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HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15(B) OF THE ANNEX TO
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Pakistan*

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The periodicity of the review for the first cycle being four years, most documents are dated after 1 January 2004. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have also been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty, and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

* The information and references contained in the present document have not been verified by United Nations editors prior to submission for translation.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of Treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	21 Sept. 1966	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
CEDAW	12 March 1996	Arts. 1 and 29	-
CRC	12. Nov. 1990	None	-
<i>Core treaties to which Pakistan is not a party: ICESCR (signature only, 2004), ICCPR, ICCPR-OP1, ICCPR-OP2, CEDAW-OP, CAT, OP-CAT, CRC-OP-AC (signature only, 2001), CRC-OP-SC (signature only, 2001), ICRMW, CPD, CPD-OP, CED.</i>			
<i>Other main relevant international instruments³</i>		<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		Yes	
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		No	
Palermo Protocol ⁴		No	
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵		No	
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶		Yes, except all Additional Protocols	
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷		Yes	
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		No	

1. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Pakistan to ratify ICCPR⁸, ICESCR, CAT and ICRMW⁹, the Palermo Protocol,¹⁰ ILO Home Work Convention No. 177,¹¹ and OP-CEDAW, and to withdraw its declaration to the effect that accession to CEDAW was subject to the Constitution.¹² The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture welcomed Pakistan's decision to sign CAT and ICCPR and encouraged it to consider ratifying OP-CAT and CED.¹³ CRC recommended the ratification of CRC-OP-SC and CRC-OP-AC¹⁴ and that Pakistan consider ratifying the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol¹⁵ and the ILO Convention No. 138.¹⁶

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In November 2007, the High Commissioner for Human Rights was alarmed about the suspension of fundamental rights and imposition of a state of emergency, noting that a state of emergency should only be used to deal with a dire security threat to the nation, not to undermine the integrity and independence of the judiciary.¹⁷

3. While noting legislative measures undertaken to ensure implementation of the Convention, CRC reiterated its recommendation that Pakistan ensure the implementation of the Convention throughout the territory, including in the Northern Tribal Territories, and recommended a review of the *Zina* and *Hadood* Ordinances to ensure compatibility with the Convention.¹⁸

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

4. In 2003, CRC took note of the ombudsperson institution but recommended that Pakistan establish an independent monitoring mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles.¹⁹ It recommended that Pakistan ensure that the National Commission for the Welfare and Protection of the Rights of the Child is provided with adequate resources and that coordination mechanisms be strengthened between all authorities involved.²⁰ CEDAW welcomed efforts of the Ministry of Women Development and the National Commission on the Status of Women, but was concerned about its

limited authority and resources, as well as its limited capacity to coordinate and cooperate with gender equality mechanisms.²¹

D. Policy measures

5. CEDAW congratulated the State for the adoption of the National Plan of Action (1998) and the Gender Reform Action Plan (2005),²² but was concerned about the lack of an effective mechanism to monitor their implementation.²³ In 2006, an ILO Committee of Experts noted the Labour Policy (2002), as well as the ILO Decent Work Country Programme.²⁴ UNICEF mentioned that a National Plan of Action for Children was adopted on 24 May 2006.²⁵ In 2003, CRC welcomed the Code of Ethics for Media on Reporting of Children's Issues.²⁶ UNICEF also referred to the National Policy and Plan of Action on Child Labour²⁷, the National Social Protection Strategy for the poorest and most vulnerable²⁸ and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2004).²⁹ UNIFEM mentioned that the Ministry of Women's Development is formulating a policy on Home-Based Women Workers, and women's participation in the political process, in the context of the General Elections in February 2008.³⁰

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body³¹</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	1996	1997	-	Consolidated fifteenth to twentieth reports submitted in Feb 2008
CEDAW	2005	2007	-	Fourth report due in 2009
CRC	2001	2003	-	Consolidated third and fourth reports submitted in January 2008 and scheduled for consideration in 2009

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Special Rapporteur on the question of torture (Feb-March 1996); ³² Special Rapporteur on violence against women (9 - 11 Sept. 2000) ³³
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	None
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, requested in 2003, follow-up request in 2007. Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, requested in 2000, follow-up request in 2005; Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, requested in 2004, follow-up request in 2006; Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, requested in 2006; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, requested in 2006; Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, requested in 2006; Joint visit of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, requested in 2007.

<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The Special Rapporteur on violence against women expressed her appreciation for the cooperation and assistance extended to her by the Government ³⁴ .
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	By letter dated 11 February 2008, Pakistan provided follow-up information to the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture ³⁵ .
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	Between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, a total of 104 communications were sent to the Government. In addition to communications sent for particular groups, 296 individuals were concerned, including 74 women. In the same period, Pakistan replied to 55 communications (53 per cent).
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i> ³⁶	Pakistan responded to 2 of the 12 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders ³⁷ between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, within the deadlines. ³⁸

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

6. During the past years, Pakistan has regularly made voluntary contributions to support the work of OHCHR. OHCHR deployed a human rights adviser in October 2005 to support United Nations relief efforts following the earthquake. In 2006, the Resident Coordinator requested OHCHR to maintain a human rights adviser in Pakistan to support the broader work of the United Nations Country Team. The human rights adviser concluded her duties in early 2008.³⁹

