



FEDERAL SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

March, 2023

Table of Contents

Message from Minister of Law and Justice	02
Message from Federal Secretary Ministry of Law and Justice	03
Message from Country Representative UNFPA	05
Message from Chairperson Legal Aid Society	06
Abbreviations and Acronyms	07
Background	11
1. Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence	13
1.1. Integration of Prevention Mechanisms in Education	13
1.2. Working with Out of School Children and Adolescents	16
1.3. Criminal Justice Sector playing a role in Prevention	17
1.4. Media and Prevention	18
1.5. Economic Empowerment of Women	18
1.6. Community Engagement	21
1.7. Engaging Men and Boys	22
1.8. Profiling of Victims/Survivors and Perpetrators	23
2. Secondary Response to Sexual Violence	26
2.1. Strengthening Health System Response to Sexual Violence	26
2.2. Strengthening Forensic Evidence in Sexual Violence Cases	41
2.3. Improving Digital Forensics for Sexual Violence Cases	43
2.4. Improving Investigation in Sexual Violence Cases	44
2.5. Capacitating Federal Investigation Authority for Investigation Cases of Sexual Violence	50
2.6. Institutional Strengthening of Prosecution in Sexual Violence Cases	53
2.7. Gender sensitised and Child sensitised trials in Sexual Violence Cases	59
3. Tertiary Response to Sexual Violence Framework	64
3.1. Support to Victim/Survivor	64
3.2. Intervention at Early Stages	66
3.3. Continued Financial, Legal, and Medical Support	67
Acknowledgements	69

Message from Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar, Minister of Law and Justice, Government of Pakistan



The Government of Pakistan is committed to eradicating sexual violence in Pakistan and has in this regard, enacted various laws for effective investigation and prosecution of sexual violence cases. The Government has achieved major legislative milestones in this regard, include the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act 2016, which not only introduced the provision of ‘child sexual abuse’ by inserting section 377 A but also criminalized ‘child pornography’ under section 292C. The Criminal Law (Amendment) (Offences Relating to Rape) Act 2016, enacted amendments to the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 to ensure that investigations, medical examination and fair trial are further strengthened for the survivors in sexual violence cases. The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018 further amended sections 377B and 292C to enhance punishments for child sexual abuse and child pornography with imprisonment for a term not less than fourteen years and not more than twenty years.

In line with the legislative evolution of our legal system, the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act 2021 has provided a definition for rape to ensure that the provision covers all victims of rape regardless of gender. Complementing this Amendment is the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 to provide a cohesive framework for investigation, prosecution and trial in sexual violence cases in Pakistan. Prosecution of sexual violence is unlike other criminal offences as these cases pose distinct challenges for justice sector stakeholders responding to sexual assault and involve vulnerable victims who require support in navigating the justice system. It is in this regard, the abovementioned legislative developments seek to make the legal system more responsive to the needs of victims of sexual violence.

Message from Mr. Raja Naeem Akbar, Federal Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of Pakistan

Sexual violence and rape are some of the most serious and heinous forms of violence against any person. Incidents of such violence are complicated and challenging due to not only the legal and administrative challenges in investigating and prosecuting these cases with a survivor-centric approach, but also due to the complicated community response and social pressures.



The Government and judicial system of Pakistan have taken critical legal and administrative steps in recent years to provide a holistic response to sexual violence. Through the Ministry of Law and Justice, the legal system has led the way towards attitudinal and legislative change and reform through its forward thinking and victim-centric laws including the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2021 and the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021. These in particular have established the legal and administrative framework for a holistic approach to this issue. The judiciary of Pakistan has always been striving to be responsive to all forms of GBV (Gender-Based Violence) with the objective of ensuring appropriate response, expeditious and quality justice to those accessing the courts. The judiciary in Pakistan remained vigilant and progressive in responding to issues relating to (GBV). This includes the establishment of Gender Based Violence Courts, and a series of critical precedents on different aspects of sexual violence including leading judgments of Salman Akram Raja and another versus Government of Punjab and others (2013 SCMR 203), Idrees Masih v. The State (2022 YLR Note 40) and Abdul Ghani v. The State (2022 SCMR 544).

It is essential for the Government of Pakistan to continue working towards countering the increasing incidence of sexual violence across Pakistan through a multi-dimensional approach which focuses on primary, secondary and tertiary response to truly seek to eliminate sexual violence in Pakistan. This requires a well-planned, coordinated, multi-sectoral and multi-layered approach to be employed.

The Federal Sexual Violence Response Framework has been notified to provide a plan of action for the Government of Pakistan to translate these legal and administrative obligations and requirements into actionable and measurable action. It acknowledges that there is not one single Ministry or Department or Institution which is responsible for this, but there must be a multi-sectoral, multi-departmental, coordinated plan of action with practical and measurable initiatives and actions.

The Ministry of Law and Justice is pleased to have spearheaded this critical and essential framework and plan of action for the Government of Pakistan as a continued demonstration of the Government of Pakistan's commitment to elimination of sexual violence in Pakistan. We look forward to be able to show demonstratable and effective positive movements in Pakistan's response to sexual violence in the near future.

Message from Dr. Luay Shabaneh, UNFPA Representative to Pakistan

Sexual violence is a heinous crime and a human rights violation; it is rooted in many countries around the world including Pakistan. It is a violation of the autonomy of others' bodies which causes enduring mental trauma, injury, and even death to occur in certain cases and those who face it live less. Apart from human suffering, sexual violence incurs an economic toll in the form of lost human capital, as survivors are likely to give up their education and economic careers.



Efficient response to sexual violence is the central part of the human rights agenda for achieving gender equality. It assists survivors and protects communities through adequate, timely and holistic support such as timely legal advice, fair medico-legal services, and speedy trials for justice. Therefore, a well-coordinated response needs all law-enforcement agencies, health, protection, and judicial services to work hand in hand to save the survivors from further pain, settle them back in society, and hold the perpetrators accountable.

This Federal Sexual Violence Response Framework (FSVRF) 2023 has been developed as the guide-map of actions for law-enforcement authorities, judiciary, health and other government departments to prevent and handle cases of sexual violence under the auspices of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of Pakistan. The FSVRF reflects our joint vision and collective commitment to combat sexual violence and promote a society free from fear and discrimination. This framework is a component of our comprehensive and strategic partnership with the Government of Pakistan to support the development of policies and frameworks for addressing sexual violence in the country.

The successful implementation of the FSVRF in Pakistan is the next and crucial step, for which, UNFPA will put in thorough support. It will require sincere efforts and collaboration among all stakeholders, including the Government, civil society organizations, communities and individuals.

UNFPA is a strategic partner of the Government of Pakistan in fulfilling the country's national and international obligations and commitments towards gender equality and women empowerment. Ending gender-based violence and harmful practices remains as one of the three transformative results of UNFPA Global Strategic Plan for 2022-2025 directly contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – particularly to Sustainable Development Goal 5.

Message from Justice Nasir Aslam Zahid, Chairperson Legal Aid Society

Since 2015, the Legal Aid Society has sought to increase access to justice and empower the most vulnerable sections of our society. Unfortunately, the crime of sexual violence continues to be rampant and pervasive. Women and minorities are disproportionately affected. To eradicate this crime, a multi-faceted approach is required which targets every sector in society. This approach requires that all departments of the government work together to prevent the occurrence of such incidents. If such an incident occurs, a fair and efficient trial is crucial to uphold justice. Further, it is equally important for the state to ensure that survivors of sexual violence are re-integrated into society and are financially empowered.



The Federal Sexual Violence Response Framework (FSVRF) is a four year plan which seeks to achieve the above objectives. It sets out actionable items that government departments can immediately work towards. This document was produced in collaboration and consultation with stakeholders from various government departments. It also reflects the years of on-ground research and expertise that have contributed to producing a survivor-centric approach. Many thanks are due to Maliha Zia Lari and Haya Emaan Zahid from the Legal Aid Society for their invaluable support in producing this document.

I believe that eradicating the menace of Sexual Violence from our society will require structural changes and timely action. Implementation of existing laws is another big challenge and the FSVRF can significantly contribute to effective and well-coordinated implementation.

Retd. Justice Nasir Aslam Zahid
Chairperson Legal Aid Society

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCSW	Balochistan Commission on the Status of Women
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CrPC	Code of Criminal Procedure 1898
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CPDI	Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives
CPLC	Citizen Police Liaison Committee
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DHQ	District Health Quarter
DRF	Digital Rights Foundation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DuAs	Dar-ul-Amans
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FSVRF	Federal Sexual Violence Response Framework
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Group Development Pakistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOs	Investigation Officers
IRM	Institute of Rural Management
IT	Information Technology

KPCSW	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission on the Status of Women
LAS	Legal Aid Society
LHW	Lady Health Worker
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MIT	Member Investigation Team
MMFD	Media Matters for Democracy
MLOs	Medicolegal Officers
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NFSA	National Forensic Science Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
P&D	Planning and Development
PCSW	Punjab Commission on the Status of Women
PECA	Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PFSA	Punjab Forensic Science Agency
PJN	Peace and Justice Network
PMC	Pakistan Medical Commission
PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
RHC	Rural Health Center
SANE	Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SHRC	Sindh Human Rights Commission
SCMR	Supreme Court Monthly Review
SCSW	Sindh Commission on the Status of Women

SHOs	Station House Officers
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRGBV	School Related Gender Based Violence
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
SPARC	Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organisation
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
SSOIU	Special Sexual Offences Investigation Unit
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SV	Sexual Violence
SWD	Social Welfare Department
TEVTA	Technical Educational and Vocational Training Authority
THC	Tehsil Health Centre
ToRs	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNW	UN Women
VAW	Violence against Women
VAWC	Violence against Women and Children
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WDD	Women Development Department
WMLOs	Women Medicolegal Officers

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

Background

The Federal Sexual Violence Response Framework (FSVRF) has been developed by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) with the technical support of the Legal Aid Society (LAS) and UNFPA, Pakistan. The FSVRF is a four year plan for the GoP to fulfill its firm commitment to primary prevention, secondary and tertiary response to sexual violence, including but not limited to, rape, child sexual abuse, child sexual abuse materials, online sexual violence etc. Recognising that this endeavour requires a multi-sectoral, cross-departmental and cross-thematic approach, the FSVRF identified not only recommended actions, initiatives and interventions, but also which exact ministries, departments, institutions and commissions in the GoP and Criminal Justice System (CJS) must be responsive and involved at each step. The FSVRF incorporates requirements to implement the law and fulfill legal obligations geared towards preventing and responding to sexual violence in effective and efficient ways by the Government of Pakistan as well as justice sector stakeholders.

