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UN Women globally launched "One Woman: A song for UN Women" on International Women's Day, 8 March 2013. "One Woman" is a musical celebration of women worldwide, featuring 25 artists (men and women) from 20 countries across the globe.

The song calls for change and celebrates acts of courage and determination by ordinary women who daily make extraordinary contributions to their countries and communities. The lyrics are inspired by stories of women whom UN Women has supported.

UN Women began its work in 2011 as the United Nations organization charged with advancing women's empowerment and gender equality worldwide - "One Woman" is the first theme song for a UN organization. "One Woman gives us a message of hope and inspiration", said UN Women Executive Director Michelle Bachelet, "this song carries a message of unity and solidarity with women worldwide and reminds us that equality, human rights and human dignity are the birthright of all of us, every human being."

Initially performed during the launch event for UN Women in the UN General Assembly Hall in 2011, "One Woman" aims to become a rallying cry that inspires listeners about the mission of UN Women and engages them to join in the drive for women's empowerment and gender equality. "One Woman" reminds us that together, we can overcome violence and discrimination against women and look toward a brighter future: "We Shall Shine!"

Microsoft, as UN Women's corporate partner for "One Woman" has sponsored the song and music video production.

The song is available for purchase on the UN Women website on <http://song.unwomen.org>, together with the full song video and behind-the-scenes videos chronicling the song's year-long production. "One Woman" is also available on all common channels like iTunes and Amazon for \$0.99 - all proceeds go directly to UN Women in support of its programmes to empower women on the ground.

*One woman*

UN Women's support to the Government of Pakistan in increasing women's leadership and participation, works to ensure that decision-making processes are participatory, responsive, equitable and inclusive.

With focus on strategic entry points that can advance the status of women by catalysing wide-ranging, long-term impacts, UN Women works with multiple stakeholders, like women's organizations, government departments, the UN system and the private sector, to raise the voice of the Pakistani woman in the decisions that affect their lives and boost women's skills to actively participate in elections as voters and candidates.

## 2. First National Statement for CSW 57



The 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 4th to 15th March 2013. For the first time in Pakistan's history a **National Statement on the Elimination and Prevention of all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls** was developed jointly by the Government of Pakistan and Civil Society and presented at the 57th CSW Session by Ms Khawar Mumtaz, Chairperson of the National Commission on the Status of Women.

The Government and People of Pakistan through this National Statement has put forward a **'12 point plan'** on the way forward to jointly address challenges in the implementation of laws towards ending violence against women and girls (VAWG) :

- 1 Develop and implement integrated and holistic measures to prevent, respond to and eliminate VAWG with special focus on prevention as well as protection and on addressing the root causes
- 2 Repeal discriminatory laws and develop new pro- women and girls legislation
- 3 Implement human rights standards, international, regional and national laws related to VAWG
- 4 Improve participatory systems of accountability between civil society and government institutions responsible for tackling VAWG
- 5 Re-institute a representative local government system in all provinces with 33% seats reserved for women at all tiers
- 6 Reinforce existing provisions of VAWG in conflicts and post disasters/conflicts settings and other humanitarian crisis
- 7 Foster the active engagement of men and boys in addressing VAWG
- 8 Improve comprehensive and universal support services for VAWG victims to increase empowerment of women and girls in particular single, disabled, minority, displaced, indigent and migrant women
- 9 Adopt holistic, comprehensive, strategic and well-resourced actions
- 10 Enact domestic violence legislation for all administrative units
- 11 Strengthen the Establishment of SANEVAWG (South Asian Network for Eradication of Violence against Women and Girls) to address women and girls rights at a regional level especially via research
- 12 Identify, share, replicate or upscale good and/or best practices that propose practical ways to prevent and eliminate VAWG taking into account local specificities

### 3. Tum Pakistan ki Beti Ho

#### Storyboard to 'Tum Pakistan ki Beti Ho'



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UN Women in April 2013 launched a six week media campaign to raise awareness and advocate for women's participation as voters in the upcoming General Elections to be held on 11 May 2013.

With the primary audience being women, the campaign also reaches out to youth and minority groups across the provinces and more specifically 20 rural districts.