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

7. In 2007, CEDAW commended Pakistan on recent legal reforms aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and promoting gender equality. In particular, it welcomed the 2000 amendment to the Pakistani Citizenship Act 1951, providing nationality to the children of foreign spouses; the Criminal Law Amendment Act to facilitate the prosecution of “honour killing” in 2004; and the Protection of Women Act in 2006 amending some of the *Hudood* Ordinances.⁴⁰ However, the Committee was concerned that no sufficient measures were adopted to ensure effective implementation of these new laws.⁴¹ It was also concerned that neither the definition of discrimination nor the provisions on equality between men and women in the Constitution and other legislation are in line with the Convention.⁴² CEDAW expressed concern, that the Convention has not yet been fully incorporated domestically and that de jure discrimination against women still persists in a number of laws.⁴³ CERD also recommended that the prohibition of discrimination be aligned with the Convention.⁴⁴

8. CEDAW was strongly concerned about pervasive patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted traditional and cultural stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family, in the workplace and in society.⁴⁵ It called for prompt action to counteract the influence of non-State actors, which, through the misinterpretation of Islam and the use of intimidation and violence, undermine women’s enjoyment of their human rights.⁴⁶ CRC was concerned at the persistence of discriminatory social attitudes and discrimination against minority children and girls.⁴⁷

9. In 2006, mandate holders sent communications on discrimination on the basis of religion in regard to promotion possibilities⁴⁸ and on allegations of beatings, kidnapping and rape of a woman and members of her family by several police officers, among others, reportedly on the basis of her caste. The family was pressured not to discuss the case; despite complaints being made, no criminal action had been taken.⁴⁹ In the first case, the Government informed that the individual had been promoted

subject to the final decision of the Apex Court.⁵⁰ In the second case, the Government highlighted the investigations that had ensued and the conclusion that all allegations regarding police involvement were unfounded.⁵¹

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

10. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent communications regarding the non-respect of international standards or safeguards relating to the imposition of the death penalty.⁵² One case related to the alleged violation of the principle *ne bis in idem*⁵³ and another dealt with a reported hanging prior to a final judgement.⁵⁴ In the latter case, Pakistan responded that although the appeal had been admitted and notices had been issued, the authorities did not issue orders to stop the execution.⁵⁵ The Special Rapporteur noted that all measures be taken to prevent executions prior to the final judgement.⁵⁶ Two other cases dealt with the alleged imposition of the death penalty on individuals who were reportedly minors at the time of the commission of the crimes⁵⁷ or at the time of the arrests.⁵⁸ In the first case, Pakistan replied that the case had been sent back to Juvenile Court.⁵⁹ In the second case, Pakistan replied that the individual was not a minor at the time of the commission of the offence.⁶⁰ In its responses to other cases the Government highlighted the existence of judicial safeguards⁶¹ and the granting of a stay of execution to allow the parties to effect a compromise.⁶²

11. In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions wrote regarding alleged indiscriminate attacks and killings by security forces in Balochistan, resulting in the death of 84 individuals, including women and children.⁶³

12. Cases sent by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and on by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women relate to honour killings, including *Karo-Kari*⁶⁴, or where the decision to kill was taken by a *jirga*.⁶⁵ In the majority of cases the police allegedly took no action against the perpetrators.⁶⁶ Where Pakistan has responded, as in its responses to 17 out of the 218 cases sent by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in 2003,⁶⁷ it noted where autopsies and investigations had taken place, as well as the status of trials, where applicable.⁶⁸ The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recalled the obligation to investigate all cases, even in the absence of a formal complaint.⁶⁹

13. Two mandate holders⁷⁰ sent communications relating to alleged torture and ill-treatment of detainees⁷¹ and excessive use of force by the police⁷², sometimes leading to death.⁷³ Cases also related to abductions by security forces⁷⁴ or of political party members.⁷⁵ The Special Rapporteur on the right of freedom of expression expressed grave concern at the reported practice of the Inter-Services Intelligence of kidnapping and torturing journalists.⁷⁶ Other cases relate to incommunicado detention, including of journalists⁷⁷, solitary confinement⁷⁸, and conditions of detention.⁷⁹ Where Pakistan responded, it either denied allegations of ill-treatment, or explained the facts and highlighted investigations undertaken, as well as arrests and trials, where applicable.⁸⁰ While welcoming reports of cases in which law enforcement officials have been punished for acts of torture and ill-treatment, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture expressed concerns about persisting allegations of torture, as well as about negative trends in relation to the independence of the judiciary, the growing number of disappearances, and the high level of violence in prisons.⁸¹ The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances also expressed concern that in 2007, it had received reports on 32 recent cases of disappearances.⁸² In addition to communications relating to alleged arbitrary detention,⁸³ including of political party leaders⁸⁴ and members of civil society groups⁸⁵, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued an opinion in 2005 about the arbitrary character of the continued detention of an individual in the framework of a deportation process.⁸⁶

14. Communications sent by the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women dealt with alleged cases of rape, sexual assault and burning of women.⁸⁷ In 2007, CEDAW noted with concern that violence against women and girls persists, including domestic violence, rape and crimes committed in the name of honour. CEDAW requested, also highlighted by UNIFEM⁸⁸, the adoption of the bill on domestic violence to ensure that victims have access to protection and effective redress, that perpetrators are effectively prosecuted and punished, and recommended gender-sensitive training for relevant officials.⁸⁹

