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Pakistan*

The present report is a summary of 38 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

I. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations

1. HRW noted that Pakistan failed to adhere to its commitment in its UPR Outcome Report to accede to the CPED.² JS10, UNPO and AI recommended that the CPED be ratified without delay.³ BPCA and ICJ urged the Government to ratify OP- ICCPR and OP-CAT.⁴ ICJ also urged ratification of the OP-ICESCR, the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, OP-CEDAW, CMW, OP-CRPD, CERD, ILO Convention 189,⁵ and the Rome Statute of the ICC.⁶ AI recommended the withdrawal of remaining reservations to the ICCPR and CAT, and immediate steps to incorporate both treaties into domestic legislation and to remove or amend laws that do not accord with them.⁷ JS14 recommended withdrawal of reservations attached to CEDAW.⁸

2. JS1 recommended the urgent ratification of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.⁹ UNPO recommended ratifying without reservation the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol.¹⁰

3. JS11, JS6 and ICJ recommended ratification of the OP-CRC-AC, while taking all feasible measures to protect children affected by armed conflict. ICJ recommended ratification of OP-CRC-IC.¹¹

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. JS14 noted that Pakistan has done little to incorporate human rights treaties into domestic laws and JS7 recommended proper implementation of signed and ratified international treaties and conventions, ensuring that provisions are made for provincial level implementation.¹² JS10 noted the 18th amendment to Pakistan's Constitution devolved many federal government powers to the provinces.¹³

5. JS14 noted Pakistani law does not have jurisdiction over the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Malakand division of Khyber Pakhtunkwa. Residents there do not enjoy basic human rights guaranteed in the Constitution. Similarly, recently passed laws to protect women's rights are not applicable in these areas. JS14 recommended extending the jurisdiction of the High Court and Supreme Court to the FATA and abolishing the Nizam-el-Adl regulations.¹⁴

6. JS10 recommended the criminalisation of torture and ensures effective, independent investigations into all allegations of torture.¹⁵

7. JS11 regretted that the Criminal Laws (Child Protection) Amendment Bill 2009 was not passed, and recommended its immediate adoption and implementation. CRIN also recommended raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility. JS11 and JS10 recommended that by 2013 the Government should introduce an amendment in the Zina and Hadood Ordinances and in the Child Marriages Restraint Act.¹⁶ JS11 recommended ensuring that Juvenile Justice Ordinance overrides laws for the FATA and Provincially Administrated Tribal Areas which give extensive power to the Armed Forces.¹⁷ JS8 noted discriminating provisions against religious minorities and restricting freedom of religion and belief that are embedded in several laws and in Pakistan's Constitution. Despite positive legislative measures supporting minorities, effective implementation is lacking.¹⁸

CSW, STP, JS7, JS8 and JS14 were concerned over Pakistan's blasphemy laws and anti-Ahmadiyya provisions, while JS8 recommended the removal of the death penalty for blasphemy.¹⁹ JS7 and JS14 recommended that religious discrimination be removed from the Constitution, laws and policies while adding a section in the Penal Code that makes advocacy of religious hatred or incitement to discrimination or violence a punishable offence.²⁰

8. CHRI stated that there are no laws to protect against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, and recommended a moratorium on public prosecutions under section 377 of the criminal code and a process to repeal section 377.²¹

9. JS13 and JS6 stated that women in Pakistan still face challenges in enjoying equal rights as full citizens, especially women from minority groups and recommended that the Provinces institute legislation in areas such as domestic violence and ensure the implementation of existing legislation.²²

10. JS13 recommended passing legislation to provide adequate safety and compensation to home based workers.²³

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

11. JS7 and CHRI stated that certain provisions added by the Senate to the amended bill on the National Human Rights Commission limit the powers of the proposed Commission to investigate and deal with human rights violations committed by certain agencies. JS8 had serious concerns over the independence of any such Commission and its ability to impartially carry out its duties.²⁴

12. JS14 noted that a law was recently passed to establish the National Commission on the Status of Women with financial and administrative powers aimed at promoting social, economic, political and legal rights of women.²⁵ JS11 also urged the National Commission on the Rights of Children be provided adequate financial support.²⁶

13. JS11 demanded the Government develop strategies, programmes and policies to stop child recruitment by non-state-actors.²⁷ ICJ called upon the Working Group and the Human Rights Council to urge for the adoption of a National Child Protection Policy.²⁸

14. JS7 noted anti-bonded labour laws are not implemented, and recommended a review of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992, and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1995, and development of an action plan addressing failure to implement and enforce them.²⁹

15. JS14 and CHRI recommended wider consultation and involvement of civil society in the UPR follow up process.³⁰

16. CSW recommended Pakistan implement the recommendations of the National Assembly's Standing Committee on Minorities from 2009 aimed at making it a more meaningful and accessible body.³¹

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

17. JS14 urged the Government to submit the required information on concluding observations by committees on CERD and CRC to Committees and civil society organizations.³² ICJ recommended providing without delay the initial periodic reports to CAT, the CESCR, and HRC, and the combined 21st and 22nd periodic reports, as well as the requested additional information, to the CERD.³³

2. Cooperation with special procedures

18. HRCP noted that Pakistan has not accepted outstanding requests for visits by Special Procedures. JS10, JS2, JS14, CHRI and CSW recommended Pakistan extend invitations on response to pending requests, issue a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council's Special Procedures,³⁴ and promptly respond to outstanding correspondence from Special Procedures mandates.³⁵ JS10 urged for the Special Rapporteur (SR) on torture and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances be invited to conduct a country visit as a priority.³⁶ HRW recommended inviting the SR on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and on freedom of religion and belief.³⁷ JS10 and JS2 recommended inviting the SR on human rights defenders without delay.³⁸ JS9 recommended inviting the SR on contemporary forms of slavery.³⁹ JS2 recommended inviting the SR on freedom of expression and on freedom of assembly and association.⁴⁰