The media campaign carried out under UN Women's 'service provider' role is part of a larger media campaign with UNDP and is under the branding of the Elections Commission of Pakistan. In using public service messages for print and electronic media, two commercials '**Tum Pakistan ke Beti Ho**' (You are a Daughter of Pakistan) and '**Iss Mulk ko Iss Vote ke Zaroorat Hain**' (This Country Needs This Vote), targets first time voters - women, youth, minority groups - using images and songs and educates the primary (and secondary) audiences on the importance of a vote, the secrecy of the vote and the process of voting.



آپ کا ووٹ... آپ کی آواز



For further information visit: [www.ecp.org.pk](http://www.ecp.org.pk)



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UN Women in supporting the Government of Pakistan in effective implementation of pro-women and girls legislation works to raise awareness and bring the voice of victims and survivors of violence face-to-face with policy makers and other stakeholders and organizations.

Initiatives include bringing forward the voices of girl-child victim of compensation 'vani' marriages and advocacy with partners to adopt concrete actions to end violence against women.

## 4. Safia's Story: A 15 Year Old 'Vani' Widow

*'Vani' or 'Vanni' is a child marriage custom in tribal areas of Pakistan, also widely prevalent in Punjab. This custom is tied to blood feuds among the different tribes and clans where young girls are forcibly married to members of opposing clans in order to resolve feuds or compensate for a crime. Vani or Vanni can be avoided if the girl's clan agrees to pay blood money, called Diyat otherwise the young bride may be forced to spend her life paying for a crime committed by her male relatives. (Local Glossary; Aurat Foundation, 2010)*

Thirteen year old Safia Bibi lived in a village called Soaans in Mianwali district. During the day she would accompany her mother and other village women to the cotton fields and return by late afternoon. Picking cotton every day meant they would not have to go to bed with an empty stomach. While the women worked in the fields in extreme weather, the children would either be playing or helping their mothers collect cotton.

The men spent most of their time sitting at local 'khokas' (hotels), discussing local issues.

One afternoon, while most of the women were in the fields, Safia's older brother eloped with a girl from his village. For days, up until the day the 'panchayat' (local council) gave its verdict, there was an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty in Safia's extended household. They feared retaliation.

According, to the 'panchayat' Safia Bibi was to be given as 'vanni' (compensation) along with a monetary fine to the eloping girl's family. The aggrieved family was adamant on receiving a girl as compensation to restore their lost honor. Safia's father pleaded for other means of dispute resolution but to no avail. Safia's family had no other choice but to comply with the decision.

Safia was given in marriage to 15 year old Aslam for a crime committed by her brother. It was not a typical wedding but a somber event. A childhood was lost forever. Aslam disliked his young wife. His own life was as miserable as Safia's. His family had imposed their decision upon him without his consent. He would often be taunted by the villagers for being used as a tool to end a dispute.

Two years passed by in sadness. Both Safia and Aslam seemed distant and sad. Even the birth of a baby boy did not bring any joy in the life of Aslam who continued to see himself as a victim of a cruel tradition. Suffering from depression, Aslam committed suicide. As for Safia, she became a widow at the age of fifteen. She continues to be treated like an enemy by her in-laws. Her 'vanni' marriage has not helped in ending the ill will between the two families. Hatred has been directed at an individual who had no role in the crime. On the other hand, Safia's brother and his wife are living in another town, while Safia will bear the burden of someone else's wrongdoing for the rest of her life.

*Photo credit: Samar Minallah Khan*



## 5. A Promise is a Promise: Time for action to end violence against Women and Girls

### A Life Free of Violence Against Women and Girls Is One Commitment Away

Violence against women and girls is the most pervasive human rights violation.

Up to seven in ten women experience violence in their lifetime, It happens everywhere - at home, in schools, at work and in public spaces, at times of emergencies and during peace - with profound economic and social consequences for our nations.

UN Women Pakistan is committed to work with the Government of Pakistan to prevent and end violence against women and girls. "Commit to End Violence Against Women and Girls" is a drive for concrete actions from governments to implement measures in their country that will contribute towards preventing violence and supporting survivors.

From passing new laws to strengthening existing ones; making justice accessible for women and girls and supporting youth leadership; from education programmes and public awareness campaigns to ensuring women's economic rights and security - there are many steps to make a life free of violence a reality for women and girls.

"A promise is a promise: Time for action to end violence against women" is the official United Nations theme for International Women's Day 2013.



