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Page 2: Part 1: Country information

Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:

Islamic Republic Of Pakistan

Q2

Please enter the name and institution of the national focal point who is submitting the report:

Name	Dr.Muhammad Arif
Institution	Ministry of Human Rights, Government of Pakistan

Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

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Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

Q4

Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls**
- ,
- Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security**
- ,
- Eliminating violence against women and girls,**
- Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)**
- ,
- Gender-responsive budgeting**

Q5

Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Women and girls living in remote and rural areas,**
- Religious minority women and girls,**
- Women and girls with disabilities,**
- People with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities or expressions, or sex characteristics**
- ,
- Younger women**

Q6

Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)

- COVID-19 and other pandemics,**
- Climate crisis,**
- Other crises (please specify):
- Terrorism

Q7

Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls**
- ,
- Eliminating violence against women and girls,**
- Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises,**
- Digital and financial inclusion for women,**
- Other (please specify):
- Hostels for working women, Endowment Fund for Working Women , Representation in Boards and Committees of Public sector and Statutory bodies, Development of Gender sensitive Curricula , Formulation of National Policy on Ending Violence Against Women, ending child marriages

Q8

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)

Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation

Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace

Strengthened land rights and tenure security,

Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women

Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)

Q9

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)

Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)

Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable

Expanded support for older persons, persons with disabilities and others needing intense forms of care

Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave

Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work

Q10

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)

Mainstreamed gender perspectives in national digital policies

,

Introduced or strengthened programmes to provide universal meaningful connectivity for women and girls, especially for underserved areas

,

Taken measures to support the creation and expansion of safe, affordable, accessible, relevant and inclusive public and private digital tools and services

,

Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls

,

Applied gender-responsive and human rights-based standards for data collection, use, sharing, archiving and deletion

Q11

Over the past five years, has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?

Yes

Q12

Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

Other (please specify):

The government has austerity measures to optimize spendings for efficient operational necessities by public sector entities.

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Q13

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services

,

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)

,

Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty

Q14

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

Introduced or strengthened cash transfers for families with children that prioritize women as recipients (e.g. child benefits, family allowances, conditional or unconditional cash transfers)

,

Introduced or strengthened social protection for older women (e.g. expansion of social pensions, moratoriums, inflation adjustment, introduction of pension credits for caregivers)

,

Extended social protection to women in informal employment (e.g. subsidies for participation in contributory schemes; inclusion in non-contributory schemes)

,

Improved access to social protection for other groups of marginalized women (please refer to groups listed in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)

Q15

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?

The pandemic spurred gender-responsive innovations as well as longer-term transformations of social protection to strengthen women's income security.

Q16

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services

,

Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services

,

Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns

,

Provided gender-responsiveness training for health service providers

,

Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes

Q17

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes

,

Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education

,

Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals

,

Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls

,

Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings

Page 6: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Q18

Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

Domestic violence committed by other family or household members

,

Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and workplaces

,

Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)

,

Femicide/Feminicide/gender-related killings of women and girls

,

Child, early and forced marriages

Q19

Over the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation

,

Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls

,

Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)

,

Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing, socioeconomic rehabilitation)

,

Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)

Q20

In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

Empowering women and girls to promote their economic independence and access to resources, and promote equitable relations within households, communities and society

,

Alleviating poverty through interventions targeted at women or the household

,

Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces

,

Mobilizing community/faith/traditional leaders, politicians, opinion influencers, journalists, or media influencers (such as sport athletes or celebrities) to influence positive norms

,

Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours

Q21

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions

,

Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour

,

Strengthen the capacity of government actors for the development of policy and legislation, and their enforcement and implementation

Q22

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?

Enacted, strengthened, and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media

,

Introduced binding regulation for the media, including for advertising

,

Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct

,

Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of non-stereotypical, balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media, including social media

,

Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media

,

Established or strengthened consumer protection services to receive and review complaints about media content or gender-based discrimination/bias in the media

Q23

In the past five years, has your country taken any action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Women living in remote and rural areas,**
- Religious minority women,**
- Women with disabilities,**
- People with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities or expressions, or sex characteristics**
- ,
- Girls, adolescents, and younger women,**
- Refugee and internally displaced women**

Page 7: Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Q24

In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

- Introduced temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level**
- ,
- Introduced or increased targets and benchmarks of legislative temporary special measures, such as quotas or reserved seats, to promote gender balance or gender parity in legislatures (aiming for 40 per cent or more of seats being occupied by women)**
- ,
- Reinforced the adequate implementation of existing temporary special measures by boosting compliance mechanisms, including through the imposition of sanctions on political parties for non-compliance**
- ,
- Provided opportunities for capacity building and skills development, such as mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning for women candidates, elected or appointed politicians, parliamentary caucuses, and/or gender equality advocates**
- ,
- Strengthened civic space and protections for women's movements and women human rights defenders**
- ,
- Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions**