The compendium of actions identified in the FSVRF emanate from years of research, on-ground evidence and input from various stakeholders including Government Ministries, Departments, Commissions, lawyers, police, prosecution, medico-legal officers and civil society. As a federal policy, it focuses on interventions falling within the federal jurisdiction. It also includes a focus on Islamabad Capital Territory due to its unique position of falling under the jurisdiction of key Federal Ministries. The FSVRF has a two-fold objective: First, it provides a detailed breakdown of actions and interventions necessary for successful implementation of the recent legislation, judgments and policies by the Government. Second, it expands the scope of Government functionaries beyond the law to initiate primary and tertiary preventive and rehabilitative measures to work towards reducing sexual violence.

The FSVRF has been organised into three stages of response to sexual violence:

- * **Primary Prevention:** Interventions that take place prior to any incident of sexual violence occurring and focus on preventing any such incident from occurring.
- * **Secondary Response:** Immediate responses after the sexual violence has occurred to deal with the short-term consequences of violence.
- * **Tertiary Prevention and Response:** Long-term responses after sexual violence has occurred to deal with the lasting consequences of violence.

REPORT

PRIMARY PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

PRIMARY

1.Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

Interventions that take place prior to any incident of SV occurring and focuses on preventing any such incident from occurring

1.1. Integration of Prevention Mechanisms in Educational Curriculum

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.1.1.	Incorporation of Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) in the Single National Curriculum (SNC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training Provincial Education Departments Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inviting Civil Society Organisations (CSO) working on LSBE and child protection to provide feedback for SNC and strengthen LSBE component of SNC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of 'life-skills including child protection' in the general knowledge section for Grades 1 – 3 in the SNC. CSOs interventions in advocacy and facilitation in incorporating LSBE within educational curricula of schools.
1.1.2.	Capacity development of stakeholders regarding LSBE content incorporated in the Single National Curriculum (SNC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training Provincial Education Departments Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and developing a training manual on Training of Trainers for teachers and school staff on Life Skills Based Curriculum. Conducting Training of Trainers with teachers and staff regarding Life Skills Based Curriculum to implement the curriculum in its true spirit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook manuals have been developed by Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training for the SNC in line with the developed guidelines and curriculum.
1.1.3.	Initiate 'Whole-of-school' interventions to promote gender equality, respectful relationships and redress SRGBV (school- related gender based violence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training Provincial Education Departments Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulating 'Whole-of-school' interventions for schools to adopt and implement including focus on promoting gender equality and redressing SRGBV within schools. Formulating training curriculum for teachers regarding 'Whole-of-school' interventions and conducting training of teachers, staff, pupils and parents based on the 'Whole-of- School' interventions to institutionalise gender equality and redressing SRGBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various project activities and interventions by CSOs, like Aahung, Sahil, SPARC, Blue Veins, Group Development Pakistan etc, can provide critical insights for future interventions. Public-private partnerships in education can provide critical examples of successes e.g. Indus Resource Centre in Sindh, Developments in Literacy across Pakistan etc.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.1.4	Community outreach programs on child protection, gender equality and SRGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training • Ministry of Human Rights • Pakistan Telecommunications Authority • Provincial Education Departments • Provincial Social Welfare Departments • Provincial Information/Communication Departments • National & Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women • National & Provincial Commissions on Human Rights • National Child Rights Commission • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a Community Engagement Plan with parents and families of school-going children and adolescents as target group regarding child protection, gender equality and SRGBV. • Designing of Session Plans with relevant content on gender equality, non-violent communication, child protection and SRGBV for community groups. • Coordinating and liaising with civil society organisations to facilitate implementation of the intervention. • Organising sessions, study trips, school projects and open-schools, based on the Community Engagement Plan, regarding gender equality, non-violence, child protection etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping on community outreach programmes under Federal & Provincial Governments, various commissions assessing which ones may be suitable for incorporation of these subject matters. For example, animations created by Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy Films for Ministry of Human Rights etc. • Collection of IEC material, animations or any other visual or audio material on these topics from Government, Human Rights Commission & CSOs. • Public-private partnership with CSOs for integration of the Government plans and identified IEC into their work, • Use of prime time on Government television and radio to air relevant material already developed by Government, Commissions or CSOs, or development of new material to be aired.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.1.5	Strengthening transport to and from educational institutions to promote safety & maintain cultural/social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Human Rights • Ministry of Federal Education and • Professional Training • Provincial Education Departments • Local Government • Provincial Transport Departments • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining and assessing existing routes to and from schools to determine the transport and infrastructure needs to promote safety of children against violence, particularly sexual violence. • Altering transport routes or providing alternative routes to access schools safely. • Ensuring necessary infrastructure (e.g. street lights) for safety of school-going children and adolescents. • Providing school buses for children as well as teachers, with designated pick-up points, to provide safe transport to schools. • Formulating a 'Safety and Security Protocol' for children during opening and closing to ensure children's safety during rush hours. • Ensuring girl and women bus routes to and from school to cater to cultural and social norms and increased acceptance of women's mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Safety Audit in line with UNW's Safety Audit in Public Transport in Lahore. • Syed Miqdad Mehdi versus Government of Punjab, a Child Rights Commission was constituted by the Lahore High Court which details recommendations for child protection against SRGBV including transport. • Conducting research into national and international evidence of success of focus and increase of women and girls public transport e.g. the Women on Wheels initiative in Pakistan. • Mapping of district/village schools, available bus services, risk assessment & implementation plan by Local Government and relevant provincial government departments to ensure creation of girl & women transport systems.
1.1.6	Improvements in school infrastructure for increased safety and gender friendly environment to ensure implementation of Article 25A, Constitution of Pakistan 1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Human Rights • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training • Provincial Education Departments • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting an assessment from a child protection and gender perspective of schools and educational institutes to identify lack of facilities and infrastructure that fails to meet basic needs of girls and women for example bathrooms, high walls. • Conducting risk assessment from cultural and social perspectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-private partnerships across Pakistan demonstrate successful models of girls primary and secondary schools, which can be replicated. • Risk assessments of infrastructure.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating recommendations based on the assessment to be put forward before the Local Government, Education Department and Public Health Engineering Department to improve school's facilities to promote attendance of women and girls. • Improving infrastructure and facilities to meet basic needs of women and girls thereby encouraging their attendance. 	

1.2. Working with Out of School Children and Adolescents

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.2.1	Accessing Child, Adolescent and Women Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial WDDs & SWDs • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing Health programs and interventions to identify programs that can be used as strategic entry points for GBV prevention actions and child protection. • Building GBV prevention strategies within identified health programs like Lady Health Workers; gynecologists at Basic Health Units, midwives etc to utilise existing networks and systems for GBV prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA's existing linkages with government functionaries on reproductive health, mental health and psycho-social support services can provide a basic framework for the government to implement proposed actions. • Strengthening the hugely successful Lady Health Workers initiative. • Integrating GBV into health camps e.g. looking for signs of domestic violence or sexual violence, reporting cases of child sexual violence or abuse etc.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.2.2	Initiation of programmes with street children and out of school children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Ministry of Human Rights Provincial Educational Ministries Provincial WDDs & SWDs National Commission on the Rights of the Child ICT Child Protection Institution Punjab Child Protection Bureau KP Child Protection Commission Sindh Child Protection Authority Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulating an urgent short-term strategy and action points to provide aid and services including but not limited to, medical check-up, food, shelter and recreation. The strategy and action points should be sustainable with relevant budget allocations. Providing street children with aid and basic services like medical check- up, food, shelter and recreation through sustainable budget allocations. Formulating stringent protection policies in shelter homes for street children; formulation of welfare schemes; provision of skills development courses etc. for street children being rescued. Formulating a long-term strategy to get children off the street and into school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings with Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to document lessons learned and good practices regarding KP Child Protection Commission and Zamung Kor. Consultative meetings with Home Department, Government of Punjab to document lessons learned and good practices regarding Punjab Child Protection Bureau. Identifying CSO interventions, for e.g. football through organisations such as Karachi Football Club, or theatre etc. which have been critical for engaging with street and out of school children. Creating and implementing courses for illiterate or semi literate children. Map and support private schools providing education to street children and enter into public-private partnerships.