### 16 steps to end violence against women and girls

#### 1 Ratify international and regional treaties...

that protect the rights of women and girls, and ensure that national laws and services meet international human rights standards

#### 2 Adopt and enforce laws...

to end impunity, bring perpetrators of violence against women and girls to justice and provide women with reparations and remedy for the violations perpetrated against them

#### 3 Develop national and local action plans...

for ending violence against women and girls in every country that bring the government, women and civil society organizations, the mass media and the private sector into a coordinated collective front against such human rights violations

#### 4 Make justice accessible to women and girls...

by providing free legal and specialized services, and increasing women in law enforcement and frontline services

#### 5 End impunity towards disaster and emergency-related sexual violence...

by prosecuting perpetrators in disaster and emergency contexts and fulfilling survivors' right to comprehensive reparations programmes that are non-stigmatizing and have a transformative impact on women and girls' lives

#### 6 Ensure universal access to critical services...

at a minimum, women's and girls' emergency and immediate needs should be met through free 24-hour hotlines, prompt intervention for their safety and protection, safe housing and shelter for them and their children, counseling and psycho-social support, post-rape care, and free legal aid to understand their rights and options

#### 7 Train providers of frontline services...

especially the police, lawyers and judges, social workers and health personnel to ensure that they follow quality standards and protocols. Services should be confidential, sensitive and convenient to women survivors

#### 8 Provide adequate public resources...

to implement existing laws and policies, recognizing the devastating costs and consequences of violence against women not only for the lives directly affected, but to society and the economy at large, and to public budgets

#### 9 Collect, analyze and disseminate national data...

on prevalence, causes and consequences of violence against women and girls, profiles of survivors and perpetrators, and progress and gaps in the implementation of national policies, plans and laws

#### 10 Invest in gender equality and women's empowerment...

to tackle the root causes of violence against women and girls. Strategic areas are girls' secondary education, advancing women's reproductive health and rights, addressing the inter-linkages of violence with HIV/AIDS, and increasing women's political and economic participation and leadership. Gender equality and ending violence against women must be placed squarely at the heart of achieving the Millennium Development Goals

#### 11 Enhance women's economic empowerment...

by ensuring women's rights to own land and property, to inheritance, equal pay for equal work, and safe and decent employment. Women's unequal economic and employment opportunities are a major factor in perpetuating their entrapment in situations of violence, exploitation and abuse

#### 12 Increase public awareness and social mobilization...

to stop violence against women and girls, and to enable women and girls subjected to violence to break the silence and seek justice and support

#### 13 Engage the mass media...

in shaping public opinion and challenging the harmful gender norms that perpetuate violence against women and girls

#### 14 Work for and with young people as champions of change...

to end violence against women, and ensure that educational systems empower girls and boys to transform and build gender relations based on harmony, mutual respect and non-violence

#### 15 Mobilize men and boys...

of all ages and walks of life to take a stand against violence against women and girls, and foster equality and gender solidarity

#### 16 Donate to the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women...

the only grant-making fund in the world exclusively dedicated to channeling expertise and financial support to national, local and grassroots efforts

UN Women in working to increase the socio-economic status and empowerment opportunities of rural, informal and marginalized women workers supports initiatives to improve their employability, access to markets, income generation and growth in activities of home based women workers in particular.

Initiatives include vocational and educational training in managerial and marketing skills, and trainings and work opportunities in non-traditional home based work as an alternative income-generating activity and the long-term viability of women's activities.

## 6. Promoting Non-Traditional Home Based Work

### **"I want to be a famous Fashion Designer" - Faiza**

*"My Name is Faiza, I am 27 years old and I have completed my studies up to BA. I belong to a modest family with 8 family members and my father's income is too meager for us to survive. I have been involved in pillow covers and quilt making for the past 11 years with my mother where I used to earn Rs 1,500 a month by stitching pillow covers". Faiza a home based worker says she completed a 3 month training course on fashion designing which was organized by a local NGO (Rahnuma-FPAP) and supported by UN Women and ILO's joint pilot project titled 'Empowering Women Home Based Workers: Integrated Support and Awareness Programme Models'. Through this training Faiza says "I was able to develop linkages and understand marketing strategies. Presently my monthly income has exceeded to more than Rs 5, 500" and she shares that she has applied for a loan for the same amount and is confident she will receive it. "I plan to start my own boutique and fashion design center and start branded clothes designing" says Faiza proudly, "in addition to this I have full information on the legal rights and national laws and policies and feel more confident that I can now protect myself from exploitations which usually women home based workers face in our society... I am thankful for organizations that strive for the well-being of marginalized and neglected home based workers through income empowerment'.*



