

Women Suffering During Armed Conflict In Pakistan

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Abstract

The article is on international humanitarian law (IHL) and is a selective examination of the situation of armed conflict in a context to gender specific crime most relevant to Pakistan. Pakistan remains engaged in multiple and overlapping conflicts since decades. It started from Afghanistan and since then Pakistan faces heavy losses in term of human and economic loss both. Pakistan has been tremendously damaged from inside, the trade and businesses, investments, shifting downs of the imports and exports and lack of foreign tourism, all of this had created a chaos in the country. This article talks about the impacts of armed conflict on women. Other most traumatic impacts happen when women are sexually abused and children enlisted as child soldier, women and children become displaced refugee, and public health organization, are lacking or inaccessible.

Keywords: Gender, Crime, Armed Conflict, Sexually Abused, Displaced Refugee.

تلخیص

یہ مضمون بین الاقوامی جنگی قانون برائے انسانی حقوق سے متعلق ہے اور یہ پاکستان میں سب سے زیادہ متعلقہ صنفی مخصوص جرم کے تناظر میں مسلح تصادم کی صورت حال کا ایک انتخابی امتحان ہے۔ پاکستان کئی دہائیوں سے متعدد اور مترادف تنازعات میں مبتلا رہا ہے۔ اس کا آغاز افغانستان سے ہوا تھا اور اس کے بعد پاکستان کو انسانی اور معاشی دونوں طرح کے نقصانات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ پاکستان کو اندر سے بہت نقصان پہنچتا ہے، تجارت اور کاروبار، سرمایہ کاری، درآمدات اور برآمدات میں اور غیر ملکی سیاحت کی کمی، ان سب ہی نے ملک میں انتشار پیدا کر دیا تھا۔ اس مضمون میں خواتین پر مسلح تصادم کے اثرات کے بارے میں بتایا گیا ہے۔ زیادہ تکلیف دہ اثرات اس وقت اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں جب خواتین کو جنسی طور پر زیادتی کا نشانہ بنایا جاتا ہے اور بچوں کو بطور سپاہی جنگ میں شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔ خواتین اور بچے بے گھر ہوجاتے ہیں اور صحت کی سہولیات حاصل نہیں کر پاتے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: صنف، جرم، مسلح تصادم، جنسی زیادتی، بے گھر مہاجرین

Introduction

This article examines the affect of armed conflict on the civilian, particularly women, looking at the social vulnerabilities and socio and economic structure of these armed conflict causes. The article incorporates points of view on the condition of the women in armed conflict, territorial, and national level. Today's armed conflict happened within states instead of over borders, and mostly includes protracted savagery. Use of force indiscriminately, focusing on civilians are hallmarks of savage conflict in the early twenty-first century. In most clashes, it is distant more perilous to be a civilian than a combatant. This article contends that an internal struggle exists in Pakistan is right now faces inter-related conflict and the law of armed conflict along with human rights law applies to it and it includes clashes between states and non state actors such as fear based oppressors terrorist and militants. The result is that, civilians especially women are more likely than ever to be caught up in savagery and become victim of casualties of present day war technology such as drone attack. Women faces armed conflict much the same way men do. They are murdered, harmed, crippled and tormented. They are focused on with weapons and endure social and financial disengagement.

The reason of the study to examine the circumstance of women and children in Pakistan during armed conflict. For these reasons, I will expand my research by discussing about the major steps and the suggestions about to be taken for gender-specific sexual abuse, public wellbeing and the survival of women and children, women relocation in refugee camps, and expanding women's capacities in peace building during and after armed conflict. There's therefore an urgent requirement to update the laws and traditions related to war, but my concern is that civilians have been progressively drawn into the struggle between states and non-state parties such as terrorist group.

