



Pakistan Paediatric Association

Dr. Tufail Muhammad

Address: House 16, Street 13, K-3, Phase 3, Hyatabad,
Peshawar, Pakistan

Phone: +92 3149001069

Email: tufailm@brain.net.pk

Website: <http://www.ppa.org.pk>



ECPAT International

Ms. Dorothy Rozga

Address: 328/1 Phayathai Road,
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Phone: +66 2 215 3388

Email: info@eapat.org

Website: www.eapat.org

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(I) Justification for Submission

1. The present submission is an update about Child Sexual Exploitation¹ (hereinafter ‘CSE’) in Pakistan to review the progress made by the Government of Pakistan (hereinafter ‘GoP’) since the previous review and assess the level of implementation of the recommendations the State had previously received as well as provide suggestions for recommendations to end CSE in Pakistan. Most recommendations are towards UPR themes *F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection* and *F33 Children: protection against exploitation*. The final chapter contains two recommendations made by Pakistani youth, recommendations that – in light of article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter ‘CRC’) – should be seriously considered.

(II) Methodology and Scope

2. The submission is based on desk research conducted by ECPAT International.²
3. The scope of this submission is limited to CSE and its different manifestations, including exploitation of children in prostitution,³ online child sexual exploitation (hereinafter ‘OCSE’), ‘child pornography’,⁴ child trafficking for sexual purposes and sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism⁵ (hereinafter ‘SECTT’).

(III) Child sexual exploitation in Pakistan

4. CSE is prevalent in Pakistan and many children are either at risk or have fallen victim to the crime. Gateways to CSE for children in Pakistan are numerous and all have in common the increased vulnerability of the child on the one hand and decreased state or family protection on the other hand.
5. Harmful traditional practices contribute to CSE. In parts of Pakistan, the tradition of keeping boys for sexual gratification by rich and influential men, known as ‘*bacha bazi*’, is still alive.⁶ Victims are usually teenage boys from impoverished families, who may be dressed up as girls and taken as ‘mistresses’.⁷ Widespread child labour, combined with inadequate education, poverty, children’s low status and gender norms reflecting the patriarchal structure of society, create a situation that is highly conducive to CSE.⁸
6. Child marriage, an unacceptable human rights violation, is widely practiced in Pakistan, where 21% of the children are married by 18 years of age, 3% by 15 years of age.⁹ Both boys and girls are affected by child marriage but girls are disproportionately represented and suffer more from the consequences. Early marriages are associated with domestic and sexual violence, abandonment, widowhood and divorce, and perpetuate the cycle of poverty and gender based violence. Child marriage, based on offering a young bride in exchange for dowry money or in-kind payments, should be regarded as a form of CSE in itself, as well as a risk to other manifestations of CSE. The child is removed from her home, school and, sometimes, community, and starts living under the absolute control of her husband and in-laws.¹⁰ In some areas, the trafficking of girls to down-country destinations, in the guise of marriage, is socially justified under a centuries old tradition of ‘*selling brides for a price*’.¹¹
7. Another dangerous avenue into CSE is child trafficking. Child trafficking for sexual purposes is reported of children from various countries in the region. Most children are trafficked domestically, mainly from rural and other poor areas to urban areas and the big cities. Although rare in Pakistan, some cases of sex trafficking to the Gulf States have been reported.¹²
8. Child workers, especially those working in small hotels, restaurants and in the deep-sea fishing and transport industries, are among the most susceptible to CSE.¹³ Research conducted by Save the

Children found that boys who work as helpers for truck drivers are forced to provide sexual services as part of the job.¹⁴