Q25

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership

Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)

Introduced regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within the media and ICT field

Q26

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Ministry of Human Rights and; National Commission on Status of Women

Q27

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation

Q28

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

Yes

Q29

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

The budget of the national women's machinery has increased (as a proportion of overall government spending)

Q30

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes:

16

Full name of programmes:

Development of National Gender Data Portal, National Media Fellowship Program, National Women Trade Promotion Program, Awareness Raising Program for Creation of Safer Workplace, National Awareness Program on ending violence against women, National Awareness Campaign to end Child Marriage, Women on Wheel to Promote Mobility of Women, Establishment of Day Care Center Program for Working Women, Establishment of Child Protection Institute for Girls at Islamabad, Formulation of National Policy on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, Implementation of CEDAW, Implementation of OIC Program of Action 2030 relating to Women, National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, Upgradation/Strengthening and Capacity Building of family Protection Center at Islamabad, Establishment of National Mechanism for Reporting on International Conventions, Adolescent and Girl Child Life Skills Promotion Program, Art of Parenting Program to develop parenting skills for better child development including girl child, Strengthening c

Q31

What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select one of the following options)

Promoting the wellbeing and rights of women and girls

Q32

Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

Yes

Q33

Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

Yes

Q34

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks

,

Used communication strategies, including social media, to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda

,

Increased budgetary allocations for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda

,

Other (please specify):

The Government of Pakistan has initiated a program on countering violent extremism focusing on enhanced role of women in peace building. In this regard, a center of excellence on countering violent extremism has been established in Peshawar. The government has also promulgated alternative dispute resolution act 2019 and aims to include women in alternative dispute resolution institutions.

Q35

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level

,

Adopted gender-responsive approaches to humanitarian action and crisis response

,

Protected civil society spaces and women's human rights defenders

Q36

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls

Increased access of conflict-affected, refugee or displaced women to violence prevention and protection services

Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children

Other (please specify):

Conducted Capacity Building and awareness raising sessions for police officials focusing on protection of women rights. The GBV courts are also established for trial of GBV cases. The police departments have also established gender units to deal with cases of GBV.

Q37

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

Taken measures to combat discriminatory social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children

Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training

Tackled disadvantages in health outcomes due to malnutrition, early childbearing (e.g. anemia) and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Implemented policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by girl children

Promoted girls' awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life

Q38

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction of land degradation?

- Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources
- ,
- Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment
- ,
- Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and climate-resilient agricultural technology
- ,
- Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques
- ,
- Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy
- ,
- Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls

Q39

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

- Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects
- ,
- Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters
- ,
- Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

Q40

Yes

Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

<p>Q41</p> <p>Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q42</p> <p>Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q43</p> <p>As a donor country, do you track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Q44</p> <p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q45</p> <p>Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q46</p> <p>Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, Women's rights organizations, Youth-led organizations, Academia and think tanks, Faith-based organizations, Parliaments/parliamentary committees, Private sector, United Nations system</p>
<p>Q47</p> <p>Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Q48

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- Civil society organizations,**
- Women's rights organizations,**
- Youth-led organizations,**
- Academia and think tanks,**
- Faith-based organizations,**
- Parliaments/parliamentary committees,**
- Private sector,**
- United Nations system,**

Other actors (please specify):

There is a dedicated SDG unit in Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives. Besides, an SDG section is functional at Ministry of Human Right. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Human Rights has established a National Mechanism for Reporting and Followup (NMRF) unit for coordination and implementation of Human Rights conventions.

Q49

For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?

- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women**
- ,
- Universal Periodic Review,**
- Other United Nations Human Rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women**

Page 11: Part Five: Data and Statistics

Q50

Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

- Promulgated laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy setting out the development of gender statistics**
- ,
- Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)**
- ,
- Developed a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics**

Q51

Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

Design of laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics

Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects

Statistical capacity building of users to increase statistical appreciation on and use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)

Q52

Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

Yes

Q53

How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?

Number of indicators	231
Number of gender-specific indicators	57

Q54

Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?

Yes

Q55

Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

Geographic location,

Income,

Sex/gender,

Age,

Education,

Marital status,

Migratory status,

Disability,

Sexual orientation,

Religion,

Other characteristics relevant in national context (please specify):

The National Census also include data on major languages spoken in Pakistan. The social safety nets collect data on more than 100 variables for socio-economic profiling.

Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

Q56

Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:

Draft%20Report%20BPfA%20(Final%20Draft).pdf (717.6KB)