They endure the impacts of savagery during and after war from a combat zone. They are at increased hazard of illnesses, counting sexually transmitted diseases/infection (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. Women of childbearing age considerably suffer more as they are forcibly recruited to care for the injured, sick, and displaced. This requires humanitarian intervention to help intercessions to secure vulnerable populations. Women are especially vulnerable, destitution and enduring caused due to armed conflict, particularly when they are discriminated victim during peacetime. Women depicted as honor of their social or ethnic personality, and as makers of future eras.

The susceptibility depends on the nature of each particular circumstance. Lets take an illustration, the diverse components of susceptibility confronting pregnant women,

nursing mothers, mother of little children, female heads-of-household and girl. Within the particular case of women, physical and psychological abuse, workload and reproduction-related issues faces by women throughout the world and it continues to increase during internal or international armed conflict. The number of both male and female persuasively selected or deliberately enrolled in armed conflict, in spite of the reality that it could be a clear infringement of international humanitarian law.

Moreover indirectly, armed conflict have negative results that influence infrastructure, agri-business, employments, public health and welfare arrangement, seriously disturbing the social and economic structure. Researches shows that these repercussions impact women more than men. In (Plümper & Neumayer, 2006) research shows during peace time female regularly live longer than men, armed conflict diminishes the crevice of life hope between them. Intensely ethicized clashes or conflict within “underdeveloped states” are altogether more harming to women’s health and life expectation than other civil wars.

In spite of the fact that much has been written on the armed conflict in Pakistan, there is a lot of difficulty to collect data on women and their particular needs. The media has few stories or reports covering the issue of ladies because in media less women are working and due to cultural norm male do not have access to women in conflict zones.

Due to social standards, women are too reluctant to conversant about their needs and concerns, because of the fear of the male family individuals may not like to approve sharing of personal information.

This article is basically based on the collection and investigation of auxiliary information accessible on the condition of women in conflict region specifically. Through extensive literature review research will endeavor to recognize women assurance arrangements and programs are going on within the conflicted area and or different parts of the world and afterward consolidate them in the basic program and planning for the assurance and care of women within the conflict zones of Pakistan. This research is fundamentally divided into four areas in which women has endured a parcel which incorporate sexual offenses, education, duties as head of the family and displacement. This article will show the real and true picture of the activities that are going for the betterment of the victim of the armed conflict and prepare a list of recommendations /primary suggestions.

Women’s rights activists, political influencers and NGO workers are usually targeted by the militants. The predominance of informal justice system in numerous parts of Pakistan, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA, are moreover profoundly oppressive

toward women; and the government's unpredictable military operations, which have uprooted millions, have increased the challenges within the conflict zones.

In the recommendation we will see that amid the past few years, there has been an expanding acknowledgment by government and NGO's of the significance of women participation in peace building. It is basically because women endure the foremost during conflict but their role after post-conflict scenarios has not been given due acknowledgment. A challenge that the world is facing nowadays is the expanding viciousness against women during conflict. They are not only direct victim of adversity and displacement but also forced to constrained marriages, rape and assault.

Review of Literature

It is to be stated here that this research isn't a self determined, infact; it is one of the hottest subjects within the world these days. State conflict is nothing new, and investigates appears that civilian especially women endured significantly from much broader extend of conflict-related viciousness.

Women are qualified for both general insurance under the Geneva Conventions (GC) along with Additional Protocols, and to explicit assurance based on their age and sex. They will be particularly secured against any assault against their honour (Geneva Convention IV, 1949). Furthermore (El-Bushra & Sahl, 2005) believes that at times, females endure considerably more than men during ethnic conflicts since they are viewed as community and ethnic symbol, and simultaneously, they are easy prey for violence.

All forms of suppression and pitiless and barbaric treatment with women and children, including imprisonment, torture, shooting, mass arrests, collective punishment, destruction of dwellings and forcible eviction, committed by belligerents in the course of military operations or in occupied territories shall be considered criminal act. (General Assembly, 14th December 1974). If we look at Pakistan and the culture of tribal areas more particularly, we contend that both the societal convention and the state policies at the national level have excluded women from peace building efforts. Economical peace within the locale cannot be accomplished unless women, beside other marginalized gather, are given their due part in peace making policies.

