

THE GENDER JUSTICE AND ACHIEVEMENT OF CULTURE OF PEACE

Sharmila Sahebah Faruqi*
Ghous Mohammed**

Abstract

In 2017, more than one billion females needed protection from sexual violence by a private accomplice, while an expected 1.5 billion were without lawful assurance against sexual harassment at work. While there is tremendously justified consideration on finishing violence, the regions of family equity and corrective equity, among others, have been moderately ignored. Around the planet, oppressive normal practices, and laws, compounded by numerous layers of inconvenience – because of neediness, nationality, inability, topography, and transient status – stay amazing obstructions to rise to rights and openings for countless ladies. Today, the world faces the critical assignment of quickening progress. The security of females and their financial, political and social status in Pakistan are obstructed by lethargic state establishments, unfair enactment, and rigid social inclinations; their occupations and lives are also destabilized by savage radicalism. Despite the fact that, Admittance to value for everything is a fundamental litmus preliminary of quiet, just, and far-reaching social orders and a sine qua non extensive correspondence, essential freedoms, and reasonable unforeseen development. Across for the globe, Females' requests for responsibility for infringement and misuses have acquired more prominent consideration than at any other time. This is a turning point for gender equality, with missions and developments overall like MeToo, NiUnaMenos and She Decides, with ladies' walks, neighborhood and public level unsettling, and numerous legislatures and partnerships underlining their obligation to change. These developments have uncovered the persevering divergence between the guarantee of equity and the real factors on the ground, at home, in networks and in the working environment. Females keep on confronting legitimate separation, inconsistent lawful securities, and lopsided execution of existing protections.

Keywords: Gender justice; gender inequality; peacebuilding; security; Pakistan; violence

Introduction

In this point of time, we can, in no manner, disregard or limit the commitments of women of all ages to all phases of peacekeeping, harmony building, compromise, and remaking measures. One thing is certain, harmony will not be achieved without the accomplishments and interest of both men and women.¹ The main indicator of harmony is gender equality – more so than a state's abundance, level of vote-based system, or strict character². Gender equality is additionally a commitment: since women are individuals,

* Sharmila Sahebah Faruqi, Sitara-e-Imtiaz, Member, Provincial Assembly of Sindh

** Late Ghous Mohammed, Ph.D. Justice (R) Advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan

¹ Kofi Annan, From the Report of Secretary General to the Security Council on the Role of United Nations Peacekeeping in "Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration", 11th February 2000 (S/2000/101)

² Hudson, Valerie et al., *Sex & World Politics*. (Columbia University Press, 2014)

states are committed to topple impediments to women's common liberties, augment interest in women's equivalent basic freedoms, and guarantee gender equality pushes ahead instead of in reverse³.

Establishing a universe of gender equality and gender justice implies building aggregate force instead of ruling force. It implies making a reality where individuals and planet can prosper – paying little heed to age, race, gender, class, nationality, capacity, or sexual direction and gender personality. It implies ousting relations of misuse and brutality from the individual to the political to the global levels. It is therefore no big surprise that savagery against women and social, political, and financial inequality among women and men increment dangers of state unsteadiness, inside questions, and worldwide clash.

Mirroring the rights, needs and worries of all cultural gatherings is fundamental to the manageability of harmony. Women, men, young ladies, and young men experience struggle in an unexpected way, with a scope of gender related effects that should be successfully thought of. Women's justice needs fluctuate gigantically, contingent upon their financial and family status, area, identity and different wellsprings of benefit and drawback just as the idea of the overall set of laws and the degree of assurance and separation under the law⁴. Their requirements shift, yet can run the array from family, marriage, property, legacy, and land questions to fair treatment, migration and refuge matters, sexual harassment, dealing and work misuse, and even disavowal of the privilege to independent work.

The efforts to apply a rights-based system for application in strategies, projects, and laws for women's strengthening in Pakistan are acquiring energy. Serious infringement of women's basic liberties, especially regarding their openness to high levels of savagery, weakness in the midst of contention and fiasco, and disavowal to admittance to justice and political cooperation, are notable. Women's absence of admittance to human development and social administrations in Pakistan has put them at the lower end of strengthening appraisals for women in non-industrial nations. Unmistakably except if the state takes a functioning situation to maintain its obligation to fundamental standards of common liberties, common society and global associations won't be able to prevail in their efforts to improve the circumstance.

Contrasts among people are frequently considered distinctly in natural and physiological terms. Yet, the distinctions are undeniably more intricate when found in the public eye. It is genders that integrates the practices, exercises, and socially developed jobs that any given society deems suitable for its inhabitants. These jobs fluctuate as indicated by social, political, and financial settings; and are shaped by a number of elements that includes ethnic gathering, religion, class, age, and race. Besides, gender jobs are

³ Nexus Brief: How to Apply a Human Rights Framework to Macroeconomic Strategies (2012) (CWGL)
Available: <http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu/docman/economic-and-social-rights-publications/nexus/517-nexusbrief3/file>

⁴ UN Women *et al.*, *A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice*, pp. 22–24. UN Women *et al.* 2018 for a useful overview¹⁴ (2018)

reinforced and learned through customs, culture, religion, enactment, social assumptions, financial and political framework, and training.

Research Questions

- What is Gender Justice?
- What are the efforts made by Pakistan to promote Gender Justice and Women Empowerment in the country?

Research Objective

The study aims to develop understanding about Gender Justice, Gender Justice in Pakistan, Women empowerment specifically in politics and efforts to women empowerment in Pakistan.

Methodology

Research is based on secondary data taken from Published research articles. Website and thesis. Research has reviewed literature about Gender justice, Gender Balance, framework of human rights in Pakistan, Gender Justice and Pakistan democratic Transition, Legislation in Pakistan about Gender Justice, Political Empowerment of Women in Pakistan., Women's rights in Private and Public life It has focused on highlighting concept of Gender justice and Empowerment of women. It also discuss effort to promote gender justice and women empowerment in Pakistan.

Literature review

Gender Justice

Gender justice can be characterized as 'the assurance and advancement of common, political, monetary and social rights dependent on gender equality. It requires taking a gender point of view on the actual rights, just as the evaluation of access and obstructions to the delight in these rights for the two women, men, young ladies and young men and receiving gender-delicate techniques for ensuring and advancing them.

Consolidation of gender justice into responsibility instruments has up to this point stressed two key destinations: recognizing and looking for justice for women's encounters of sexual savagery during struggle; and getting expanded portrayal of women in fields of strategy settling on and dynamic on post-clash issues just as in the momentary justice components themselves. Breaking down global law and worldwide common freedoms law from a gender point of view is significant, in light of the fact that gender investigation encourages us see how women and men experience basic liberties infringement contrastingly just as the impact of contrasts like area,, culture, religion, class, and age. It not only features but also investigates inconsistent and progressive and relations and parts between males and females, the inconsistent worth given to the work done by females, and women's inconsistent admittance to dynamic and power just as assets and property.