9. Children living or working on the streets are also exposed to CSE. In Pakistan, somewhere in between 1.2 and 1.5 million children live and/or work on the streets, mostly in the bigger cities.¹⁵ Nomad or gypsy children, like those found in some areas of Pakistan's urban peripheries, also live on the streets. Neglected and forced into a street life, they are highly exposed to CSE.¹⁶ Children deprived of basic family support commonly become involved in 'survival sex', providing sexual services to protect themselves from greater abuse or to provide for their day-today survival.¹⁷
10. Traditional gender divisions open avenues for potential offenders. Unlike female prostitution, the sexual exploitation of boys for the same purpose is generally more visible, taking place in streets, markets, bus terminals, public toilets, restaurants and other places. Bigger freedom of movement allowed to boys, puts them at higher risk.¹⁸
11. Another location where boys have been reported to be sexually abused and exploited is in schools or madrassas. A recent study revealed that schools are not safe and that teachers threaten or blackmail boys into sexual abuse and fine or discipline them if they refuse.¹⁹
12. Transgendered children are at heightened risk. Often bullied by their peers or exploited by adults, many boys with alternate sexual identities in Pakistan leave home very young to end up in communities where, besides learning the arts of public performance (dancing), they may undergo body tampering and castration, and are also often pushed into prostitution by order of a guru, or head of the community.²⁰ The guru provides for their basic needs and takes all the income that they earn through prostitution.²¹
13. CSE is enabled through the Internet. Internet and mobile connectivity has grown at a rapid pace in Pakistan with 14% and 73% respectively.²² Internet providers estimate that more than 60% of Internet users visit pornographic sites regularly and many such users, including children, go to Internet cafés and clubs to access the Web just for this purpose.²³ Google Insights for Search reports that, in Pakistan, between 2004 and 2010, Web searches for terms like "*sex with child*", "*child sex videos*" or "*child porn*" have increased up to 200%, especially in the cities of Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi.²⁴ Some applaudable initiatives have been taken, such as by the Pakistan Telecommunications Authority to develop a Code of Conduct for Internet cafés.
14. Although no in-depth research has been undertaken on SECTT in Pakistan, it is clear that SECTT relates more to travellers rather than tourists, or to pilgrims and local tourists who move around domestically.²⁵ Prostitution of boys for local pilgrims and tourists at '*mazaars*' (shrines) has been observed in some parts of the country. Boys servicing Pakistani tourists have also emerged at a number of important historical tourist attractions in the North.²⁶ The famous shrine Baba Shah Jamal in Lahore is visited by devotees from around the country, and is a well-known area for children sexually exploited through prostitution.²⁷

(IV) Policy to address Child Sexual Exploitation

15. In the latter part of 2015, the GoP adopted the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development and thus recommitted itself to eliminate all forms of violence against children, including CSE.²⁸ Immediate and rigorous action is required of the GoP to end CSE.
16. The National Commission for Child Welfare and Development (hereinafter 'NCCWD') of the Ministry of Human Rights coordinates matters of violence against children. The NCCWD assesses the legal framework and its effect on child welfare, suggests amendments in the legal framework and formulates a national policy and legislation to prevent child abuse. The NCCWD also submits mandatory Periodic Reports on implementation of the UNCRC to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. NCCWD coordinates between national organisations working on children's rights, and the SAIEVAC secretariat.²⁹ The Commission works closely with provinces, since provincial

levels have the prime responsibility to legislate a response to issues of child protection. The NCCWD joined together with Pakistan Paediatric Association and Save the Children Sweden to develop a National Policy and Plan of Action against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation. Some recommendations of the National Plan have been incorporated into the new legislation regarding child protection.

17. UNICEF Pakistan and the Wafaqi Mohtasib (Federal Ombudsman) jointly set up Children’s Complaints Offices (hereinafter ‘CCOs’). CCOs have designated Investigation Officers that handle child related complaints.³⁰ Moreover, federal and provincial governments have established a Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS), a national monitoring system that works to collect data on child trafficking, alternative care, family environment, juvenile justice, sexual exploitation and violence against children. On 8th May 2013, the head of the Federal CCO was notified as Federal Commissioner for Children by Wafaqi Mohtasib. The Federal Commissioner has now been named National Commissioner for Children. A Child Rights Committee, with representation from all provinces has been established to facilitate the work of Child Rights Commissioner. The Committee will work on individual complaints as well as systematic issues. It will also ensure better coordination with the provinces for joint initiatives and sharing of best practices. In 2015, the Wafaqi Mohtasib Office published a comprehensive Report on “*The state of Children in Pakistan*”, that also had section on violence against children, including sexual exploitation and child marriages. The report termed the sexual abuse and exploitation as one of the key child rights issues in Pakistan. Although there are bodies in place for coordinating efforts on CSE, there is little information available pertaining the outcome of these efforts.³¹