15. In 2003, CRC was deeply concerned at the high prevalence of violence, abuse, including sexual abuse, and neglect of children, and at the lack of effective measures to combat these problems.⁹⁰ It was particularly concerned at the absence of legislation clearly prohibiting child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, the lack of a clear definition of the term, and the lack of legislation that clearly defines sexual consent.⁹¹ In addition, although Pakistan is undertaking training of relevant authorities to promote respect for children's rights, CRC was deeply concerned at numerous reports of torture, serious ill-treatment and sexual abuse of children, including children belonging to religious or other minority groups, by police officers in detention facilities and other State institutions.⁹² It also emphasized the lack of State intervention to address harmful traditional practices, such as dowry-related violence.⁹³ The Committee recommended to Pakistan, inter alia, to properly investigate cases of violence, to include a definition of torture in the Constitution, and to ratify the Convention.⁹⁴

16. CRC was very concerned about reports of violence and sexual abuse within *madrastas*,⁹⁵ that such schools were involved in recruiting children, including forcibly, to participate in armed conflicts⁹⁶, and of reported recruitment more generally despite prohibitive legislation.⁹⁷ In 2003, it was deeply concerned that the Criminal Code permits corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure in schools and that it is widely practised.⁹⁸ UNICEF mentioned that the draft "protection of children bill-2006" prohibits corporal punishment and harmful traditional practices, such as early marriages.⁹⁹ CRC was concerned that, despite the 1996 Abolition of the Punishment of Whipping Act, whipping is still used as a sentence for *Hudood* crimes.¹⁰⁰

17. While noting Pakistan's acknowledgement that economic exploitation of children is a very serious concern, CRC remained deeply concerned about the extremely high prevalence of child labour, and that it is widely accepted in society; that the minimum age for admission to employment is low and varies between different laws; and that notably children working as domestic servants are very vulnerable to abuse, including sexual abuse, and completely lack protection.¹⁰¹ In 2003, CRC expressed concern at the increasing number of street children, their vulnerability to violence, torture, sexual abuse and exploitation, the lack of a strategy in this regard, and the very poor registration of missing children by the police.¹⁰²

18. CEDAW remained concerned that Pakistan is a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficked women and girls,¹⁰³ and while CRC in 2003 welcomed the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (2002),¹⁰⁴ CEDAW noted that it does not adequately address the needs of victims of trafficking, nor does it shield them from prosecution for illegal migration.¹⁰⁵ While noting the serious efforts undertaken to prevent child trafficking, CRC expressed deep concern, also highlighted by UNHCR,¹⁰⁶ at the very high incidence of trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, bonded labour and use as camel jockeys. In a case sent by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, five children from Pakistan had allegedly been trafficked into another State to be used as camel jockeys.¹⁰⁷ Pakistan informed that two of the children had been returned to their parents, but that the others could not be traced.¹⁰⁸ A 2007 UNODC report noted that Pakistan also faced challenges of organized crime, including trafficking of human beings.¹⁰⁹ A communication sent by the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants related to the alleged complicity of a Minister in the

trafficking of 58 young men into another State for forced labour.¹¹⁰ Pakistan replied that it had taken immediate measures to repatriate them and to ensure that they obtain redress.¹¹¹

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

19. According to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, honour killings reportedly take place on a regular basis and with impunity despite national laws prohibiting this practice, and the police may not fully investigate if the perpetrator pays a sum of money.¹¹² CEDAW was especially concerned about laws allowing the victim or his/her heir to determine whether to exact retribution (*Qisas*) or compensation (*Diyat*) or to pardon the accused. The Committee was also concerned about the lack of accountability for crimes of violence against women within the criminal justice system,¹¹³ and that informal dispute resolution forums (*jirgas*) continue to function and take decisions that call for the perpetration of violence against women, despite a superior court ruling requiring the elimination of such forums.¹¹⁴ In 2005, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders was gravely concerned about reports of growing levels of impunity for non-State actors and State entities, who intimidate, harass or carry out serious violations against human rights defenders, including allegations of collusion between police and the perpetrators of such violations.¹¹⁵

20. A communication sent by the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture following the declaration of the state of emergency on 3 November 2007, alleged that thousands of lawyers were arrested and detained in all provinces of Pakistan, many held up to 90 days under the Maintenance of Public Order Law and that there were numerous acts of torture; that the former president of the Court Bar Association was detained by the military intelligence service; that other lawyers were held incommunicado, and that many were re-arrested and the vast majority remained in detention, including the Chief Justice and other Supreme Court judges who had refused to take the new oath under the state of emergency legislation.¹¹⁶ In December 2007, the High Commissioner welcomed the release of detainees in Pakistan, including the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, as well as the President's commitment to lifting the state of emergency and to holding elections in early 2008. However, she was concerned that emergency rule and actions taken under it have inflicted severe, long-term injury to the judiciary and to civil society. All possible corrective measures should be put in place to restore confidence in a fully independent judicial system.¹¹⁷

21. CRC welcomed the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (2000), but was concerned at its poor implementation. It was also deeply concerned at the high number of children in prisons who are detained in poor conditions, often together with adults, and about reports of juvenile offenders being sentenced to death and executed, which occurred even after the promulgation of the Ordinance.¹¹⁸ UNICEF noted that the draft protection of children-bill-2006 raised the minimum age for criminal liability from 7 to 12 years.¹¹⁹