“It is perhaps more dangerous to be a woman than a soldier in armed conflict”. Sadly, it still has more force when a man raises these issues, than when a woman raises them. For

centuries, in every major catastrophe the first order would be: save the women and children (ICRC, 2014).

Susan Mackay study tended how female of different ages are distinctively influenced by conflict situation and depicts the enormous difficulties in reacting to sexual orientation explicit brutality (McKay, 1998). Gardam noted that, customarily, men gather the information and definitely left out women to classifications utilized for male regular citizens, hence disregarding, and subsequently vague, is one kind of suffering of women. Furthermore, that girls and women bear double incapacity contrasted with combatant since women faces inferior status as civilian but more as women civilians (Gardam, 1997). El-Bushra and Lopez saw what a limited number of psychological supportive networks exist at the community level for female and most public organizations don't consider psychosocial help as a major aspect of their work. NGOs sometimes focus on female' psychosocial issues that causes because of armed conflict (El-Bushra and Lopez, 1994).

In the recent years, the issues experienced by women during armed conflict situation have received major attending, According to international humanitarian law which offer particular extra assurance to the women are either generic, such as the in Article 14 of the Third Geneva Convention state that “women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex”; or more specific, in the provisions of Third Geneva Convention which explain how these provisions can be practically implemented, by arranging partitioned detainment quarters and sanitary facilities for female detainees of war, and all should be done under the prompt supervision of women, More specifically in any camps in which women detainees of war are accommodated, they may be given partitioned comfort (United Nation, 1949).

The reason of this particular arrangements is to give extra protection to women with respect to their specific physical and psychological needs, which are usually related to privacy and their child-bearing role. As illustration, the Fourth Geneva Convention gives that expected mothers should be protected and honored. In circumstances, it requires expected and nursing mothers to be given extra nourishment in extent to their physiological needs. Article 38 GC IV requires to give “preferential treatment” who are expecting and mothers of children under seven years United Nation, 1949) respectively.

Where culture of violence and discrimination of women and girls exist before conflict, this maltreatment is probably going to be exacerbated during conflict (Dyan Mazurana, 1995). According to Dyan Mazurana, It is usually difficult to make women part of decision making during conflict or for peace process, if female were not earlier permitted

to be part of decision making before conflict. The study highlight the role of women should not be a weak or powerless instead women should be able to play a major portion within the accomplishment of a long-term and steady peace. Additionally, since women have been victim of viciousness in armed conflict situation, they can help in assisting in reconciliation process. Hence both men and women need to give equal effort to establish the foundation of peace.

The United Nations is progressively responsive to the affect of armed conflict on women and girls for example, it adopted a Resolution unanimously which incorporated the extraordinary requirements of women and girls during resettlement, restoration, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction and significance of their equivalent interest and full association and participation in maintain peace and security and the need to increase women role in decision making in conflict situation (UN, 2001).

Furthermore, (Charlotte Lindsey, 2001) expressed that there are women who are among the armed group are at great risk, being part of the armed group is against their will as they were taken away from their home to sex or to cook and clean in the camp. During this time female are at great risk by the opposing forces as well as by their abductors. (Bennett, Bexley, and Warnock, 1995), and they act to save the social order (UN, 1995). They put their life in danger by intersection minefields, shelling and bombing in the search of food, water and firewood (Gardam, 1997). Despite the fact that women is not involve in the decision of conflict or its end, but women serve significant role in nurturing reconciliation value in their kids (El-Bushra and Lopez, 1994). According to (Human Rights Watch Africa, 1996) in some countries where war remain for years, like, Rwanda (where women are 70% of the population), they have to fulfill the responsibility of both parents, in addition to managing their own deep injuries. Armed conflict bring to take new role and responsibilities for women. When conflict stops the resumption of traditional role diminishes the progress in lifting women's status.