Specific recommendations on building policies and strategies to end child sexual exploitation

- a. Conduct in-depth studies on all CSE manifestations to enable evidence based policies.
- b. Collect national data and/or build national capacity to develop disaggregated data-gathering and monitoring systems to inform policy and action on CSE.
- c. Submit the initial report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child pertaining to the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (hereinafter ‘OPSC’). Pakistan acceded to the OPSC in 2011, thus per article 12 of the OPSC, the initial report for Pakistan was due in 2013.
- d. Revisit the National Plan of Action against CSE and ensure its full implementation.
- e. Develop a National Action Plan to combat child marriages.
- f. Implement the national strategic framework against trafficking in persons and human smuggling and allocate sufficient budget to allow proper implementation.
- g. Establish an interagency working group on CSE and the implementation of the OPSC.
- h. Ensure that law enforcement agencies have the resources and skills to identify, investigate and respond to CSE and are able to use child-friendly methods when dealing with child victims and witnesses, and that enforcement is not undermined.
- i. Invest in the development of analytical tools and new investigative techniques to enable law enforcement to identify perpetrators and rescue victims.
- j. Cooperate across agencies and borders among the police and judiciary to allow exchange of information for investigations and prosecution of every case where a person is suspected or accused of having sexually exploited a child in another country.
- k. Establish and fund more toll-free hotline services, sufficiently staffed and trained, 24-hours available, with a broadly published number.
- l. Regulate the obligations of employers to obtain police clearances and implement codes of conduct for national and international employees and volunteers who have direct contact with children.
- m. Coordinate, support, monitor and evaluate awareness raising on CSE issues.
- n. Invest in child empowering prevention programmes to address the root causes and multiple vulnerabilities that place children, families and communities at risk.
- o. Raise public awareness on CSE and the sanctions on the crime.
- p. Make it obligatory to report any suspected sexual exploitation of a child, with strong sanctions for non-compliance and develop protection mechanisms for those who report the crime.
- q. Adopt mandatory policies to protect children in new public or private tourism developments, including the obligation to conduct thorough human-rights impact assessments.

- r. Enhance the regular exchange of up to date information about travelling child sex offenders among law enforcement agencies across jurisdictions of countries of demand, supply and victimisation, including greater use of the following tools:
 - INTERPOL 'Green Notice' for convicted sex offenders who are likely to reoffend in other countries;
 - denying entry to convicted child sex offenders who are likely to reoffend;
 - the development of sex offender registries that comply with the international standards on confidentiality and privacy.
- s. Improve access to justice by training the justice sector on handling and processing CSE cases.
- t. Provide training to media professionals and communication and journalism students on CSE.
- u. Allocate sufficient resources to ensure proper protection measures for children, i.e. invest in and develop national standards and mechanisms on protection, recovery, and reintegration programmes for those affected by CSE and child sexual abuse.
- v. Establish dedicated units in the law enforcement and prosecution office that address online sexual crimes against children, including child sexual exploitation material.
- w. Empower police to act as online undercover agents in the context of an investigation of 'child pornography' offences.
- x. Involve the private sector's engagement, including Internet service providers.
- y. Sign the WePROTECT government statement of action https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/484757/FINAL_Country_SOA_111215.pdf and conduct a self-assessment related to their adherence to the WePROTECT Model National Response https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/477580/WePROTECT_-_Model_National_Response_2_.pdf.
- z. Work with children as an agent for change, e.g. through social media channels and with the global Bill of Rights for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. ECPAT and partners developed the Bill of Rights for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse with the input of 400 children and youth, most of whom are CSE survivors from 28 countries. The Bill of Rights was endorsed at the Global Forum for Survivors of Childhood Sexual Exploitation on 18 November 2016, <http://bit.ly/BoReng>.