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

22. CEDAW expressed concern that women do not enjoy equal rights with men under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act (1939).¹²⁰ CRC was concerned about the legislative inconsistency concerning the definition of a child, and in particular, as was CEDAW,¹²¹ at the difference between the minimum legal age for marriage of boys and girls,¹²² and at the definition of a child contained in the *Zina* and *Hudood* Ordinances.¹²³ CEDAW also recommended the elimination of forced and early marriage.¹²⁴

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

23. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief has sent communications relating to Christians. One case in 2005 related to an arrest, imprisonment and imposition of the death penalty for blasphemy.¹²⁵ The Special Rapporteur referred to her predecessor's report on Pakistan stating that "applying the death penalty for blasphemy appears disproportionate and even unacceptable."¹²⁶ Other cases dealt with arrests for blasphemy followed by attacks on Christians where the police allegedly took no action to intervene,¹²⁷ and the murder of an individual while he was on trial for blasphemy in 2006, for which allegedly no charges had been brought against the perpetrators.¹²⁸ Another case dealt with threats levied against the Christian community,¹²⁹ regarding which the Government informed of arrangements to protect them and of the dismantling and arrest of the extremists deemed responsible.¹³⁰ Other cases sent in 2005 dealt with alleged attacks on Christians¹³¹ and the kidnapping of a pastor and his driver, who were later found dead.¹³² Where the Government responded, it informed of the investigation into the cases.¹³³

24. In 2006, two mandate holders¹³⁴ wrote concerning allegations of attacks on 12 Ahmadiya families, reportedly due to claims that Ahmadiya youths had desecrated the Koran. Reportedly, the police charged four Ahmadiya youths with desecrating the Koran, but no charges were brought in connection with the attack.¹³⁵ The Government replied that a case was registered, two accused were arrested and police shifted the families to a safer place.¹³⁶ In another case sent in 2006, two journalists working for an Ahmadi community-run newspaper allegedly were arrested after the publication of articles discussing Qadiyani beliefs and describing Ahmadis as Muslims, and charged with offences under various laws, as part of the State's policy of preventing the dissemination of hate literature.¹³⁷ The Government replied that these individuals were suspected to be involved in terrorist activities, and provided clarification on the procedure.¹³⁸ In 2006, an ILO Committee of Experts highlighted provisions of the Criminal Code which foresee prison sentences of up to three years for members of the Qadiani, Lahori and Ahmadi religious groups who, inter alia, preach or propagate their faith.¹³⁹

25. In 2005 two mandate holders¹⁴⁰ wrote about reports that an individual had been arrested, sentenced to life imprisonment and held in solitary confinement by a special "anti-terrorism" court for writing and distributing books containing blasphemous and sacrilegious material.¹⁴¹

26. Cases refer to alleged excessive use of force¹⁴², arrests, and, in some cases ill-treatment, of members of political parties¹⁴³ and human rights defenders¹⁴⁴ participating in peaceful demonstrations. Where Pakistan responded, it provided information on the facts, and denied any allegation of ill-treatment.¹⁴⁵ In 2007, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture wrote about allegations that on 16 March 2007, law enforcement officials used excessive force against and assaulted and arrested several lawyers, political activists, members of civil society and of the public, who were peacefully protesting against the decision taken three days earlier to suspend the Chief Justice. There were also reports of denying access to journalists, physical and verbal abuse, raiding of premises of a private TV station and beatings.¹⁴⁶ In November 2007, the High Commissioner expressed concern about reports that judges, lawyers, political and human rights activists, including the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, were detained or placed under house arrest, and called upon the authorities to clarify their status and ensure that no one is detained for the peaceful exercise of their political beliefs.¹⁴⁷ In a 2005 case, journalists reporting on the return of the leader of the Pakistan People's Party were allegedly beaten, their equipment confiscated and some were detained.¹⁴⁸

27. Other cases relate to alleged killings of and threats against journalists in South Waziristan¹⁴⁹ and in Balochistan.¹⁵⁰ The Government responded that one case was dropped.¹⁵¹ Another case dealt with a fact-finding mission to investigate paramilitary action in Balochistan, undertaken in 2006 inter alia, by

the Chairperson of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief. Allegedly, the mission was harassed and shot at. Grave concern was expressed that the shooting was an attempt to prevent the investigation into human rights violations in Balochistan.¹⁵²

28. In 2005, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation human rights defenders noted that despite constitutional guarantees, human rights defenders have reported serious constraints to carrying out their activities. She noted that since 2000, there was a reported increase in harassment of journalists and erosion of respect for the rule of law and due process through counter-terrorism measures.¹⁵³ She highlighted cases of killings and threats against defenders, as well as NGOs whose offices were raided and/or destroyed,¹⁵⁴ noting a considerable worsening in the general situation of defenders after 11 September 2001, especially in the North-West Frontier Province.¹⁵⁵ She was concerned about reports of increased “monitoring” of the work of human rights NGOs by the Government, of the establishment of Government sponsored NGOs, especially in the field of human rights,¹⁵⁶ and about various legislative and regulatory attempts to increase control over the NGO community.¹⁵⁷

