

Cruel Numbers 2010



A compilation of statistics on child sexual
abuse cases in Pakistan

Cruel Numbers Report 2010

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Foreword:

Child sexual abuse is a global issue which expands its vicious impression not only on the individual or a family but on the whole society. Children who survive sexual abuse grow up more likely to negatively impact of our society in many ways, not just by handing down the legacy of abuse to their own children but also by suffering tremendous emotional changes. The effects of sexual abuse on victims are devastating and life- long and its effect on our society are pervasive.

Established in 1996, Sahil is an NGO working against child sexual abuse in Pakistan. Sahil, a pioneer in the collection of data on child sexual abuse from across the country, compiling the cases of child sexual abuse reported in the newspaper into a report called Cruel Numbers which is now in its 10th year.

The effects of child sexual abuse are wide ranging, and vary from survivor to survivor depending on a number of different factors such as the age of the victim, the duration of the abuse, the number of perpetrators, the nature of the relationship with the perpetrator, and the severity of the assault.

The aim of collecting and publishing this data is to present an overview of the situation of violence on children in the form of child sexual abuse and the reality underlying this crime in our country's context so that relevant strategies for prevention, intervention and protection can be made.

We hope that these statistics provided by Sahil will be beneficial for all stake holders, and we expect this report is of interest to a wide range of people from all spheres of life and especially for those who are concerned with children's issues. This report highlights the severity of the situation and to make the authorized body to realize the urgency of immediate concerted efforts at all levels to combat this abysmal form of violence on our children.

Report Highlights:

This year the report is compiled from 66 national, regional and local newspapers.

The data gathered by Sahil includes data from two other organizations (Rozaan and WAR). In 2010, data shows that a total of 2595 cases of sexual abuse were recorded. If abduction cases are excluded the actual figure of sexual abuse cases of 1745 victims shows that 5 children are assaulted everyday.

The 3 major crime categories show that there were 508 cases of rape/ sodomy, 336 cases of gang rape/ sodomy and 214 cases of attempt of rape/ sodomy.

Sex aggregate follows trends of the previous years where both sexes are assaulted. However mostly girls become victims of sexual abuse. The data shows that 73% girls and 27% boys were abused sexually.

The data also shows that a total of 4543 abusers were involved in abusing 2252 children. The largest group identified was that of acquaintances, the second largest group being strangers followed by perpetrators within the family.

Similar to the results of previous years, the highest percentage of vulnerable age group among girls was 11- 18 years. Among boys the age bracket of 06 - 15 years was the most vulnerable.

The data shows sexual abuse can occur anywhere, at any time, children are vulnerable everywhere. Statistics gathered by Sahil show 36 % cases of sexual assault took place within four walls where as 14 % cases took place in an open area.

Time period of abuse shows that more than half of the children were abused for once only. However, in 21% of the cases children were abused for more than a day.

Province – wise division shows that 76 % cases of abuse were reported from Punjab, followed by Sindh, the Federal Capital Islamabad. Very few cases were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Azad Jammu Kashmir.

The Urban–Rural divide shows that almost 67% of cases were reported from rural where as 33% cases were reported from urban areas.

Cases registered with the police were 73% of the reported cases.

Recording of court convictions show that a total 38 CSA cases were convicted in the year 2010

What is Child Sexual Abuse?

Definition:

“Child sexual abuse (CSA) occurs when an adult or adolescent uses a child for sexual purposes. It involves exposing a child to any activity or behavior. Sexual abuse is inherently emotionally abusive and is often accompanied by other forms of mistreatment. It is a betrayal of trust and an abuse of power over the child.”

Child sexual abuse is any form of sexual activity with a child by an adult, or by another child where there is no consent or consent is not possible; or by another child who has power over the child. By this definition, it is possible for a child to be sexually abused by another child who is younger than they are.¹

Sexual abuse of children and youth is shrouded in secrecy, guilt and fear. Offenders use intimidation and threats to keep the child from telling, but the number one reason children and youth don't tell is that they are afraid they won't be believed.²

Child sexual abuse (CSA) can also be classified into two major categories, namely³:

Non- Contact:

- Voyeurism: Getting sexual pleasure from watching naked children
- Sexual Comments: An adult making comments to the child that are sexual in nature
- Exhibitionism: Exposing one's sexual parts to a child
- Pornography: Exposing a child to x-rated films, magazines or using a child to make pornographic films, pictures etc.
- Exploitation: Using a child for prostitution or pornography

Contact:

- Kissing/ touching: kissing or touching a child with sexual undertones
- Fondling: Fondling a child's breasts or genitals or if an abuser forces a child to fondle his/ her genitals
- Masturbation: Masturbation with the child as either participant or observer
- Oral Sex: Using one's own or the child's mouth to stimulate the genitalia
- Intercourse: Anal or vaginal penetration

One of the many reasons for a high number of CSA cases reported in western countries is the recognition of all of the above mentioned acts in the definition of child sexual abuse.

¹http://www.kalimunro.com/article_sexualabuse.html

²<http://www.child-abuse-effects.com/sexual-abuse.html>

³Hobbs, Hanks 1993

Objectives of the report:

Now many people acknowledge that CSA prevails in our society but are unable to deal with such an incidence themselves due to legal and social constraints of the issue. This report is an effort to unveil the reality and efforts made by victims and their families to get justice.

Objectives:

- To provide facts and figures about child sexual abuse and its dynamics
- To contribute to existing information on CSA in Pakistan
- To contribute towards spreading awareness and information about CSA among all sectors of society.

Methodology:

Data gathering on CSA is very difficult because of the issue being less reported. Therefore, the data is gathered mainly through newspaper reports, other cases reported directly to Sahil, and data provided by other organizations. This year Rozan and War Against Rape have provided the data for inclusion in this report.

The mechanism for data collection from newspapers is as follows:

- Sahil monitors a total of 66 newspapers from all four provinces⁴
- Urdu, English and Sindhi newspapers are monitored as follows:
 - o 15 national newspapers are monitored at Sahil Head Office, Islamabad
 - o 9 dailies by volunteers from KPK, Punjab and Sindh
 - o 9 newspapers are monitored at Sukkur Referral Unit
 - o 12 newspapers are monitored at Lahore Referral Unit
 - o 11 newspapers are monitored at Jaffarabad Referral Unit
 - o 10 newspapers are monitored at Abbotabad Referral Unit

The criterion set by Sahil for recording cases from newspapers is that the victim's age is 18 years or below. This age limit is chosen in accordance with the age defined for a child by the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child.

To collect the data a special quantitative module is designed which records gender, age of the victim, abuser's categories, place of abuse, period of abuse, identification of the victim, identification of the geographical areas with urban- rural divide, and

⁴In 2010, 3 newspapers were discontinued due to giving no reports of child sexual abuse cases.

also status of case registration with the police. All the information is recorded directly from newspaper clippings.

The form designed for data gathering records five categories of sexual abuse crimes which are usually identified in reporting. These include abduction for sexual purposes, attempt of rape or sodomy, rape or sodomy, gang rape or gang sodomy and murder after sexual assault. For each crime category a definition can be seen in the section, “Crime Categories in Child Sexual Abuse.”

The news reports collected by Sahil were double checked in order to avoid duplication, as one child sexual abuse case might be reported several times in different newspapers. Cases received from other sources were also scrutinized strictly in order to ensure no duplication.

