quetta)	+92 81282 356 7	info@scapbalochistan.org

Working Women Welfare Trust (WWWT)

WWWT is an organization striving for the betterment and welfare of working women, for safe and conducive working environment and for every right within the constitutional, legal and religious boundaries.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Karachi (B224, Block L,	+92 21 366 422 87	wwotrust@yahoo.com

North Nazimabad Karachi)

+92 21 366 405 58

Women Workers Helpline (WWHL)

WWHL provides legal assistance to women through a panel of lawyers, especially for brick kiln workers to provide them relief against the atrocities and oppression of owners.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	138- Mumtaz Street, Khizar Park, Habib Ullah Road, Garhi Shahu, Lahore	+92 42 363 639 15	mail@wwhl.org.pk

Women Shade

Women Shade is working exclusively for women empowerment and raising awareness of women's human rights and strives to sensitize society towards gender issue and supports in improvement of women's lives.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Quetta (13-D, 3rd Floor, Agha Siraj Complex, Circular Road, Quetta)	+92 81 286 607 0	info@ womenshade.org

Organizations providing services to Children in distress**Sahil**

Sahil is working on capacity building of teachers, parents, communities, law enforcing agencies, government departments and CSOs, free legal aid and free counseling services for child survivors of violence, advocacy, research and publications. They specifically focus on the issue of Child Sexual Abuse.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Abbottabad (Regional Office Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Street # 4, Fayaz Apartment near Shamim market, Naari Road Mandian, Abbottabad)	+92 992 383 88 0	uc_atd@sahil.org
2	Islamabad Head Office (Office No. 13, First Floor, Al-Babar center, F-8 Markaz, Islamabad) Emergency helpline number	+92 51 226 06 36 +92 51 285 69 50 0800-13518	info@sahil.org
3	Jaffarabad (Regional Office Baluchistan, Buledi Street Rahib Khan Buledi House, Near Government Girls College, PASCO	+92 838 510 912	uc_jfd@sahil.org

- Mill, Dera Allahyar, Jaffarabad
- 4 Lahore (Regional Office, Punjab House # 212, Block # A1, Johar Town Lahore) +92 21 356 61 73 2 uc_lhr@sahil.org
- 5 Sukkur (Regional Office –Sindh, House No. B-62, Street # 2 Sindhi Muslim, Housing Society, Airport Road, Sukkur) +92 71 5633615 uc_suk@sahil.org

Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)

SPARC works for the right of children with a special focus on violence against children, juvenile justice and street children.

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Islamabad (House # 98 street 05 MPCHS E 11/1 Islamabad)	+92 51 216 30 11 +92 51 216 30 12 +92 333 551 75 02	dic@sparcpk.org
2	Karachi (House # 304, 3rd Floor, Kashif Center Shakra-e-Faisal, Karachi)	+92 21 356 6173 2	karachi@sparcpk.org
3	Peshawar (House # FF-5, Bilour Plaza, Peshawar Cantt, Peshawar)	+92 91 525 09 03	peshawar@sparcpk.org

6 - List of Orphans Care Centers in Pakistan

Miscellaneous

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel
1	Amzi Home Orphanage Rashidabad House No 25, street 1 PAF Falcon Complex, shaheed-e-Millat Road Karachi	+92 2 34544666 +92 300 8246419
2	Janat-ul-Firdous Trust Orphanage (Qilla Gujer Singh Abdul Karim Road, St. # 37, H# 7, Lahore)	+92 42 3636 4674
3	Khpal Kor orpha n house Swat (Faram Ground, Makanbagh, Mingora, Swat ,Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)	+92 946 729211, +92 946 9240011
4	Pakistan Sweet Homes HEC building, H 9/4 Street 4, Islamabad	+92 51 4865856
5	Roshni Home (Roshni Park, G.T. Road,	+92 55 389 16 96

Behind Income Tax Complex Gujranwala)

+92 55 389 27 42

UAN: +92 55 111 900 500

6 Zamong Kor (Haryana Payan, Peshawar)

+92 91 933 193 7

SOS Children's Village

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Dhodial (Karakoram Highway, Near Hazara University Dhodial, Tehsil & Distt Mansehra)	+92 997 414102 +92 997 414116	dhodial@sos.org.pk
2	Faisalabad (Chak No 199 R/B, Gatwala, Post office Gatwala Faisalabad)	+92 41 2421667	faisalabad@sos.org.pk
3	Islamabad (Near Police Academy Opposite Nust University H-11, Islamabad)	+92 321 566 9173	islamabad@sos.org.pk
4	Jamshoro (near Sindh Textbook board Jamshoro Campus of University of Sindh Deh Mohro Jabal Taluka, Kotri, District Jamshoro Sindh)	+92 22 2772230	jamshoro@sos.org.pk
5	Karachi (153-Deh Mehran, Jinnah Avenue, Behind Mukhtarkar's Office, Malir Halt, Karachi)	+92 21 34593035 +92 21 34593035 +92 21 38241672	karachi@sos.org.pk
6	Kharian(Brig. Sahib Dad Road, village Panjan Kasana, Main G.T road)	+92 334 6964838	kharian@sos.org.pk
7	Khairpur (Mumtaz colony, Old National Highway, Opposite Byco Petrol Pump Near Bilawal Bhutto Zardari Park / wapda Khairpur Sindh)	+92 243 553014	khairpur@sos.org.pk
8	Lahore (Ferozpur Road, Lahore 54600) Lahore (Johar Town Branch,	+92 42 35943922 +92 42 35943906 +92 42 351 81 993	lahore@sos.org.pk