29. CEDAW welcomed constitutional amendments to increase women’s political participation in parliament and the Senate.¹⁵⁸ However, the Committee was concerned about the continuing low representation of women in government, as judges, and the total absence of women judges in the Supreme Court.¹⁵⁹ While noting efforts to address the fact that almost 50 per cent of women do not hold a national identity card, it remained concerned that a high percentage of women may be prevented from exercising their right to vote.¹⁶⁰

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

30. In 2007, CEDAW expressed concern at discrimination faced by women in formal employment, as reflected in their higher unemployment rates, the gender wage gap and occupational segregation. The Committee was also concerned about the situation of women engaged in the informal sector, especially home-based workers who do not enjoy protection under the labour laws.¹⁶¹ In 2005, an ILO Committee of Experts made similar observations.¹⁶²

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

31. UNICEF informed that pro-poor spending considerably increased during 2000-2005.¹⁶³ In 2003, CRC was very concerned at the high number of children living in poverty, the shortage of adequate housing, clean water, adequate sanitation and sewage and the problem of air pollution.¹⁶⁴ The 2004-2008 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) noted that studies indicate that the poorer the household, the higher the likelihood of its dependence on female labour¹⁶⁵, that women suffer disproportionately from poverty, and that women have a relatively lower skills and literacy base.¹⁶⁶ The status of women has relatively improved in recent years, although their overall position remains fragile.¹⁶⁷ A 2004 UNICEF report noted research revealing that women owned less than 3 per cent of plots in sampled villages, despite having the right to inherit land in most villages.¹⁶⁸ A 2006 UNESCO report noted some recent small progress towards gender parity.¹⁶⁹

32. A 2006 WHO report noted that the health profile of Pakistan is characterized by a high population growth rate, high infant and child mortality rate and a high maternal mortality ratio,¹⁷⁰ but that in 2005-2006 the total expenditure on health had increased by 16 per cent over the previous year.¹⁷¹ The 2004-2008 UNDAF noted that public health services are deemed inadequate by many Pakistanis, resulting in continuous low utilization. Where services do exist, socioeconomic and cultural barriers to access should be removed.¹⁷² In 2007, CEDAW urged Pakistan, as also highlighted by UNIFEM¹⁷³, to pay special attention to the needs of rural women, ensuring that they are

empowered in participating in decision-making processes and have access to health care, education, clean water, sanitation services and land.¹⁷⁴ CEDAW was deeply concerned that abortion is a punishable offence, which may lead women to seek unsafe, illegal abortions.¹⁷⁵ Noting the improvement in the indicators of women's health where the Lady Health Worker programme is being implemented, CEDAW recommended that steps be taken to expand this programme to rural and other areas.¹⁷⁶ CRC noted efforts in the area of basic health and welfare and welcomed the Protection of Breastfeeding and Young Child Nutrition Ordinance (2002). CRC was nevertheless extremely concerned at the very poor health situation of children and the unavailability of health-care services for them.¹⁷⁷

33. In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing was concerned about the Lyari Expressway Project in Karachi, allegedly due to render over 250,000 people homeless when completed, by a process of destruction of homes and evictions. He noted a pattern of absence of prior notice, information-sharing and possibility to participate in the decision-making process for those affected. Where relocation was offered, the sites were reportedly located far from livelihood opportunities and lack services. He noted reports that that the evictions have been accompanied by excessive use of force by local authorities and related death and injury.¹⁷⁸

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

34. The 2004-2008 UNDAF noted continuing low adult literacy rates, particularly among minority groups and the tribal population, despite a variety of education policy measures.¹⁷⁹ CEDAW was concerned about the high illiteracy rate of women, the low enrolment of girls in schools and their high dropout rate, especially in rural areas. It was further concerned at the persistence of gender-based segregation in educational fields and of stereotypes in school curricula and textbooks. UNESCO noted that Pakistan has not been able to offer all children equal access to basic education in terms of physical facilities, curriculum, teaching staff, etc.¹⁸⁰ CRC welcomed measures to increase the attendance of girls at schools and the national Compulsory Primary Education Ordinance (2002).¹⁸¹ UNICEF noted that provincial governments are introducing initiatives to improve the education system, including providing free education up to matriculation, free textbooks, and stipends to girls.¹⁸² While being aware of the 49 special education centres and disabled-friendly cities initiatives, CRC remained concerned at the limited integration of children with disabilities in schools.¹⁸³

35. In 2003, CRC was very concerned about the narrow content of education provided within *madrasas* and appreciated initiatives to streamline such education to make it more compatible with regular public education.¹⁸⁴ UNESCO noted that since religious education is free, poor parents often send their children to these schools, where mathematics and science are not taught.¹⁸⁵

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

36. In 1997, CERD expressed concern that Pakistan's policy to recognize only religious minorities excludes other groups living in the country from any specific protection under the Convention that would derive from their official recognition as minorities. While appreciating the concern not to promote ethnic or group distinctions, CERD suggested the possibility of granting the same status as that of the religious minorities to other ethnic and linguistic groups.¹⁸⁶ While noting the many efforts to promote timely birth registration, CRC was concerned that a significant number of children are not registered at birth, especially children belonging to a religious or other minority group and children living in rural areas.¹⁸⁷