Gender Balance

Women's involvement altogether circles of dynamic and strategy formulation is both a form of justice and review and an essential component of genuine democratization. No arrangement interaction or foundation can be dependable which neglects to consolidate the cooperation of the vast majority of the populace; and this holds similarly valid for forums which decide and execute temporary justice approaches. In addition, underestimation and avoidance are regularly at the core of the contention being tended to, and temporary justice systems are planned to both location these causes just as add to the production of another general public. Making systems which join the voices of women and women's encounters starts to address old examples of avoidance and effectively sets down new examples of commitment for the state. Thusly, it adds to democratization in esteeming equivalent interest in the open arena, just as vertical compromise as trust is worked between recently underestimated populaces and state organizations. Past being a significant ultimate objective, gender balance taking all things together fields of strategy and usage is a factor in sound arrangement formulation and execution as it brings to the table an expanded scope of abilities and viewpoints.

Regardless of an acknowledgment of the requirement for gender balance taking all things together approach measures worried about managing the tradition of past wrongdoings, real advancement towards this target has been conflicting.

A United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) concentrate on Security Council

Goal 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) takes note of that infrequently have women been 'counseled about the form, extension and modalities for looking for responsibility. Women's stake in these cycles has been limited or denied and, as a rule, violations against them go unrecorded.⁵

The Human Rights Framework in Practice

Since women comprise a large portion of the total populace and are qualified for all common liberties on an equivalent premise with men, the point isn't to cover each basic freedom's issue that contacts the lives of women. The focus here is on: political and public life, regenerative and sexual rights and wellbeing, the privilege to lead a adequate life, brutality against female members of the society, relocation, emergency and strife, and admittance to justice. Across these, the family setting and training are tended through are especially relevant.

The right to education is recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 13), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 28), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (art. 10) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 24).

⁵ Rehn and Johnson Sirleaf, supra n 4.

Other than asking for an order of non-separation in the pleasure in the privilege to training and free all-inclusive essential schooling, basic liberties law additionally expects States to address the specific obstructions that young ladies and women face in getting to instruction, like early relationships, pregnancies, youngster work and brutality. The requirements of young ladies experiencing various types of separation, for instance with incapacities, from provincial or poor regions and having a place with minority networks ought to likewise be thought of. Guaranteeing equality in training requires monetary assets just as proceeded with mindfulness raising about the significance of young ladies' schooling.

The freedom to fairness and impartiality among people in everyday life and marriage is additionally seen in different basic freedoms instruments, which includes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. Females by the by slack men in the satisfaction in rights identified with the private circle. In numerous nations, women are forced to enter marriage, they detest similar rights like reception guardianship, they aren't permitted to transfer their ethnicity to their kids and spouses, and they don't have equivalent lawful limit. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women requires State gatherings to take "all proper measures to kill oppression women on the whole matters identifying with marriage and family relations" (workmanship). This incorporates guaranteeing a similar option to go into marriage with full agreement and freedom and to unreservedly pick the life partner they want, similar duties and rights during the course of the marriage and its disintegration and regarding her kids, and similar individual rights as a couple, for example, the option to pick an occupation, a calling, and a family name. Rights identified with admittance to sexual and property as well as conceptive wellbeing, which will be inspected independently in this section, are additionally covered by this arrangement. In its overall suggestion No. 21 (1994) on equality in marriage and family relations, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women approached States to unflinchingly debilitate any thoughts of inequality of women and men in the private circle which are attested by custom, religion, or law. Additionally, the Committee noticed that States ought to disallow polygamous relationships as they contradict any female's entitlement to equality with their male counterparts and can have genuine passionate and monetary ramifications for herself as well as her wards.

Women's Rights in Political and Public Life

Verifiably, females have seen rejection from political life and dynamic cycles. Female's lobbies for cooperation in political field as well as in the general society can be traced back to the almost 19th and 20th century and is practiced today as well. During the First World War, barely any legislative majority rules systems perceived women's entitlement to cast a ballot. In 1945, when the United Nations was set up, the greater part of the 51 nations that approved the Charter actually didn't permit women to cast a ballot or gave them just confined democratic rights. As per the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everybody has the right and privilege to participate in the public authority of their country.

One of the first assignments of the Commission on the Status of Women was to compose the 1952 Convention on the Political Rights of Women. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women expands on past shows and its article 7 concerns women's admittance to dynamic in political and public life. Article 7 ensures the privilege of women to cast a ballot taking all things together decisions and public submissions and to be qualified for political race to all freely chose bodies, to hold public office and perform all open capacities at all degrees of government, the option to partake in the preparation of strategies for the government as well as its execution, and the option to take an interest in non-administrative associations or affiliations worried about general society and political existence of the country. Article 8 requires State gatherings to "take all suitable measures to guarantee to women, on equivalent standing with men and with no segregation, the chance to address their Governments at the global level and to partake in crafted by worldwide associations."

Despite the fact that women's entitlement to cast a ballot has been gotten in essentially every nation of the world, practically speaking, the option to cast a ballot can here and there be unimportant when different conditions make it for all intents and purposes unthinkable or extremely hard for the two people to cast a ballot, like the shortfall of free and reasonable decisions, infringement of opportunity of articulation, or absence of security, which will in general influence women disproportionately. In certain nations, women can't enlist to cast a ballot since they are feeling the loss of a birth testament or character papers that are given uniquely to the males. Different snags, for example, generalizing and customary view of people's parts in the public eye, just as absence of admittance to applicable information and assets, additionally hinder women's prospects or readiness to practice their entitlement to cast a ballot completely. Conventional working examples of numerous ideological groups and government structures keep on being obstructions to women's cooperation in open life, and women might be deterred from looking for political office due to their twofold weight of work and the significant expense of looking for and holding public office, notwithstanding unfair perspectives and practices. Amongst the nations that have confirmed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women only a select few have a legitimate standard to the qualification of females yet they remain truly diminished at all degrees of government.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action manages the issue of women in force and dynamic. Through the Declaration and Platform for Action, States are focused on taking solid measures to guarantee women's equivalent admittance to and full investment in power constructions and dynamic, and to build women's ability to take part in dynamic and authority, as per its nitty gritty proposals.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women's overall proposal No. 25 (2004) explains that the expression "unique measures" can include a varied assortment of authoritative, chief, managerial and further administrative practices, approaches and instruments, for example, effort or backing projects, portion and additionally redistribution of assets, special treatment, directed enrollment, recruiting and advancement, mathematical objectives associated with time periods, and quantity

frameworks. They ought to be embraced with the end goal of accomplishing meaningful equality between the two genders, which is needed by the Convention.