Limitations of the report:

In news printed cases, there is often missing information on several aspects of the crime, for instance age of victim might not be mentioned, place of abuse, relationship between abuser and victim, time period of abuse etc, this report therefore carries these gaps too. Also, in many remote areas of Pakistan the channels of communication are yet not strengthened and therefore due to uneasy access reporting is not done from these areas. The data from these places is not highlighted by print media and therefore is not included in this report.

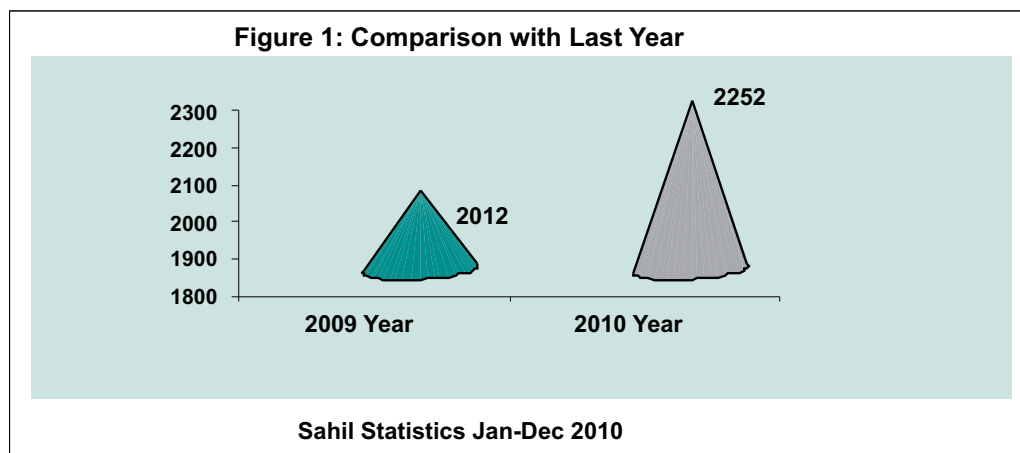
PRESENTATION OF STATISTICAL DATA

The data of the year 2010 reveals a total of 2595 cases of Child Sexual Abuse. This figure includes 2252 cases from newspaper reports, another 34 cases were directly reported to Sahil, another 309 cases from two other organizations; 272 cases from WAR (War Against Rape) and 37 cases from Rozan.

Table 1: Source of Information	
Newspaper reported cases	2252
Cases directly reported to Sahil	34
Cases reported by WAR	272
Cases reported by Rozan	37
Total	2595

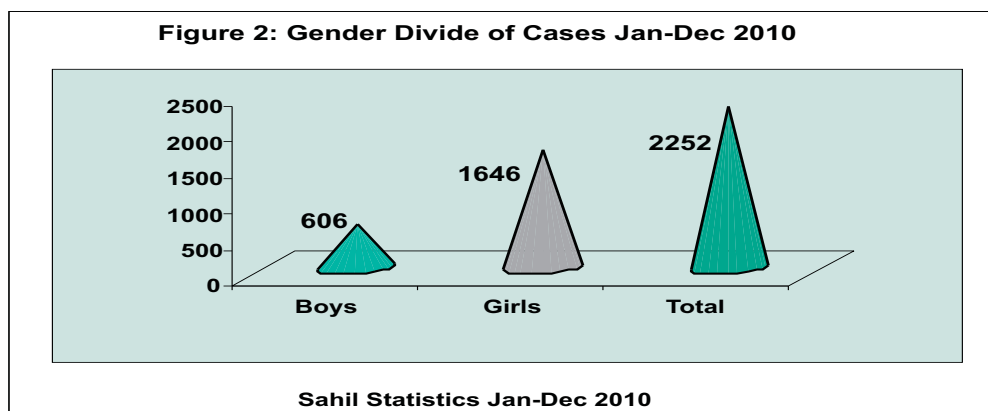
NEWSPAPER REPORTED CASES 2010

In 2010 from all over Pakistan, a total of 2252 cases of child sexual abuse were recorded in newspapers. This shows an increase by 11.9% as compared to the figures of last year.⁵ CSA cases reported in the newspapers only highlight severe forms of child sexual abuse like rape, sodomy, murder after sexual abuse.



A total figure of 2252 newspaper reported cases show that everyday 7 children are being sexually abused including abduction cases. Excluding abduction cases from the total shows that 4 children fell prey to child sexual abuse everyday in 2010. However, including CSA cases of the organizations will further increase this number to 5 children a day. All these figures show there is no chance for denial of prevalence of child sexual abuse in Pakistan.

THE GENDER DIVIDE:



⁵ Last year number of recorded cases was 2012

Sexual abuse occurs in every race, class, religion, culture, and country. Every child is vulnerable to sexual abuse. The sex-wise aggregate of the cases shows that both girls and boys become victims of child sexual abuse. Hence proving wrong the myth that - “boys are not sexually abused”.

The same trends can be viewed in the data provided by WAR and Rozan.

Table 2:-

Organization	Male	Female	Total
WAR	16	256	272
Rozan	13	24	37
Sahil	22	12	34

A total of 657 boys have been sexually abused including the 606 boys reported in the newspapers. Mostly cases of sexual abuse among boys are not revealed for reasons which may include:

- Boys prefer not to disclose such an incident
- They assume it's a part of their sexual experience
- Consider it a part of their process in becoming masculine
- Guilt prevents them from revealing it

Results for girls show that 1646 of girls became victims of sexual abuse in reported cases. Whereas including the organizational data a total of 1938 girls have been sexually abused. Figures around the globe show that girls are mostly targeted for sexual abuse. Sexual abuse of girls in Pakistan brings shame and guilt for the family, the stigma attached to the loss of virginity is considered a shame and loss of family honor and thus many deny sexual abuse. The reasons for girls being more abused are often because:

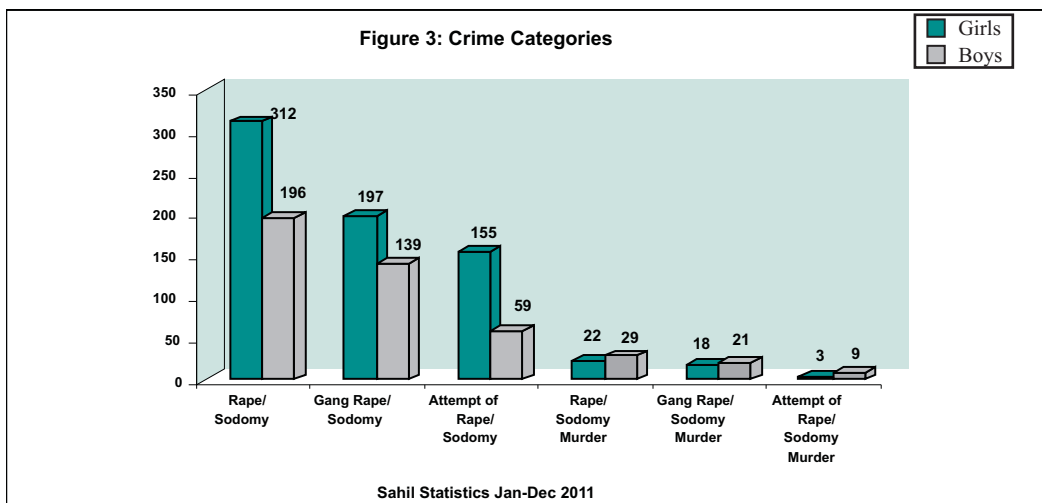
- Girls are seen as sex object
- Girls are considered a means of settling dispute with rivals
- Girls are more easily accessible within home where the majority of abuse occurs
- Girls are weaker and fall prey easily

Although in a country like Pakistan the mobility of a girl is restricted and strictly monitored but still abuse occurs mostly within four walls and often by the persons known to the family who have an easy access to their homes.