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

37. While noting some progress in this field, such as introducing birth registration in refugee camps in May 2002, CRC in 2003, as also highlighted by UNHCR¹⁸⁸, remained concerned at the very harsh conditions in Afghan refugee camps, the scarcity of food and water and the lack of shelter and medical care. CRC was also concerned at reports of ill-treatment of refugees by the police.¹⁸⁹ Inter alia, CRC recommended that Pakistan consider ratifying international instruments, including the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.¹⁹⁰ A 2007 UNHCR report noted that an estimated 2.5 million Afghans remain in Pakistan, divided roughly equally between rural and urban areas, and that registered Afghans would be issued identity documents entitling them to remain in Pakistan for three years.¹⁹¹

11. Human rights and counter-terrorism

38. Cases examined by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions related to deaths due to attacks or killings by security forces.¹⁹² He was concerned that empowering Governments to identify and kill “known terrorists” places no verifiable obligation upon them to demonstrate that those against whom lethal force is used are indeed terrorists, or to demonstrate that every other alternative has been exhausted. One case sent in September 2005 dealt with allegations that a foreign agency had carried out a targeted killing against a reported senior Al-Qaeda figure.¹⁹³ The Government replied that an individual had died as a result of a car explosion, but there was no evidence that he was a senior Al-Qaeda operative.¹⁹⁴ Cases in 2006 dealt with allegations of targeted killings, notably in North Waziristan, where another State had reportedly carried out air strikes targeting reported Al-Qaeda operatives on three different occasions, killing a total of 31 people.¹⁹⁵

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

39. A 2007 UNHCR report noted that Pakistan hosted one of the largest refugee populations in the world for over two decades, and even though it is not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its Protocol, it has generally respected international protection principles.¹⁹⁶

40. CRC recognized the difficulties faced by Pakistan, namely serious economic challenges, catastrophic drought conditions hampering the economy, the armed conflict in some regions, the high number of refugees, as well as a high population growth rate.¹⁹⁷ UNICEF noted that the 8 October 2005 earthquake, also termed as the children’s tragedy’, was the worst natural calamity to hit Pakistan in recorded history.¹⁹⁸

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

Pledges by the State

41. Pakistan committed, inter alia, to work towards early ratification of ICCPR, ICESCR and CAT, and, upon the conclusion of the Parliament’s consideration, to establish an independent national human rights institution with broad powers to investigate human rights violations.¹⁹⁹

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

42. The 2004-2008 UNDAF noted four priority areas of cooperation - participatory governance, poverty alleviation, health, and education.²⁰⁰ UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA and UNESCO provided information regarding their capacity-building and technical assistance programmes and activities.²⁰¹

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of the instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CPD	Optional Protocol to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	Convention on the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Pakistan before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 24 April 2006 sent by the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁸ Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 51; See also A/HRC/7/3/Add.2, para. 508.

⁹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 51.

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- ¹⁰ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 31.
¹¹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 38.
¹² CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 12-13.
¹³ A/HRC/7/3/Add.2, para. 508.
¹⁴ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, paras. 82-83.
¹⁵ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, paras. 65-56.
¹⁶ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, para. 71.
¹⁷ High Commissioner for Human Rights, Press release, Geneva, 5 November 2007.
¹⁸ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, paras. 9-10.
¹⁹ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, paras. 15-16.
²⁰ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, paras. 11-12.
²¹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 20-21.
²² CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 6.
²³ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 20-21.
²⁴ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2006, Geneva, Doc. No. 062006PAK111, para. 1.
²⁵ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p.. 2.
²⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 5.
²⁷ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 3.
²⁸ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 4.
²⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Pakistan, pp. 2-3. Pakistan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2004, available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr0424.pdf> (accessed on 22 February 2008).
³⁰ UNIFEM submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 1.

³¹ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

- ³² Special Rapporteur on torture, E/CN.4/1997/Add.2.
³³ SR on violence against women, its causes and consequences (9-11/9/1999) - E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.4
³⁴ Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.4, para. 2.
³⁵ Special Rapporteur on torture, A/HRC/7/3/Add.2, para. 506.

³⁶ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder.

³⁷ See (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (ii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (iii) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (iv) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (v) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (vi) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the sent in July 2005; (vii) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (viii) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (ix) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent on July 2006; (x) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78), questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet sent in July 2004; (xi) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2004/9),

questionnaire on the prevention of child sexual exploitation sent in July 2003; (xii) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices.

³⁸ Questionnaire sent jointly by the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, esp. in women and children and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography on demand for commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking and Demand for sexual services deriving from exploitation and Questionnaire aimed at identifying the main areas of progress and the remaining challenges that need to be addressed in relation to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognised Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

³⁹ OHCHR, Annual Report, 2006, p.67.

⁴⁰ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 5.

⁴¹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 18-19.

⁴² CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 14-15.

⁴³ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 16.

⁴⁴ CERD/C/304/Add. 25, para. 22

⁴⁵ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 28.

⁴⁶ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 29.

⁴⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 29-30.

⁴⁸ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion, A/HRC/4/21/Add.1, para. 234.

⁴⁹ Special Rapporteur on violence against women, A/HRC/4/34/Add.1, para. 495-499.

⁵⁰ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion, A/HRC/4/21/Add.1, para. 235-237.

⁵¹ Special Rapporteur on violence against women, A/HRC/4/34/Add.1, para. 500-504.

⁵² Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, para. 533, 542, 548, 571. Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 167-168, 169-170, 179-180, 180-183. Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, page 241-242, 251-254.