Countries have embraced various types of amount frameworks. One of the well-known ones are ideological group quantities, authoritative shares, and saved seats. Ideological group standards are typically deliberate, party-explicit and set up to build the quantity of women party competitors or chose delegates, through setting a level of women. Administrative amounts are restricting public approaches which are imposed through enactment, necessitating all ideological groups to incorporate a certain quantity of women in their arrangements of possibility for decisions. One more technique is to reserve a certain number of seats for females in parliament through a public strategy that guarantees a specific amount of women lawmakers. Since the Beijing World Conference, countries have progressively received shares to help female cooperation, limit segregation and quicken the lethargic speed at which the quantity of females in governmental issues is rising. With the help of these measures, the obstructions, particularly institutional and fundamental hindrances that actually forestall women's equivalent admittance to governmental issues will be addressed.

Nonetheless, whenever received in detachment, these measures are typically insufficient to guarantee equality. Additionally, they expect transformation to the neighborhood setting. Amounts for females have been frequently condemned for different reasons, like, if females are selected by pioneers or ideological groups to aid and help political interests that might be in opposition to guaranteeing equal rights or on the grounds that standards put too little accentuation on genuine benefits. Standards for women should be combined with different measures to establish an empowering climate for women to take an interest. Especially, the good effect of expanding women's portrayal out in the open and political life won't be felt if the women who get entrance are not additionally engaged to effectively take an interest in the conversations and exercise impact in dynamic.⁶

Investment in open life is, notwithstanding, a lot more extensive than decisions or being chosen for a governmental office. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has clarified that the Convention's article 7 reaches out to all zones of political and public life and is in this way not restricted to those predetermined in the actual article. As per the Committee, the public and political existence of a nation is an expansive idea, and can allude to the activity of political force, specifically authoritative, legal, leader and managerial forces, all parts of policy implementation and the formulation and usage of strategy at the global, public, provincial and nearby levels.

Women's entitlement to investment additionally remembers taking an interest for common society, public sheets, neighborhood boards and the exercises of ideological groups, worker's guilds, expert or industry affiliations, women's associations, local area based associations and different associations worried about a scrutinized life. The Committee's overall proposal No.23 (1997) on women in political and public life underlines the country's duty to name women to higher level administrative roles, at all levels

⁶ Farzana Bari, "Women's political participation: issues and challenges", draft, United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (EGM/WPD-EE/2005/EP.12), 3 November 2005, p.6

(neighborhood, public, global) of government, all administration bodies, the legal executive, and to urge ideological groups to do likewise. The country ought to guarantee female's admittance to information and take actions to conquer boundaries like lack of education, language, destitution, and obstructions to women's opportunity of development.

Women's cooperation explicitly in peacebuilding and peacemaking measures is especially significant if present clash social orders are on be remade dependent on regard for basic freedoms and popularity-based qualities. United Nations Security Council goal 1325 (2000) and its subsequent goals and reports on women, security and harmony, perceive female's significant commitment to harmony and demand for expanded portrayal of women at all degrees of dynamic, on the whole systems for the counteraction, the executives and goal of contentions.

Gender Justice and Legislation in Pakistan

After the year 1988, the control was given to Benazir Butto, the left-of-Center Pakistan People's Party (PPP). She became the leading female executive of a Muslim country. In spite of the pushback from the Islamist party as well as the military, a few stages were taken in her first residency (December 1988-August 1990) to try and repair a portion of major problems done by the system of Zia. However, deficient with regards of a opposition, she was expelled by a military-formulated mediation before even the second year of the office was finished, the public authority neglected to turn around biased laws of the Zia's era. In its subsequent residency (October 1993 November 1996), it agreed to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and passed the Women in Distress and Detention Fund Act to assist women who were in in financial and legal assistance.⁷

The imperfect popularity-based progress that followed in the 1990s era, where governments were dismissed before their term had officially ended through mediations that were designed by the military, faced additional institutional controls on the opportunities and privilege of women in government. After the removal of the first government of Butto from the office, the three-month interval period the proclamation of the diyat (bleeding cash/financial pay) and qisas (reprisal) statute was done by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the account pastor during Zia's reign. The formation of PML-N (Nawaz Sharif's Muslim League was also done in that period. It permitted a casualty's beneficiary (wali) to exonerate an executioner as a trade-off for pay, in this way legitimizing (in any event, empowering) murder, especially "honor killings" of women⁸. Since most "honor" wrongdoings are carried out inside the family, the casualty's family members regularly forgive the culprit under the diyat arrangement⁹. Rather than tending

⁷ "Women in Distress and Detention Fund Act", National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad, 15 October 1996.

⁸ Maliha Zia Lari, "A Pilot Study on 'Honour Killings' in Pakistan and Compliance with Law", Aurat Foundation, November 2011; Mumtaz and Shaheed, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 110-111

⁹ "State of Human Rights in 2013", HRCP, March 2014, p.180; Neha Ali Gauhar, "Honour Crimes in Pakistan: Unveiling Reality and Perception", Community Appraisal and Motivation Program (CAMP), 2014

to such legitimate contortions, the new government added this statute piece of the Pakistan Penal Code in 1997.¹⁰

General Pervez Musharraf, who overthrew Nawaz Sharif's administration in October 1999, vowed to put a stop to strict fanaticism as well as advance "Enlightened Moderation". However, subject to Islamist gatherings to counter his moderate political resistance, his system didn't switch the biased laws from Zia's era. It set up the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) in 2000 yet didn't follow through on its proposal to rescind the Hudood Ordinances. In the year 2006, common society effectively campaigned the parliamentary government to pass through the Protection of Women Act (PWA), returning assault from those laws to the Penal Code.

By isolating zina from zina-bil-jabr, the Protection of Women Act forestalled assault implications from being changed over into charges of extramarital sex¹¹. Recording a grievance against assault was not, at this point dangerous.¹²

In any case, the corrected Hudood Ordinances held "the foundations of strict radicalism" and separation by as yet condemning zina and permitting declaration exclusively by Muslim guys in cases of Hudd, highlighting "the feeling that non-Muslims and women are mediocre residents. Musharraf's Legal Framework Work set aside and amount of 17% for women in the common congregations, National Assembly (lower house) and Senate, extensively expanding their numbers. Except for the PWA, in any case, this didn't quickly convert into all the more supportive of women laws.^{13, 14} Without a doubt, the system's support for Islamist ideological groups prompted reinforced state endorsed sexual orientation separation.¹⁵

¹⁰ "Crime or Custom? Violence Against Women in Pakistan", *Human Rights Watch*, August 1999, p. 25.

¹¹ In 2010, the FSC ruled that sections of the PWA violated Islamic provisions because they "annulled the overriding effect of the Hudood Ordinances". "Protection of Women (criminal law amendment) Act, 2006", Government of Pakistan, December 2006; text of Federal Shariat Court ruling, 2010, at www.federalshariatcourt.gov.pk.

¹² In 2010, the FSC ruled that sections of the PWA violated Islamic provisions because they "annulled the overriding effect of the Hudood Ordinances". "Protection of Women (criminal law amendment) Act, 2006", Government of Pakistan, December 2006; text of Federal Shariat Court ruling, 2010, at www.federalshariatcourt.gov.pk.