### **"I want to establish my Artificial Jewelry Training Center" - Anum**

*"My name is Anum and I am 23 years old and I have completed my education up to FA. I am unmarried and live with my parents - we are 5 family members. My father, mother and I are all involved in quilt making and had a monthly income of Rs 1,800. I am involved in stitching of the quilt covers from the age of 12 years as guided by my mother. Also I was teaching children at my home and earning Rs 1,000 - 1,200 per month".*

*Through UN Women and ILO's supported training programme for home based women workers Anum says she decided to take up the training of artificial Jewelry making organized by a local NGO (Rahnuma-FPAP) through where she met potential partners and developed market linkages. "I am getting a lot of orders from various shopkeepers and my earning has improved to Rs. 8,000 - 10,000 per month. My parents are very happy and content with my work.... I want to establish my own training center". Anum has successfully exhibited her works in local hotels in the region.*



### **“I want to open my own Beauty Parlor” - Sunbal**

*“My name is Sunbal, I am 22 years old and unmarried and passed my metric examinations 2 years ago. We are 9 family members within a joint and family system and my mother and sister were already involved in quilts making... I started working with them when I was 11 years, I am an expert in quilts making but the income I receive is quite low at Rs 1,700 per month”.*

*Sunbal shares that when she came to know about the variety of training programmes being offered to women home based workers by a local NGO (Rahnuma-FPAP) through UN Women and ILO’s joint pilot project, Sunbal took admission in the beautician course, “this course has fulfilled my desire to about the beauty parlor business and I have a new urge to receive more knowledge of how to deal with parlor clients and learn new techniques of fashion”. After the course Sunbal joined a local parlor and her monthly income has increased to Rs 4,500, “with all the contacts I have made, both permanent clients and with organizations I look forward to the day when I will open up my own beauty parlor and can train other girls too”.*



### **“I know how to deal with Various Customers” - Fariha**

*“My name is Fariha, I am an educated and single woman living with 8 family members. My father, mother and me are work in quilt making and earn about Rs 2,100 per month. I started making pillow cases at the age of 14 - I have no other skills or vocation and I could not increase my income. Through the training programmes being offered by a local NGO (Rahnuma-FPAP) under UN Women and ILO’s joint pilot project, Fariha selected the 3-month beautician course and shared that along with new skills training, she has ‘expanded her vision’ and made better aware of her human rights, micro-financing opportunities, labour laws to protect her and her working family and health issues faced by women home based workers. Following the training Fariha joined a parlor and is now taking clients at her home and has a monthly salary of Rs 10,000, ‘I know how to deal with various customers’ smiles Fariha at her and her family’s new life.*



### **“I design, stitch and directly sell Quilted Bed Sheets” - Anjum**

*“My name is Anjum, I am a widow with 4 children to support. With modest education and am literate to Class 5. Both me and my eldest son stitch razzai (bed sheet) covers and receive a meager monthly income of Rs 2,000 - 2,500 which is insufficient to support the family”. Anjum shares that she has to work for a middle man, has no direct access to the market and has no specialized training. After undertaking a course organized by a local NGO (Rahnuma-FPAP) under UN Women and ILO’s joint pilot project in quilt stitching and designing most of Anjum’s quilts and patch work designs are sold through direct orders and her monthly earning has increased to Rs 7,000. Additionally Anjum has started teaching quilt stitching and earns a further Rs 4,000 per month. Anjum shares that she “dreams of setting up my own unit” and has already applied for a loan. Since the training, Anjum has “polished” her abilities and is enjoying “better livelihoods” through displaying her products and has been able to link up with organization and individuals working in the field of stitching like herself.*



UN Women in enhancing the leadership role of women in disasters and emergency situations, supports the Government of Pakistan in its commitment to increase women's participation in decision-making to include their rights in policies, plans and procedures in situations of risk reduction and risk management.

Initiatives include advocacy for increasing women and girls participation in flood preparedness and in flood emergency management programmes such as flood risk assessments, flood monitoring and warning service, dissemination and communication of flood warnings, and women and girls in the response plans.