1.3. Criminal Justice Sector playing a role in Prevention

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.3.1	Introduction of gender and sexual violence prevention into community policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Interior Provincial Provincial Home Departments Police Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing training manuals and curriculum being taught in Police Academies with a gender lens. Incorporating modules on gender and sexual violence in training manuals and curriculum used in Police Academies. Along with chapters on community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studying and replicating CPLC (Citizen Police Liaison Committee) – as a good practice to redress GBV cases through the formal criminal justice system. The same has been directed by the Honourable Islamabad High Court in Writ Petition No. 3555/2019 (Legal Aid Foundation for

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial SWDs & WDDs • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-testing of the modules on gender and sexual violence before finalisation. • Providing adequate financial and human resources for effective community policing. 	<p>Victims of Rape and Sexual Assault & Others vs Federal Government).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify any effective models of community policing, and implement them in other districts.
1.4. Media and Prevention				
No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.4.1	Development of media strategy for both news and entertainment media as forms of prevention of GBV and child protection, particularly sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Information • Provincial Information Departments • PEMRA • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs • Relevant media & journalists groups • Academic & technical colleges & universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating media protocols and SOPs through consultations with media personnel and gender experts to provide guidelines for news and entertainment media on gender and child sensitive reporting and entertainment productions. • Formulating an oversight and monitoring mechanism, embedded within the Commissions on the Status of Women, to monitor compliance with the developed media protocols and SOPs to ensure gender and child sensitive reporting and entertainment productions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs have been carrying out a variety of different media projects, these must be mapped and expanded upon by the Government. • Project activities conducted by CSOs like PJN, MMFD, LAS, Group Development Pakistan etc in this area. Developed materials can be harnessed for formulation of media protocols and SOPs.
1.5. Economic Empowerment of Women				
No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.5.1	Integrate concepts of gender and GBV into all existing and planned economic packages and livelihood projects for marginalised groups across Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Commerce - Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of economic schemes and programs for women and girls across the country, for example, BISP, Micro-finance Loans, Technical Educational and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA) etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Benazir Income Support Programme's (BISP) model has been documented as a best practice with a gender conscious approach, particularly to empower women and resulting in large number of women's CNICs being registered for the first time.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development Ministry of Human Rights Provincial WDDs and SWDs Provincial Labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a strategy, in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts, to integrate gender and economic empowerment into these economic projects. Researching impact of integration of GBV into relevant economic projects across the country to assess success of this integration model. 	<p>A pilot project could be created to integrate gender into this to assess potential success.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society organisations such as National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), corporates such as Kashf Bank have introduced micro finance banking with the inclusion and integration of some gender dimensions. These and other organisation's models could be replicated through public-private partnerships or adoption of the model in its entirety.
1.5.2.	Creation of skills training and job opportunities for women, girls, transgender and other vulnerable groups based on demands of these groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Ministry of Commerce - Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development Ministry of Human Rights Provincial WDDs and SWDs Provincial Labour Departments BISP, Kamyab Jawan Program NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of skills development and training programs to assess the status and impact of these projects as well as to document lessons learnt for future interventions. Strategizing and devising economic opportunities, paid internships, skills development and jobs for individuals belonging from vulnerable groups to ensure a life of dignity and economic independence. Options include creation of paid internships in major organisations and institutions; placement at top organisations and institutions for the first year after graduation etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Experts Programme already incorporated within many donor funded projects to provide opportunities to young and vulnerable persons. Strategies to develop skills and ensure future employment can be based on the experiences derived from such programmes. Other projects such as the Pakistan Poverty Allievation Fund, provincial projects such as Government of Sindh's partnership with civil society organisations such as IRM and SRSO to provide vocational skills to selected recipients through the UC Based Rural Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP); projects relating to organisation and empowerment of Home Based Workers by Home Net Pakistan; and.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
				and successes of the World Bank and Asian Development Bank's projects on skill development and poverty reduction in Punjab are all examples of pilots or projects which can be funded further or replicated.
1.5.3.	Establishment of Day Cares for children at all provincial and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety • Ministry of Commerce • Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • Provincial Labour Departments • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researching the demand for day care, effective model for day care and concentrated number of working women across federal and provincial institutions to identify most urgent locations of day care. • Understanding challenges families face in leaving children in day cares and strategizing to respond to these challenges and concerns. • Ensuring sufficient budget allocations for day cares to ensure that they are a priority of the federal and provincial governments and are not shut down due to lack of funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major amendments have been enacted in labour laws at provincial level to promote female labour force participation which can be used for implementation purposes. • Allocation of funds for Day Cares was made by Punjab Government in their Women Empowerment Packages. • Amendments to service laws and rules of justice sector stakeholders being proposed by UNW in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including provision of day care facilities.

1.6. Community Engagement				
No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.6.1.	Community engagement at all levels with men and women separately and together addressing and challenging gender roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • Provincial Local Government Departments • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of government functionaries and civil society organisations working on issues of equality, discrimination and violence. • Involving government functionaries and civil society organisations to formulate session plans and training materials for employees and community mobilisers. • Conducting focus group discussions with community mobilisers and community members to observe gender perceptions and relations within the community and identify strategic entry points for gender sensitization and community engagement. • All departments working on issues of equality, discrimination and violence on the ground should be involved in community engagement with trained and qualified employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of government functionaries and civil society organisations working on issues of equality, discrimination and violence. • Mapping of grass root organisations working on community engagement with men and women to utilise their outreach for proposed actions.
1.6.2.	Group awareness sessions at the community level combined with community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • Provincial Local Government Departments • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving all government functionaries and civil society organisations working on issues of equality, discrimination, child protection and violence in awareness raising and enhancing legal literacy of groups. • Organising training content on laws, legal protections, redressal mechanisms and protection services for awareness raising and enhancing legal literacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of IEC materials developed by various organisations over the years to pick up materials based on the target audience for group sessions. • Ministry of Human Rights has a series of films on various women's rights which should be used by other departments.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training employees on laws, legal protections, redressal mechanisms and protection services to facilitate community members with legal queries. • Conducting legal literacy sessions with community members on laws, legal protections, redressal mechanisms and protection services to deter potential offenders and facilitate victims/survivors. • Preparing IEC material to be shared at each session with community members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All skills education, any health outreach camps etc., can all include information on prevention and response to GBV.

1.7. Engaging Men and Boys

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.7.1.	Bystander interventions may be designed to help support on-ground preventative programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • Provincial Youth Affairs Departments • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and implementing by-stander programs for men and boys through sports and other innovative methodologies. The by-stander programs can help men and boys realise the positive and negative roles they can play as bystanders in cases of sexual violence. • Mapping of existing government programs with boys and men where by-stander programs can be integrated. • Supporting development of programs and sessions and other subject-matter experts, to integrate within existing government programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public reporting mechanism envisaged in the Anti-Rape (Investigations and Trial) Act 2021 can be utilised to provide legal cover to this initiative. • Organisations such as Rozan, Aahung, White Ribbon are all organisations which work extensively with men and boys.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.7.2.	Creating an alliance or 'social movement' of men or male organizations working on gender issues including sensitisation, advocacy for change and creating a demand for responsive state institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Ministry of Human Rights Provincial WDDs and SWDs Provincial Youth Affairs Departments NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging community mobilisers to identify 'agents of change' within male community members as examples of promoting gender equality. Conducting gender sensitization exercises through innovative facilitation methodologies with boys and men to engage boys and men in initiatives countering GBV. Facilitating and building networks and alliances of boys and men who can work to promote gender equality, child protection and positive social change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key sports clubs or groups can play a critical role in such initiatives. Karachi United, Lyari Boxing Club and Right to Play are initiatives or organisations who specifically use sports as a tool for education, deal with mental health with a focus on men and boys in particular. These initiatives can be further funded or replicated. Male alliances against sexual violence already existing can be brought on one platform with the sensitisation that sexual violence impacts all genders. Organisations such as Rozan, Aahung, White Ribbon are all organisations which work extensively with men and boys.

1.8. Profiling of Victims/Survivors and Perpetrators

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.8.1.	A profiling of victims/ survivors of rape and sexual violence over the last 10 years must be conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Ministry of Human Rights Provincial WDDs and SWDs Provincial Youth Affairs Departments NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying research experts to conduct data analysis and research regarding profiling of victims/survivors of rape and sexual violence as well as generating data regarding demographics of the violence of rape and sexual violence. Collecting victim/survivor data over the last 10 years from police, prosecution, medico-legal, hospitals, shelter homes, media, FIA, Ombudsperson for Sexual Harassment, crisis centres etc on all cases of rape, sexual violence for research and analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing GBV and data protection protocols developed by UNFPA are to be utilised for this exercise in order to ensure that no harm is done to victims. Indicators on Gender Based Violence developed by the NCSW should be regularly used for mapping and analysis of GBV in Pakistan.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
1.8.2.	A profiling of perpetrators of rape and sexual violence over the last 10 years must be conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Home Departments • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying research experts to conduct data analysis and research regarding profiling of perpetrators of rape and sexual violence. • Collecting perpetrators' data over the last 10 years from police, prosecution, medico-legal, hospitals, shelter homes, media, FIA, Ombudsperson for Sexual Harassment, crisis centres etc on all cases of rape, sexual violence for research and analysis. 	<p>International research on this can be leaned upon on developing local research and information.</p> <p>International organisations such as the United Nations or countries such as the United Kingdom or EU can be approached for identification of their best practices.</p>

SECONDARY RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

SECONDARY

2. Secondary Response to Sexual Violence

Immediate responses after the sexual violence has occurred to deal with the short-term consequences of violence