CRIME CATEGORIES:

The highest percentage in crime category was for cases of rape and sodomy which

was calculated 23 % out of the total of 2252 cases, gang rape and gang sodomy at 15 %, and attempt of rape/ sodomy at 10 %, whereas, 5 % of children were murdered after sexual assault.



a) Rape / Sodomy

Definition: **“When penetration takes place”**

The data shows that rape and sodomy reported in 508 cases exceeds in numbers as compared to all other forms of sexual violations.

b) Gang Rape/ Sodomy

Definition: **“Penetration by two or more persons”**

Gang rape/ sodomy is recorded at 336 cases of gang rape/ sodomy. Gang rape is usually used as a tool for settling family rivalries or disputes.

c) Attempt of Rape/ Sodomy

Definition: **“Sexually violated but no penetration takes place”**

These cases are usually reported under the head of attempt of rape/ sodomy and are recorded at 214 cases.

d) Murder after Sexual Assault

Definition: “An act where victim is murdered after or attempt of rape/ sodomy, of being sexually abused”

In 2010 almost 130 cases were recorded where the victim was murdered after an attempt of sexual abuse or after sexual abuse.

Why are children murdered after being sexually abused?

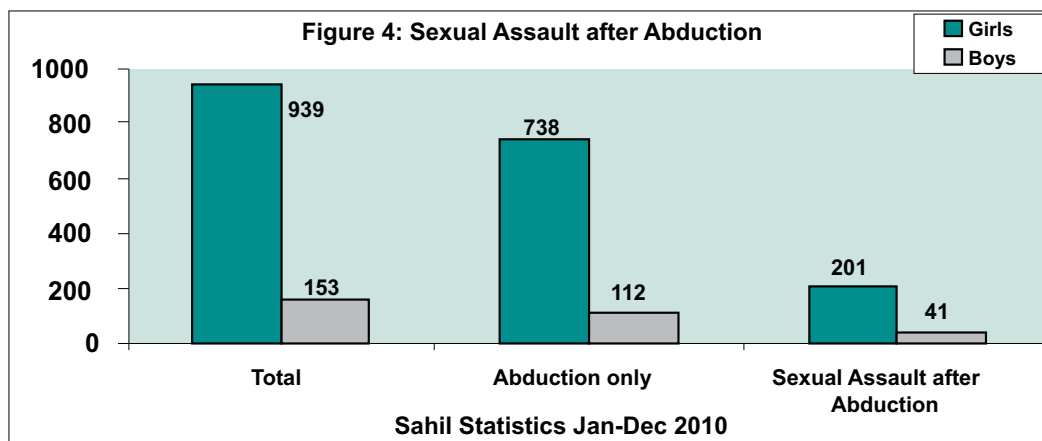
Some reasons for which abusers kill the victims:

- Failure in the sexual assault led to anger and culminated in the murder of the victim
- The fear of the perpetrator that the victim might identify him
- A victim may sometimes die due to the multiple injuries inflicted during the assault
- As a form of revenge

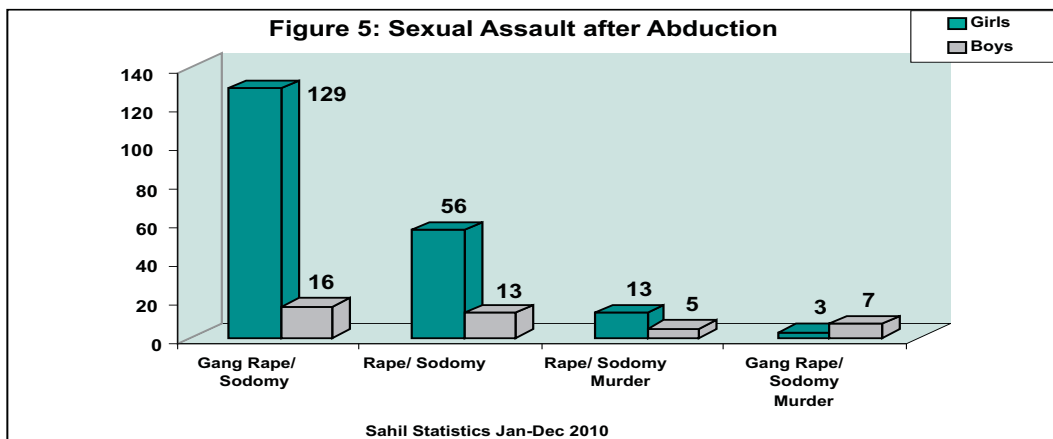
ABDUCTION FOR SEXUAL PURPOSES:

Definition: “To be carried off unlawfully and there is with an implicit danger of sexual abuse”.

Sahil records the cases of abduction of children because abduction is not only a crime



against children but also leads to sexual assault as can be seen in the following chart; As can be seen in the above chart, there is always a chance of sexual assault after a child is abducted. The data depicts that out of 1092 abducted children 242 were sexually assaulted.



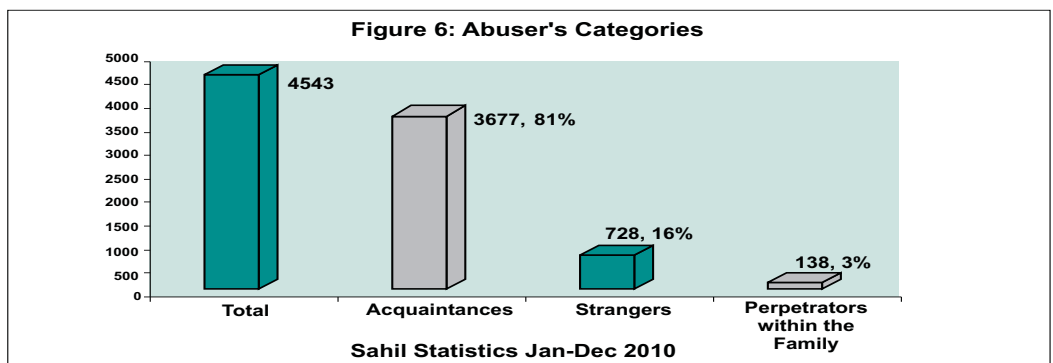
Further breakdown of the above 242 sexual assault cases shows that 129 girls and 16 boys became victims of gang rape/ sodomy, 56 girls and 13 boys became victims of rape/ sodomy where as 16 girls and 12 boys were murdered after being assaulted.

Over the years, it continues to be more girls who are abducted for sexual purposes, possibly due to the following reasons:

- Family feels dishonored
- Girls are easily controllable
- Can be engaged as sexual workers
- They are a saleable commodity

ABUSER'S CATEGORY:

People often believe that an abuser is a strangely dressed, mentally unstable scary looking person, but facts and figures gathered globally proved this a myth. An abuser comes from any walk of life; he can be a stranger, an acquaintance or an immediate family member and belong to different professions. Most sexual abuse takes place in the context of ongoing relationships between the abuser and the child.