⁵³ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, page 251- 253.

⁵⁴ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 169-170.

⁵⁵ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 169-170.

⁵⁶ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 169-170.

⁵⁷ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 180-183.

⁵⁸ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 179-180.

⁵⁹ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 179-180.

⁶⁰ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 180-183.

⁶¹ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, para. 534.

⁶² Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1 page 168.

⁶³ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, page 247-251.

⁶⁴ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial executions, E/CN.4/2004/7/Add.1, para. 362, 365, 366, 368, 442, 454, 455, 458, 473, 478, 482, 494. Special Rapporteur on violence against women, E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1, para. 331-332.

⁶⁵ Special Rapporteur on violence against women, E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1, para. 341-342.

⁶⁶ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial executions, E/CN.4/2004/7/Add.1, para. 354 -356, 358-361, 363-364, 367, 370- 441, 443-453, 456-457, 459-472, 474-477, 479-481, 483-493, 495-497, 499-500; Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, para. 539, 544, 556, 557, 578-593. Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1, page 171-174. Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, page 242-243

⁶⁷ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial executions, E/CN.4/2004/7/Add.1, para.353-500.

⁶⁸ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, para. 515-531. See also, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1, page 175, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, page 244. Special Rapporteur on violence against women, E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1, para. 333, 343..

⁶⁹ Special Rapporteur on violence against women, E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1, para. 346.

⁷⁰ The Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and on torture

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- ⁷¹ TORTURE/ILL TREATMENT IN DETENTION: Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para. 1195, 1196, 1198- 1203. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 351. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, A/HRC/7/3/Add.1, para. 176.
- ⁷² EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE: Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para. 1250. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 206,
- ⁷³ E/CN.4/2004/7/Add.1, paras. 343-352 and 502-505. E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, paras. 550, 551, 552, 560, 562, 563, 565-568, 572, 573, 575, 576. Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1, page 168-169, 175-177.
- ⁷⁴ Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 206; Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, para. 539; Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, para. 540. Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, pages 244-246. See also Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 483.
- ⁷⁵ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 485.
- ⁷⁶ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 488. See also Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 486.
- ⁷⁷ Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para. 1247, 1252, 1256. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 351. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 208, 209, 210. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, A/HRC/7/3/Add.1, para. 173,
- ⁷⁸ Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para. 1254.
- ⁷⁹ Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para. 1254. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 351,
- ⁸⁰ Special Rapporteur on torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para. 1207, 1228, 1230, 1248, 1249, 1255, 1257. Special Rapporteur on torture, E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 350, 352-359. Special Rapporteur on torture, A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 208. Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, paras. 553-554, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1, page 169, 177-179.
- ⁸¹ Special Rapporteur on torture, A/HRC/7/3/Add.2, para. 507.
- ⁸² Working Group on Enforced disappearances, A/HRC/7/2, para. 277.
- ⁸³ Special Rapporteur on torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para. 1252. Special Rapporteur on torture, A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para. 206, 209. Special Rapporteur on torture, A/HRC/7/3/Add.1, para. 173.
- ⁸⁴ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 481.
- ⁸⁵ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 482.
- ⁸⁶ Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, E/CN.4/2006/7/Add.1, page 51 and 52.
- ⁸⁷ Special Rapporteur on torture, E/CN.4/2005/62/Add.1, para 1234-1239.
- ⁸⁸ UNIFEM submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p.2, citing CEDAW/C/PAK/1-3, para. 23.
- ⁸⁹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 22-23.
- ⁹⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 48.
- ⁹¹ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 74.
- ⁹² CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 40.
- ⁹³ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 56.
- ⁹⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 41.
- ⁹⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 61.
- ⁹⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 62. See also para. 64.
- ⁹⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 67-68.
- ⁹⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 42-43
- ⁹⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 3.
- ¹⁰⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 42-43.
- ¹⁰¹ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 69-70.
- ¹⁰² CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 78-79.
- ¹⁰³ See also UNFPA, State of the World's Population Report 2006, New York, 2006, p. 46.
- ¹⁰⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 5.
- ¹⁰⁵ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 30-31.