2.1. Strengthening Health System Response to Sexual Violence

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.1.1.	Establishment of Anti-Rape Crisis Cells across Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial Police Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with provincial Chief Secretaries and Chief Commissioner (ICT) to notify and establish Anti-Rape Crisis Cells in all districts of Pakistan as per section 4 of the Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021. • Consultations with provincial health departments to establish Anti-Rape Crisis Cells at THCs (Tehsil Health Centre) and DHQs (District Health Quarter). • Consultations with provincial health departments to establish support mechanisms for rape cases at BHUs (Basic Health Unit) and RHCs (Rural Health Centre). • Consultation with federal and provincial stakeholders to involve LHWs (Lady Health Workers) in health response for sexual violence specifically emergency contraception. • Formulation of protocols for operationalisation of Anti-Rape Crisis Cells. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARCCs have been notified to the extent of ICT, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunhwa on 15th September, 2022. • Police Surgeon Karachi has formulated draft protocols for Anti-Rape Crisis Cells, as well as SoPs for medico-legal examinations in rape and domestic violence cases. • A pilot for ARCC has been run in Sindh and can be replicated across Pakistan. • The Anti-Rape (Crisis Cell and Medico-Legal) Rules, 2022 have been notified.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.1.2.	Capacity development of Medico- Legal Officers, particularly members of Anti-Rape Crisis Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination • Anti-Rape Committee - Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments • Khyber Medical College, Peshawar • Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre, Karachi • Postgraduate Medical Institute Lahore • National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women • National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of “Training Curriculum on Medical Examination in Sexual Violence Cases” for MLOs, particularly members of Anti- Rape Crisis Cells, regarding medical examination in sexual violence cases based on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence survivors: developing protocols for use in humanitarian settings. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. • Responding to children and adolescents who have been sexually abused: WHO clinical guidelines (2017). • Guidelines for medico-legal care for victims of sexual violence by World Health Organization 2003. • Section 53A Cr.PC: medical examination of person accused of rape. • Section 164A Cr.PC: medical examination of victim of rape. • Curriculum to focus on medical examination of girls, boys, transgender persons, inter-sex persons, women and children with disabilities etc. • Preserving samples and protecting chain of custody. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA, WHO has produced materials for MLOs training on sexual violence in the past. SPO has conducted trainings with MLOs and produced step by step guide in English and Urdu for medical examination in GBV cases. • Police Surgeon Sindh with the aid of LAS and UNFPA has developed, piloted and finalised training of medico-legal on the basis of SoPs prepared in accordance with international standards and national realities. This can be rolled out immediately.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of training manual, resources and skills development exercises based on the curriculum for capacity development of MLOs. The training methodology for the manual for developed curriculum should institutionalise innovative and internationally adopted facilitation methodologies for experiential, active and learner-centric approaches to training. • Institutionalisation of developed curriculum and training manual within Khyber Medical College (Peshawar), Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre (Karachi) and Postgraduate Medical Institute (Lahore). • Periodic trainings for MLOs based on developed curriculum and training materials based on domestic laws as well as international standards. 	
2.1.3.	Capacity development of Police Officer and Medico Legal Officers, particularly members of Anti-Rape Crisis Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination • Anti-Rape Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of “Curriculum on Pre-Medico-Legal Examination for First Responders” for police officers, particularly members of Anti-Rape Crisis Cells, based on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender sensitised approach during first contact with victims; - Child sensitive approach during first contact with any minor; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC in Pakistan has been conducting trainings with police regarding forensics and investigation. • Legal Aid Society has conducted a series of trainings with the Medico-Legal Officers across Sindh and joint trainings of the Medico-Legal Officers, police officers and prosecutors in Sindh based on a manual developed for this purpose.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Police Bureau • Provincial Police Training Colleges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct procedure of recovering evidence/articles without compromising the integrity of samples; • Guidance to give to victims before medical examination to protect evidence etc; • Preserving articles/samples and technical legalities regarding chain of custody. • Development of training manual, resources and skills development exercises based on the curriculum for capacity development of Police. The training methodology for the manual for developed curriculum should institutionalise innovative and internationally adopted facilitation methodologies for experiential, active and learner-centric approaches to training. • Institutionalisation of developed curriculum and training manual within National Police Bureau and provincial Police Training Colleges. • Periodic trainings for Police based on developed curriculum and training materials based on domestic laws as well as international standards. 	

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.1.4.	Reforming syllabus pertaining to medico-legal/medical jurisprudence and forensic medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Pakistan Medical Commission • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments • Khyber Medical College, Peshawar • Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre, Karachi • Postgraduate Medical Institute Lahore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings and advocacy with PMC regarding merging forensic medicine with medico-legal/medical jurisprudence to provide a comprehensive academic base for future MLOs • Reforming and updating MBBS syllabus regarding forensic medicine and medico-legal/medical jurisprudence in line with international standards and incorporating relevant technical expertise to provide a better understanding of medico-legal and forensic medicine to doctors. • Curriculum for MLOs to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-medico legal examination: taking consent, taking consent in case of children, noting down particulars and history, creating a conducive environment for victims etc; • Medico-legal examination: taking swabs, noting down injuries, head to toe examination, special procedures for children and other vulnerable groups etc; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA has already initiated discussion on the topic with the Government. • Dow University has established a course on forensic science. • The proposed law on medico-legal department in Sindh seeks to create a separate cadre of medico-legal staff with specific plans on their curriculum and training etc. This can be expanded to other jurisdictions.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing a mandatory certification for all MLOs pertaining to forensic medicine and medico-legal/medical jurisprudence to be taught through relevant institutions like Khyber Medical College (Peshawar), Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre (Karachi) and Postgraduate Medical Institute (Lahore). • Practical training skills through dummies and other means as part of certification course to ensure MLOs understand and are able to implement the technicalities of medico-legal examination in sexual violence cases. 	
2.1.5.	Notification of a Specialised Cadre of MLOs to conduct medical examination in Sexual Violence Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination and provincial health departments to advocate for notification of a specialised cadre of MLOs to conduct medical examination in sexual violence cases. • Notification of a specialised cadre of MLOs, to be later instituted within Anti-Rape Crisis Cells, for medical examination in GBV cases in general and sexual violence cases in particular. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy by various local NGOs and activists for notification of a specialised cadre of MLOs as temporary arrangement to improve medical examination in sexual violence cases. • Punjab and Sindh have draft laws on medico-legal cadre which include a focus on sexual violence.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of specialised cadre of MLOs under 2.1.2 for capacity and skill development in area of medical examination in sexual violence cases. 	
2.1.6.	Development of an institutional and hierarchical framework for merit-based appointment of MLOs and incentivising of these posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice - Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination • Council of Common Interest • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee - Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on Entry No. 11 of Federal Legislative List Part II, consultative meetings through Council of Common Interest to develop a merit-based institutional and hierarchical framework for appointment of MLOs across Pakistan. • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial health stakeholders to formulate a legislative framework for an institutional and hierarchical appointment and retention of MLOs instead of ad-hoc appointments. • Legislative drafting of a Bill for appointment and terms of conditions of employment for MLOs at federal and provincial levels. • Lobbying and advocacy through Council of Common Interest to have the Bill enacted in order to provide an institutional framework for MLO posting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft Bill providing institutional framework for appointment of MLOs in Punjab and Sindh has been formulated. • KP had made key policy recommendations to support the appointment and retention of medico-legal officers. These could be replicated if found successful.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.1.7.	Establishing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programme for medical examination in sexual violence cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination • Council of Common Interest • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with health stakeholders to develop and establish SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examination) Program for provision of medical services to victims of sexual assault. • Development of "SANE1 Curriculum" for nurses to assist MLOs in medico-legal examination in cases of sexual violence² • Development of guidelines and protocols for SANE program including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper use of catheter, speculum and other tools in case of medical examination; • Proper method of culture collection, clinical photography etc; • International guidelines pertaining to history taking and interviewing victims, particularly child victims; • Complete head to toe assessment to provide to MLO; • Surface collection of evidence from different body orifices; • Collection, packaging and sealing of material evidence; • Maintenance of chain of custody of evidentiary materials; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for insertion of SANE programme into draft medico-legal laws in Punjab, Sindh and other provinces. • International research and evidence to support the SANE programme in Pakistan.

¹ <https://www.forensicnurses.org/page/EducationGuidelines>;