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

19. JS10 and JS11 noted that Pakistan has been unable to address issues of serious discrimination against women and girls and many structural and legal obstacles remain. Women face discrimination in all facets of life and brutal treatment. JS14 noted that the Federal Shariat Court encroaches upon the legislative authority of parliament and the powers and functioning of the mainstream judiciary.⁴¹

20. AI noted that women continue to face discrimination and violence in the home and workplace, in public life, from extremist groups, and from laws governing inheritance and evidence.⁴² PFP noted that women also face discrimination in family law, property law, and the judicial system.⁴³ JS6 recommended adoption of an affirmative action policy by increasing the quota for women in the public sector, including reservation for minority women.⁴⁴

21. JS9 noted that the Government has taken no specific action since the first UPR to eliminate the practice of discrimination on the basis of caste or eradicate poverty amongst Dalits (known as Scheduled Castes). Hindus and Christians suffer discrimination. JS9 recommended taking specific steps to eliminate discrimination against Dalits who face double discrimination, victimized within the Hindu community by Hindus,⁴⁵ and called for serious measures to strengthen efforts to equal access to basic services.⁴⁶

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

22. AI acknowledged that no executions have been carried out since late 2008 yet more than 8,000 prisoners remain on death row. According to HRCP 27 offences retain the death penalty.⁴⁷ AI and HRI recommended immediately establishing a moratorium on all executions and having all death sentences commuted to terms of imprisonment.⁴⁸ HRI and CRIN noted that children are liable to the death penalty for drug related offences and also under other laws such as for hadd offences or Zina and recommended a prohibition on sentences of death, corporal punishment and life imprisonment in all areas.⁴⁹

23. HRW and AI noted high levels of violence in Karachi with hundreds killed in 2010-2011. HRW reported that across Balochistan since January 2011, at least 300 people have been abducted and killed and their bodies abandoned—acts widely referred to as “kill and dump” operations, in which Pakistani security forces engaged in counterinsurgency operations may be responsible.⁵⁰

24. HRCP reported that 329 political activists were killed there in 2011.⁵¹ JS10 and JS14 reported that Pakistan is amongst the countries with the highest numbers of forced disappearances worldwide. Liberation noted that forced disappearances are related to extrajudicial killings.⁵² JS10 observed that forced disappearances are part of a pattern that includes other serious violations.⁵³ UNPO, HRW and JS14 recommended the immediate clarification of the whereabouts of all disappeared persons and the launch of transparent investigations of each case; ensuring perpetrators are identified and prosecuted.⁵⁴ AI noted that Pakistan continues to use secret detention against suspected insurgents, political activists and ordinary citizens.⁵⁵ HRW and AI noted increased disappearances in Balochistan since 2008.⁵⁶ AI noted that since 2010, an increasing number of victims of enforced disappearance have been found dead across the province, reportedly with marks of torture on their bodies. Amnesty International's own research indicates that at least 249 Baloch activists were disappeared or unlawfully killed between 24 October 2010 and 10 September 2011 alone. AI reported that victims' families accuse the security forces, especially the Frontiers Corps and intelligence services, of being responsible for the disappearances and killings, and recommended that security personnel suspected of involvement in violations be suspended from active duty and brought to justice.⁵⁷

25. AI noted that ethnic Baloch involved in political or human rights activism or independent journalism have also been abducted, disappeared or extrajudicially executed, reportedly by state security forces or their proxies.⁵⁸ HRW and JS14 noted that Baloch nationalists and other militant groups have also stepped up attacks on non-Baloch civilians including security forces.⁵⁹

26. AI observed that since the last review, there has been a range of human rights violations and breaches of the laws of war by state and non-state groups in the Taleban insurgency-hit Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Counter-insurgency operations often fail to abide by the laws of war.⁶⁰

27. IHRC strongly condemned killings of civilians in drone attacks as they constitute a grave breach of human rights. IHRC called on the Government to disclose details of the legal and factual basis for their authorisation and noted the Government has secretly shared intelligence with the United States. IHRC also recommended monitoring civilian casualties and seeking redress on behalf of the victims, putting an end to the facilitation of drone attacks, in addition to provision of redress to victims of attacks with compensation related to its own complicity, for the authorization of drone strikes carried out by the United States in the territory of Pakistan.⁶¹

28. JS10 stated that human rights defenders (HRDs) remain subject to serious violations by State and Non-State actors, while the Government has failed to establish an effective national policy for their protection or to combat impunity.⁶²

29. HRCP noted that prison conditions are extremely poor and fail to meet international standards. Overcrowding is widespread often double of prison capacity in particular in Punjab province.⁶³

30. JS7 noted positive progress in relation to discriminatory laws against women, however gaps remain with laws against violence.⁶⁴ IHRC and JS6 questioned the effectiveness of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill,⁶⁵ and called for the passage and implementation of the domestic violence and protection against harassment of women bill.⁶⁶

31. JS14, JS13, AI and PFP noted that domestic and sexual violence, including rape; marital rape, acid throwing, burning, and "honor" killings are still widespread in Pakistan. Women and girls from remote and rural communities are subject to "honour" crimes and "swara" (handing over girls and women to settle disputes).⁶⁷ JS10 and JS11 believed that 70% of perpetrators go unpunished, which AI recommended the Government address.⁶⁸