a. Child Protection

18. Pakistan is obliged to ensure that its legal framework is aligned with the international framework of the CRC, OPSC and, as a member of SAARC, the GoP has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution and the SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia.
19. Article 25(1) of the Pakistani Constitution states that "*all citizens are equal before law and entitled to equal protection of law*". Article 37(a) of the Convention states that "*no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*". Nevertheless, Pakistani laws do not afford sufficient protection against torture and other ill-treatment. This legislative gap is among the main causes of many cases of torture reported in Pakistan. Children are common victims of these violations. The Constitution's Article 25(A) (which deals with the right to education), Article 11(3) (which forbids employment of children) and the Pakistan Penal Code's section 82 (which grants blanket immunity to children below a certain age) all have different upper limits for the age of children. Many social indicators give a measure of the progress achieved by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan regarding Children's Rights since its independence in 1947. Access to health services, education and life expectancy has improved as the infant mortality rate and illiteracy have declined. Despite everything, the full realisation of Children's Rights is still going to demand enormous time and effort.
20. Early 2016 the Criminal Law was amended to improve the protection against CSE related crimes, including CSE material. Section 292-C states that "*Whoever commits an offence of child pornography shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term that which shall*

not be less than two years and up to seven year or fine which shall not be less than two hundred thousand rupees and may extend up to seven hundred thousand rupees, or with both”.

21. In March 2016, the Minister of Interior approved the national strategic framework against trafficking in persons and human smuggling which signals a positive step forward in combating CSE.
22. The current Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) sets the age of marriage at 16 for girls and 18 for boys. In February 2017, the Parliament passed an amendment to the Penal Code that toughens punishments against child marriages. Offenders face a minimum of five years in prison that may extend to ten years and a fine of 1 Million Pakistani Rupees (almost US\$ 10,000). In April 2014, the Sind Assembly unanimously adopted the Sind Child Marriage Restraint Act, increasing the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 and making the marriage below 18 a punishable offence. In Punjab, a Bill introducing harsh penalties for marriages below 16 years, was also adopted. However, it did not raise the age of marriage for girls.
23. However, many gaps in the legal framework to specifically address and end CSE remain. An in-depth technical study on gaps in the legal framework to end CSE should be conducted. For example, Pakistan does not have comprehensive legislation addressing all CSE manifestations specifically. Only some forms of CSE are specifically covered in Pakistani legislation and there is no overarching law. Legislation on SECTT is missing, nor is extraterritoriality regulated for the prosecution of foreigners who exploit Pakistani children.
24. The victim and offender may settle offences that are ‘compoundable’, leading to the discontinuation of the criminal action. Although most CSE-related offences are not compoundable, the offence of child cruelty, as well as certain offences related to causing hurt, wrongful confinement and assault may be settled. When the victim is a child, the child’s representative may settle on the child’s behalf with the court’s permission.
25. The current legal framework insufficiently protects boys from violations of their rights. The relative invisibility of sexual crimes against male children is also reflected in the absence of specialised risk assessments, prevention and response mechanisms for boys vulnerable to, or victims of, CSE.³²
26. According to UNICEF, the gap in recording a birth enables the falsification of age and identity of the child, thus also enabling child/early marriage.³³ In Pakistan, 66% of children are not registered at birth,³⁴ leaving girls, children of minority groups and refugees particularly at higher risk of CSE.³⁵
27. Law enforcement is often lacking in effectiveness due to gaps in capacity and resources. Thus, to improve child protection, not only the legal framework needs to be reviewed, but also the implementation thereof.