² It is pertinent to mention here that as per sections 20 – 29 of the Pakistan Medical Commission Act 2020, licensed medical practitioners exclude nurses. Sections 53A and 164A Cr.PC specifically mention 'registered medical practitioner' therefore medical examination by doctors is necessary in terms of admissibility of evidence.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating plan of care including STI treatment including follow-up; • Curriculum to focus on special measures for girls, boys, transgender persons, inter-sex persons, women and children with disabilities etc. • Capacity development of Nurses across Pakistan based on developed curriculum, guidelines and protocols to assist MLOs in medical examination in sexual violence cases. • Establishment and institutionalisation of SANE program within BHUs, RHCs, THC, DHQs and other public hospitals across Pakistan. 	
2.1.8.	Provision of rape kits and adequate resources for medical examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and development of rape kits for examination in sexual violence cases including the following: • Detailed instructions for the examination; • Forms for documenting the procedure and evidence gathered; • Tubes and containers for blood, urine etc samples; • Paper bags for collecting clothing and other physical evidence; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and Punjab Forensic Science agencies have developed protocols on collection of evidence in rape and sexual violence cases. • UNFPA and WHO technical expertise regarding important equipment, instruction and forms can be utilised for this proposed action. • Draft laws on medico-legal in Sindh allows for collection of evidence on site by the medico-legal officers.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swabs for biological evidence collection; • A large sheet of paper on which the victim undresses to collect hairs and fibers; • Dental floss and wooden sticks for fingernail scrapings; • Glass slides; • Sterile water and saline; • Envelopes, boxes and labels for each of the various stages of the exam. • Provision of rape kits to all BHUs, RHCs, THC, DHQs and other public hospitals for medical examination in sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A limited number Crime Scene Units have been established within the different provincial police services to collect DNA and forensic evidence. These examples must be replicated and provided more funding to ensuring adequate presence across major hot spots in Pakistan. • Various international donors have provided rape kits previously. All existing rape kits must be identified and police officers must be re-trained to their use and held accountable to ensure they are being used, as was done with KP Police. • Localised versions of rape kits must be created as identified by national and provincial forensic labs to ensure availability of wide spread resources.
2.1.9.	Provision of storage equipment for preservation of forensic samples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee - • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings and advocacy with provincial departments to ensure necessary storage and electrical equipment for preservation of samples in sexual violence cases. • Back-up generators and provision of electricity to ensure that all storage equipment is fully functional for preservation of evidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KP Police successfully worked with rape kits. Examples from their methods of ensuring storage must be reviewed. - International and national requirements for storage of forensic samples within the police, medico-legal departments and the forensic laboratories must be identified.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial Home Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of proper electrical and storage equipment during transport of samples to the forensic laboratory in order to ensure that the collected evidence is fully preserved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local resources must be identified for different districts where samples may be kept safely e.g. the office of the SSP in a district, if other options are not viable for the police etc.
2.1.10	Competitive salaries and benefits for MLOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination • Council of Common Interest • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial health stakeholders to create a hiring plan for MLOs with competitive salaries and benefits in order to incentivise the field for them. • Approval of ToRs for MLOs followed by resource allocation regarding their work in order to encourage doctors to opt for this field. • Investment in medico-legal and forensic field in terms of capacity development and research to encourage interest in the subject area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft laws on medico-legal departments in Punjab and Sindh seek to identify a specialised cadre of medico-legal officers which includes their salaries. - Sindh has an approved budget and plan for incentivization for medico-legal staff which can be used as a pilot for success, if it is identified as being so. - KP had devised a policy on improving its medico-legal staffing and resources. The challenges and successes of the initiative may be used for further development of a concise and holistic strategy across Pakistan.
2.1.11	Monitoring system for MLOs attendance and performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial health stakeholders to formulate a monitoring system for MLOs attendance housed within respective health departments to ensure accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Surgeon Sindh, in collaboration with LAS and UNFPA has developed Performance Management Framework for medico-legal officers to measure their performance on a qualitative scale.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly reports on MLO attendance to be generated seeking explanation where necessary in case of prolonged absenteeism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-metrics are often used in Government and CJS departments as a method of attendance check, linked with release of salary. This can be modified and used for MLOs.
2.1.12	Facilitating MLOs during evidence in court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial Law Departments • Provincial Prosecution Departments • High Courts across Pakistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lahore High Court through Letter No.2045/MIT/HC/2017 dated 27.1.2017 directed all trial courts in the Punjab to record evidence of magistrates through modern devices, the same can be directed for MLOs in order to facilitate and incentivise in their job. • Consultative meetings with stakeholders to have notifications issued through the High Courts to facilitate MLOs in recording of evidence through video link rather than seeking their presence in court or after court rush hours. • Propagation and awareness regarding notification through law departments and prosecution departments in order to ensure that the notification is followed to ease burden of MLOs in recording evidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for use of recording evidence of MLOs through modern devices must be encouraged using the directions of the Lahore High Court Letter No.2045/MIT/HC/2017 dated 27.1.2017. • There have been ad hoc examples of the use of video-link for medico-legal across Pakistan. These may be used as examples to start more regularised use. Advocacy may be done with the court to pursue this on a regular basis.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.1.13	Updating medico-legal certificates based on section 53A Cr.PC and 164A Cr.PC as well as the Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Law Departments • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial health stakeholders to review and update medico-legal certificates based on recent legislative amendments. • Review and updating medico-legal certificates based on section 164A Cr.PC to include, at minimum the following information of the victim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and address of the victim and of the person by whom she was escorted; • Age of the victim; • Description of materials taken from body of the victim for DNA profiling; • Mark of injuries (if any) on the body of the victim; • General mental condition of the victim; • Particulars of any other materials, in reasonable detail, taken from the victim; • The report should state precisely the reasons for each conclusion; • The report should specifically record the consent of the victim or his or her guardian for the medical examination; 	Additional Police Surgeon Sindh has updated the medico- legal certificate which can be replicated across all provinces.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report should document exact time of commencement and completion of the examination; • Special procedures for children and other vulnerable groups to be incorporated in the medical examination findings. • Review and updating medico-legal certificates based on section 53A Cr.PC to include, at minimum the following information of the accused: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and address of the arrested person and of the person by whom he was brought for medical examination; • Age of the arrested person; • Marks of injury, if any, on the arrested person; • Description of material taken from the arrested person for DNA profiling; • Particulars of any other materials, in reasonable detail, taken from the arrested person; • The report should state precisely the reasons for each conclusion; • The report should document exact time of commencement and completion of the examination. 	

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalising of medico-legal certificates to strengthen medical evidence in sexual violence cases. 	
2.1.14	Centralised digital data management system for medico-legal records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti- Rape Committee • Provincial Law Departments • Provincial Planning and Development Departments • Provincial IT Departments • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial health stakeholders to create data management information system for medico-legal records within health departments. • Formulation of a data management information system for medico-legal reports based on the updated medico-legal certificates for maintenance of data pertaining to medico-legal reports within health departments. • Monthly reports to Special Committee, formed under the Anti Rape Act 2021, regarding data gathered of sexual violence cases divided in terms of gender, age, district, tehsil, type of sexual violence etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police across Pakistan have a centralised data management system, which may be expanded or used as a model for designing one for the medico-legal departments.

2.2. Strengthening Forensic Evidence in Sexual Violence Cases

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.2.1.	Establishment of Forensic Science Laboratories across Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Provincial Law Departments • Anti- Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Departments • Ministry of Finance • Provincial Finance Departments • Provincial Planning and Development Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with stakeholders for establishment/updating of state of the art forensic science laboratories in Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi with a particular focus on forensic pathology, toxicology, DNA and serology forensics. • Resource allocation and development plan to establish state of the art forensic laboratories to reduce risks of contamination and breakages in chain of custody during transport of samples. • Implementation of the Balochistan Forensic Science Agency Act 2015, Sindh Forensic Science Agency Act 2017 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forensic Science Agency Act 2020 to establish state of the art laboratories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying and advocacy for ICT Forensic Science Agency Bill 2022, pending in the Parliament, to be enacted. • Existing forensic labs must be vetted and monitored to ensure they are meeting international standards.
2.2.2.	Institutionalise d capacity development programmes for forensic technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior Provincial • Provincial Home Departments • National Forensic Science Agency • Provincial Forensic Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders to institutionalise capacity development programmes for forensic technicians. • Formulation of capacity development programmes regarding the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio Visual Analysis; • DNA and Serology; • Firearms and Tool marks; • Pathology; • Trace Chemistry; • Toxicology; • Computer Forensic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, the following training programs are being offered by PFSA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latent Fingerprint Training • Medico legal Death Investigation Training • Computer Forensic and Audio Visual Analysis Training • Question Documents Training • DNA Evidence Consideration Training • Firearm and Tool Mark Training • Forensic • Toxicology and Narcotics Training

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalisation of these capacity development programmes within NFSA or PFSA to train and develop capacity of newly inducted forensic technicians within provincial authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical universities offer various courses on different forensic sciences. • Dow University, Sindh has developed a BSc (Honours) programme on forensic science. • Advocacy on mandatory courses on forensic sciences for medical students must be done. • Advocacy for mandatory placement at the medico-legal department for students must be done.
2.2.3.	Resource allocation for appointment of forensic technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Departments • Ministry of Finance • Provincial Finance Departments • Provincial Ministries of Planning and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders to create a hiring plan for forensic technicians with competitive salaries and benefits in order to incentivise the field for them. • Approval of ToRs for forensic technicians followed by resource allocation regarding their work in order to encourage people to opt for this field. • Investment in forensic field in terms of capacity development and research to encourage interest in the subject area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds to be ensured for NFSA till all ICT and provincial Forensic Science Agencies are enacted. • Adequate resources for all forensic science agencies must be ensured.

2.3. Improving Digital Forensics for Sexual Violence Cases

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.3.1.	Constitution or designation of forensic laboratory as per section 40 PECA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Federal Investigation Authority (FIA) • Provincial Home Departments • Ministry of Finance • Provincial Finance Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders regarding interpretation and implementation of section 40 PECA. • Constitution or designation of forensic laboratory for electronic crimes under PECA, independent of the investigation agency (FIA) to promote transparency and fair trial. • Resource allocation for appointment of forensic technicians within the constituted/designated forensic laboratory to conduct digital forensics, including but not limited to, computer forensics, mobile forensics, video forensics, network forensics etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of existing laboratories with digital forensics capabilities, like PFSA, under section 40 PECA. • International and national standards of digital evidence must be identified to ensure adequate laboratories are in place.
2.3.2.	Institutionalise d capacity development programmes for digital forensics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Federal Investigation Authority (FIA) • Provincial Home Departments • Ministry of Finance • Provincial Finance Departments • Provincial Police Services • Provincial IT departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders for development of a capacity development programme for digital forensics. • Formulation of a capacity development programme for digital forensics regarding computer forensics, mobile forensics, video forensics, network forensics to strengthen digital forensics in Pakistan. • Institutionalisation of developed curriculum on digital forensics within the constituted/designated forensic authority for periodic trainings and capacity development initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International and national standards for digital evidence must be identified for local implementation. • Educational institutions may be reached out to to develop curriculum and courses on collection of digital evidence.