Results gathered during 2010 show that a total of 4543 abusers were involved in sexual assault of 2252 children. The reason for the large number of abusers is due to gang rape cases. Out of these abusers 3677 (81%) were acquaintances (known to the victim), 728 (16%) were strangers, and 138 were perpetrators within the family.

a) Acquaintance:

Acquaintances are abusers whose names are identified by the complainants in the reports.

The data compiled in the year 2010 shows that as many as 3677 acquaintance were perpetrators of the crime. A list of acquaintances is given below:

Table 3: Acquaintance's Category	
Identified by the Family	3106
Neighbors	287
Female Abettor	170
Teacher	22
Police	20
Molvis	18
Landlord	13
Spiritual Healer	11
Friend	9
Employer	5
Servant	5
Hotel Owner	4
Shopkeeper	3
Doctor	2
Hospital Employee	1
Security Guard	1
Total	3677

This list of abusers compiled from all the cases clearly shows the involvement of people attributed as “trust worthy” such as police, doctors, friends, molvis, teachers, servants and security guards. The table above indicates that 170 female abettors also supported the abusers in sexual crimes; this is alarming as women are thought to be gentle, kind, caring and weak and therefore are not seen as being involved in such a crime, which is why they are used to trap children. It is very ironic to see them committing such a heinous crime.

Rozan also provided similar data where acquaintances were the major perpetrators. As out of 41 abusers they recorded 34 acquaintances under the same categories as identified by Sahil:

b) Strangers:

Sahil's data for the year 2010 shows 728 strangers were involved in sexually assaulting the victims.

Strangers are classified in two ways:

- If the names of the abusers are unknown to the victim's family
- When newspaper reports mention 'unidentified persons' as abusers

Table 4: Strangers	
Strangers	694
Robbers/ Dacoits	29
Taxi Driver	5
Total	728

c) Perpetrators within the family:

Incest is any sexual activity between the immediate family or blood relatives. Usually the perpetrator has easy access to the child because he/she has sole responsibility for the child, or takes care of or visits the child, and is trusted by the child's parents. It can be very difficult for a survivor to trust anyone. It can be even harder when that person is close to them, and cares for them.

The data gathered by Sahil in the year 2010 shows that 24 immediate family members and 114 other relatives were involved in committing sexual abuse with the victims.

Table 5: Perpetrators Within the Family	
Immediate Family Members	24
Relatives	114
Total	138

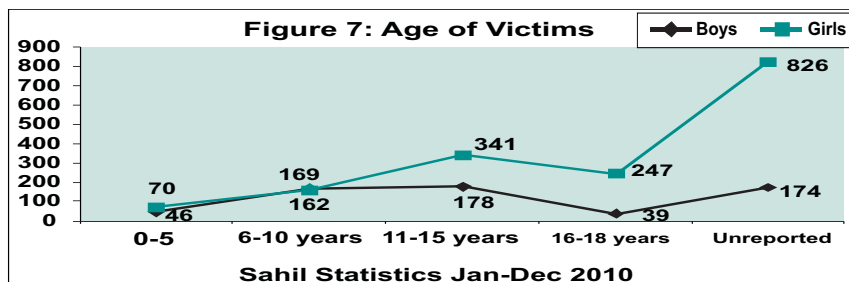
Worldwide incest cases are the least reported due to the negative repercussions evolving out of the disclosure of the incident. Children are fearful of not being believed. The abuser usually ensures that they feel that they have asked for the abuse and are therefore guilty of the crime. The family is also fearful of losing support of other family members. Therefore this category is usually under reported.

AGE OF VICTIMS:

Newspapers reported the age of 1252 cases out of a total of 2252 cases.

In case of age not being mentioned, verification is made through other relevant information provided (words or phrases) such as their grade in school, “teenager”, and “child” which puts them in the required age ranges.

Sahil records the cases of sexual abuse with children under five. Different categories of age are:



a) 5 years and below:

Very young children of less than 5 years were also victims of sexual abuse. As highlighted in the case of Sana, a 3 years old girl who was brutally assaulted and murdered in Karachi. Sahil result shows that 5 % of sexual abuse cases happened to children of 5 years and below.

The reasons why this age group of children can be trapped are:

- These children cannot protest
- It is often committed through the show of affection
- They are not likely to express what has happened

b) 6 – 10 years:

The children sexually assaulted under this age bracket are 15 % of the total.

The reason behind a higher percentage for the children under this bracket is that

- At this age they are becoming more social
- Their exposure outside the home increases
- Lack of knowledge on self protection makes them vulnerable to abuse

c) 11-15 years:

Data gathered over the years by Sahil shows that children under this bracket are the ones who are the most vulnerable. Results compiled by the data of the year 2010 also show the same trend, a total of 23 % under this age bracket became victims of sexual assault.

The reasons behind this age bracket being so vulnerable are:

- Girls and boys at this age are developing physically and emotionally
- Children who are not properly taken care off, try to get affirmation from an outsider
- Children of this age can be easily black mailed

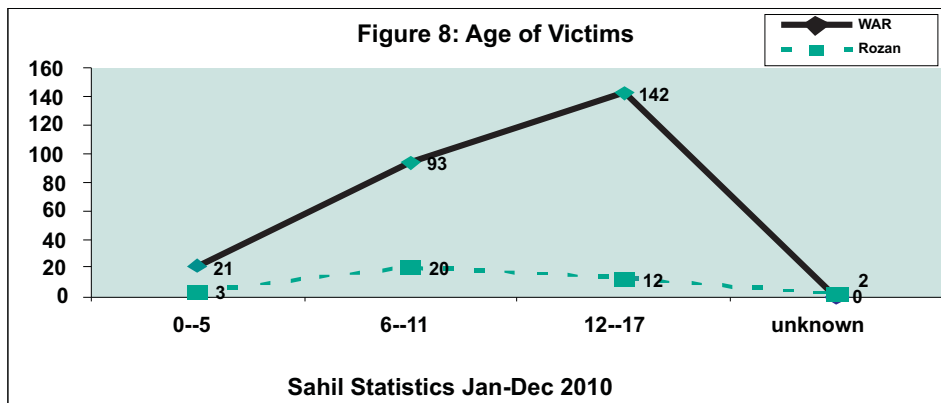
d) 16- 18 years:

The age analysis of the victims in this age bracket shows that it is a more vulnerable age for girls as compared to boys.

- Girls reaching puberty often get involved in relationships which make them more vulnerable to sexual abuse
- Being at a marriageable age, they are more likely to become victims due to refusal of marriages
- They are used as a revenge for settling family rivalries and disputes as the family honor lies in their virginity
- Boys might not be willing to disclose the crime as it reflects on their masculinity

- They may consider it a natural part of their sexual experiences
- Boys may manage to defend themselves against any unwanted advances as they are bigger and stronger

This year’s data provided by Rozan and War also show the age of victims has a similar pattern to those seen by Sahil in reported cases. As they receive direct information from victims, the number of unknown victims is negligible.



PLACES OF ABUSE:

Sexual abuse can occur anywhere, whether indoors or outdoor places. The following data shows that children are more likely to be abused within four walls.

Data gathered by Sahil shows in 675 (30 %) of the cases had taken place inside the abuser's or victim's home.

The second highest vulnerable place in this category is a shop, where 23 cases of assault were reported. As can be seen children run the risk of abuse anywhere.