PFM and JS11 recommended enforcing legislation preventing honour killings and ending the Jirga system (tribal assembly of elders) determining women's and girls' fates. Strong and independent preventive and protective mechanisms are needed to deal with harmful traditional practices.⁶⁹ JS7 recommended specific related section of the Criminal Procedure Code be abolished.⁷⁰

32. CSW stated that abduction, forced marriage and forcible conversion of Christian and Hindu women and girls have increased.⁷¹ BPCA noted that the kidnapping and rape (sometimes as young as 10) are widespread. Victims are often forced to convert to Islam, and then married to an alleged perpetrator. BPCA referred to a sex-slave trade, facilitated by prejudice, and blamed police for lack of protection and considered the State to be complicit when courts endorse forced marriages and conversions by ordering the victims to be returned to their attacker/'husband'.⁷² Liberation noted the failure to investigate and prosecute the growing number of abductions, forced marriages and forced conversions, as well as the failure to investigate and prosecute the growing number of kidnapping for ransom of Hindus and provided suggestions to rectify this issue.⁷³

33. ECLJ noted that Christian women have frequently reported sexual assaults by Muslims.⁷⁴ JS13 recommended the amendment of the definition of rape.⁷⁵

34. JS11 noted that children under the age of 18 years can be recruited into the armed forces, while they do not take part in combat. JS11 observed that children were forced by non-state actors to carry out suicide attacks, plant explosives and transport munitions. They are also recruited into illegal armed militant groups.⁷⁶

35. EN recommended amending existing trafficking legislation or introducing new legislation to criminalize domestic trafficking in order to protect children from being trafficked into domestic servitude.⁷⁷ JS1 and JS2 recommended amending provisions on prostitution to ensure a clear definition of child prostitution and to criminalize all acts of obtaining, procuring or providing a child for prostitution.⁷⁸ EN recommended the Government eradicate child labor in all its forms. JS6 reported 8-10 million children under 18 work including 3.8 million under 14. About 1.2 million children live on the streets in Pakistan's largest cities. JS6 recommended formulating and implementing effective legislation that complies with the ILO Conventions 138 and 182.⁷⁹ JS9 and JS11 noted there has been an alarming increase in child labour after the earthquake in 2005 and floods in 2010 and 2011.⁸⁰

36. JS12 estimated that 30 percent of all marriages are child marriages. JS1 recommended, among others, the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) be amended and strengthened, and noted conflicting laws such as Shariah law provide for legal loopholes regarding child marriage.⁸¹

37. GIECP, JS6 and JS11 noted that corporal punishment is widespread in all settings across the country, that it is also legal and the government is not adopting the Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill.⁸² JS14 was particularly concerned about the provisions for corporal punishment provided by Section 89 of the Pakistan Penal Code and several pending child rights Bills.⁸³

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

38. ICJ called upon Pakistan to respect the independence of the judiciary.⁸⁴ JS10 noted the widespread corruption in the country's lower judiciary, interference by powerful groups in the course of justice, and recommended reform of rule of law institutions with particular focus on the police and judiciary.⁸⁵ AI, JS2, JS8 and JS10 noted that Pakistan has not improved its extremely poor record of investigating and bringing to justice members of the security forces and intelligence agencies implicated in human rights violations.⁸⁶

39. JS7 noted the existence multiple and parallel judicial systems as well as apparent discrepancies between local and national judicial systems are all hindrances to the proper administration of justice. JS7 reported court rulings are frequently overturned by popular demand and/or the support of political parties.⁸⁷

40. JS14 recommended immediately starting negotiations with estranged elements for conflict resolution in Balochistan and to end forced disappearances, as well as investigation of all incidents of alleged human rights violations by security forces.⁸⁸ JS7 noted that intelligence agencies hamper the proper investigation of cases.⁸⁹

41. CSW and HRF recommended bringing to justice those responsible for the assassinations of Minister Shahbaz Bhatti and Governor Salmaan Taseer, and steps are taken to ensure judicial rulings are not influenced by the threat of mob violence.⁹⁰

42. JS10 and JS14 noted that both state and non-state actors target journalists with threats and attacks. JS14 reported the killing of many journalists in 2010-2011. HRCP noted many credible accounts of security services personnel being involved in threatening, torturing and kidnapping media workers. JS14 and CHRI recommended all cases of violence against journalists be investigated and prosecuted.⁹¹

43. HRCP, JS4 and JS14 considered that the Government failed to provide a safe environment for those working to promote and defend human rights and no action is taken against perpetrators.⁹² JS4 noted that the attacks are particularly endemic in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA where many credible accounts allege members of the Frontier Corps frequently engage in abductions.⁹³ AI observed that security forces in the NWFP Administered Tribal Areas affected by the Taleban insurgency enjoy sweeping powers.⁹⁴

44. JS6 stated that in relation to women and traditional justice, the Supreme Court on 27 May 2011 declared Jirga activities with regard to settlement of dispute over honor killing, constituting contempt of court. Despite this decision, there is no reported case of punishment of Jirga participants by the courts and they continue to enjoy impunity.⁹⁵

45. CRIN noted Child offenders in Pakistan may lawfully be sentenced to corporal punishment, life imprisonment and the death penalty. For example, under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act and the Anti-Terrorism Act, as the law is complex and unclear, these sentences remain lawful. It also noted that different Ordinances, punishments with whipping are permitted, with no appropriate juvenile justice protection safeguards.⁹⁶

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

46. PFP noted that early marriages are common in the society; they are linked with religion and social custom, perceptions and attitudes of mothers-in-law.⁹⁷

47. JS5 noted Pakistan currently hosts the world's largest online biometric database of its citizens. The safety of information online and privacy are becoming a huge challenge.⁹⁸