## 7. Through a Gender Lens - Floods Early Warning System

Pakistan is vulnerable to natural hazards of which floods, earthquakes and droughts pose the highest risk. Up until 2009, Pakistan has experienced eight extreme floods that accounted for 8,000 deaths, 100,000 affected villages, erosion of 285,000 hectares of land and a cumulative financial impact of Rs. 765 billion. The floods of 2010 alone caused economic losses of US\$ 10 billion and affected over 18 million people and 78 districts. Experience from past natural disasters and complex emergencies in Pakistan has revealed that important differences between men, women, boys and girls often go unrecognized and can increase disparities between them and further marginalize vulnerable groups.

A national study on post-floods titled '**Floods Early Warning System in Pakistan - Through a Gender Lens**' commissioned by UN Women and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) provides an analysis of the Floods Early Warning System (FEWS) in Pakistan in terms of four people centered EWS elements - risk assessment, monitoring and warning service, dissemination and communication of warnings, and response capabilities – and reveals that FEWS, national, district and community-based systems,

share some important similarities in their composition, functioning, approaches towards gender and appreciation of local knowledge. The systems demonstrate how gender, age and disability interact with a range of other socio-economic variables and lead to differentiated capabilities, vulnerabilities, contributions and role perceptions among the people served by the FEWS architecture. Findings of the report include (but are not limited to):

### Risk Assessments -

1. Are based almost entirely on past experiences and local physical factors. Communities are often unable to predict new risks created by distant anthropogenic factors such as the failure of flood protection and irrigation infrastructure, or the flood risk-insensitive design of new roads
2. Assessments reveal that after basic personal and family security, the most important vulnerabilities perceived by men during floods pertain to potential loss of family honour, livelihoods and productive assets, while women prioritize the need for shelter and protection



### Monitoring and Warning Services -

1. Very low priority is given to flood preparedness and monitoring within communities at risk, and linkages with other FEWS stages are weak and do not translate into even timely forecasts and warnings have not translated into proportionate damage prevention
2. Community preparedness entails delineated roles for men and women, with little involvement of children, older people and people with disabilities
3. Communities point to a gradual fading of traditional knowledge on early warning systems, with younger community members in particular considering them irrelevant and unreliable

### Dissemination and Communication -

1. Warning messages are vague (regarding actual areas to be flooded as well as the time the flood will reach specific villages) and the use of jargon makes it difficult for people to understand how intense the flood will be and warnings are incomplete signifying a disconnect from preparedness
2. Dissemination by media tends to favor men as they have unrestricted mobility, wider social networks, are more approachable by public representatives, have higher levels of literacy, and have higher access to and ability to use mobile phones, radios and television
3. Where systems rely on provision of information from upstream communities, contacts are only made between men

### Response Capabilities -

1. Lack of clarity in terms of stakeholders, roles, standards, coordination and accountabilities. These

plans also demonstrate minimal appreciation for gendered variations in risks and capabilities during disasters; vulnerabilities arising from age and disability; or the possible contribution and significance of local knowledge

2. Activities are generally insensitive to the specific needs of women, children and vulnerable groups. Relief facilities and services are gender-insensitive: shelters offer little privacy for women and girls, relief distribution is conducted almost entirely by male volunteers and no special arrangements are made to ensure that women, children, older people, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, have equitable access
3. Activities focus more on preparing public institutions to handle the hazard than on preparing communities to cope and respond to the situation. No sustained effort is made to involve communities and women in particular in planning and response, to train them or to empower them to take the lead in these matters
4. Education, social authority, economic wellbeing and effective access to modern communication and transportation resources are considered the most significant capacities for families as a whole. Adult men are more favorably positioned than women to take advantage of these resources or capacities
5. Active community-based organizations trained in social mobilization, planning and coordination, and gender mainstreaming in the response enables community members to make use of available resources, and addresses many of the vulnerabilities arising from gender, gaps in the public sector FEWS, and unknown flood risks



Photo credits: Asad Zaidi

**UN Women in promoting accountability for implementation of gender equality commitments supports system-wide coordination across the UN in Pakistan, and works with agencies, programmes and funds through multiple and flexible strategies to reflect gender equality and women's empowerment as a key element within joint planning and frameworks that respond to national and international priorities on gender equality.**

## 9. One UN Statement on National Women's Day



*Rights Activist/Current Affairs Expert Jugnu Mohsin takes on a police woman on 12 February 1983*  
Photo credit: Lala Rukh

12th of February is officially recognized as a National Day for Women for the past three years in Pakistan. This year, 12 February in particular marks the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Pakistani women's march on Mall Road Lahore against discriminatory laws back in 1983 where women lawyers and women's right activists held their first public demonstration and successfully challenged the promulgation of the Law of Evidence by the military ruler General Zia-ul-Haq. It was from here that the women's rights issues were brought to the national scene with 12 February marking this important milestone in the history of the women's movement in Pakistan.