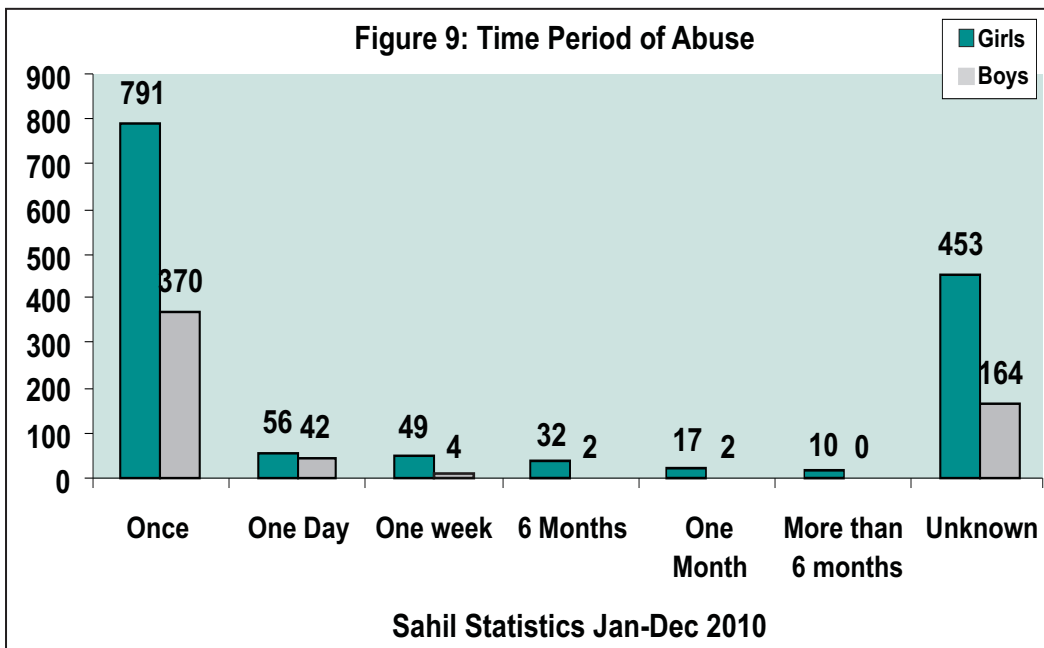
Abuser's place	369
Victim's place	306
Shop	23
School	18
Workplace	14
Mosque	10
Hotel	6
Market	6
Hospital	5
Jail	5
Brothel	3
Hostel	3
Under Construction House	3
Madrassas	2
Police Station	2
Shrine	2
Ambulance	1
Clinic	1
Empty House	1
Flood Relief Camp	1
Inside a bus	1
Wedding Hall	1
Total	783

Place	Number of Cases
Field	130
Street	68
Jungle	42
Deserted place	40
Graveyard	11
Canal side	8
Farm	4
Garden	2
Fruit Orchard	1
Total	306

In rural areas outdoor places, such as, fields are where the highest number of 130 cases of abuse has taken place. It has been reported that abuse takes place during the harvesting season when children are out working in the field, apart from the occurrence of cases due to the unavailability of sanitation facilities.

Other vulnerable places are those which are less populated or less frequented and may be indentified as deserted.

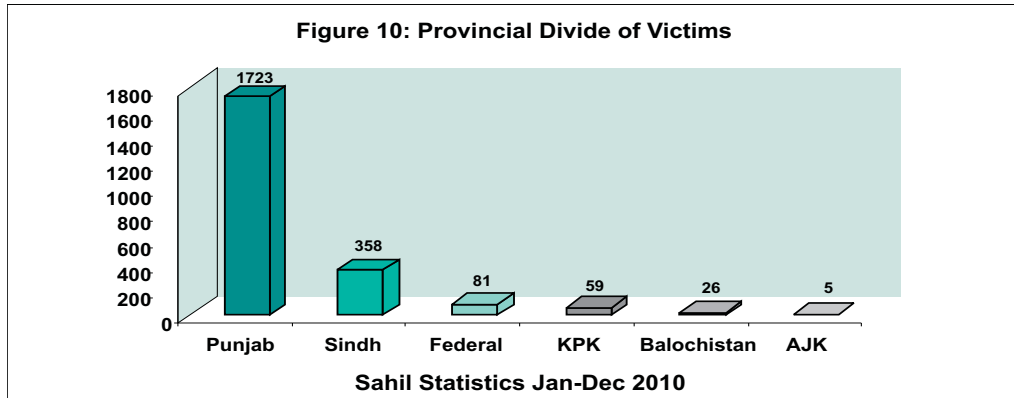
TIME PERIOD OF ABUSE:



Statistics show that 1161 children (52 %) were assaulted only once. However 214 children (10 %) were assaulted over a period ranging from one day to more than six months time. This is of great concern because it indicates that perhaps abducted children are not being immediately reported as missing, and late reporting of incest cases is also playing a role in long term abuse.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF CRIME

Many factors contribute to the number of cases reported from the provinces



a) Provincial Divide:

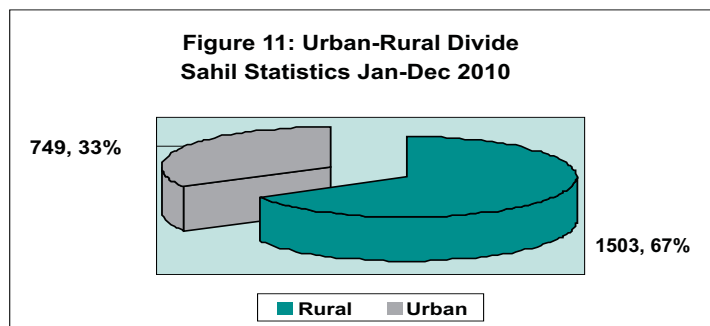
A predominant number of cases 1723 (77 %) were reported from the Punjab. The reason may be that media has greater access across the province in comparison to the unreachable areas of the other four provinces.

From Sindh as many as 358 (16 %) cases of abuse were reported, following 81 cases (4 %) cases from Federal and 59 cases (3 %) cases from Khyber Pakhtunkhawa.

Balochistan reported the least number of cases. The reason may be because of strict traditional systems, and non-reporting due to honor and shame.

b) Rural Urban Divide:

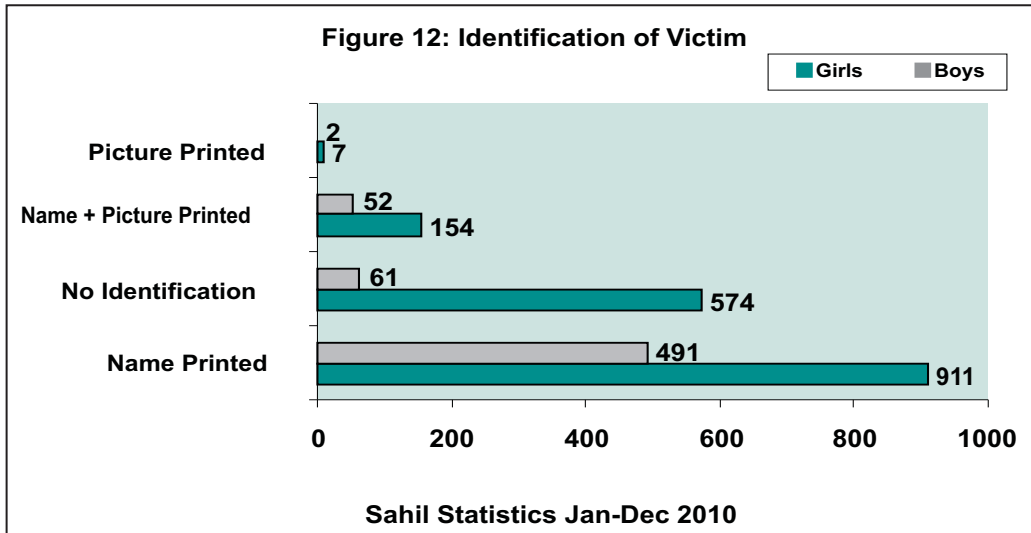
The number of cases reported from rural communities is far greater than those reported from urban areas.



