

Country Gender Profile - Pakistan

*All data as on December 2005

A. Human Development Indicators : Progress on the MDGs

Target Number/ Indicator Number	Series name	Data for Year 2005 or whichever is latest ⁱ
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, both sexes	52%
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, girls	41.50%
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, boys	52.50%
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, both sexes, per cent	53%
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, women, per cent	40%
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, men, per cent	65%
5/14	Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births	100
6/16	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	400
HDI Rank		GDI Rank
0.539 (2004)		66 th , 0.3777 (2004)

B. Women in Decision making roles - Gender disaggregated data

1) Legislature

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.
National	<u>0.21</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>342</u>
State (Provincial)	<u>0.20 (average)</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>728</u>
Senate	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>100</u>
Local Bodies(data maybe aggregated or indicative)		<u>36,105</u>	

2) Executive

a) Government – Ministerial Positions

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	Comment
National	<u>0.18%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	
State (Provincial)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	
Local Bodies		<u>16 (Nazim and Naib Nazam)</u>		

b) Top Bureaucracy (Ministry of Women Development Report for CEDAW-2005)

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	Comment
National	<u>8.7% (Officer category National)</u>	<u>1,898</u>	<u>21,872</u>	<u>18% (28) qualified the Civil Superior Services Exam-2001</u>
State (Provincial)				

3) Judiciary (1998) (Ministry of Women Development Report for CEDAW-2005)

	No. of women	Total No.	Comments
Supreme Court	<u>76</u>		<u>1132 (Total number of Judges in Supreme</u>

			<u>Court and High Courts of Pakistan)</u>	
High Courts	<u>3</u>			
4) Political Parties. (Ministry of Women Development Report for CEDAW-2005)				
	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
Tehreek e Insaaf	<u>17.4</u>			
Jamaat I Islami	<u>4.55</u>			
Paktoon Khwa Milli Party	<u>16.66</u>			
Awami National Party	<u>20</u>			
Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	<u>20</u>			
Jamhoori Watan Party	<u>2.14</u>			
Women in executive committees or equivalent decision making bodies in the party				
5) Trade Union. (Ministry of Women Development Report for CEDAW-2005)				
	% of women	No. of women		
Women in the governing bodies of major National Trade Unions (1999)	<u>1.92%</u>		<u>5,558</u>	
Industry wise (as available in respective countries)	Industry		Male (%)	Female (%)
Initiatives for gender equality in the trade unions				
a)				
b)				
c)				
d)				
6) Private and public corporate business				
	Male (%)		Female (%)	
Top /middle management				
Women entrepreneurs				
7) Academic World				
	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
Top and middle academic positions				
C) Women in the workforce – Gender Disaggregated Data				
Formal Sector ⁱⁱ	Sector		Male (%)	Female (%)
	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing		31.66	11.39
	Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels		14.52	.28
	Community, Social and Personal Services		12.34	2.67
Informal Sector	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
	<u>63.0(2001-02)</u>			
	Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total		8.6 (June 2006) Imputed value	

	non-agricultural employees (ILO)	prepared using statistical models, total employment in non-agriculture
D) Policy framework for gender equality		
UN/ International Conventions ratified		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pakistan acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on 29 February, 1996, being the 174th State-Party. b) c) d) 		
National policies/ plans for gender equality/mainstreaming		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National Plan of Action b) National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women c) d) 		
E) Institutional Mechanisms		
Role and functioning of statutory bodies		
<p>1. Ministry of Women Development: The Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, is a national focal Ministry for the advancement of women, social welfare and special education. It plays the role of advocate, planner and coordinator of women, children, elderly and special person. It is responsible for formulation of policies and laws to meet the special needs of women ensuring that women interests and needs are adequately represented in public policy formulation by various organizations and agencies of government, promotion and undertaking of projects for development of women, matters relating to equality of opportunity in education, training, employment and facilities in health care and community development.</p> <p>2. National Commission on the Status of Women: National Commission on the Status of Women endeavors, in partnership with civil society and the government, to overcome obstacles to gender equality. (www.ncsw.gov.pk)</p>		
Parliamentary Committees		
Parliamentarian Commission for Human Rights, Pakistan: The Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights (PCHR) is a voluntary organization comprising members of Pakistani Parliament from all the major political parties and four provinces of Pakistan. These Parliamentarians have joined their hands together for the sole aim of protection and promotion of Human Rights through the parliament. (www.pchr.org.pk)		
Other		
F) Legal Equality		
Landmark legislation for gender equality in the last 25 years		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) b) c) d) 		
Discriminatory laws/ policies/practices		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) b) 		

c) d)	
G) Affirmative Action Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotas: Thirty three percent seats are reserved for women in the local bodies' elections and 17 percent in the National Assembly, the provincial assemblies and the Senate. Moreover, on July 12, 2006, the cabinet has reserved 10 percent quota for women in the Civil Superior Services. • Incentives • Other 	
H) Women's Movement in the country	
<p>Two issues--promotion of women's political representation and accommodation between Muslim family law and democratic civil rights--came to dominate discourse about women and socio-legal reform. The second issue gained considerable attention during the regime of Zia ul-Haq (1977-88). Urban women formed groups to protect their rights against apparent discrimination under Zia's Islamization program. It was in the highly visible realm of law that women were able to articulate their objections to the Islamization program initiated by the government in 1979. Protests against the 1979 Enforcement of Hudood Ordinances focused on the failure of hudood. A man could be convicted of zina (extramarital sex) only if he were actually observed committing the offense by other men, but a woman could be convicted simply because she became pregnant.</p> <p>The Women's Action Forum was formed in 1981 to respond to the implementation of the penal code and to strengthen women's position in society generally. The women in the forum, most of who came from elite families, perceived that many of the laws proposed by the Zia government were discriminatory and would compromise their civil status. In Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad the group agreed on collective leadership and formulated policy statements and engaged in political action to safeguard women's legal position.</p> <p>Most recently there have been women rights movements, where some NGOs (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Shirkat Gah, Aurat Foundation etc.) joined hands to make amendments in the Hudood Ordinance, and recently the Women Protection bill has been passed in the parliament and have been signed by the President, though it is still receiving criticism from Islamic political party (MMA: Mutahhida Majlis e Ammal).</p>	
I) Issues in the country that need immediate attention for gender justice	
<p>a) Security is becoming a big issue for women in Pakistan, not only social security but physical security, where government and the civil society needs to sit together and come up with timely and appropriate solutions.</p> <p>b)</p> <p>c)</p> <p>d)</p>	
J) Enabling factors in the country for gender justice	
<p>a) There have been strong NGO movements on women rights in Pakistan, especially in the past one decade. These movements were strongly supported by international agencies working on the similar issues.</p> <p>b)</p> <p>c)</p> <p>d)</p>	
K) Main Challenges/deterrents	
<p>a) Socio-economic and religious factors are resistant towards women rights movements.</p> <p>b)</p>	

c)
d)

L) Comments and regional comparisons

Bibliography

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ⁱ Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report (2005). Centre for Research on Poverty Reduction Income Distribution, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

ⁱⁱ Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2003-04.