¹³ The LFO was primarily aimed at regime consolidation, expanding presidential powers and tilting the political playing field toward Musharraf's civilian proxies and allies. "Legal Framework Order 2002", August 2002. Crisis Group Asia Reports N°40, *Pakistan: Transition to Democracy?* 3 October 2002; and N°102, *Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan*, 28 September 2005.

¹⁴ This quota was for "reserved" seats, allocated to political parties in proportion to their total directly elected "general" seats in the federal and provincial parliaments. Article 51, constitution of Pakistan. After the quota was introduced, the percentage of women in the federal parliament increased from 2.3 to 22.5 per cent. Muhammad Rashid Mahfooz Zaka, "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Parliament", in "Gender, Peace and Conflict Research in Pakistan", *Journal of Peace, Conflict and Development*, no. 19, December 2012, p. 20.

¹⁵ The rigged 2002 elections produced a Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) government in KPK (then Northwest Frontier Province, NWFP) and a coalition government with Musharraf's Muslim League (Muslim League – Quaid-i-Azam – PML-Q) in Balochistan. The MMA was a six-party Islamist alliance. Crisis Group Reports, *Mullahs and the Military*; and *Appeasing the Militants*, both *Op. Cit.*

In the year 2003, the part of NWFP that was controlled by MMA, lawmaking body passed a law pronouncing Sharia the territory's preeminent law and enabling its administration to set up commissions to inspect approaches to Islamize schooling, the general set of laws and economy. In the year 2005, Hisba bill was passed – ultimately struck somewhere around the Supreme Court – in order to guarantee implementation of rules according to Islam.¹⁶ While the tranquility of the military bargains following bombed tasks in the Federally Administered Tribal Area permitted rough radicals to additionally grow their impact in the ancestral belt, the political clout of MMA brought about the development of madrasas that provided jihadi teachings in Balochistan as well as NWFP, sabotaging the security of women in these areas further¹⁷.

Musharraf's removal, the reclamation of popular government and decisions in the years 2008 and 2013 underestimated the Islamist parties. Not just that, it also brought the Center-right PML-N as well as Center-left PPP to control. Majority rules system's return lifted expectations that the nation would not only engage women but also ensure their safety and security. However, the progress on both the insurances and women's laws has been limited.

Gender Justice and Pakistan Democratic Transition

In its majority rule change, savagery against women is as yet endemic in Pakistan, in the midst of an environment of exemption and state inaction. Biased enactment and criminal equity framework have put the females of this country in danger. Directed with the assistance of fierce radicals with a plan regarding sexual orientation suppression, the security of females is particularly undermined in the zones of contention in FATA and KPK territory. On International Women's Day, celebrated around the world on 8th March, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif promised the nation that in his administration, all essential authoritative and managerial strides will be taken to secure and enable women. On the off chance that this promise was vigorously, his PML-N government should work towards ending regulated viciousness and oppression women, including by canceling crooked regulations and degrees, opposing fanatic dangers, especially Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and including the females as well as and their particularly important viewpoints in plan of nation's approaches straightforwardly influencing the women's security, incorporating procedures to manage brutal radical gatherings.

Women in the past were the primary survivors of state arrangements to mollify fierce radicals. After majority rule government's return, there has been some advancement, especially through reformist enactment, quite a bit of it composed by submitted female's privileges campaigners in the administrative and commonplace assemblies, encouraged by the expanded numbers in the nation's parliament. However, the most amazing aspect

¹⁶ Crisis Groups Report, *The Militant Jihadi Challenge*, *Op. Cit.*

¹⁷ Propagating religious and sectarian hatred, jihadi madrasas have flourished, filling the gaps of a dilapidated public education sector and providing an endless stream of recruits to extremist organisations. Crisis Group Asia Reports N°257, *Education Reform in Pakistan*, 23th June 2014; N°95, *The State of Sectarianism in Pakistan*, 18th April 2005; N°84, *Pakistan: Reforming the Education Sector*, 7 October 2004; and N°36, *Pakistan: Madrasas, Extremism and the Military*, 29th July 2002.

regulations will give slight assurance inasmuch as friendly perspectives toward the females stay one-sided, cops are not considered responsible for neglecting to research sex based wrongdoings, the unrivaled legal executive doesn't consider the subordinate legal executive responsible for neglecting to offer equity to the female overcomers of savagery, and oppressive regulations stay on the records.

Laws, numerous remainders of the Islamisation in the era of General Zia-ul-Haq, keep on denying females their established right to sex correspondence and fuel strict narrow mindedness and viciousness against them. Their admittance to security and equity will stay tricky insofar as legitimate and authoritative hindrances to political and monetary strengthening remain, especially the Hudood Ordinances (1979), FATA's Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR) (1901) and the Nizam-e-Adl (2009) in KPK's Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA).

The public authority has a sacred commitment as well as international responsibilities, including under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), to battle sexual orientation imbalance and eliminate such boundaries to women's strengthening. Revoking prejudicial enactment and implementing regulations that secure females, involving by guaranteeing that women approach a sex responsive courts as well as police, are vital for finishing the exemption that advances brutality faced by females.

The places where these rights aren't granted to females to a shocking degree are FATA and KPK, where females are not only exposed to state-endorsed separation, but also aggressor savagery, strict fanaticism, and sexual viciousness. Assailants focus on the female's privileges activists, political pioneers, and advancement laborers with no outcomes. The commonness of casual equity instruments in numerous pieces of Pakistan, especially in FATA and KPK, are likewise exceptionally oppressive toward the female gender.

In KPK and FATA, and surely countrywide, women improved significant presence in dynamic, including political cooperation as electors and in open office, will be integral to economical change. Pakistan ought to put resources into their strengthening and mirror their needs taking all things together government approaches, including counter-revolt and peacebuilding endeavors. Really regularly, women involve a lion's share of both the expected survivors of the insurrection and the unintended casualties of the counter-revolt reaction.

National and Provincial Assembly enactment to improve assurances for women is a positive development, yet considerably more is expected to defend them against savagery and bad form and at last to combine Pakistan's majority rule progress. Eight years into the popularity-based change, there has been some advancement in enabling and ensuring women, especially by means of reformist enactment. The arrangement of Dr Fehmida Mirza as the primary lady to hold the most noteworthy post – speaker – in the national council “contributed enormously to advancing a women-accommodating and sexual orientation delicate political culture [in parliament]”. The development of the cross partisan divisions Women's Parliamentary Caucus (WPC) in 2009 with UN Development

Program (UNDP) help was especially critical. Joined for a typical reason and aided by rights activists in drafting and investigating and charges, women parliamentarians accomplished a few supportive of women laws¹⁸.