Women may be especially vulnerable as they are “symbolic” bearers of social and ethnic character and the makers of the generation of the community. Like if we talk about Pakistan in such circumstances, women may be helpless to assault or dangers from their own community or family, for not doing hijab, or cutting their hair. Present-day it appears that females are targeted more during battle. Men are also powerless, as in certain conflicts 96% of the prisoner and 90% of the missing are men. Additionally they are inclined to be injured or murdered as legitimate target as member of forces or militant groups (Lindsey, 2001).

Women participation in conflict prevention and goals can improve results, during, and after conflict. In an Analysis of 1,187 peace agreements, since 1990 neglect to reference women and their interests and cause gender based discrimination. (Rachel et al, 2017).

Following I will mention the major war affect that women faces during war:

Sexual Assault

In this part I shall discuss the one of the important social vulnerabilities that women faces during armed conflict that is sexual abuse. Armed conflicts have many negative direct and indirect consequences on women. In the situation of armed conflict women are misused in manners that identify with their regenerative obligations or sexual orientation desire for womanhood. Whereas male can also suffer abuse, women are the prime target of sexual viciousness. In expansion, lack of security and fear of assault frequently causes women and children to escape.

In addition, sexual violence remains invisible in many contexts. In many societies around the world, women are linked to honor, purity, or virginity that is fundamental community values. Therefore, by sexually assaulting an individual, the aggressor targets the community as a whole. Victims then face the risk of being doubly victimized: not only have they been personally violated with potentially severe and lasting effects, but they may also be stigmatized and rejected by their family, friends and community. Due to societal pressure and honour, here in Pakistan rape cases were never been reported. The worst part which women were faced in Pakistan that she is no where saved she suffered from militant and with family too.

Dr Florika Fink-Hooijer focused on Women and kids form a huge number of uprooted individuals, escaping circumstances of the conflict. However refugee camps are arranged and managed in this way that women who were living there face discrimination and proceeded with danger of sexual viciousness. In refugee camps, just to get away the lack of financial means families forced their minor girls into early marriage (ICRC Report, 2014).

The incorporation of women (both those accepting help and those capable for giving it) within the organization and monitoring of programs. The use of female should induct medical staff, interpreter during interview. The staff should behave culturally and have

appropriate listening skills. For property and family dispute, mediation center should be setup.

In a conflict environment, many people take advantage of crisis during displacement, a large number of girls were trafficked and sold. Families were given a place to live but some landlords gave themselves sexual rights over the displaced women living on their property. One of the saddest part is that in Swat and surrounding districts, fathers-in-law and brothers-in-law routinely took advantage of the women married into the family during the husband's absence. A woman told in her words, "The father in-law is spouse to all the daughter in-law in the house" (Brohi & Khattak, 2017).

The most concerning thing in the tribal areas are that rape within the family is not rare. Usually those who used to help financially began to demand sexual favours. Many declared this was normal and that women regularly needed to endure the father in-law or brother in law sexual animosity. Many women didn't speak on this fearing that their husband would be angry for ruining harmony within the family (Brohi & Khattak, 2017).

The women who are living in camps are forced to give sexual favours in trade for food and other necessary things. Girls and widows were at more serious hazard. Indeed, even Nurses, volunteers and specialists in the camp are endured sexual harassment (Firdous, 2011). When a lady is assaulted in Pakistan, she is the one who is made to suffer humiliation and disgrace. It was hard to close eyes from realities, many women express that when rape take place, no one can prove the culprit, whether it was militant who raped or an army personnel (Brohi & Khattak, 2017).

Women and children, in specific, suffer unspeakable atrocities in armed conflicts. Conflict make broad enthusiastic and psychosocial stress and fear related to attack, loss of family and damaged home and community. Numerous girls face physiological issues too, such as flashbacks, bad dreams, social separation, increased animosity, sadness and no future thoughts. These issues of mental and psychosocial working continue long after the conflict has ceased and make it troublesome for children too, who are almost half of the population, and the affect of war often not addressed by Governments. Government should involve to educate and to take an interest in post-conflict peace efforts.