5. Freedom of movement

48. AMC recommended the removal of Passport and National Identity Declarations pertaining to them and reported that the declaration of faith is aimed at preventing them from performing Hajj and forces them to renounce their identity as Muslims, in order to obtain basic travel documents and this constitutes incitement to discrimination and hostility against them.⁹⁹

6. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

49. AI, HRF and JS10 noted that despite Pakistan having accepted several recommendations to guarantee freedom of religion in law and practice, religious discrimination, harassment and attacks on minorities continue unabated, and with impunity.¹⁰⁰ HRW stated that members of the Ahmadi community continue to be targeted for blasphemy prosecutions and face increasing social discrimination.¹⁰¹ JS3 noted that existing blasphemy laws challenge the right to freedom of religion or beliefs provided by the Constitution.¹⁰² JS3 urged Pakistan to repeal its discriminatory laws and end practices, such as hate speech against religious minorities and provide a safe environment for all citizens.¹⁰³ HRF, AI, and JS8 observed that since the 2008 UPR, blasphemy laws have increasingly been used to persecute religious minorities and have been a pretext for growing religious extremism and vigilantism.¹⁰⁴ JS4, BWA and RWB also noted that those provisions are used to target ethnic and religious minorities to limit their freedom of expression in an arbitrary and discriminatory manner and called on their alignment with the principles of freedom of thought, conscience and religion. STP, JS3, BPCA and CSW urged Pakistan to urgently repeal the blasphemy law.¹⁰⁵ CSW, STP, JS7 and JS14 were concerned with the number of reported cases and deaths following blasphemy accusations.¹⁰⁶ ADF provided examples of those accused of blasphemy—even if found innocent—murdered by vigilantes.¹⁰⁷ JS8 recommended ensuring that cases of blasphemy are properly and impartially investigated and those who have been imprisoned without adequate investigation or trial be released.¹⁰⁸ HRF noted the accused are routinely subject to mistreatment and torture in jails.¹⁰⁹

50. JS8 observed and investigated a large number of incidents of violence against religious minority communities, against their businesses, homes and places of worship.¹¹⁰ JS8 was concerned at the systematic nature of kidnapping young Christian or Hindu girl put in isolated, subject to intimidation, sexual violence and rape and then coerced to testify in court that she willingly converted to Islam.¹¹¹

51. ECLJ noted that Pakistan has restricted freedom of expression by subordinating it to Shariah and creating a repressive environment in which anyone may be punished for any action deemed inconsistent with Islam.¹¹²

52. JS7 reported that Pakistan has made no progress in developing a policy on the protection of human rights defenders, nor has it made serious efforts to structurally investigate attacks on HRDs. JS7 recommended enacting legislation to protect them.¹¹³ HRW observed that security forces have attacked media offices and are known to torture, kidnap, illegally detain, beat and coerce local, regional and national reporters.¹¹⁴ AI, STP, and RWB indicated that media workers risk harassment, abduction, torture, and death at the hands of the Army, intelligence agencies, security forces, insurgents, religious extremists, political activists and the public. JS14 and CHRI recommended investigating and prosecuting killings of journalists, and the repeal of laws restricting freedom of information.¹¹⁵ JS2 noted that human rights activists, leaders of political opposition movements, journalists and students have also been targeted.¹¹⁶

53. RWB, JS2, and JS5 reported more news stations blocked since 2008 and the Government has recently announced that it will establish an electronic barrier to filter the Internet, further restricting the flow of information.¹¹⁷ JS5 recommended ensuring the freedom of Internet by removing all restrictions on accessing the Internet and adopting a law on the Right to Information.¹¹⁸

54. JS4 continued to be concerned about the provisions of the Telecommunications Act, 1996 allowing for monitoring telecommunications without prior judicial authorization.¹¹⁹

55. AMC noted Pakistan marginalized Ahmadi Muslims by placing them on a separate electoral roll. Non-Muslim minorities, including Christians and Hindus, could only vote for non-Muslim candidates, comprising 5 percent of the National Assembly seats. In order to vote, they were forced to register on “non-Muslim” electoral rolls which may effectively deprive some of them this right and recommended the repeal of Chief Executive’s Order No. 15, and permit them to vote alongside all other Pakistanis.¹²⁰

56. HRCP reported on an agreement between all contesting parties, barring women from voting in provincial by-elections in a specific district, and that no government action was taken to challenge it.¹²¹

57. JS7 noted that despite having governmental representation, women remain outside central governing decision-making bodies, as well as managerial/influential positions.¹²² JS13 recommended increasing women’s seats in Parliament and Provincial Assemblies to 33%.¹²³

7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

58. EN noted that Pakistan’s Employment of Children Act does not ban domestic work and failed to outlaw child domestic servitude which remains in force until provincial governments enact similar laws prohibiting it.¹²⁴

59. JS14 noted that three out of four provinces passed their own Industrial Relations Act. However, labour unions rejected them as anti-labour and short of minimum international standards of ILO. The Punjab Government restricted the right to unionization by raising the minimum number of workers to 50.¹²⁵

60. ICJ called for the enactment of laws to hold business enterprises, whether private or publicly owned, liable for human rights abuses and to provide for effective redress for victims and the implementation of existing laws for the protection of labour rights.¹²⁶

8. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

61. JS7 stated that approximately 80% of minority women live in poverty, with little or no education. Many minority women also belong to Scheduled Castes, further lowering their social positions.¹²⁷

62. JS11 noted that less than 0.5% of GDP and less than 2% of the overall budget is allocated to the realization of children’s rights.¹²⁸