The gathering is a watershed. This is the first of its sort in Pakistan's political history", said Syed Shamooh Hashmi, the WPC secretary, who called it "an instrument that has empowered quantitative and subjective contribution for women in the procedures of the House."¹⁹

The 2012 National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) Act changed that commission into an incredible self-governing body. The situation with the seat, named by the PM in concurrence with the resistance chief, is comparable to that of a priest of state. The NCSW is entrusted with evaluating government arrangements and enactment to guarantee the strengthening of the women as well as the sex uniformity. It can analyze infringement with "the forces vested in a common court ... for upholding the participation of any individual and convincing the creation of reports."²⁰ The seat likewise is to sit on the Pakistan National Commission for Human Rights (PNCHR), which, in any case, just about three years after it was set up, is yet to be shaped. In February 2015, the public authority at last selected its individuals, however it will start to work solely the endorsement of its arrangement by the president²¹. In the year 2010, the Pakistan People's Party drove parliament passed the Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, with grievance component, request methodology and punishments for the betterment of the conditions of the working-women and increment the of quality in their workforce; and the Criminal Law (correction) Act embedded inappropriate behavior into the PPC. The 2011 Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act bars constrained relationships, union with the Quran, parting with women in swara or vani or denying them of their inheritance, and governments from driving disciplines, dispatching, or suspending, in the cases regarding assault²². A Non-Governmental Organization of women's privileges noticed: "The greatest achievement was acknowledgment that violations perpetrated against women under the pretense of 'standard practices' are in fact wrongdoings."²³ Similarly, in the year 2011, the Criminal Law (second change) Act, made assaults with a substance, for example, corrosive culpable from 14 years to life detention and a base 1,000,000 rupees (that adds up to almost \$10,000) fine²⁴. Announcing of

¹⁸ Of eighteen private member bills in the 2008-2012 parliament, twelve were introduced by women. Zaka, *Op. Cit.*

¹⁹ Crisis Group Interview, Syed Shamooh Hashmi, Islamabad, 25 September 2014

²⁰ "National Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2012", NCSW, www.ncsw.gov.pk.

²¹ National Commission for Human Rights Act, 2012; "Rights commission set up, to become operational soon", *Dawn*, 14 February 2015.

²² Giving away women, mainly minors, to settle disputes is *vani* in Punjabi, *swara* in Pashtu. Marrying to the Quran is usually to keep a woman's inheritance in the family.

²³ Maliha Zia Lari, "A critical appreciation of the Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill 2011", Legislative Watch, Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation, *Newsletter* Issue no. 37, August-mid-November 2011

²⁴ In the 232 cases of violent attacks on women in 2014, acid was used in 92, fire in 67. Data shared by HRCF with Crisis Group, February 2015

assaults as well as the registration of these cases has expanded. Not just that, the sentences have also gotten much harsher²⁵.

This brought forward the disappointment of a few common governments to adhere to the bureaucratic lead, nonetheless, has hindered equity conveyance, especially as duties of the administrative female's issues service were regressed to the territories under the 18th sacred change²⁶. Not at all like Sindh and Punjab, Balochistan and KPK presently can't seem to designate ombudspersons to manage working environment provocation²⁷. The PML-N, in spite of an agreeable government parliament larger part, hasn't advocated to the privileges of women²⁸.

Pakistan People's Party resistance politicians are primarily answerable for acquainting private part charges with upgrade security for the females around Pakistan²⁹. One such private part bill, which was endorsed by the Senate board regarding equity and law in the month of January in 2015, would thwart any out-of-court blood-cash repayment for the crime of honor killings. Later in the month of February, that board of trustees supported a bill that, entomb alia, would utilize DNA proof standard in the cases of assault, fix keeps an eye on clinical lawful officials, upgrade disciplines, expect courts to choose the cases inside a half year and disallow decided from thinking about the casualty's character. In the month of January 2015, the Senate standing inside panel backed a bill to require a daily existence detainment verdict and 3 million rupees fine (which adds up to almost \$30,000 for assault or custodial demise and deny females being arrested by a security staff of the opposite sex or confined by law authorization or insight organizations to acquire data about a supposed crook³⁰.

Though some sections of these bills are on the positive side, the laws that keep sabotaging the privileges of women are the Hudood Ordinances. Inasmuch as extramarital sex that is consensual is a criminal offense, and the utilization of DNA proof could jeopardize the female as well:

If an unmarried lady gets pregnant, she may guarantee she was assaulted [to stay away from a charge of zina], yet she will not need her accomplice to be rebuffed.

²⁵ Before 2011, the average sentence was six to ten years of imprisonment; in 2013 it was twenty years. Caroline Bates and Valerie Khan, "Acid Violence – Fostering effective implementation of pro-women and girls laws: Criminal Law Amendment Act 2011 (Act XXV) – an example of good practice", Acid Survivors Foundation, April 2014.

²⁶ Crisis Group Report, *Parliament's Role in Pakistan's Democratic Transition*, op. cit.

²⁷ "Pro-women legislation", *Dawn*, 15 November 2014. "Anti-harassment law needs teeth", *The Nation*, 23 February 2015.

²⁸ "Parties vow to improve women's status", *The News*, 30 September 2014.

²⁹ "Senate approves criminal laws, Privatisation Commission amendment bills", *The News*, 3 March 2015.

³⁰ Crisis Group interview, Senator Sughra Imam (who introduced the first two bills), 11 March 2015. Senator Farhatullah Babar introduced the third. "The fight against rape", *The Express Tribune*, 24 January 2015; "Senate body adopts two bills on honour killing, rape", *The Nation*, 22 January 2015. "Senate panel okays bill seeking life term for custodial killing", *Dawn*, 22 January 2015.

With a DNA test, the dad's identity would be known; the two of them would wind up in prison.³¹

The moderate gatherings' evident reluctance to nullification or update laws advocated by Islamists on strict grounds is to a great extent liable for the Hudood Ordinances' maintenance. Islamist resistance likewise caused the Domestic Violence Bill (2009) to fizzle, since that wasn't presented in the Senate inside a quarter of a year after National Assembly session. A leader of one of the biggest Islamist party, JUIF, and seat of the Council of Islamic Ideology, Senator Maulana Mohammad Khan Shehrani, said, "we restrict this law since it isn't the arrangement; rather it is a potential reason for more confusion in the public eye."³²

Even though the law against domestic or intimate partner violence does not exist, some improvements have been made in the provincial levels. Both Sindh and Balochistan passed laws in 2013 and 2014 respectively, however, no follow up has been done on the rules of protection.³³ It seems like Punjab is getting ready to adopt this bill as well, however, no progress appears to be seen in the province of KPK. A politician from the opposition party said "one was still stuck with the law department."³⁴