2.4. Improving Investigation in Sexual Violence Cases

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.4.1.	Constitution of Special Sexual Offences Investigation Units (SSOIU) in all districts of Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) Anti-Rape Committee Ministry of Interior Provincial Home Departments IGs Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders to advocate for constitution of SSOIUs across Pakistan in all districts. Constitution and notification of SSOIUs across all districts of Pakistan. Inclusion or liaison with Federal Investigation Authority (FIA) for sexual violence cases under PECA to be transferred to Special Court under section 23 of Anti-Rape Act 2021. Circulation of notification amongst all justice sector stakeholders in Pakistan. 	<p>Special Sexual Offences Investigating Units (SSOIU) constituted in ICT and Sindh. SSOIU in other provinces must be notified immediately.</p> <p>Performance Management Frameworks on SSOIU have been piloted in Sindh to ensure quality performance.</p> <p>Anti-Rape (Investigation) Rules 2022 have been notified.</p>
2.4.2.	Institutionalise d capacity development programme for SSOIUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) Anti-Rape Committee Ministry of Interior Provincial Home Departments IGs Police National Police Bureau Federal and Provincial Judicial Academies National and Provincial Commissions on Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings for development of capacity development programme for SSOIUs across Pakistan. Development of a comprehensive training resource, including but not limited to, training manual, modules on different forms of sexual violence, important legalities for different kinds of sexual violence, resources pack with reference materials etc. Institutionalisation of developed capacity development programme within National Police Bureau and Police Training Academies and Institutes for periodic training of SSOIUs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Needs Assessment of the Sindh Police 2020 can be used as a strategic document for conducting reviews of curriculum of all police services. Skills based training of SSOIU must be conducted. Training material on GBV and SSOIU has been developed by various CSOs, piloted in different provinces, including LAS and GDP and Rozan.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights - relevant CSOs 		
2.4.3.	Formulation and Institutionalisation of Protocols for SSOIUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti- Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Departments • IGs Police • National Police Bureau • National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women • National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights • National and Provincial Commissions on the Child • relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders for formulation of protocols for SSOIUs to streamline investigation processes. • Formulation of Protocols for SSOIUs, including coordination with Anti Rape Crisis Cells, to effectively investigate cases of sexual violence. The protocols could cover the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting victim identity. • Upholding right of dignity of victim during investigation. • Implementation of amended sections 154 and 161 Cr.PC after the Criminal Law (Anti-Rape Amendment) Act 2016 • Special considerations for children and other vulnerable groups victims of sexual violence etc. • Notification and institutionalisation of SOPs for SSOIUs across all districts of Pakistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Rape (Investigation) Rules 2022 have been notified. • Draft SoPs have been prepared by LAS in consultation with key Sindh and ICT police officers. • Performance Management Framework for SSOIU has been developed and piloted in Sindh which may be replicated for ensuring satisfactory performance of the SSOIU. Similar frameworks have been used in Punjab and KP.
2.4.4.	Improving investigations in sexual violence cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative workshops to improve investigation in sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Rape (Investigation) Rules 2022 have been notified.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Departments • IGs Police • National Police Bureau • Training Departments, Provincial Police Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of an investigation check-list in English and Urdu for SSOIUs for different kinds of sexual violence, including human trafficking, and the necessary steps involved. Check-list to include special investigative procedures for children and other vulnerable groups. • Notification and circulation of developed check-list for SSOIUs to follow during investigation in sexual violence cases. • Provision of investigation checklist to the prosecution by SSOIUs during court proceedings in sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft SoPs have been prepared by LAS in consultation with key Sindh and ICT police officers. • Performance Management Framework for SSOIU has been developed and piloted in Sindh which may be replicated for ensuring satisfactory performance of the SSOIU. Versions of these have also been used in Punjab and KP on rape cases. • Training Needs Assessment of the Sindh Police 2020 can be used as a strategic document for conducting reviews of curriculum of all police services to ensure adequate skills based training is imparted to the SSOIU. • Training material on GBV and SSOIU has been developed by various CSOs, piloted in different provinces, including LAS and GDP and Rozan.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.4.6	Provision of legal aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Departments • IGs Police • Ministry of Human Rights= • Legal Aid and Justice Authority • Provincial Bar Councils • Provincial Local Governments • relecant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with stakeholders, including but not limited to, District Legal Empowerment Committees, Bar Councils, Legal Aid Authorities at federal and provincial levels, to coordinate provision of legal aid with police authorities. • Formulation of a coordination mechanism for provision of legal aid to victims/complainants of sexual violence as soon as an incident is reported. • Notification and circulation of developed coordination mechanism amongst all justice sector stakeholders in Pakistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Legal Aid and Justice Authority has enrolled pro bono lawyers across Pakistan. • Distrist Legal Empowerment Committees have been established in every Bar Council who have authority and resources for pro bono cases. • Women in Distress and Detention Fund must be utilized for this purpose. • Referral lists of CSOs and lawyers willing to provide bro pono services must be created and updated on a regular basis, available on relevant social media platforms and with the Courts, police and Local Government officials. • Various provincial departments such as WDD and Human Rights provide legal aid.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of investigation checklist to the prosecution by SSOIUs during court proceedings in sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs Assessment of the Sindh Police 2020 can be used as a strategic document for conducting reviews of curriculum of all police services to ensure adequate skills based training is imparted to the SSOIU. • Training material on GBV and SSOIU has been developed by various CSOs, piloted in different provinces, including LAS and GDP and Rozan.
2.4.7	Adequate Resource allocation for police Investigations on GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Departments • IGs Police • District Finance Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings and advocacy with federal and provincial stakeholders for proper budgetary allocations to police for cases of sexual violence. • Ensuring proper budgetary allocations to police to conduct proper investigations in sexual violence cases including allocations for forensics as well as transportation of samples etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police training departments have initiated police courses on financial management, which should help police become more efficient in its resource allocation, usage and budgeting. • Mapping of use of police budgets internationally for GBV cases can be critical in developing local budgets for such cases.
2.4.8	Digitization of complaint and FIR system (MIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and budgetary allocations to digitize complaint and FIR system across all districts of Pakistan with gender and age disaggregated information. • Analysis of complaint and FIRs lodged in the management information system (MIS) on an annual basis to determine increase, decrease, nature of sexual offences etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online complaint and FIR system available in various police jurisdictions. Their challenges and successes must be monitored in order to streamline and replicate these models.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGs Police • Provincial Planning and Development Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of analysis of complaint and FIRs lodged in MIS for evidence based legal and policy advocacy regarding sexual violence. 	
2.4.9	Monitoring and accountability of investigating officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior Provincial • Home Departments • IGs Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of disciplinary action as well as section 166 PPC proceedings against investigating officers who compromise investigation in sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Management Frameworks have been developed in Sindh, Punjab and KP. These must be used and reported on on a regular basis.

2.5. Capacitating Federal Investigation Authority for Investigation Cases of Sexual Violence				
No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.5.1.	Formulation of a liaison mechanism between FIA and SSOIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti- Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Department - IGs Police • FIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with stakeholders to establish a liaison mechanism between SSOIU and FIA for investigation in sexual violence cases with elements of human trafficking, custodial rape and cyber-crimes (where SSOIU does not have jurisdiction). • Formulation of a liaison mechanism between FIA and SSOIU for effective investigation in sexual violence cases with elements of human trafficking. • Notification of liaison mechanism for SSOIU and FIA to all justice sector stakeholders to ensure that investigation is effective in all cases of sexual violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National best practices on inter-agency coordination may be used for these purposes. - Practical solutions must be found for on-ground challenges.
2.5.2.	Formulation of SOPs for FIA regarding investigation in sexual violence cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti- Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Provincial Home Department - IGs Police • FIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders for formulation of protocols for FIA to streamline investigation processes in sexual violence cases involving human trafficking, custodial rape and cyber-crimes. • Formulation of protocols for FIA to effectively investigate cases of sexual violence involving human trafficking, custodial rape and cyber-crimes (where SSOIU does not have jurisdiction) with a particular focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim protection. • Upholding dignity of victims during investigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Rules, 2020 with detailed guidelines for investigation and medical examination have been notified. • Prevention of Electronic Crimes Investigation Rules 2018 with detailed investigative principles and values have been notified.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special considerations for children, persons with disabilities, transgender persons who victims of sexual violence etc. • Notification and institutionalisation of SOPs for FIA to follow regarding investigation in cases of sexual violence. 	
2.5.3.	Capacity development programme for FIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • DG FIA • Federal and provincial judicial academies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings for development of capacity development programme for FIA staff across Pakistan. • Development of a comprehensive training resource, including but not limited to, training manual, modules on different forms of sexual violence (human trafficking, custodial rape and cyber-crimes where SSOIU does not have jurisdiction), resources pack with reference materials etc. • Institutionalisation of developed capacity development programme within Judicial Academies for periodic training of FIA staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and harnessing upon training materials and sessions conducted by various organisations for FIA.
2.5.4.	Establishment of Cyber- Crimes Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • DG FIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with stakeholders for resource allocation for Cyber-Crimes Cells. • Establishment of Cyber-Crime Cells across all districts of Pakistan to receive complaints of sexual violence under PECA. • Appointment of competent staff, after gender sensitization training, child sensitive procedures, across Cyber-Crime Cells in Pakistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Electronic Crimes Investigation Rules 2018 details qualification and expertise of relevant staff for implementation of PECA.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.5.5.	Data protection protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) Anti-Rape Committee Ministry of Interior DG FIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with stakeholders to formulate strict data protection protocols for victims. Formulation of data protection protocols for FIA in cyber-crime cases to ensure that images, videos, digital content etc is sealed and not accessible to public³ Notification of data protection protocols to be circulated to all justice sector stakeholders for robust implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA has produced draft data sharing protocols with focus on data protection. Guidelines set out in Judgement of Islamabad High Court in Shahzad Khaliq Vs State (Criminal Appeal 151/2020) to be followed by justice sector stakeholders.
2.5.6.	Data analysis and publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) Anti-Rape Committee Ministry of Interior DG FIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of complaint and FIRs investigated by FIA on an annual basis to determine increase, decrease, nature of sexual offences etc with gender and age disaggregated information. Publication of analysis of complaint and FIRs investigated by FIA for evidence based legal and policy advocacy regarding sexual violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and analysis published by DRF, BoloBhi and CPDI reviewing implementation of PECA. FIA to ensure compliance of section 53 of PECA.
2.5.7.	Accountability of Investigating Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) Anti-Rape Committee Ministry of Interior DG FIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of disciplinary action as well as section 166 PPC proceedings against investigating officers who compromise investigation in sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Management Framework and Key Performance Indicators must be developed for FIA.