This is directly related to the fact that more than 70 % population of Pakistan lives in rural areas. Also it is very difficult to hide such incidents in small communities.

REPORTING ISSUES:

Our findings show that out of total 2252 cases of child sexual abuse, names of 1402 (62 %) children were published in newspapers.



No identification for 635 children was reported. Name and pictures of 206 (9 %) children were published.

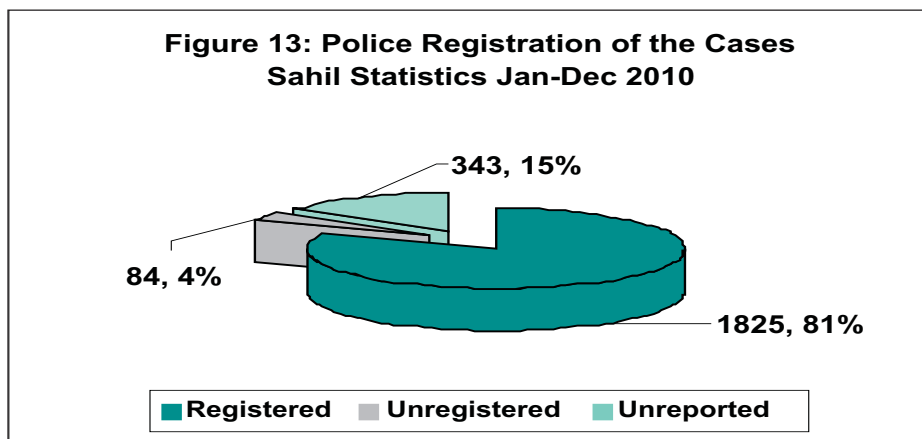
Table 8:-

Comparison of Identification of Victim 2009-2010		
	2009	2010
Name Printed	60%	54%
No Identification	28%	24%
Name + Picture Printed	6%	10%
Picture Printed	0.20%	0.40%

This trend shows that print media is increasingly being careful and following a code of conduct by the decrease in the number of names and pictures printed. Sahil and National Commission for Child Welfare and Development by publishing code of ethics have been campaigning to bring change and will continue to do so.

CASE REGISTRATION WITH POLICE:

This situation is encouraging to see that the out of the total number of cases reported in newspapers 81 % are registered with the police.



However it is also seen that 84 cases (4 %) were unregistered. This may happen due to the fact that an influential abuser party may have used pressure and not allowed the case to be registered.

COURT CONVICTIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES IN 2010:

The purpose of analyzing the data of court convictions of child sexual abuse cases is to show that justice in these cases is received in due course of time. Convictions of CSA cases are happening even though the process is long and sometimes might take 5 years or more.

Decisions on a total of 38 cases have been given in 2010.

Table 9: Court Conviction of CSA Reported in 2010

Year of Case registration	Abuser	No. of Abusers	Victim	Crime Category	Imprisonment	Fine (Rs)	City
2010	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy	15 years	3,00,000	Rawalpindi
2010	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape	Death Sentence	20,000	Chakwal
2010	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy murder	2 times life imprisonment	10,000	Rawalpindi
2010	Neighbor	1	Girl	Rape Murder	4 times life imprisonment	None	Islamabad
2009	Acquaintance	2	Girl	Gang Rape	Life Imprisonment	None	Chakwal

2009	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape	Life	40,00,000	Lahore
2009	Acquaintance	3	Boy	Gang Sodomy	20 years	3,00,000	Lahore
2009	Acquaintance	2	Girl	Gang Rape	10 years	65,000	Sargodha
2009	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy	2 years	None	Feroze wala
2009	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy murder	25 years	2,00,000	Chota Lahore
2009	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy	7 years	30,000	Toba Tek Singh
2009	Acquaintance	4	Girl	Gang Rape	20 years	2,00,000	Rawalpindi
2009	Acquaintance	2	Girl	Gang Rape	life imprisonment	5,000	Rawalpindi
2009	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape Murder	7 years and death sentence	80,000	Rawalpindi
2009	Police Head Constable	1	Girl	Rape Murder	Death Sentence	20,000	Chakwal
2008	Step Father	1	Girl	Rape	Life Imprisonment	50,000	Baden
2008	Acquaintance	4	Boy	Gang Sodomy	7 years	50,000	Umer Kot
2008	Acquaintance	2	Boy	Gang Sodomy	25 years	10,000	Karachi
2008	Cousin	1	Girl	Rape Murder	life imprisonment	2,00,000	Islamabad
2007	Acquaintance	7	Girl	Gang Rape	Life Imprisonment/ 2 yrs	1,00,000	Karachi
2007	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy murder	2 times death sentence and life imprisonment	1,00,000	Kasur
2007	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy murder	2 times death imprisonment	2,00,000	Rawalpindi
2006	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape and murder attempt	60 years	5,000	Lahore
2003	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy murder	7 years	2,00,000	Lahore

Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy	20years	20,000	Quetta
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Attempt of Rape	2 years	50,000	Karachi
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy	3 years	None	Pind Dadan Khan
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape	10years	50,000	Hyderabad
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape	14years	10,000	Gujranwala
Unreported	Acquaintance	3	Boy	Gang Sodomy	3 years	30,000	Rawalpindi
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape	Death Sentence	10,000	Fateh Jang
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Rape	25years	5,000	Pano Aqil
Unreported	Molvi	1	Girl	Attempt of Rape	8 years	2,00,000	Rawalpindi
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Boy	Sodomy Murder	2 times death sentence and life imprisonment	10,000	Rawalpindi
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Attempt of Rape	1 year	20,000	Chakwal
Unreported	Acquaintance	4	Girl	Gang Rape	2 times life imprisonment	None	Sargodha
Unreported	Acquaintance	1	Girl	Abduction	4 years	None	Hafizabad
Unreported	Acquaintance	2	Boys	Sodomy murder	2 times life imprisonment	30,000	Gujranwala

The following table shows cases of child sexual abuse which received free legal aid from Sahil and were convicted in the year 2010:

Year of Case Registration	Victim	Age	Crime Category	Imprisonment	Fine/ in Rupees	City
2010	Boy	Unreported	Gang Sodomy	2 years	3000/-	Dera Allah Yar
2009	Girl	14	Gang Rape	25 years	25000/-	Sukkur
2009	Girl	13	Gang Rape	20 years	50000/-	Sukkur
2009	Girl	9	Gang Rape	25 years	50000/-	Sukkur
2010	Boy	16	Gang Sodomy	3 years	10000/-	Rawalpindi
2008	Girl	7	Rape	4 Years	20000/-	Abbotabad
2009	Boy	14	Gang Sodomy	20 years	30000/-	Rawalpindi
2009	Girl	8	Rape	25 years	None	Lahore
2009	Girl	12	Rape	25 years	None	Shekhupura
2009	Girl	7	Gang Rape	25 years	25000/-	Chakwal

SAHIL'S JUVENILE DATA:

Following are the court releases of juvenile cases handled by Sahil from the year 2006 to 2010.