	Revenue Employees Cooperative Housing Society, Block A, near Abu Bakar Park)	+92 42 351 81 994	soshgs.rechs@sos.org.pk
9	Multan (industrial Estate, Sector No 1, Multan)	+92 61 6538481 +92 61 6514144	multan@sos.org.pk
10	Muzaffarabad (Eid Gah Road, village Makri, Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu & Kashmir)	+92 5822 923131	muzaffarabad@sos.org.pk
11	Peshawar (Beside Shaukat Khanam Hospital Plot 5A-2 Main Boulevard Phase 5 Hayatabad Peshawar)	+92 91 5812776	peshawar@sos.org.pk
12	Quetta (Near Kidney Center Samungli Road, Quetta)	+92 81 2871693	quetta@sos.org.pk
13	Rawalakot (Chak Damni Begala Hajira Road, Rawlakot District Poonch Azad Jammu & Kashmir)	+92 334 1805354	rawalakot@sos.org.pk
14	Rawalpindi (opposite High court, G.T road, PO Box 1379, Rawalpindi)	+92 51 4917311 +92 51 4917312 +92 333 5258822	rawalpindi@sos.org.pk
15	Sargodha (49-Tail, Main Faisalabad Road, Near Board of Secondary Education, Sargodha.)	+92-48-3250028	sargodha@sos.org.pk
16	Sialkot (Airport road, Khambaranwala, Sialkot)	+92 347 0042889	sialkot@sos.org.pk

7 - For American Citizensⁱⁱ

Emergency Assistance-All Cities

If you are an American citizen with an after-hours emergency, please call the Embassy or Consulate in your area and ask to be connected to the consular duty officer.

S#	Areas	Tel
1	Islamabad	+92 51 201 40 00 +92 51 201 50 00
2	Karachi	+92 21 3527 50 00 +92 21 35 27 50 00
3	Lahore	+92 42 3603 4000
4	Peshawar	+92 91 526 8800 +92 91 526 8800 or
5	From the United States	+1 888 407 4747

American Citizen Services Units:

The American Citizen Services Units in Pakistan can assist when a U.S. citizen in Pakistan is arrested, missing, is a victim of violent crime, becomes ill or dies, or when there is otherwise a need for immediate help. Information on local resources can be given and their family members in the United States can be contacted, so that they can make necessary decisions and provide financial and other support.

Legal Assistance for American Citizens

Consulting with an Attorney in Pakistan

The Embassy or Consulate cannot represent U.S. citizens in court nor provide legal counsel. Instead, you may wish to consult with an attorney in Pakistan, who can provide advice on your options and remedies within the Pakistani legal system.

U.S. Embassy or Consulate assumes no responsibility or liability for the professional ability or reputation of, or the quality of services provided by, the following persons or firms. Inclusion on this list is in no way an endorsement by the Department of State or the U.S. Embassy or Consulate. Names are listed alphabetically, and the order in which they appear has no other significance. The information in the list on professional credentials, areas of expertise and language ability are provided directly by the lawyers. You may receive additional information about the individuals by contacting the local bar association (or its equivalent) or the local licensing authorities.

Islamabad

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
1	Abdul Sattar Pirzada Advocate Supreme Court,	+92 51 282 73 05 +92 300 826 12 75	

House No. 9, St. 74
Sector G-6/4, Islamabad

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 2 | Amna Piracha
Office No. 1, Second Floor, 6-B,
Super Market, F-6 Markaz,
Islamabad | +92 51 287 55 42
+92 51 282 65 23
+92 321 517 93 99 | kp@comsats.net.pk |
| 3 | Bilal Law Associates
Office: 17, Second Floor, Masco
Plaza, 64-West, Block 'H'
Blue Area, Islamabad | +92 51 923 20 00
+92 51 229 39 23 | tariq@bilal-law.com
webpage:
www.bilal-law.com |
| 4 | M. Amjad Iqbal Qureshi
Advocate Supreme Court (former
Justice Islamabad High Court)
Office # 6, 1st Floor Chaudhary
Plaza Sector F-10 Markaz, Islamabad | +92 51 211 24 85
+92 333 511 10 79 | mewn2009
@hotmail.com
justiceamjad
@yahoo.com |
| 5 | Syed Mohammad Tayyab
13-Lower Ground Floor,
Shalimar Center, Sector
F-8 Markaz, Islamabad, Pakistan | +92 51 226 27 42 | tayyabisb@gmail.com |