Political Liberation of Women in Pakistan

The Election Laws (Amendment) Act 2011 made citizen enrollment dependent upon ownership of a computerized national identity card (CNIC) gave by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA). With CNIC issuance to women a need, appointive rolls included 86 percent of qualified women citizens in the year 2012, contrasted with 50 percent in 2008³⁵. The expansion can likewise halfway be clarified by the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), a national social measure for the wellbeing of the women which was dispatched in 2009 by the Pakistan People's Party government. It provides a month-to-month payment to female heads of family who's income is under Rs.6,000 (which adds up to around \$60) a month. A Computerized National Identity Card is needed for BISP registration. Women electors in FATA and KPK, where female versatility is generally confined, likewise expanded in light of the uprooting of many thousands from unavailable and unreliable zones to metropolitan focuses and help camps because of assailant

³¹ Crisis Group interview, Asma Jahangir, Supreme Court Bar Association president and prominent human rights lawyer, Lahore, 13th February 2015

³² "Pakistan edges close to domestic violence bill", *Daily Times*, 9th April 2010; "Two women abused an hour in Pakistan", *The Express Tribune*, 2nd August 2010. The Council of Islamic Ideology is constitutionally mandated to advise the legislature on the conformity of laws to Islamic injunctions. Its website is www.cii.gov.pk.

³³ "Coordinated efforts stressed for effective implementation of Domestic Violence Act", press release, NCSW, 17th December 2014; "Sindh passes domestic violence bill", *The Express Tribune*, 8th March 2013.

³⁴ "International women's day: Events highlight women's achievements, issues", *The News*, 9th March 2015.

³⁵ "Pakistan votes", NADRA and ECP, Government of Pakistan, April 2013, p.31; Tariq Malik, "Technology in the service of development: the NADRA story", Center for Global Development, November 2014. Malik was the former NADRA Chairperson.

brutality, military tasks, and floods³⁶. A CNIC is expected to enroll as an uprooted individual and so access coming about products and enterprises. Women who get them become qualified electors³⁷.

It stays a test, nonetheless, for the females to come on top in the election. Only eight seats were directly won by women in the year 2013, which is ten less than they won in the National Assembly polls in the year 2008³⁸. If there had been an absence of reserved seats, the presence of women in the national council would surly have been negligible.

However, in light of the fact that women in held seats come up short on an electorate, they regularly think that it's hard to get the support of their male associates as well as their gatherings. Few of them would just present a bill that was co-supported by persuasive males. By the by, females chose for saved seats have been answerable for starting probably the most reformist enactment, including a few of the bills talked about above. On the off chance that the National Assembly and Senate rules of strategy are altered to assign seats of some vital advisory groups to females, their approach job would be reinforced, and parties offered impetus to pick tough women candidates.

A few gatherings try to improve the immediate political decision chances for their female individuals. The ANP has granted held seats to females from supporters it barely lost so they can fabricate a citizen base for political decisions in the future³⁹. A forthcoming private-part National Assembly bill presented by the Pakistan People's Party women in the year 2013 would make it compulsory for gatherings to grant females in any event ten percent of their overall tickets for the seats⁴⁰.

Regardless of whether the bill becomes law, gatherings could in any case give women passes to challenge just bodies electorate they were probably not going to gain victory. This could be tried not to by assigning a portion of general seats to women, so even the hesitant gatherings would be compelled to choose either women candidates or risk losing seats in parliament. Rights activists have since quite a while ago looked for a 33 percent least amount in the National Assembly, to make a "minimum amount" to impact male partners and generate change⁴¹. The forthcoming bill examined above would likewise expect gatherings to guarantee a 33% least standard in chosen general boards and panels. Notwithstanding, amounts would be testing. A sex master and women's privileges extremist forewarned: All these measures, including saved seats, are a necessary chore until such governmental policy regarding minorities in society is not, at this point

³⁶ Crisis Group Asia Reports, N°237, *Pakistan: No End to Humanitarian Crises*, 9th October 2012; N°227, *Aid and Conflict in Pakistan*, 27th June 2012; and Briefings, N°111, *Pakistan: The Worsening IDP Crisis*, 16th September 2010; and N°93, *Pakistan's IDP Crisis: Challenges and Opportunities*, 3rd June 2009.

³⁷ "Voices from FATA – Women in FATA elections 2013", Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP), May-June 2013.

³⁸ Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) website, www.ecp.pk.

³⁹ Crisis Group interview, Bushra Gohar, ANP senior vice president, Islamabad, 1st December 2014.

⁴⁰ Political Parties Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013, private members (Nafisa Shah and Azra Pechuho) draft. ⁶⁰

"Empowering women for stronger political parties – a good practices guide to promote women's political participation", UNDP and National Democratic Institute, October 2011, pp.22-27.

⁴¹ Crisis Group interviews, rights activists, NGO and political party workers, Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore, July 2014, February 2015.

required. Bringing women's quality up in the political domain won't really prompt more prominent sex value without supporting female's entitlement to establishment so women electors are not, at this point thought about minor, and women and men competing for their support would then be able to be chosen on a favorable to women plan⁴².

As noticed, the eighteenth sacred correction regressed subjects from the government women's undertakings service to the territories. The Provincial Commissions for the Status of Women (PCSWs) are required to review commonplace enactment and arrangements to advance strengthening, guarantee sex equity and counter segregation. Punjab's PCSW can likewise practice common court forces to examine objections⁴³. With admittance to grassroots organizations, the PCSWs could react quicker to maltreatments than the NCSW. In any case, common reaction has been lopsided. Balochistan actually comes up short on a PCSW; the bill to build up one in the province of Sindh was presented distinctly in the month of March. Where PCSWs have been shaped (KPK and Punjab), they need adequate assets and political sponsorship to satisfy their support⁴⁴.

This insufficiency is especially clear in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Its PCSW, set up in the year 2009, actually has inadequate political support as well as staff. A part said, "as a women's body, we are not paid attention to, neither by the past [KPK] government, nor the current one".⁴⁵ In contrast to Punjab's PCSW, framed in the year 2014 as a self-governing body⁴⁶, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's works under the common social government assistance, schooling and female's strengthening service. In spite of the fact that the service has been by and large supportive, its capacity to impact government strategy is restricted: its head has been decreased from status of clergyman to that of unique partner to the chief minister⁴⁷.

Female activists are worried that even though the rights they have could get sabotaged in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) is in alliance with Jamaat-I-Islami (JI). The past ANP-drove government passed significant favorable to women laws, for example, one of every 2011 to secure property legacy rights. The PTI-JI coalition appears to have little concern in such activities. A lady PTI part in the area said, "I totally separate myself from the gathering with regards to women's issues"⁴⁸. However, women are the most noticeably terrible influenced by strife in KPK and adjoining FATA and most needing assurance and strengthening."