63. BPCA reported that in the aftermath of the 2010 and 2011 floods, Christian and minority victims were regularly and routinely denied aid, medicine, shelter and food by both Government and Islamic aid agencies and centres. BPCA noted that many poor Christian families are kept in what amounts to bonded servitude or slavery because of debts to employers, frequently incurred to pay for medicines or other essentials for their families.¹²⁹

9. Rights to health

64. HRCP noted that allocations for health in the combined federal and provincial governments’ budgets were reduced to only 2.03% in 2011-2012.¹³⁰

65. JS14 noted that in 2011 hundreds of people died due to dengue fever. The government and health authorities have not developed any plan to eradicate epidemics. Total public sector expenditure on health, for both federal as well as provincial Governments, in the current fiscal year (2010-11) was only 0.23 percent of GDP. JS14 recommended establishing a mechanism on the progressive realization of the right to health by increasing related spending to at least 5% of GDP.¹³¹

66. JS7 noted discrimination in access to health and that awareness of women's reproductive rights is low. FATA has one health facility for every 50 square kilometres.¹³² PFP noted Pakistan has one of the highest rates of maternal deaths in Asia. Each year 30,000 women die due to pregnancy related reasons. Nearly 90% of women deliver at home without skilled birth attendants.¹³³

10. Right to education

67. HRCP and JS7 noted the Government did not make the required financial commitment to realise this right and was unlikely to meet the MDG on universal primary education by 2015.¹³⁴ JS6, JS11, JS14, noted that although the Constitution provides free and compulsory education to all children aged 5-16, low investment has resulted in poor education and low literacy (just over 50%).¹³⁵

68. JS6 stated that schools are in poor condition and poorly equipped and noted that whilst the tuition fees in government schools may be low, the monetary cost of purchasing books and school uniforms prevent access to education among the poorer families.¹³⁶

69. JS14 noted the curricula for schools and colleges are loaded with so-called religious material laden with biases and recommended removing material instigating discrimination and hatred towards religious minorities.¹³⁷

70. JS9 recommended the Government take serious measures to ensure equal access to education, including for children from the Scheduled Caste community.¹³⁸

11. Persons with disabilities

71. JS11 noted that in 2011, Pakistan ratified CRPD, but has not implemented a national policy for persons with disabilities, nor improved physical access of children with disabilities to public service buildings, schools or recreational facilities.¹³⁹

72. AI recommended the prohibition of the death penalty for anyone suffering from a mental disability.¹⁴⁰

12. Minorities

73. AI stated that Pakistan failed to implement several UPR recommendations, including those on freedom of religion and protection of religious minorities.¹⁴¹ JS3 and JS2 reported an increase in violent attacks on minorities and religious groups such as Christians, Ahmadis and Shia Muslims. Hate speech propagated by extremists and militant religious groups is increasing. Killing Ahmadis is not considered a crime.¹⁴² JS7 recommended a new census be conducted; including segregated data on the number of minorities and ethnic groups.¹⁴³ AMC stated the Ahmadi firmly believed they are Muslim and believe in the five pillars of Islam.¹⁴⁴ JS14 stated no measures are in place preventing forced conversions of members of Scheduled Casts, especially young girls from minorities.¹⁴⁵

74. JS13 stated that Hindus and Christians face social discrimination and stigma based on stereotypes. A bill providing for registration of Hindu marriages has not progressed. JS13 recommended the removal of all forms of discrimination against non-Muslims, and that national identity cards be issued for Hindu women.¹⁴⁶ JS14 recommended, inter alia, the adoption of bills regarding Hindu and Christians Personal laws, with due consultation.¹⁴⁷

75. UNPO stated aid efforts were discriminatory in certain parts of the country and noted the lack of Government action towards Sindh, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan, which increased marginalization.¹⁴⁸

76. CSW recommended Pakistan accelerate and prioritise the reform of the national school curriculum to eliminate discriminatory teaching materials and practice.¹⁴⁹

77. HRCP noted growing extremism and intolerance, and the failure to bring to justice perpetrators of violence and hate speech. The official Commission on Minorities was ineffective.¹⁵⁰

13. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

78. STP noted that on 8 August 2011, Pakistani authorities in contrary to human rights obligations, deported five Uyghurs to their home country, where they may be at risk of imprisonment or the death sentence.¹⁵¹

14. Internally displaced persons

79. HRCP noted that Pakistan has faced large-scale displacement since 2008, due to natural disasters and armed conflict. There are over 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in relief camps in 2011.¹⁵² NRC noted conflict between the armed forces and non-state armed actors as well as local and tribal clashes has displaced millions within the FATA and the Pashtu-dominated Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in North West Pakistan since 2007. IDMC recommended the Government protect civilians from forcible displacement.¹⁵³ JS14 and IDMC called on the Government to address the lack of a comprehensive IDP policy.¹⁵⁴ UNPO recommended taking action to assist people who remained displaced after the floods.¹⁵⁵

80. JS14 recommended incorporating human rights education in the curriculum of educational institutions, and that the security of women and children living in IDP camps be ensured.¹⁵⁶

15. Right to development and environmental issues

81. JS11 recommended the Government, in order to meet its MDG targets, develop and implement comprehensive programs to prevent and respond to food security and malnutrition and adopt policies at the federal and provincial levels to make some immunizations compulsory.¹⁵⁷

16. Human rights and counter-terrorism

82. JS7 noted consecutive governments used anti-terrorism laws to further their own interests, suppress political opponents and prolong their rule. JS7 recommended anti-terrorism legislation not be used to prevent freedom of speech.¹⁵⁸ JS5 claimed that in the name of 'National Security' and fighting 'War on Terror', the government is imposing a massive surveillance regime.¹⁵⁹ UNPO called for the revision of laws giving a broad mandate to police to arrest and detain suspects without clearly defined charges, including the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1997.¹⁶⁰