³In light of judgement of the Islamabad High Court in Shahzad Khaliq versus The State, dignity of child victims of pornography is paramount and such content should not be displayed or distributed during investigation and trial

2.6. Institutional Strengthening of Prosecution in Sexual Violence Cases				
No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.6.1.	Establishment of Prosecution Department in ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Advocate General (ICT) • District Prosecutor (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative sessions with stakeholders regarding the Islamabad Capital Territory Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) Bill, 2021 to finalise draft Bill. • Lobbying and advocacy for ICT Criminal Prosecution Service Bill to be passed by the Parliament. • Enactment of the ICT Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) Bill 2021 into Act of Parliament to give statutory cover to prosecution services in ICT. • Budgetary allocations and infrastructure for prosecution service to be established for ICT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Bill has referred to Committee for discussion and finalisation. • Examples of successes and principles of Fair trial must be used for purposes of advocacy.
2.6.2.	Appointment of Special Prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice, • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Advocate General (ICT) • District Prosecutor (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative sessions to formulate Rules under section 7 of the Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021 for designation or appointment of Prosecutor General and Special Prosecutors. • Designation or appointment of Prosecutor General and Special Prosecutors under the Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021 for prosecution of sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Prosecutors have been appointed/designated under the 2021 Act. • Training of prosecutors must be conducted on investigating GBV cases. Manuals by LAS on adult rape and GDP on child rape must be used for this purpose.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.6.3.	Capacity building of prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Law Departments • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Advocate General (ICT) • Provincial • Prosecution Departments • Federal and Provincial Judicial Academies • National and Provincial Commissions on Status of Women • National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights • National and Provincial Commissions on the Child • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings for development of a comprehensive capacity development programme for prosecutors regarding sexual violence trials. • Formulation of capacity development programme for prosecutors including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender sensitisation sessions; • Child sensitive communication and procedures; • Legal framework for sexual violence (Anti-Rape Act, PECA, Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022 etc); • Judicial precedents and guidelines regarding sexual violence cases; • Victim and witness protection; - Upholding dignity of victims during prosecution etc. • Institutionalisation of the capacity development programme within judicial academies for periodic trainings of prosecutors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Rape (Trial Procedure) Rules 2022 have been notified. • Various trainings and manuals have been developed and piloted for this purpose including those developed by LAS, GDP and Huqooq e Pakistan. • Provincial prosecutors across Pakistan have been given introductory gender sensitisation trainings. • Various detailed trainings for prosecutors have been provided by LAS, GDP. UNODC, Rozan, EU HeP. • Training manuals for Special Sexual Offences Investigating Units (SSOIU) in the police, special prosecutors and Gender Based Violence Court judges on investigation, prosecution and overseeing cases of rape under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2021 and the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 developed by Legal Aid Society.
2.6.4.	Formulation of Protocols for prosecutors to follow in sexual violence cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative sessions with justice sector stakeholders to formulate protocols for prosecutors to follow in sexual violence cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Rape (Trial Procedure) Rules 2022 have been notified. • International examples such the UK's Manual for Crown Prosecution Service may be adapted.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Interior • Advocate General (ICT) Provincial • Prosecution Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of protocols for prosecutors to follow in sexual violence cases including the following themes: • Ensuring anonymity; • Witness/victim protection; • Survivor-centric communication approach; • Investigation and evidence checklist for each form of sexual violence; • Special procedures for women, children, persons with disabilities, transgender persons etc; • Judicial guidelines for sexual violence trials to be invoked for certain cases etc • Notification and circulation of SOPs to all justice sector stakeholders for enforcement and implementation in sexual violence trials. 	
2.6.5.	Prosecution of rape and sexual violence within custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Advocate General (ICT) • Provincial Prosecution Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an anonymous complaint mechanism within prisons, borstal institutions, correction centers to lodge complaints in cases of rape and sexual violence within custody. • Facilitating victims/survivors of rape and sexual violence within custody to file complaints against offenders abusing public authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022 has been enacted under which FIA can investigate cases of torture including custodial rape under the supervision of NCHR.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecution department to actively prosecute cases of rape and sexual violence within custody due to its low reporting rates. 	
2.6.6.	Allocation of space or room within courts for prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Advocate General (ICT) • Provincial Prosecution Departments • Supreme Court • Provincial High Courts • National Judicial Making Policy Committee • Law and Justice Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to ensure anonymity, allocation of rooms or spaces within courts for prosecutors to conduct meetings with Investigation Officers without interference from opposing counsels. • Budgetary allocations and designation of rooms or spaces for prosecutors to be able to conduct court work independently and to protect victims from undue influence or harassment in court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples from best performing model courts and the Gender Based Violence Court in Lahore may be used for replication of design and strategy. • Allocation may be made from existing resources.
2.6.7.	Establishment of case management system for prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Advocate General (ICT) • Provincial Prosecution Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and budgetary allocations for prosecution case management system across all districts of Pakistan with gender and age disaggregated information regarding victims, accused and witnesses. • Analysis of case management system on an annual basis to determine increase, decrease, nature of sexual offences prosecuted etc. 	

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.6.8.	Operationalising prosecution departments offices across all districts of Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Advocate General (ICT) • Provincial Prosecution Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders to operationalise prosecution department offices in all districts for the benefit of prosecutors and victims. • Budgetary allocations and infrastructure development for prosecution department offices to be set up in all districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Reports from Prosecution Services must be regularly published as has been done on an ad hoc basis due to donor funding.
2.6.9.	Provision of resources and online library for prosecution department in districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior • Advocate General (ICT) • Provincial Prosecution Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders for setting up libraries and ensuring proper resources for prosecutors in all districts. • Budgetary allocations for provision of resources and setting up law libraries for prosecutors in all districts across Pakistan. 	
2.6.10	Evidence based legal and policy advocacy regarding prosecution in sexual violence cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of case management information system on an annual basis to determine increase, decrease, nature of sexual offences etc with gender and age disaggregated information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAS and Oxfam have conducted researches through such data analysis and provided concrete recommendations to justice sector stakeholders to improve prosecution of sexual violence cases.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of analysis of case management information system for evidence based legal and policy advocacy regarding prosecution in sexual violence cases. 	Performance Management Frameworks developed must be employed to capture such data and information on a regular basis.
2.6.11	Accountability of prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Ministry of Interior Advocate General (ICT) • Provincial Prosecution Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders to promote accountability of prosecutors in sexual violence cases. • Amendment in prosecution laws to mandate prosecutors to provide a copy of final arguments in writing to the court to bring on record arguments submitted by the prosecutors. • Scrutiny of prosecutors' arguments, in case of complaint against prosecutor, in cases of sexual violence to ensure that the prosecution in sexual violence cases is effective. 	

2.7. Gender sensitized and Child sensitized trials in sexual violence cases				
No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
2.7.1.	Establishment or designation of Special Courts under the Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) Anti-Rape Committee Islamabad Provincial High Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings with federal and provincial stakeholders with, a needs based approach, to establish special courts across Pakistan. Establishment and/or designation of special courts, based on the needs of a particular district, to adjudicate upon sexual violence cases under the Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Courts and Child Protection Courts designated across all districts of Pakistan have been provided legal cover under section 3 of the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021. Anti Rape (Trial Procedure) Rules 2023 have been notified.
2.7.2.	Capacity development programme for judges regarding trial in sexual violence cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Law and Justice Provincial Chief Secretaries Chief Commissioner (ICT) Anti-Rape Committee Provincial High Courts Federal & Provincial Judicial Academies National and Provincial Commissions on Status of Women National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights National and Provincial Commissions on the Child Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings for development of a comprehensive capacity development programme for judges regarding sexual violence trials. Formulation of capacity development programme for judges including the following: Gender sensitisation sessions; Child sensitized procedures and mechanisms; Legal framework for sexual violence (Anti-Rape Act, PECA, Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022 etc); Judicial precedents and guidelines regarding sexual violence cases; Victim and witness protection; Upholding dignity of victims during trials etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training manuals for Special Sexual Offences Investigating Units (SSOIU) in the police, special prosecutors and Gender Based Violence Court judges on investigation, prosecution and overseeing cases of rape under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2021 and the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 developed by Legal Aid Society. GDP has developed manuals for cases involving children. Module for prosecutors and judges on administration of justice for vulnerable groups, including sexual violence, institutionalisation within curriculum of Sindh Judicial Academy and Balochistan Judicial Academy (EU HeP). One-day gender sensitisation session given to all judges in Sindh and Balochistan as part of a three-day training (EU HeP).