Women's Role as a Head of the Family

In Pakistan Armed conflict significantly affect the lives of civilian especially women and it has totally alter their role within the family, the community and the "public" space.

This is often comes unplanned. The breakdown or crumbling of family and community systems powers women to accept new roles. In Pakistan, men is the head of the family and as a rule their conclusion is considered for any decision making , Armed conflict have made large numbers of female-headed families where the men have been recruited for jihad, confined, displaced, have vanished or are dead. In Taliban-controlled zones within the northwest of Pakistan, the security conditions had gotten worse for women before actual displacement happened.

The Taliban had adequately exiled women from the open circle, in any event, banning them from leaving their homes. In the vast majority of these regions, they couldn't wander out for shopping, substantially less for work. They were possibly permitted to leave their homes for clinical treatment whenever companied by male family members (Najam U Din, 2010). And in tribal regions of Pakistan, women may for the first time have the possibility of working outside the home, as a bread earner, decision-makers and heads of family.

Ana Julia from El Salvador summarized it: "Before the war women were not consider. Women were just working in the home. But when war came, women had to leave homes to exhibit their ability. To some degree it was war which implied that women get attention and that they could do a great deal of things. It caused individuals to understand that women are equipped for changing our general public" (ICRC, 2001).

Women has to bear more prominent duty for their children and their elderly relatives - and sometimes extensive community - when the male of the family have gone, the uncertainty and threat for the women and children left behind and quickens the breakdown support components upon which the community - particularly women - have previously relied. Within the nonappearance of men, the obligation for the family is increasingly a woman's charge. The result is that women ought to fight more, which leads to a migration towards the cities where women are attempting to do some work, within the markets and doing house chores etc. Children are cleared out alone and have no one to look after them.

The absence of marriage prospects (due to lack of men, or social dismissal of women due to an infringement against them, or their role in the conflict) can have gigantic implication for women and consequently it shifts the role of the depended women to independent women. (Najam U Din, 2010).

Furthermore, There is no or less female staff either at the registration or assistant stage and that it restrict many women to contact men to draw consideration to help or assurance needs.

In the armed conflicted territory of North Warizistan clans, customarily widows remain with the group of the late spouse, under the assurance of a sibling or the following man of kinfolk. In case women doesn't accept the brother for marriage be an outsider, she can remarry, but with the poverty, her own family don't take her back as they had to return the dowry, and other men may not be prepared to pay an endowment to wed her. An ever increasing number of widows and their kids have become an additional burden to the spouse's family, so widows need to adapt alone, now and again with their kids, and become head of family.

When women become heads of family, she can face extra difficulties, as they don't have an enough educational background or are prevented from getting further education; this may confine their capacity to find work. Additionally, in countries where land is controlled by customary laws, women usually don't get right to possess the inherited property.

Education

In this part of the article will analyzes the affect on Education that Pakistan has faces due to armed conflict situation. Across the country students, teacher and education personnel especially females faces threats and actual use of force. Schools and school children are broadly seen by combatants as easy targets and violation of international law.

Hazarat Muhammad (SAW) said “The seeking of knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim, man and woman” (Al-Tirmidhi, 218).

During conflict it seems that especially girls are denied to receive education on their gender basis. These is usually happened due to political, sectarian, ethnic, military or religious reasons.

Targeted assaults on girls schools included roughly 1/4 of reported attacks have been directly affected. In Afghanistan and in Pakistan 1/3 of reported attacks happened in school during 2013 and 2017 (GCPEA, 2018).

In Afghanistan and Pakistan, insurgent groups have repeatedly attacked education infrastructure in general, and girls' schools in particular (UNESCO, 2011).