83. JS14 noted targeted killings, terrorist attacks and military operations continue and recommended taking legislative and administrative steps to avoid loss of life, including a well-defined policy to combat terrorism.¹⁶¹

Notes

- ¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil Society

AMC	Ahmadiyya Muslim Lawyers Association, USA;
AI	Amnesty International*, London, United Kingdom;
ADF	Alliance Defense Fund, Pakistan;
BPCA	British Pakistani Christian Association, United Kingdom;
BWA	Baptist World Alliance, USA;
CHRI	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative*, New Delhi, India;
CRIN	Child Rights International Network, London, United Kingdom;
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden, United Kingdom;
EN	Equality Now, USA;
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, France;
GIECP	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom;
HRI	Harm Reduction International;
HRF	Human Rights First*, New York, NY, USA;
HRW	Human Rights Watch*, New York, NY, USA;
HRCPP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan;
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists*, Geneva, Switzerland;
IDMC	International Displacement Monitoring Centre of the Norwegian Refugee Council, Geneva, Switzerland;
IHRC	Islamic Human Rights Commission, London, United Kingdom;
JS1	Joint submission (1) of Pakistan Paediatric Association (PPA), ECPAT international and Acting for Life, Lahore, Pakistan;
JS2	Joint submission (2) of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF), Mithi, Pakistan;
JS3	Joint submission (3) of International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) and South Asia Centre for Peace (SACP);
JS4	Joint submission (4) of ARTICLE 19 and BoloBhi's;
JS5	Joint submission (5) of Bytes for All (B4A), Pakistan, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and Freedom House (FH);
JS6	Joint submission (JS6) of Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International;
JS7	Joint submission (5) of Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs;
JS8	Joint submission (JS8) of Global Human Rights Defence, (GHRD) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (HRFP);
JS9	Joint submission (JS9) of the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and the Pakistan Dalit Solidarity Network (PDSN);
JS10	Joint submission (JS10) of the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France);
JS11	Joint submission (JS11) of the Child Rights Movement (CRM);
JS12	Joint submission (JS12) of Rahnuma Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP), the MDG5b Alliance and the Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI);
JS13	Joint Submission (JS13) of Shirkat Gah on behalf of Aurat Foundation, Home Net Pakistan, Bedari, Church of Pakistan-Lahore Diocese, Simorgh, Sudhar Development Organization, Women in Struggle for Empowerment (WISE), Ittehad Foundation and Women's Organization for Rights and Development (WORD);
JS14	Joint Submission (JS14) of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape - SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan;
Liberation	Liberation, United Kingdom;
PFP	Peace Foundation Pakistan;
RWB	Reporters Without Borders, Geneva, Switzerland;

- STP Society for Threatened Peoples;
UNPO Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, The Hague, Netherlands.
- ² Human Rights Watch (HRW), p. 1.
- ³ Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.3. See also [Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p. 1. Amnesty International (AI), p. 3. Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), p. 4, 5.
- ⁴ British Pakistani Christian Association (BPCA), p.5. See also Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p. 4.
- ⁵ The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 4.
- ⁶ See also Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW).
- ⁷ Amnesty International (AI), p. 1.
- ⁸ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 2.
- ⁹ Joint Submission by ECPAT & Others (JS1) p.3.
- ¹⁰ Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), p. 4,5.
- ¹¹ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 1, Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 3 and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 4.
- ¹² Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 5 and Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 2.
- ¹³ Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.1.
- ¹⁴ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 10,18.
- ¹⁵ See also Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.4.
- ¹⁶ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 1, 2, 3 and Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.6. Child Rights International Network (CRIN), p. 1, 2.
- ¹⁷ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 5.
- ¹⁸ Joint submission of Global Human Rights Defence, The Hague (“GHRD”) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 1.
- ¹⁹ Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.1, 2. Society for Threatened Peoples (STP), p. 2. and Joint submission of Global Human Rights Defence, The Hague (“GHRD”) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 2 and Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 3.
- ²⁰ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 3. Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 5. See also JS4, ARTICLE 19 and Bolobhi’s p. 1.
- ²¹ Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), p.2.
- ²² Joint Submission made by Shirkat Gah on behalf of Aurat Foundation, Home Net Pakistan, Bedari, Church of Pakistan-Lahore Diocese, Simorgh, Sudhar Development Organization, Women in Struggle for Empowerment (WISE), Ittehad Foundation and Women’s Organization for Rights and Development (WORD) (JS13), p. 3. Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 3.
- ²³ Joint Submission made by Shirkat Gah on behalf of Aurat Foundation, Home Net Pakistan, Bedari, Church of Pakistan-Lahore Diocese, Simorgh, Sudhar Development Organization, Women in

- Struggle for Empowerment (WISE), Ittehad Foundation and Women’s Organization for Rights and Development (WORD) (JS13),p. 4.
- ²⁴ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 5. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), p.2. Joint submission of Global Human Rights Defence, The Hague (“GHRD”) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 2.
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- ²⁶ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 10.
- ²⁷ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 1.
- ²⁸ The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 2, 3.
- ²⁹ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 4.
- ³⁰ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 16. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), p.4.
- ³¹ Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.2.
- ³² The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 4 and Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 17.
- ³³ The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 4.
- ³⁴ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), p. 3. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), p.1. Joint Submission (JS14) of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, p. 12.
- ³⁵ Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.3. Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.2.
- ³⁶ Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.3, 4.
- ³⁷ Human Rights Watch (HRW), p. 1, 3.
- ³⁸ Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10),p.5. Joint Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF) (JS2) p. 4.
- ³⁹ Joint submission by the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and the Pakistan Dalit Solidarity Network (PDSN) (JS9), p. 4.
- ⁴⁰ Joint Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF) (JS2) p. 4.
- ⁴¹ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 1.
- ⁴² Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ⁴³ Peace Foundation Pakistan (PFP), p. 4.
- ⁴⁴ Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 4.
- ⁴⁵ Joint submission by the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and the Pakistan Dalit Solidarity Network (PDSN) (JS9), p. 1.
- ⁴⁶ Joint submission by the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and the Pakistan Dalit Solidarity Network (PDSN) (JS9), p. 1.
- ⁴⁷ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), p. 2.
- ⁴⁸ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3. Harm Reduction International (HRI), p.1-3.
- ⁴⁹ Child Rights International Network (CRIN), p. 1, 2.
- ⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch (HRW), p. 1
- ⁵¹ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), p. 1.