Lahore

- | S# | Areas/Addresses | Tel | Email |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| 6 | Aghs Law Associates
Ms. Hina Jilani
131-E/1 Gulberg III, Lahore. | +92 42 357 632 34
+92 42 357 632 35 | aghs@brain.net.pk
asmalaw
@hotmail.com |
| 7 | Ashtar Ali & Associates
91, Iftikhar Ali Sheikh Road,
Garden Block, New Garden Town,
Lahore | +92 42 358 432 79
+92 42 358 429 14 | |
| 8 | Chima and Ibrahim
245/1-A, Tufail Road,
Lahore Cantt | +92 42 366 812 65
+92 42 366 182 67 | Candi@nexlinx.com |
| 9 | Muhammad Tanssir Hafeez Advocates and Legal Consultants
Lawyer's Park, 3rd Floor, Abdul
Aziz Bulding 1, Turner Road,
Lahore | +92 42 372 212 93
+92 314 419 12 34 | info@amlaw.pk
Website:
www.amlaw.pk |
| 10 | Ms. Shereen Masoud
6 Dyal Singh Mansions,
The Mall, Lahore | +92 42 372 305 71
+92 300 844 06 19 | shereenmasoud
@hotmail.com |

- 11 Ms. Maqsooma Bokhari +92 333 457 93 50 lawconcern13
 13 Shah Chiragh Chambers, +92 42 373 116 57 @gmail.com
 Lahore +92 42 371 219 62

Karachi

S#	Areas/Addresses	Tel	Email
12	Ashraf Hussain 109, 1st Floor, Trade Tower, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi	+92 21 356 543 06	ashriz@hotmail.com
13	Haroon Ishaque Jangda 3/1 Abid Chamber, Shahra-e-Liaqat, New Challi, Karachi	+92 21 326 271 20	ayeshaharoon662@gmail.com
14	Ismat Mehdi & Co. Unit 15 Sasi Town Houses, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi	+92 21 356 553 92 +92 21 356 553 93 +92 21 356 553 94 +92 300 259 27 05	ismat_mehdi@hotmail.com
15	Jamil & Jmail, Barristers-At-Law 219 Central Hotel, Annex, Abdullah Haroon Road, Civil Lines, Karachi	+92 21 356 807 60 +92 21 356 808 91 +92 21 356 852 76	contact @jamilandjamil.com Website: www.jamilandjamil.com
16	Khawaja Naveed Ahmed & co. 205, Kashif Center, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi,	+92 21 356 628 47	khawaja.naveed.ahmed@gmail.com
17	M. Ilyas Khan and Associates 106 -108 Asad Chambers, 146 Shambunath Street, off Passport Office, Saddar, Karachi.	+92 21 356 855 41 +92 21 356 847 00 +92 300 825 54 95	ilyaskhan @cyber.net.pk
18	Muzaffar & Copmany Advocates Suite 101-102 & 201, Plot No: 1-C/II, 6th Commercial Street, Off: Zamama Boulevard Phase 5 Ext., D.H.A, Karachi	+92 21 356 54 306	ashriz@hotmail.com
19	Nafees a. Siddiqi The Forum #103, Block 9, Clifton, Karachi	+92 21 358 650 41 +92 21 358 755 01	nafisLaw @cyber.ent.pk
20	Rana Shamim Law Associates POC: Rana Shamim 210-212, Paradise Chambers, 149-AM, Off Shahrah-e-Iraq,	+92 21 356 850 89 +92 21 356 854 92 +92-333-2107901	ahmedhrana @yahoo.com

Saddar, Karachi

- 21 Riaa Barker Gillete Advocates & Corporate Counselors
D 67/1 Block 4, Clifton, Karachi +92 21 111 529937 bilal.shaukat
+92 21 111 LAWYER @riaabg.com
www.riaabarkergillette.com
- 22 SurrIDGE & Beecheno +92 21 324 27 292 sbeecheno
Finlay House, 3rd Floor, +92 21 324 27 293 @khi.comsats.net.pk
I. I. Chandigarh Road, Karachi +92 21 324 27 294
- 23 Syed Zaki Mohammad & Co. +92 21 356 71 489 szmadvocate
88 Farid Chambers, Abdullah @hotmail.com
Haroon Road, Saddar, Karachi
- 24 Vellani & Vellani +92 21 358 010 00 khi@vellani.com
148, 18h East Street, Phase I, www.vellani.com
D.H.A., Karachi

References

"U.S. Consulate Islamabad website



**Bureau of International
Narcotics and
Law Enforcement (INL)**



Rozan Office
Adjacent Bahria Enclave,
Pind Bhagwal Road, Islamabad, Pakistan.