PPP is the ideological group that has engaged women in the constituent framework since the very first moment. In the Gilgit Baltistan appointment of 2020, PPP mainstreamed women into the decisions. Benazir Bhutto battled to enable women all over Pakistan and

⁴² Crisis Group interview, Islamabad, 15th February 2015

⁴³ The Punjab Commission on the Status of Women Act 2014

⁴⁴ "We [and PCSWs] do not have enough resources to deal with the impact of conflict on women". Crisis Group interview, Khawar Mumtaz, NCSW chair, Islamabad, 19th December 2014

⁴⁵ Crisis Group interview, Peshawar, September 2014

⁴⁶ Punjab Commission on the Status of Women Act 2014

⁴⁷ Crisis Group interviews, PCSW members, Peshawar, July 2014

⁴⁸ Crisis Group interview, Peshawar, September 2014

we should proceed with her heritage. PPP has presented vote based system in this uneven district, and guaranteed women flourish and thrive in the constituent interaction.

Women empowerment in Pakistan

The third Constitution of Pakistan which was presented with the support of a majority rule system, which went on for a period of seven years. It was driven by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of the PPP, who introduced a few amendments viewing rights of women, for example, women were provided the rights and opportunities they were being denied for years in the past constitutions. Women were provided liberations and all the inconsistencies were cleared up. Other than that, a few different assurances were provided to the females in the regarding the family and relationships. In was only in this system that a women designation was sent by the public authority partook at forum of World Conference held in Mexico for women right, celebrated and commended Benazir Bhutto, a girl from the east, as the principal Muslim lady who became Prime Minister of Pakistan twice in 1988 and 1993 did a delay and resolute effort for the advancement of women by taking out certain means and laws made by traditionalist and standard military man which hampered the women opportunity, building up women police headquarters, women courts and Women's Development Banks were additionally made by which the modest advances were given to women to build up their condition. Unfortunately, her administrations couldn't finish their residencies since then the presidents had an ability to disintegrate the gatherings unevenly under the article of 58(2)(b) so she couldn't ready to enact laws to improve the societal position of women. President Zardari is viewed as productive one for women security and it empowered them to dispose of social indecencies against women, making a few laws and acts, for example, eighteenth amendment considered as an achievement throughout the entire existence of the country by which lady advancement service was given to territories, Women Protection Bill against Harassment 2010, Acid Crime Act, Criminal Act of 2011. This government additionally got passed The National Commission Act generally for human rights especially for women in 2012. A few sachems were additionally presented, for example, Benazir Income Support Program under this undertaking 1,000,000 women are getting monetary help and correspondingly Women Detention and trouble Fund Act conceding explicit alleviation and monetary help. Alongside this, 26 Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Centers were additionally underlying unmistakable regions for giving prompt help.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Democratization and social justice require that women be included at each progression of post clash reproduction. Pressing factor ought to be brought to bear by worldwide establishments and benefactor offices for a base number of seats to be held for women during harmony dealings and altogether forums where choices are being made with respect to justice for past violations.

In spite of the fact that execution of Resolutions 1325 and 1820 have not presented as many positive results and is slower than trusted, the global local area has gained a certain amount of ground over the previous decade in propelling freedoms for females. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, is always

at the front of projects to find ways for the betterment of the situation with women, the indictment of assault utilized as a weapon of war, gender examination that will be habitually directed for progressive expansion, preparing for gender affectability, and development projects in the appointment of women to administrative roles in countries.

Moreover, global bodies—such as the European Parliament, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Group of Eight (G8)—have also approached individuals on their side to guarantee that women are more active and taking part exchange groups, that gender points of view are implemented in the plans for developments, and that women ex-soldiers get adequate help⁴⁹.

Some great methods that expanded female's admittance to justice have been purported all in one resource. They incorporate administrations and present female casualties medical services and advising to legitimate guide and assortment of proof in one spot, diminishing obstructions and cost.

Specific and versatile courts are one more fruitful illustration of how the admittance of females in the justice program can be improved. These courts can help bring justice closer to casualties, particularly women who reside in distant regions, and to solve their problems, for example, gender-based viciousness viably.

In 2015 – the Beijing Fourth World Conference's 20th and UN Security Council Resolution 1325's fifteenth commemoration – there is little to show that Pakistan is meeting responsibilities, for example, those in its 2011 CEDAW report that “efforts are in progress to advance gender equality, check brutality against women and establish enactment to enable Pakistani women⁵⁰. This usage disappointment sabotages political, financial and social development – all important to solidify Pakistan's as yet delicate majority rules system. As security challenges develop, in the contention zones specifically, quieting women tries for some degree of reconciliation and strength more tricky.”⁵¹

Regardless of improved political cooperation of women and the section of a few accommodating laws since the popularity based progress started in 2008, much remaining parts to be finished. From one side of the country to the other, unfair enactment denies women naturally ensured equality and assurances. Pakistan should revoke every single such law, involving the Hudood Ordinances, to put a stop to the state-authorized gender separation that has sabotaged women's privileges and safety and cultivated brutality and bigotry. Also, there is a necessity to rescind the FCR and stretch out intrinsically ensured opportunities to women living in FATA, whose vocations as well as lives are seriously compromised by assailant brutality and upset by unpredictable tasks from the military. Since the 18th established change has set the responsibility on KPK and different areas to

⁴⁹ Swanee Hunt, “Moving Beyond Silence: Women Waging Peace” in *Listening to the Silences: Women and War*, Koninklijke Brill BV, The Netherlands, 2005, pp.261-264

⁵⁰ “CEDAW: Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Fourth periodic reports of States parties. Pakistan”, 24th September 2011

⁵¹ *Progress of the World's Women 2011–2012*, pp.56–59

put a stop to lawfully cherished gender separation, the legislatures of KPK should act to ensure and propel female's privileges. The bureaucratic as well as common governments should guarantee fair legal executive to alleviate the effect of brutality and equipped clash. Women and women's privileges activists are resolved, regardless of hindrances and dangers, to proceed with their battle for political and monetary strengthening. The public authority should listen to their queries and join them into the important aspects like policymaking, including counter-uprising, that can possibly be successful when people who are most influenced are responsible for peacebuilding.

Bibliography

- Amnesty International. (2005). *Lives blown apart: Crimes against women in times of conflict*. Amnesty International Publications.
- Anderlini, S. N. (2007). *Women Building Peace: What They Do, Why It Matters*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Askin, K. D. (1997). *War Crimes Against Women: Prosecution in International War Crimes Tribunals*. Leiden, Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
- Baksh, R. (2005). *Gender Mainstreaming in Conflict Transformation: Building Sustainable Peace*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat.
- Benedict, H., Boesten, J., & Fisher, M. (2009). *Sexual Violence and Justice in Postconflict Peru*. United States Institute of Peace. Retrieved from <http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR310.pdf>
- Bop, C. (2001). Women in Conflicts, Their Games and Their Losses. In A. P. Sheila Meintjes, & M. Turshend (Eds.), *The Aftermath: Women in Post-Conflict Transformation* (pp. 19-33). London: Zed Books Ltd.
- Carpenter, C. (2006, March). *Recognizing Gender-Based Violence Against Civilian Men and boys in Conflict*. Security Dialogue 37.
- Carpenter, C. (2011, March 18). *Flight of the Valkyries? What Gender Does and Doesn't Tell Us About Operation Odyssey Dawn*. Retrieved from Foreign Affairs: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2011-03-28/flight-valkyries>
- Carpenter, R. C. (2006). *'Innocent Women and Children': Gender, Norms and the Protection of Civilians*. Burlington: Ashgate Publishing Company.
- Dombrowski, N. A. (Ed.). (2004). *Women and War in the Twentieth Century Enlisted with or without Consent*. London, UK: Routledge.
- Elshtain, J. B. (1995). *Women and War*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Enhancing the role of women mediators in the OSCE region Vienna, October 2012. (2012). In *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe The Secretariat*.