Year	No. Of Cases
2006	20
2007-2008	35
2009-10	45
Total	100

PARENTAL GUIDANCE FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN⁶

Parents need to be aware and knowledgeable about situation that may make their children vulnerable to abuse. Adults cannot always be present around children for supervision and protection, it is important to discuss the need for children to be provided with age- appropriate and rights- based information on sexual abuse, so they can participate in their own protection. The lack of such information for children often results in them not having confidence to tell, not knowing whom/ where to approach for help, and how to tell

- Stress to your child that he or she should feel comfortable telling you anything, especially if it involves another adult.
- Make an effort to know the people with whom your child is spending time. Know their friends and be clear with your children about the places and homes they may visit.
- Knowledge is power. This is especially true for protecting children from sexual assault. Teach your children about their bodies; give them the correct language to use when describing their private parts. Emphasize that those parts are private.
- Make it a rule that your children check in with you when they arrive at or depart from a particular location and when there is a change in plans.
- Let them know when YOU are running late or if your plans have changed so that they can see the rule is for safety purposes and not being used to "check up" on them.
- Children should never be left unsupervised or allowed to spend time alone, or with others, in automobiles, as the potential dangers to their safety outweigh any perceived convenience or "fun."
- Remind children NEVER to hitchhike, approach a car or engage in a conversation with anyone in a car, or go anywhere with anyone without getting your permission first.
- Listen to your children. Pay attention if they tell you that they do not want to be with someone or go somewhere. This may be an indication of more than a personality conflict or lack of interest in the activity or event.

⁶Courtesy: <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/protect.aspx>

- Notice when someone shows your children a great deal of attention or begins giving them gifts. Take the time to talk to your children about this person and be aware of the circumstances.
- Teach your children that they have the right to say NO to any unwelcome, uncomfortable, or confusing touch or actions by others.
- To tell you immediately if they feel unhappy. Reassure them that you are there to help and it is okay to tell you anything.
- Be sensitive to any changes in your children's behavior or attitude. Encourage open communication and learn how to be an active listener.
- Look and listen to small cues and clues that something may be troubling your children, because children are not always comfortable disclosing disturbing events or feelings.
- If your children do confide problems to you, strive to remain calm, non-critical, and nonjudgmental. Listen compassionately to their concern and work with them to get the help they need to resolve the problem.
- Remember that there is no substitute for your attention and supervision. Being available and taking time to really know and listen to your children helps build feelings of safety and security.
- In the majority of cases, children are molested by someone they know. Your efforts at keeping your child safe must be informed by this fact.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are proposed to make efforts against the incidence of this heinous crime:

1. Laws, policies and child protection bill must be passed to protect every child from sexual abuse.
2. Effective strategies should be established for intervention and rehabilitation.
3. Professional working at front line with children, such as teachers, medical professionals, school counselors, and police personnel should be sensitized and trained to appropriately respond to child sexual abuse, from prevention, detection and management perspectives.
4. The police department should facilitate the process of registering the First Investigation Report (FIR) for the victims of CSA.
5. Enable children and young people to talk about abuse so that they have someone to turn to.
6. Support systems should be established for intervention and rehabilitation.
7. Media should give priority in highlighting the reporting of the CSA cases.
8. It is important for the media to incorporate in to their reporting policies the code of ethics developed when reporting on children's issues.
9. Government should enforce the implementation of code of ethics regarding CSA cases.
10. Ensure that adults and communities are provided with information to be able to recognize the warning signs of sexual abuse.
11. Rural/remote areas should be made more safe and secure by giving civic amenities.
12. A course must be included in the primary education, to equip the child with the knowledge of body safety.
13. Local child protection centers must be established.
14. Youth should be encouraged & should be given responsibilities against the child sexual abuse.
15. There is a dire need to focus on the child protection in the flood affected areas of Pakistan.
16. There is a need to address the lacunas in the child protection bill and communication gaps between the masses and the stakeholders.
17. Government and international donors should provide facilities and adequate funding for the effective functioning of the child protection activities.
18. International conferences, awareness raising seminars and workshops should be organized frequently.

Annexure 1: List Of Newspapers		
	Newspapers	Language
1	Daily Times Rwp/ Isb	English
2	Daily Dawn Rwp/ Isb	English
3	The Nation Rwp/ Isb	English
4	The News Rwp/ Isb	English
5	Daily Khabrain Rwp/ Isb	Urdu
6	Daily Asas Rwp/ Isb	Urdu
7	Daily Jinnah Rwp/ Isb	Urdu
8	Daily Nawa-i-Waqt Rwp/Isb	Urdu
9	Daily Jang Rwp/Isb	Urdu
10	Daily Express Rwp/ Isb	Urdu
11	Daily Al-Sharq Rwp/ Isb	Urdu
12	Daily Pakistan Rwp/ Isb	Urdu
13	Daily Nawa-i-Waqt Lahore	Urdu
14	Daily Express Lahore	Urdu
15	Daily Pakistan Lahore	Urdu
16	Daily Khabrain Lahore	Urdu
17	Daily Jinnah Lahore	Urdu
18	Daily Asas Lahore	Urdu
19	Roznama Jang Lahore	Urdu
20	Daily Khabrain Multan	Urdu
21	Daily Express Multan	Urdu
22	Daily Nawa-I-Waqt Multan	Urdu
23	The News Karachi	English
24	Daily Dawn Karachi	English
25	Roznama Jang Karachi	Urdu
26	Daily Express Sukkur	Urdu
27	Roznama Jinnah Kpk	Urdu
28	Roznama Ausaf Kpk	Urdu
29	Roznama Express Peshawar	Urdu
30	Daily Jang Quetta	Urdu
31	Daily Aaj Kal Rwp/Isb	Urdu
32	Daily Ausaf Lahore	Urdu
33	Daily Waqt Lahore	Urdu
34	Daily Aaj Kal Lahore	Urdu

	Newspapers	Language
35	Daily Insaf Lahore	Urdu
36	Daily Din Lahore	Urdu
37	Roznama Aaj Peshawar.	Urdu
38	Roznama Subah Peshawar	Urdu
39	Roznama Mashriq Peshawar	Urdu
40	Daily Aaj Atd	Urdu
41	Roznama Subah Atd	Urdu
42	Daily Tameer-e-Sindhi Khi/Suk	Sindhi
43	Daily Azadi Quetta	Urdu
44	Daily Mashriq Quetta	Urdu
45	Daily Post Rwp/ Isb	English
46	Daily Leader Lahore	Urdu
47	Daily Mahasib Atd	Urdu
48	Daily Serhad News Atd	Urdu
49	Daily Chaita Atd	Urdu
50	Daily Shimla Atd	Urdu
51	Daily Shamal Atd	Urdu
52	Daily Foothill Atd	English
53	Daily Iqra News Mansehra	Urdu
54	Daily Kawish Hyderabad	Sindhi
55	Daily Ibrat Hyderabad	Sindhi
56	Daily Khabroon Sukkur	Sindhi
57	Awami Awaz Sukkur	Sindhi
58	Daily Sobh Khi	Sindhi
59	Daily Awam Quetta	Urdu
60	Daily Intkhab Quetta	Urdu
61	Daily Murad Quetta	Urdu
62	Daily Etmad Quetta	Urdu
63	Daily Baakhabar Quetta	Urdu
64	Daily Dunya Quetta	Urdu
65	Daily Asaab Quetta	Urdu
66	Daily Nazim Quetta	Urdu