In commemorating the National Day for Women 2013, a Statement was issued by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Timo Pakkala, in acknowledgement of the struggles and merits of the women of Pakistan;

“The National Women's Day is a crucial reminder of women of Pakistan's continuing efforts for peace, independence, democracy and bringing to the forefront the issues and struggles for ending violence, discrimination and unequal power relations in society.

The UN in Pakistan joins women and men across the country in solidarity for human rights, dignity and equality to pursue justice and inclusion.

Equally, the UN would like to congratulate the Government of Pakistan in its sustained commitment to addressing these issues, manifest in the passing of a series of pro-women legislation in the past few years. At this occasion we also acknowledge the tireless work that women's groups, civil society organizations, experts and institutions invested in the formation of, lobbying for and ultimately passing of the pro-women laws.

With the establishment of an autonomously functioning National Commission on the Status of Women, a full circle is reached in quest for gender equality; particularly in addressing women's role as dynamic agents of change and addressing their exclusion from decision-making.

This day also provides a timely opportunity to reinforce the need for further substantial progress needed to ensure holistic, rights based approach for the advancement of women's human rights within the development agenda. There must be recognition to establish women's human rights as the heart of empowerment of women.

While recognizing the Government of Pakistan's investments in promoting Gender Equality, the UN applauds every individual and organization working for women's empowerment and gender equality. On our part we promise the highest commitment moving forward.

Finally, today on National Women's Day, let us reaffirm our shared resolve to women's rights and advance ahead with courage and determination. Let us defend human rights, the inherent dignity and worth of the every person, and the equal rights of girls, women, boys and men”.

## 10. UN + Academia = Action

*“As we commemorate International Women’s Day, we must look back on a year of shocking crimes of violence against women and girls and ask ourselves how to usher in a better future. One young woman was gang-raped to death. Another committed suicide out of a sense of shame that should have attached to the perpetrators. Young teens were shot at close range for daring to seek an education. These atrocities, which rightly sparked global outrage, were part of a much larger problem that pervades virtually every society and every realm of life.....To those women we say: the United Nations stands with you.”*

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, IWD 2013

The United Nations Inter-Agency Group on Gender Equality (IAGonGE) in collaboration with the Islamabad College of Girls (Sector F-6/2) commemorated International Women’s Day 2013, themed **"A promise is a promise: Time for action to end violence against women"**, by hosting a panel dialogue on 8 March 2013 with college and university students and faculty members from Islamabad and Rawalpindi, aimed at raising awareness of and solidarity for girls and women’s empowerment through education as a tool to end crimes of violence against women and girls.

According to projected estimates ‘youth’ comprises over 55% of Pakistan’s population and the trend is increasing creating a ‘youth bulge.’ Youth are both at the receiving end of and contributors to structural and institutional marginalization faced by girls and women in the main. Engaging the youth in speaking out about violence against women and girls not only recognizes their role as agents of change but also engages them in shifting the paradigm from being recipients of given socio-political realities to ‘shakers’ and ‘makers’ of new rights-based realities.





Violence against Women is a storage behaviour



Education leads to empowerment



Women's voices to be heard in decision making



Disability comes from our perceptions



Teasing Women - is Teasing your own source of creation



Girls should become models of empowerment



Minorities have equal rights & should be protected



Violence at all levels is unacceptable



Respect relationships



More awareness campaigns for women's rights



Men have monopoly over resources



less options for women - rigid career structures



Men should be sensitized against violence



Time for Action because A Promise is a Promise !!!



Changes in curriculum to encourage respect



Uniformity of education in rural and urban areas



Change is happening!



Women to be part of active economic activities



Change is Possible and Change is happening



Traditional Gender roles legitimized by religion



Respect yourself so that world can respect you!



Lack of education facilities for girls is also violence



Affirmative actions to reduce disparities



Mothers should be sensitized



Opportunities are right there - lets explore and get them



Need to teach girls to dream - dream about better tomorrow..