Facts & Figures on Peace & Security. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/women_war_peace/facts_figures.php

Flood, M. (2004). Men, Gender and Development. In *Development Bulletin* (Vol. 64, pp. 26-30). Development Studies Network.

Gillan, J. (1997). Rape as a War Crime: Psychological and Cultural Aspects of the Relationship Between Gender Roles and Violence. *Men, Women and War*. The Hague, Netherlands.

Goldstein, J. S. (2001). *War and Gender: How Gender Shapes the War System and Vice Versa*. Cambridge University Press.

Greenberg, M., & Zuckerman, E. (2009). Making Peace Work: The Challenges of Social and Economic Reconstruction. In T. Addison, & T. Brück, *The Gender Dimensions of PostConflict Reconstruction*. United Nations University.

Hassan, P. (2010). *The Afghan Peace Jirga: Ensuring that Women are at the Peace Table*. United States Institute of Peace. Retrieved from https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/resources/PB29%20Afghan%20Peace%20Jirga_Hassan.pdf

Hernes, H., & Kuehnast, K. (2011). *Women and War: Power and Protection in the 21st Century*. (C. d. Oudraat, Ed.) Washington DC, United States of America: United States Institute of Peace.

House, T. W. (2011). United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/emailfiles/US_National_Action_Plan_on_Women_Peace_and_Security.pdf

Hunt, S. (2005). Moving Beyond Silence: Women Waging Peace. (H. Durham, & T. Gurd, Eds.) *Listening to the Silences: Women and War*, 251-271.

Jenkins, R., & Goetz, A.-M. (2010, 04). Addressing Sexual Violence in Internationally Mediated Peace Negotiations. *International Peacekeeping*, 17, 261-277. doi:10.1080/13533311003643509

Johnson--Sirleaf, E., & Rehn, E. (2002). Women War and Peace. *Unifem, New York*.

Kelly, J. (2010). *Rape in War: Motives of Militia in DRC*. Special report 43, United States Institute of Peace, Washington DC.

Kuehnast, K. R., Oudraat, C. d., & Hernes, H. M. (2011). *Women and war : power and protection in the 21st century*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press.

Kuehnast, K., Omar, M., Steiner, S. E., & Sultan, H. (2012). *Lessons from Women's Programs in Afghanistan and Iraq*. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace.

Marshall, D. R. (2000). *Women in War and Peace: Grassroots Peacebuilding*. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace.

McDonnell, F. J., & Akallo, G. (2007). *Girl Soldier: A Story of Hope for Northern Uganda's Children*. Baker Publishing Group.

McKay, S. (2004, 11). Reconstructing fragile lives: Girls' social reintegration in northern Uganda and Sierra Leone. *Gender & Development*, 12, 19-30.
doi:10.1080/13552070412331332280

Mediated Peace Negotiations. (2010). *International Peacekeeping*, 17(2).

Murray, E., Theidon, K., & Phenicie, K. (2011). *Gender, Conflict, and Peacebuilding: State of the Field and Lessons Learned from USIP Grantmaking*. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace.

Norville, V. (2011). *The role of women in global security* (Vol. 264).

Pankhurst, D. (Ed.). (2008). *Gendered Peace: Women's Struggles for Post-War Justice and Reconciliation*. Taylor and Francis.

Platform for Action. (1995). *The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women*. Beijing, China. Retrieved from
<https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm#statement>

Pray the Devil Back to Hell. (2008). Retrieved from <https://www.forkfilms.com/pray-the-devil-back-to-hell/>

Rauhala, E. (2011, August 03). Rape as a Weapon of War: Men Suffer, Too. TimeWorld. Retrieved from <http://world.time.com/2011/08/03/rape-as-a-weapon-of-war-men-suffer-too/>

Reardon, B. A. (2001). *Education for a Culture of Peace in a Gender Perspective*. New York: ERIC.

Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security. (2002, October 16). Retrieved from <http://www.iccnw.org/documents/S-2002-1154-E.pdf>

(2011). *Secretary's Remarks: Women, Peace and Security*. Cairo: Embassy of the United States. Retrieved from <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/tr121911.html>

Shoemaker, J. (2005). Conflict Prevention and Transformation: Women's Vital Contributions. *Inclusive Security: Women Waging Peace and the United Nations Foundation*, Washington DC.

Smith-Spark, L. (n.d.). *How did rape become a weapon of war?* Retrieved from BBC News: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/4078677.stm>

Stedman, B. (2011). *Security After the Quake?: Addressing Violence and Rape in Haiti*. United States Institute of Peace.

Steinberg, D. (2011). Women and war: An agenda for action. *Women and War: Power and Protection in the 21st Century*.

Strickland, R. a. (2003). Gender equity and peacebuilding: from rhetoric to reality; finding the way, a discussion paper.

Sudhakar, N., & Kuehnast, K. R. (2011). *The other side of gender: Including masculinity concerns in conflict and peacebuilding*. United States Institute of Peace.

The Vital Role of Women in Peace Building. (n.d.). *Hunt Alternatives Fund*.

UNICEF. (n.d.). *Sexual violence as a weapon of war*. Retrieved from <http://www.unicef.org/sowc96pk/sexviol.htm>

United Nations Security Council. (2000). Press Release SC/6942. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/press/en/2000/20001031.sc6942.doc.html>

Waller, M., & Rycenga, J. (2000). *Frontline Feminisms Women, War, and Resistance*. Routledge.

What is Gendercide? (2002). Retrieved from Gendercide Watch: <http://www.gendercide.org/>

(2010). *Women in Parliament in 2010: The Year in Perspective*. Inter-Parliamentary Union. Retrieved from <http://archive.ipu.org/pdf/publications/wmnpersp10-e.pdf>

Women in South Africa: Walking several paces behind. (2010, October 07). Retrieved from The Economist: <https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2010/10/07/walking-several-paces-behind>

Women, War & Peace: A Five-part Special Series on PBS. (2011). PBS. Retrieved from <https://www.pbs.org/wnet/women-war-and-peace/>

Worden, S., & Sudhakar, N. (2012). *Learning from Women's Success in the 2010 Afghan Elections*. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace. Retrieved from <http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR309.pdf>