Women access to education suffered disproportionately, mostly educational institutes bombarded by the aggressors within the Swat locale were of girls' schools. If where the school buildings remained intact, families do not send their girls from going to schools for fear of their security. Further the threat of rape as an instrument of war moreover has distant broader consequences, with frailty and fear keeping young girls out of school.

In August 2018, 12 schools were attacked and burned by the militants in Diamer region of Gilgit-Baltistan. Among them half were of the girls school (Human Rights Watch, 2018). One-third of these attacks focused on young women and women and were "aimed at curbing or ceasing the learning or educating of girls and women.

Pakistan was depicted as "among the world's most exceedingly bad performing nations in education," at the Oslo Summit on Educational Development (Rabea Malik and Pauline Rose, 2018).

Research shows girls, women in Pakistan targeted due to their gender. In both Khyber Paktunkhwa area, where the TTP controlled Swat Valley, and in FATA, non-state actors target the state violently, women's rights, and girls' education (Human Rights Watch, 2017).

As indicated by the Pakistan Minister for States and Frontier Regions, 360 schools were damaged in North Waziristan Agency, Khyber Agency, and South Waziristan starting at 2015 (Human Rights Watch, 2017).

On March 10, 2017, unknown people destroyed the Oxford Public School, situated in Ghizer Valley, Furthermore in Gilgit Baltistan. They left a note cautioning that the school would be bombarded if the female instructors didn't cover themselves (Shabbir Mir, 2017).

An attack carried out by Taliban outside government girls elementary school in KPK on September 5, 2013. In this deadlier attack girls under the age of 10 were severely injured (UN General Assembly and Security Council, 2014).

Militant attacks and military operations like Zarb-e-Azb, Operation Rah-e-Nijat have also destabilized and damaged the access to education. Schools have been damaged and educators scared by extremists. Persistent instability and aggressor dangers, especially to

women instructors and girls, have made their parents hesitant to let their girls go to attend school (Crisis Group Report, 2015).

The hidden crisis in education in conflict-affected states may be a worldwide challenge that required international response.

Internally Displaced Persons

This part of the article centers on displaying the situation of women in Pakistan as well as the challenges that women and children confront as internally displaced person, due to flimsiness, militancy, and uncertain situation within the locale. What are the rights of IDPs? In addition to the difficulty of being displaced and the social impact on the women faces the War on Terror. The research is about effect that cause on women when they face displacement due to militancy.

Migration is a terrible thing (Mariam A.Khan, 2015). It is well settle that displaced women may confront particular dangers and involuntary displacement can put women at chance of further infringement of their rights. Women IDPs find it troublesome to get assistance in health services and food, counting nourishment and wellbeing care.

There are hardly any women attendants and specialists and relief workers, women also find difficult to get access to aid distribution point that are at public spaces. Those in IDP camps even have constrained access to toilets. (Crisis Group interviews, 2014).

There have been many issues related to registration of IDPs, There are thousands of IDP families who were allegedly not enlisted since they had two addresses on their NICs. The greatest concern was the presumption that everybody coming from FATA would have a valid NIC. This is not the case in FATA, especially for women.

As per a report, 51% of the total and 85% internally displaced women didn't have a computerized identity card. As indicated by the Secretary Relief, PDMA, "it's a great challenge to all concerned to document, particularly for women (Mariam A. Khan, 2015).

From worst hit displacement in FATA agencies are almost two million IDPs. More than 74 per cent of the nearly one million displaced in the military operation in North Waziristan are women and dependent children (Qadir Baloch, 2015).