- ⁵² Liberation, p. 6. Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.3. Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p. 19.
- ⁵³ Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.3.
- ⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch (HRW), p. 1. Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), p. 1, 4, 5.
- ⁵⁵ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ⁵⁶ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14), p.19.
- ⁵⁷ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ⁵⁸ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ⁵⁹ Human Rights Watch (HRW), p. 1 and Islamic Human Rights Commission, (IHRC), p.2, 3.
- ⁶⁰ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ⁶¹ Islamic Human Rights Commission, (IHRC), p.1,4.
- ⁶² Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.5.
- ⁶³ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), p. 3.
- ⁶⁴ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 10.
- ⁶⁵ Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 1, 2.
- ⁶⁶ Islamic Human Rights Commission, (IHRC), p.3, 4.
- ⁶⁷ Peace Foundation Pakistan (PFP), p. 1. Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14) p. 8,9. Joint Submission made by Shirkat Gah on behalf of Aurat Foundation, Home Net Pakistan, Bedari, Church of Pakistan-Lahore Diocese, Simorgh, Sudhar Development Organization, Women in Struggle for Empowerment (WISE), Ittehad Foundation and Women's Organization for Rights and Development (WORD) (JS13), p. 6. Amnesty International (AI), p. 3. Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ⁶⁸ Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.6. Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 7. Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ⁶⁹ Peace Foundation Pakistan (PFP), p. 3,5. Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 7.
- ⁷⁰ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 10.
- ⁷¹ Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.4,5.
- ⁷² British Pakistani Christian Association (BPCA), p.4.
- ⁷³ Liberation, p.3, 5, 6 and 8.
- ⁷⁴ European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ), p.3.
- ⁷⁵ Joint Submission made by Shirkat Gah on behalf of Aurat Foundation, Home Net Pakistan, Bedari, Church of Pakistan-Lahore Diocese, Simorgh, Sudhar Development Organization, Women in Struggle for Empowerment (WISE), Ittehad Foundation and Women's Organization for Rights and Development (WORD) (JS13), p. 4.
- ⁷⁶ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 1, see also Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 3 and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 4.
- ⁷⁷ Equality Now, p. 1-4
- ⁷⁸ Joint Submission by ECPAT & Others (JS1) p.4,6. Joint Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF) (JS2) p. 4.

- ⁷⁹ Equality Now, p. 1-4. Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 2.
- ⁸⁰ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 4. Joint submission by the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and the Pakistan Dalit Solidarity Network (PDSN) (JS9), p. 4.
- ⁸¹ Joint submission by Rahnuma Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP), the MDG5b Alliance and the Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI) (JS12), p.1,5. Joint Submission by_ECPAT & Others (JS1) p.7,8.
- ⁸² Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom, p. 2,3. [Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 7. Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 2.
- ⁸³ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14) p. 9,10.
- ⁸⁴ The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 1.
- ⁸⁵ Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.6.
- ⁸⁶ Amnesty International (AI), p. 1. Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.5. Joint Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF) (JS2) p. 4. Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10),p.2. Joint submission of Global Human Rights Defence, The Hague (“GHRD”) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 5.
- ⁸⁷ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 3,5.
- ⁸⁸ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14) p. 19.
- ⁸⁹ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 7,8.
- ⁹⁰ Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.2, 5. Human Rights First, (HRF), p. 1.
- ⁹¹ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14) p. 6. Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10),p.6. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), p.3.
- ⁹² Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), p. 4. Joint Submission ARTICLE 19 and BoloBhi’s (JS4) p. 1.
- ⁹³ Joint Submission ARTICLE 19 and BoloBhi’s (JS4)p. 1.
- ⁹⁴ Amnesty International (AI), p. 1.
- ⁹⁵ Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 3.
- ⁹⁶ Child Rights International Network (CRIN), p. 1, 2,3. The Offence of Qazf (Enforcement of Hadd) Ordinance qazf (false accusation of zina) is punishable with 80 “stripes” and the Offence of Zina Ordinance, zina is punishable with whipping, at a public place, of 100 stripes. Children in FATA may be sentenced to whipping under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.
- ⁹⁷ Peace Foundation Pakistan (PFP), p. 2.
- ⁹⁸ Joint submission by Bytes for All (B4A), Pakistan, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and Freedom House (FH),(JS5), p.4.
- ⁹⁹ Ahmadiyya Muslim AMC, p. 3. See also Society for Threatened Peoples (STP),p.1.
- ¹⁰⁰ Human Rights First, (HRF), p. 1. Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10),p.6
- ¹⁰¹ Human Rights Watch (HRW), p. 2.
- ¹⁰² Joint Submission by International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) and South Asia Centre for Peace (SACP) (JS3) p. 1,2.