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- ¹⁰⁶ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Pakistan, pp. 1-2, citing CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras.76-77.
- ¹⁰⁷ Special Rapporteur on sale of children, E/CN.4/2005/78/Add.3, para. 171.
- ¹⁰⁸ Special Rapporteur on sale of children, E/CN.4/2005/78/Add.3, para. 173.
- ¹⁰⁹ UNODC, Annual Report 2007, New York, p. 42.
- ¹¹⁰ Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, E/CN.4/2006/73/Add.1, para.236-240.
- ¹¹¹ Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, E/CN.4/2006/73/Add.1, para. 241.
- ¹¹² Special Rapporteur on violence against women, E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1, para. 336.
- ¹¹³ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 26-27.
- ¹¹⁴ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras 24-25.
- ¹¹⁵ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1283.
- ¹¹⁶ Special Rapporteur on torture, A/HRC/7/3/Add.1, para. 177.
- ¹¹⁷ Address by Ms. Louise Arbour, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the occasion of the resumed 6th Session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva, 11 December 2007.
- ¹¹⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 80. See also para. 81.
- ¹¹⁹ UNICEF, UPR Submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 3
- ¹²⁰ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 44-45.
- ¹²¹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 44-45.
- ¹²² CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 27-28.
- ¹²³ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 27-28.
- ¹²⁴ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 44.
- ¹²⁵ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, A/HRC/7/10/Add.1, paras. 192-193.
- ¹²⁶ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, A/HRC/7/10/Add.1, para.198.
- ¹²⁷ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, A/HRC/7/10/Add.1, para.200.
- ¹²⁸ Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, page 254-255.
- ¹²⁹ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, A/HRC/7/10/Add.1, para. 202.
- ¹³⁰ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, A/HRC/7/10/Add.1, para. 203-208.
- ¹³¹ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, E/CN.4/2006/5/Add.1, para. 279, 286.
- ¹³² Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, E/CN.4/2006/5/Add.1, para. 280-281.
- ¹³³ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, E/CN.4/2006/5/Add.1, para. 282-284, 287-288.
- ¹³⁴ The Special Rapporteurs on adequate housing and on freedom of religion or belief.
- ¹³⁵ Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, A/HRC/4/18/Add.1, para. 45.
- ¹³⁶ Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, A/HRC/4/18/Add.1, para. 46.
- ¹³⁷ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 489.
- ¹³⁸ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 492.
- ¹³⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2006, Geneva, Doc. No. 062006PAK111, para. 7.
- ¹⁴⁰ the Special Rapporteurs on freedom of opinion and expression and on freedom of religion or belief
- ¹⁴¹ Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, E/CN.4/2006/5/Add.1, para. 285.
- ¹⁴² Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 487.
- ¹⁴³ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 481, 484.
- ¹⁴⁴ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 482. SRSG on human rights defenders, A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, para. 515. Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 258.
- ¹⁴⁵ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 490, 491, 492.
- ¹⁴⁶ Special Rapporteur on torture, A/HRC/7/3/Add.1, para. 174.
- ¹⁴⁷ High Commissioner for Human Rights, Press release, Geneva, 5 November 2007.
- ¹⁴⁸ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 772.
- ¹⁴⁹ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 768, E/CN.4/2005/64/Add.1, para. 700.
- ¹⁵⁰ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 770, E/CN.4/2005/64/Add.1, para. 700.
- ¹⁵¹ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 771.
- ¹⁵² Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, A/HRC/4/27/Add.1, para. 480.
- ¹⁵³ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1265.

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- ¹⁵⁴ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1278.
- ¹⁵⁵ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1279.
- ¹⁵⁶ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1281.
- ¹⁵⁷ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, paras. 1282 and 1284.
- ¹⁵⁸ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 5.
- ¹⁵⁹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 32-33.
- ¹⁶⁰ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 34-35.
- ¹⁶¹ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, paras. 38-39.
- ¹⁶² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2005, Geneva, Doc. No. 062005PAK111, para. 5.
- ¹⁶³ UNICEF Submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 1.
- ¹⁶⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 58-59.
- ¹⁶⁵ See 2004-2008 UNDAF for Pakistan, p. 11, available at <http://www.undp.org.pk/documents/undaf.pdf> (accessed on 22 February 2008).
- ¹⁶⁶ See 2004-2008 UNDAF for Pakistan, p. 16, available at <http://www.undp.org.pk/documents/undaf.pdf> (accessed on 22 February 2008).
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- ¹⁶⁸ UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2005, New York, 2004, p. 42.
- ¹⁶⁹ UNESCO, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007, Paris, 2006, p. 23.
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- ¹⁷⁴ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 43.
- ¹⁷⁵ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 40.
- ¹⁷⁶ CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/3, para. 41.
- ¹⁷⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 52-53.
- ¹⁷⁸ Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, A/HRC/4/18/Add.1, para. 44, and UN Press Release, UN EXPERT CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE HALT TO FORCED EVICTIONS IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN, 26 May 2006.
- ¹⁷⁹ 2004-2008 UNDAF for Pakistan, pp. 32-33, available at <http://www.undp.org.pk/documents/undaf.pdf> (accessed on 22 February 2008).
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- ¹⁸¹ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 60.
- ¹⁸² UNICEF submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 1.
- ¹⁸³ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, paras. 50-51.
- ¹⁸⁴ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, para. 61.
- ¹⁸⁵ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Pakistan, pp. 1-2.
- ¹⁸⁶ CERD/C/304/Add.25, paras. 12 and 25
- ¹⁸⁷ CRC/C/15/Add. 217, paras. 38-39.
- ¹⁸⁸ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 1, citing CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 65-66.
- ¹⁸⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 65-56.
- ¹⁹⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.217, paras. 65-66.
- ¹⁹¹ UNHCR, Global Appeal Report 2007, Geneva, 2007, p. 203.
- ¹⁹² Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.1, page 171.
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- ¹⁹⁵ Special Rapporteur on summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution, A/HRC/4/20/Add.1, page 244-246.
- ¹⁹⁶ UNHCR, Global Appeal Report 2007, Geneva, 2007, p. 216.
- ¹⁹⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.217, para. 6.

¹⁹⁸ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Pakistan, p. 1.

¹⁹⁹ Voluntary Pledge submitted by the Permanent Mission of Pakistan in support of its candidacy to membership of the Human Rights Council on 24 April 2006, available at <http://www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc/pakistan.pdf> (accessed on 22 February 2008).

²⁰⁰ See 2004-2008 UNDAF for Pakistan, p. vii, available at <http://www.undp.org.pk/documents/undaf.pdf> (accessed on 22 February 2008). The signatories are the following: UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO and UNIC.

²⁰¹ See UN submissions to the UPR on Pakistan.