Annexure 2: List of Cities

Azad Jammu Kashmir		No. Of Cases	
Dadhyaal		2	
Bagh		1	
Muzaffarabad		1	
Rehra		1	
Total		5	
Federal Capital Territory		No. Of Cases	
Islamabad		57	
Rawat		5	
Tarnol		5	
Wah Cant		5	
Golra		3	
Koral		3	
Bara Kahu		2	
Mandra		1	
Total		81	
Balochistan		No. Of Cases	
Quetta		12	
Zhob		6	
Dera Murad Jamali		4	
Dera Allah Yar		2	
Jeewa/ Sorab		1	
Osta Muhammad		1	
Total		26	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		No. Of Cases	
Peshawar		12	
Mansehra		7	
Mardan		6	
Charsada		5	
Abbotabad		4	
Nowshehra		4	
Bannu		2	
Dera Ismail Khan		2	
Badaber		1	
Boi/ Abbotabad		1	
Ghazi /Haripur		1	
Haripur		1	
Hazro		1	
Jahangira		1	
Kurak		1	
Malakand		1	
Nizampur		1	
Rustam/ Mardan		1	
Samar Bhaj/ Lower Dir		1	
Shergarh/ Mardan		1	
Skhakot/ Malakand		1	
Swabi		1	
Timergara		1	
Ugi/ Mansehra		1	
Total		58	
Punjab		No. Of Cases	
Lahore		259	
Rawalpindi		147	
Shekhupura		124	
Kasur		115	
Okara		104	
Sialkot		77	
Faislabad		72	
Nankana Sahab		65	
Multan		56	
Gujranwala		55	
Chakwal		44	
Sahiwal		43	
Dera Ghazi Khan		41	
Rahim Yar Khan		35	
Bahawalpur		32	
Jehlum		23	
Attock		21	
Pakpattan		21	
Sargodha		18	
Khanewal		16	
Hafizabad		14	
Toba Tek Singh		13	
Vehari		13	
Bahawalnagar		11	
Daska		10	
Talagang		10	
Yazman		10	

Ahmad Sharqia	9
Khanpur	9
Hasilpur	8
Layyah	8
Ferozwala	7
Lodhran	7
Mailsi	7
Doltala	6
Jhang	6
Kallar Sayyedon	6
Chiniot	5
Gujrat	5
Liaqatpur	5
Muzaffargarh	5
Rajanpur	5
Sadiqabad	5
Taxila	5
Charhui	4
Khangarh	4
Khushab	4
Mianwali	4
Murree	4
Sahoka	4
Ahmadabad	3
Alipur	3
Bhakkar	3
Chistian	3
Chunni Goth	3
Dunyapur	3
Hasanabdal	3
Kahuta	3
Kehror Pakka	3
Khan Baila	3
Mandi Bahaudin	3
Mian Chunnu	3
Pattoki	3
Renala Khurd/ Okara	3
Shujaabad	3
Taunsa Sharif	3
Akhtarabad	2
Arifwala	2

Bewal	2
Bhera	2
Borewala	2
Cheecha Watni	2
Dakota	2
Dharyala Jalip	2
Fateh Jhang	2
Fatehpur	2
Gajomandi	2
Jalalia	2
Kabeerwala	2
Kallar Kahar	2
Kasowal	2
Kot Sabzal	2
Mubarakpur	2
Narowal	2
Peer Mahal	2
Pind Dadan Khan	2
Alipur Chattha	1
Bhagtanwala	1
Bhai Phero/ Kasur	1
Bhimbar	1
Chaanga Manga	1
Chanabnagar	1
Chawbara	1
Chowk Sarwar Shaheed	1
Daajal	1
Dera Deen Panah	1
Derawar	1
Fakirwala	1
Fateh Jhang	1
Fort Abbass	1
Gojra	1
Gujar Khan	1
Hattar	1
Head Rajkan	1
Hujra Muqem Shah	1
Jalalpur Pirwala	1
Jamaludin Wali	1
Jaranwala	1
Jatli	1

Karor Nafal Hussain	1
Karorlal Aisan	1
Khairpur Tamaiwaly	1
Kot Chatta	1
Kotli	1
Kotli Satyan	1
Malika Hans	1
Marot/ Bahawalnagar	1
Meer Hazda Khan	1
Mehmood Kot	1
Mureed Kay	1
Naseerabad/ Rawalpindi	1
Och Sharif	1
Pind Eidan	1
Qabola	1
Rajwal	1
Ranipur	1
Rukanpur	1
Safdarabad	1
Sanawan	1
Sarai Alamgir	1
Sarai Sadhu	1
Shah Jamal	1
Shahpur Jahania	1
Shahzada Village/Lahore	1
Shakargarh	1
Sharaqpur	1
Sher Sultan	1
Sherani Sharif	1
Shorkot	1
Tarinda M. Panah	1
Total	1723
Sindh	No. Of Cases
Karachi	20
Peer Jo Goth	16
Sukkur	14
Khairpur	12
Nawab Shah	12
Hyderabad	11
Larkana	11
Mirpur Khas	10

Kandhkot	9
Sanghar	9
Tando Adam	9
Kotri/ Jamshoro	8
Noshehro Feroz	8
Jaccobabad	7
Shikarpur	7
Ghotki	6
Rohri	6
Badin	5
Kot Ghulam Muhammad	5
Salehpat	5
Tando Muhammad Khan	5
Bhirya/ Tharo Shah	4
Jhudo	4
Matli	4
Meher	4
Mehrabpur	4
Pano Akil	4
Tando Allah Yaar	4
Thal	4
Thatta	4
Umerkot	4
Dadu	3
Deherki	3
Golarchi	3
Haala	3
Kandyaro	3
Khairpur Mirs	3
Moro	3
Naodero	3
Obaro	3
Pangreo	3
Radhan/Dadu	3
Ranipur	3
Sehwan Sharif	3
Shahpur Jahania	3
Tharo Shah	3
Aderolal	2
Ahmadpur/ Sukkur	2
Jhul	2

Kashmore	2
Khanpur Mahar/Ghotki	2
Kunri	2
Matyari/ Hyderabad	2
Miro Khan	2
Mirpur Mathelo	2
Naunkot/ Mirpur Khas	2
New Saeedabad	2
Qamber	2
Qazi Ahmad	2
Rato Dero	2
Sajawal	2
Shahdadpur	2
Sobodero	2
Talhar/ Badin	2
Tando Ghulam Ali	2
Tangwani	2
Thari Mirwah	2
Wagan	2
Adilpur	1
Aslamkot	1
Bhadurpur	1
Bhan	1
Bharya Road	1
Bhit Shah	1
Bozdar Wada	1
Chohar Jamali	1
Chor	1
Dokri	1
Door	1
Fareedabad/ Dadu	1
Gharo	1
Ghulam Allah	1
Halani	1
Hingorja	1
Jam Ali Nawaz	1
Jamshoro	1
Jhok Sharif	1
Johi/ Dadu	1
K. N. Shah	1
Kachhi	1

Khanpur Rustam	1
Kot Diji	1
Mirpur Sakiro	1
Mirwah Gorchani	1
Mithi	1
Nabisar/ Mirpur Khas	1
Naseerabad	1
Nooriabad	1
Raju Khanai	1
Sakrand	1
Setharja	1
Tando Mir Ali	1
Total	358