The method of registration of the displaced people has itself been faulted for causing inconvenience, lack of assistant and denial of shelter to women. In the conflict zone of Pakistan there are numerous areas where women had not had their CNICs, may be the reason of lack of education or militant threat. In tribal system, families did not permit

women to apply for CNICs since the cards bear names of the candidate and the families did not want to expose the names of their women to the outsider. A much higher proportion of men from those zones got their NICs. Since NICs were obligatory prerequisite for enlistment of the IDPs, so in much higher proportion of men from those conflicted zone got their CNICs. Lack of CNICs implied that women were less likely to be able to get their rights or get any help or assistance. Without identity card, women will not be registered and if in case if families headed by such women, all the other individuals were minor children and no one will be qualified to obtain CNICs. Women who had lost their CNICs during conflict were issued duplicates by mobile phone, but those who had not had their NICs made in their local zones were not entertained. Such response is contrary to the course suggested by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998 which states: The authorities concerned shall issue necessary documents including, passport, identity cards, birth and marriage certificates to IDPs. The authorities should facilitate in issuance of replacement of documents which has lost due to displacement, without forcing unreasonable conditions. Facilitation in respect of employment for or returning women continues to be disregarded at the policy level. Law. Furthermore system related to IDPs ought to be made so that they may get equal relief and they too help other and to recognize their rights and responsibilities.

There is requirement for special assistance to address livelihood of these, particularly in female-headed families. Aid to these vulnerable people should be prioritized. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women can likewise support measures for the assurance, strengthening and rights of women during displacement.

Stability gets better when women are empowerment at the family level. So that in the time of need they would be able to manage situation. Studies affirm that where women's employed in security sector it improves citizens' awareness. In Namibia, Rwanda, and South Africa, nearby people perceived female police peacekeepers to be less intimidating, more open to civilian concerns and more efficient in limiting potential violence.

Research Methodology

The research methodology of this paper includes an extensive reading of available literature the research will highlight how women psychological and health is influenced as a consequences of armed conflict in Pakistan. Library and other electronic resources are utilized for accomplishing the task. In this research paper, a qualitative research strategy is used utilizing secondary data and inductive approach to complete research. This research also involves reanalyzing, interpreting and reviewing the opinions of jurists.

Discussion and Recommendations

A prompt action need to create a more efficient system adapted towards recognizing financing requirement for accomplishing clear objectives, like educational goals to reach neglected groups like IDPs. Educational cluster should work with specialized organizations such as the UNESCO and other organization that have ability in collecting information/data and creating center for education indicators to strengthen needs assessment.

Govt. should lift all limitations or ban on local and international NGOs in IDP ranges and ought to investigate charges of unfair assistance to ensure that female has access to assistance. Women should be included does not mean that it is now the sole duty of the female staff. The worldwide community, especially the UN and donor nations, ought to guarantee that women's needs are satisfactorily complied.

The law provides satisfactory security in circumstances of both international and non-international armed conflict. It is subsequently suggested that the Government of Pakistan draft a legal framework, so that criminal prosecution may be carried out in term of violation of international humanitarian

Women should start home based small business and income-generating ventures inside their devastated communities and in camps for the displaced people. Women in wartime appear huge courage and flexibility as survivors and as heads of family units - a role for which no planning or preparation has done becomes more troublesome by the social limitations often imposed on them.

The lack of transparency in providing aid for IDP's can overcome by regularly follow up the issues, and to ensure effected person may get timely feedback. It is hence suggested that the donor organization must screen these frameworks and methods to guarantee transparency and accountability.

While planning of the shelter programs the stakeholders should consider the need of privacy for women specially latrines, washing pads and tent should be available in well lit and secure zone where women and girls feel comfortable.

Conclusions

Women should be empowered and given authority to sustain and rebuild homes and communities. Women hence should be given protection from gender-specific viciousness. Their peace building endeavors must be prompted at regional and international levels. Female point of view should given priority in state decision making to counter savage radicalism.

Now women are lawmakers, politician, head of NGO's, entrepreneurs, and dynamic members for maintaining peace campaigns. Being a state citizen, they have critical and frequently vital financial and social role, which empower them to deal with the expanded burden and anxiety set on them during conflict situation.

“Without complete and full participation of women, sustainable peace is not possible”. (Kofi Annan, 2002)

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