Specific recommendations to improve child protection from CSE

Conduct an in-depth study on the legal gaps to address CSE offenses and adopt comprehensive legislation to prohibit all CSE-related offenses. Consider to:

- a. Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code to provide that cases involving compoundable offences against children are not privately settled, except when in the ‘best interests’ of the child.
- b. Ensure that statutory limitations are tolled until the victim reaches the age of majority.
- c. Establish extraterritorial jurisdiction for all CSE related offenses as per article 4 OPSC – in particular whenever the suspect is habitual resident in Pakistan or when the victim is a Pakistani national.
- d. All CSE related offenses to be extraditable offences as per article 5 OPSC, and, where extradition is denied, ensure prosecution by the domestic courts, according to OPSC obligations.
- e. Exclude CSE offences from bail.

- f. Increase the maximum penalties on CSE related offences, given their serious impact on children.
- g. Impose sufficiently stringent sentences for recidivists who commit sexual offences against children.
- h. Raise the age of consent to 18 years, or ensuring that offences committed against children aged 16 to 18 years old are criminalised when the sexual acts are exploitative (such as prostitution or pornography) or where there has been abuse of a relationship of trust, authority or dependency.
- i. Provide legal definition of exploitation of children in prostitution (or 'child prostitution') aligned with article 2 OPSC, extending equal protection to boys.
- j. Accede to the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.
- k. Invite the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children as well as the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
- l. Provide a legal definition of child trafficking in line with the Palermo Protocol, including national trafficking.
- m. Establish government-regulated child protection standards for the tourism industry and involve the active engagement of the travel and tourism sector.
- n. Enact policies and procedures to allow police to act as undercover agents in the context of the investigation of OCSE offences.
- o. Criminalise all conducts related to OCSE, in particular online solicitation of children for sexual purposes, viewing/accessing child sexual abuse and exploitation material and live streaming of child sexual abuse.
- p. Ensure that specialised law enforcement units and prosecution units within the prosecutors' office deal with OCSE cases, as established under the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act.
- q. Establish the duty of ISPs to report to the police cases where child sexual abuse material is stored or distributed through their services.
- r. Ensure that legal protection from CSE is extended to boys.
- s. Improve nationwide birth registration.
- t. Raise the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years of age in all provinces.

(V) Recommendations from Pakistani youth

28. In 2016, a preparatory consultation took place in Pakistan for the Global Forum for Survivors of Childhood Sexual Exploitation held on 18 November 2016. The Pakistani CSO *Blue Veins* asked 23 young people and CSE survivors two key actions that governments should take to end the sexual exploitation of children.
- a. Governments should make serious and concrete efforts with measurable indicators to eradicate the culture of denial and develop national plans and programs which are responsive and prevent abuse and sexual exploitation of children at the same time they must show and reflect political will to protect and assist child victims and to facilitate their recovery and reintegration into society.
 - b. All governments must ensure that protection mechanisms and structures are available to all children without any discrimination, stigma and abuse which consist of a comprehensive approach to the protection of children from abuse and should be able to respond effectively when the need arises by providing necessary treatment, rehabilitation and compensation to child victims.



The Pakistan Paediatric Association (PPA) is a representative body of paediatricians in Pakistan, with almost 2,000 members throughout the country. The Child Rights and Abuse Committee is a core group of the Association, with a mandate to promote and protect children's rights in Pakistan.



ECPAT International is a global network of civil society organisations working for the eradication of all forms of sexual exploitation of children. For the past 26 years, ECPAT has acted as the international watchdog, monitoring States' response to sexual exploitation of children, and advocating for robust international measures to protect children from sexual exploitation. ECPAT International currently has 95 network members operating in 86 countries.

¹ The used term is in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016), “*Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, adopted by the Interagency Working Group in Luxembourg, 28 January 2016*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 24, accessed on 1 March 2017, <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>.

² ECPAT International (2017), “*Global Database National legal frameworks protecting children from sexual exploitation online*”, to be launched in the course of the first semester of 2017.

ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, Regional Report South Asia*”, <http://globalstudysect.org/category/regional/south-asia/>;

ECPAT International (2014), “*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in South Asia*”, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Regional%20CSE%20Overview_South%20Asia.pdf.

ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.

³ ECPAT prefers the term ‘*exploitation of children in prostitution*’ instead of ‘*child prostitution*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016). Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016), “*Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, adopted by the Interagency Working Group in Luxembourg, 28 January 2016*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 29, accessed on 1 March 2017, <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>.

⁴ Ibid., 39. ECPAT prefers the term ‘*child sexual exploitation material*’ or ‘*child sexual abuse material*’, but in a legal context still uses ‘*child pornography*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines.

⁵ Ibid., 54.

⁶ Working Groups against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, (2005), “*Commercial Exploitation of Children: A Situation Analysis of Pakistan*”, Save the Children Sweden.

⁷ ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.

⁸ ECPAT International (2014), “*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in South Asia*”, accessed on 1 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Regional%20CSE%20Overview_South%20Asia.pdf.

⁹ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 152, accessed on 1 March 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

¹⁰ ECPAT International (2014), “*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in South Asia; Developments, Progress, Challenges and Recommended Strategies for Civil Society*”.

¹¹ ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.

¹² ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.

¹³ ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf and the Working Groups against Child Sexual Abuse and

Exploitation, (2005), “*Commercial Exploitation of Children: A Situation Analysis of Pakistan, Save the Children Sweden*”.

¹⁴ Working Groups against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, (2005), “*Commercial Exploitation of Children: A Situation Analysis of Pakistan, Save the Children Sweden*”.

¹⁵ United Nations Pakistan (2017), website, accessed on 3 March 2017 <http://www.un.org.pk/pakistans-street-children/>.

¹⁶ Working Groups against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, (2005), “*Commercial Exploitation of Children: A Situation Analysis of Pakistan*”, Save the Children Sweden.

¹⁷ ECPAT International (2014), “*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in South Asia*”, accessed on 1 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Regional%20CSE%20Overview_South%20Asia.pdf.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.

²⁰ ECPAT International (2014), “*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in South Asia*”, accessed on 1 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Regional%20CSE%20Overview_South%20Asia.pdf.

²¹ Working Groups against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, (2005), “*Commercial Exploitation of Children: A Situation Analysis of Pakistan*”, Save the Children Sweden.

²² United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 136, accessed on 3 March 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

²³ ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.

²⁴ ECPAT International (2014), “*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in South Asia; Developments, Progress, Challenges and Recommended Strategies for Civil Society*”.

²⁵ ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, Regional Report South Asia*”. <http://globalstudysect.org/category/regional/south-asia/>.

²⁶ ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.

²⁷ Muhammad, Tufail (2005), *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. A Situational Analysis of Pakistan, Peshawar: Save the Children Sweden, Pakistan Programme*, accessed 6 July 2015, <http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/1359.pdf> .

²⁸ Sustainable Development Goal Targets 5.2, 8.7, and 16.2.

²⁹ Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (2013), “*2012 Annual Report*”, Islamabad: SPARC, accessed 31 July 2015, <http://www.sparcpk.org/Publications/2012.pdf>.

³⁰ CRIN, “*Pakistan: Children’s Rights in the Universal Periodic Review (second cycle)*”, §61, accessed 3 March 2017, <https://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/pakistan-childrens-rights-universal-periodic-review-second-cycle>.

³¹ ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, Regional Report South Asia*”, accessed on 3 March 2017, <http://globalstudysectt.org/category/regional/south-asia/>.

³² ECPAT International (2014), “*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in South Asia; Developments, Progress, Challenges and Recommended Strategies for Civil Society*”.

³³ UNICEF, Early Marriage (2005), “*A Traditional Harmful Practice. A Statistical Exploration*”.

³⁴ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 152, accessed on 7 February 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

³⁵ ECPAT International (2011), “*Global Monitoring Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Pakistan*”, Accessed 2 March 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_SA_PAKISTAN.pdf.