- ¹⁰³ Joint Submission by International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) and South Asia Centre for Peace (SACP) (JS3) p. 5. See also Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.4.
- ¹⁰⁴ Human Rights First, (HRF), p. 1. Joint submission of Global Human Rights Defence, The Hague (“GHRD”) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 2. Amnesty International (AI), p. 1, 2.
- ¹⁰⁵ Joint Submission by International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) and South Asia Centre for Peace (SACP) (JS3) p. 6, Society for Threatened Peoples (STP), p.2. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.1, 2. British Pakistani Christian Association (BPCA), p.5. See also Joint Submission ARTICLE 19 and BoloBhi’s (JS4) p. 1, Baptist World Alliance (BWA), p.1. Reporters Without Borders (RWB), p. 2 and Baptist World Alliance (BWA), p.1,3.
- ¹⁰⁶ Joint Submission by International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) and South Asia Centre for Peace (SACP) (JS3) p. 6, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.1,2. and Society for Threatened Peoples (STP), p.2. Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 3. Joint Submission ARTICLE 19 and BoloBhi’s (JS4) p. 1. Baptist World Alliance (BWA), p.1.
- ¹⁰⁷ Alliance Defense Fund [ADF], p.1, 2.
- ¹⁰⁸ Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁹ Human Rights First, (HRF), p. 1.
- ¹¹⁰ Joint submission of Global Human Rights Defence, The Hague (“GHRD”) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 5.
- ¹¹¹ Joint submission of Global Human Rights Defence, The Hague (“GHRD”) and Human Rights Focus Pakistan, Faisalabad (“HRFP”) (JS8) p. 8.
- ¹¹² European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ), p.1.
- ¹¹³ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 1.
- ¹¹⁴ Human Rights Watch (HRW), p. 3.
- ¹¹⁵ Society for Threatened Peoples (STP), p.2. Reporters Without Borders (RWB), p. 2. Amnesty International (AI), p. 3. See also Joint Submission (JS14) of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, p. 6. Joint submission by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and Action by Christians Against Torture France (ACAT-France) (JS10), p.6. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), p.3.
- ¹¹⁶ Joint Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF) (JS2) p. 2.
- ¹¹⁷ Reporters Without Borders (RWB), p. 2. Joint Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF) (JS2) p. 3. Joint submission by Bytes for All (B4A), Pakistan, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and Freedom House (FH), (JS5), p.2.
- ¹¹⁸ Joint submission by Bytes for All (B4A), Pakistan, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and Freedom House (FH), (JS5), p.5.
- ¹¹⁹ Joint Submission ARTICLE 19 and BoloBhi’s (JS4) p. 4.
- ¹²⁰ Ahmadiyya Muslim AMC, p. 2, 3.
- ¹²¹ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), p. 1. Those districts are (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province), Kohistan district (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), and Mianwali district (Punjab province).
- ¹²² Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 9.
- ¹²³ Joint Submission made by Shirkat Gah on behalf of Aurat Foundation, Home Net Pakistan, Bedari, Church of Pakistan-Lahore Diocese, Simorgh, Sudhar Development Organization, Women in Struggle for Empowerment (WISE), Ittehad Foundation and Women’s Organization for Rights and Development (WORD) (JS13), p. 2.
- ¹²⁴ Equality Now, p. 1-4.
- ¹²⁵ Joint Submission (JS14) of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, p. 15.
- ¹²⁶ The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), p. 1, 3.
- ¹²⁷ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 5.
- ¹²⁸ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 1.
- ¹²⁹ British Pakistani Christian Association (BPCA), p.3.

- ¹³⁰ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), p. 2.
- ¹³¹ Joint Submission (JS14) of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, p. 13,14.
- ¹³² Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 10.
- ¹³³ Peace Foundation Pakistan (PFP), p. 1.
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- ¹³⁵ Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 1, 2. Joint Submission (JS14) of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, p. 9, 10, 12,13. Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 6.
- ¹³⁶ Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI), Franciscans International (FI), Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, VIVAT International (JS6) p. 1, 2.
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- ¹³⁸ Joint submission by the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and the Pakistan Dalit Solidarity Network (PDSN) (JS9), p. 4.
- ¹³⁹ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 9.
- ¹⁴⁰ Amnesty International (AI), p. 3.
- ¹⁴¹ Amnesty International (AI), p. 1.
- ¹⁴² Joint Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC and the Pakistan NGOs Forum (PNF) (JS2) p. 2 Joint Submission by International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) and South Asia Centre for Peace (SACP) (JS3)p. 3 ,4.
- ¹⁴³ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 5.
- ¹⁴⁴ Ahmadiyya Muslim AMC, p. 1.
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- ¹⁴⁶ Joint Submission made by Shirkat Gah on behalf of Aurat Foundation, Home Net Pakistan, Bedari, Church of Pakistan-Lahore Diocese, Simorgh, Sudhar Development Organization, Women in Struggle for Empowerment (WISE), Ittehad Foundation and Women's Organization for Rights and Development (WORD) (JS13),p. 5.
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- ¹⁴⁸ Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), p. 4,5.
- ¹⁴⁹ Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), p.4.
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- ¹⁵³ Internal displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), p. 2-4.
- ¹⁵⁴ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14) p. 16.
- ¹⁵⁵ Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), p. 4,5.
- ¹⁵⁶ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14) p. 17.
- ¹⁵⁷ Joint submission prepared by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) (JS11), p. 3.
- ¹⁵⁸ Justitia et Pax and 10 Pakistani CSOs (JS7) p. 1.

¹⁵⁹ Joint submission by Bytes for All (B4A), Pakistan, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and Freedom House (FH), (JS5), p.4.

¹⁶⁰ Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), p. 4,5.

¹⁶¹ Joint Submission of South Asia Partnership-Pakistan, National Commission for Justice and Peace, Aurat Foundation -War against Rape -SUNGI, Muthida Labor Federation, Centre for Human Rights Education, WISE (Women in Struggle for Empowerment), PODA-Pakistan, (JS14) p. 4.