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalisation of the capacity development programme within judicial academies for periodic trainings of judges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FJA has conducted trainings on these topics with LAS, GDP and other organisations.
2.7.3	Formulation of judicial guidelines for trial of sexual violence cases with a focus on victim and witness protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Provincial High Courts • National and Provincial Commissions on Status of Women • National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights • National and Provincial Commissions on the Child • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative sessions with stakeholders to formulate judicial guidelines for judges to follow in sexual violence cases. • Formulation of judicial guidelines for judges to follow in sexual violence cases including the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting anonymity; • Witness/victim protection; • Judicial guidelines for sexual violence trials to be invoked for certain cases etc In this regard, focus will be given to victim/witness protection and anonymity for judges to follow including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deciding on the use of pseudonym for the name of the victim/survivor; • who will know the correct identity of the victim/survivor; • how to ensure victim/survivors participation in the trial process while maintaining anonymity; • Special procedures for children, persons with disabilities, transgender persons etc • measures and mechanisms to use pseudonyms and related rules and mechanisms; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti Rape (Trial Procedure) Rules 2023 have been notified. • UNFPA has already conducted a mapping to collate all possible judicial guidelines for gender sensitive trials in cases of sexual violence. The mapping can serve as a useful resource for formulation of judicial guidelines.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arranging separate entrances for victim/survivor during trial and separate waiting areas, etc. • Notification and circulation of guidelines to all justice sector stakeholders for enforcement and implementation in sexual violence trials. 	
2.7.4	Transfer of sexual violence cases to Special Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Provincial High Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of section 23 of the Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021 to transfer all cases of sexual violence from ordinary courts to special courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape cases have been transferred to GBV courts. However majority of other cases under the Schedule of the Anti Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 have yet to be transferred.
2.7.5	Infrastructure and equipment for victim protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Provincial High Courts • Ministry of Finance • Provincial Finance Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meetings with stakeholders for resource allocation for infrastructure and equipment for victim protection. • Identifying spaces within district courts that are appropriate for setting up video links for victims/survivors of rape and SV cases. • Setting up video links with relevant technological machinery including UPS, generator or solar panels etc. for effective operationalisation of video links for in-camera trials in cases of rape and sexual violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various equipment and infrastructure exists across Pakistan. In ICT, only screens are used. • ICT High Court has been given recommended infrastructural maps for GBV and Child Courts. • Checklist on basis of Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 must be made to measure the required resources and infrastructure.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity of court staff to operate video links and back-up electricity in cases of rape and sexual violence. 	
2.7.6	Establishment of case management system for special courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Provincial High Courts • Ministry of Finance • Finance Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and budgetary allocations for Special Court case management system across Pakistan with gender and age disaggregated information regarding victims, accused and witnesses. • Analysis of case management system on an annual basis to determine increase, decrease, nature of sexual offences prosecuted etc. • Submission of analysis of case management system to the respective High Court for oversight of performance of special courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the exception of ICT, other High Courts have management systems which they overview the functioning of cases. • Islamabad High Court Rules must be notified. • Special tabs must be created for oversight of GBV and Child Courts.
2.7.7	Infrastructure and equipment for victim protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Provincial Chief Secretaries • Chief Commissioner (ICT) • Anti-Rape Committee • Provincial High Courts • Ministry of Finance • Provincial Finance Departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various equipment and infrastructure exists across Pakistan. In ICT, only screens are used. • ICT High Court has been given recommended infrastructural maps for GBV and Child Courts. • Checklist on basis of Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 must be made to measure the required resources and infrastructure.

TERTIARY RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

TERTIARY

3. Tertiary Response to Sexual Violence Framework

Long-term responses after sexual violence have occurred to deal with the lasting consequences of violence

3.1. Support to Victim/Survivor

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
3.1.1.	Ensuring provision of counselling or therapy (individual or group depending on the need) for victims/survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial WDDs & SWDs • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying medical practitioners and councillors, by the Health Departments, who are qualified and can provide counselling services to victims of sexual violence in all districts. In particular, those providing pro bono services must be identified. • Providing the lists of identified medical practitioners and counsellors, by the Health Department, to justice sector stakeholders and civil society. • Utilising funds allocated to the Government to provide free counselling to victims/survivors of rape and sexual violence. • Launching media campaigns, by Health Department, to combat the stigma of mental health issues in order to promote better mental health, particularly of those who have experienced such trauma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs working on mental health, particularly in GBV cases to be included in the process. Rozan has considerable years of experience in this regard and can provide the necessary guidelines for implementation of this action. • Shelter homes across Pakistan have used various mechanisms to provide such services. • Dar Ul Aman SoPs must be implemented in true spirit and form.
3.1.2.	Development of a long-term protection plan for victims/survivors not residing in Dar-ul- Amans and other shelter homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Home Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing individualised plans for victims/survivors of rape and sexual violence by Social Welfare Officers, in coordination with other relevant Departments, most importantly SSOUUs, to ensure long term protection and safety of the victims/survivors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection plans and rehabilitation plans as established over the years by organisations like Dastak Shelter Home, Acid Survivor's Foundation, Rozan, Sahil etc to be studied and analysed for this action.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a policy and notifying rules, by the Ministry of Law Justice and Law Departments, for providing support beyond legal and medical aid to the victim/complainants which may include re-allocation and financial support of the complainant/victim as per the Anti- Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act 2021 and other witness protection laws of the country. 	
3.1.3	Development of a long-term rehabilitation and reintegration plan for victims/survivors/complainants who have fled from environments (including family) which have perpetuated the sexual abuse and violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Home Departments • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing different financial funds such as Zakat, Bait-ul-Maal and Women in Distress and Detention funds, by WDD and Social Welfare Department, to provide support to the victim/survivor. • Providing access to low cost housing and employment in addition to start up funds, by the WDD and Social Welfare Department, in order for victim/survivor to be able to create a life on her own as a form of rehabilitation. Removal of economic dependency and despondency will assist victims in the long term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mapping of social protection mechanisms in Pakistan has been conducted by ILO that can serve as a guide for economic empowerment and access to social protection to victims of GBV.
3.1.4	Formation of support groups and other resources for survivors/victims self-healing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial WDDs and SWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming support groups, by Service Providers, for victims/survivors who have accessed government services for healing. WDD and Social Welfare Department can facilitate their meetings and collaborations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs providing counselling and mental health services to be mapped and linked with WDDs and SWDs and shelter homes.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 		
3.1.5	Formation of support groups for men who have been victims of sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming support groups through voluntary registration by Service Providers, for men victims/survivors of sexual violence. Social Welfare Department can facilitate the organization of such a support group, meetings and collaborations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs providing counselling and mental health services to be mapped and linked with WDDs and SWDs and shelter homes.

3.2. Intervention at Early Stages

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
3.2.1	Identification of early signs of GBV and sexual violence in order to attempt to prevent GBV and sexual violence from happening in the first place for example intervention in cases of domestic violence or harassment etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Health Departments • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • Provincial Education Departments • NCSW, PCSW, KPCSW, SCSW, BCSW • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying root causes of GBV and sexual violence, in order to formulate a strategy to address early signs of GBV and sexual violence. Special focus of the action would be to include children and child protective mechanisms for early detection of sexual violence against children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources on early warning signs of sexual violence available with UNFPA and WHO complemented with guidelines for rehabilitation.

3.3. Continued Financial, Legal and Medical Support

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
3.3.1	Economic/financial support must be given to the victim/survivor and the primary earning member of the family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Commerce • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Finance Departments • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • National and Provincial Commissions on Status of Women • National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights • National and Provincial Commissions on the Child • Relevant CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and accessing existing Government pools of funds to use these funds to help victims/survivors of rape and sexual violence. • Facilitating victims/survivors to access the Government pools of funds to provide economic and financial support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Distress and Detention Fund may be used for such purposes. • Other human rights funds including one to be established under the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 may be mapped with certain percentage to be used for this purpose.
3.3.2	Formulation of a Rehabilitation Plan for Perpetrators as a long-term strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Law and Justice • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Human Rights • Provincial Home Departments • Provincial Prisons Department • Provincial WDDs and SWDs • National and Provincial Commissions on Status of Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the objectives, principles and processes of Prisons, by the Prisons Department, shifting the focus from retribution to rehabilitation. • Providing therapy and psycho-social support to sex offenders, by the Prisons Department and Social Welfare Department, to initiate processes of rehabilitation of perpetrators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International guidelines and practices for rehabilitation of perpetrators to be tailored to Pakistan's context for implementation.

No.	Intervention	Responsible Agencies	Proposed Actions	Capitalizing Upon Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and Provincial Commissions on Human Rights • National and Provincial Commissions on the Child • Relevant CSOs 		

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to all individuals and organisations who have contributed to the development and implementation of the Federal Sexual Violence Response Framework (FSVRF). Their dedication and collaboration have been essential in shaping this important initiative aimed at eradicating sexual violence in our society. We extend our heartfelt thanks to our partners in the Federal Government, particularly the team at the Ministry of Law and Justice, including the Minister, Azam Nazeer Tarar, and Secretary, Mr. Raja Naeem Akbar. Their steadfast commitment to combating sexual violence and their recognition of the urgency of this issue have been crucial in making the implementation of the FSVRF a national priority. We appreciate their support and the collaborative spirit they have brought to this endeavor.

We would also like to acknowledge Maliha Zia, Associate Director at the Legal Aid Society, and Khadija Ali, District Public Prosecutor, Islamabad, for their remarkable efforts as the primary drafters of the FSVRF. Their expertise, passion, and unwavering commitment have been instrumental in laying the foundation for this comprehensive framework. We are deeply grateful for their invaluable contributions and their active engagement with key stakeholders throughout the process.

We would also like to acknowledge the members of the Legal Aid Society for their valuable feedback and coordination throughout this journey. Special recognition goes to Arham Sarwar, Fatima Aamir, Maleeha Azhar, and Shahzar Ilahi, under the guidance of the Chief Executive Officer, Barrister Haya Emaan Zahid. Their dedication and contributions have significantly enriched the development and refinement of the FSVRF.

The drafting and implementation of the FSVRF would not have been possible without the consistent support of the United Nations Population Fund - Pakistan. Their guidance, expertise, and resources have been pivotal in shaping the framework and ensuring its alignment with international standards and best practices. We extend our sincere gratitude for their ongoing collaboration and partnership.

Finally, we want to express our deepest gratitude to all the individuals and groups who took part in the focus group discussions and shared their valuable insights. The FSVRF has greatly benefited from the diverse perspectives and expertise of representatives from different NGOs, civil society organizations, law enforcement agencies, and legal experts. We would like to give special thanks to the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Inter Provincial Co-ordination, the Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications, the National Commission on the Status of Women, the National Commission on the Rights of Child, and the Advocate General Office Islamabad for their invaluable assistance. Their input and contributions have played a crucial role in developing a comprehensive, inclusive, and responsive framework that addresses the needs of survivors and the broader community.

We acknowledge the invaluable support and collaboration of all those involved in the development and implementation of the Federal Sexual Violence Response Framework. Together, we are working towards a society free from sexual violence, and your collective efforts have laid the groundwork for lasting change.



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN