



# National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion in Pakistan





# **Strengthening Electoral and Legislative Processes (SELP)**

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# Foreword

UNDP Pakistan is proud to have supported inclusive electoral and political processes in Pakistan. Extended through the Strengthening Electoral and Legislative Processes (SELP) project and working closely with key institutions such as the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) and National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), UNDP remains focused on advocacy, capacity-building, and sensitization for inclusion of Pakistan's most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the country's political sphere.

A key area of focus has been the inclusion of transgender persons in these processes. In 2018, UNDP through SELP and its project on Decentralization, Human Rights and Local Governance (DHL) conducted a series of dialogues with the transgender community that led to the development of a Charter of Demands set forth by the community. Through the engagement of a range of stakeholders especially a large number of transgender community representatives during this process as well as other key stakeholders including the ECP and NADRA, the National Strategic Framework on Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion builds upon previous work and provides a roadmap for expanding political and electoral space in Pakistan.

UNDP believes that this participatory approach which engages policymakers as well as grass-root changemakers contributes towards expanding inclusive political space in the country, offering equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender. The Constitution of Pakistan also guarantees equality and equal constitutional rights for every citizen of Pakistan. Moreover, the Elections Act of 2017 empowers the ECP to take special measures to protect and ensure transgender persons participation in elections.

UNDP is proud of its partnership with the Government of Pakistan and ECP in accelerating efforts to promote gender mainstreaming in electoral processes and to protect and encourage the role of transgender persons and other vulnerable groups in democratic spaces. ECP's efforts to engage various groups including youth, women, transgender persons, and persons with disability through voter education and outreach sessions in all provinces has resulted in greater awareness regarding voting rights among these key group; an approach that resonates with the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 and ECP's Strategic Vision.

Looking forward, the real success of this framework hinges on the resolute commitment of all stakeholders to its effective implementation. The enduring impact of these policies and strategies can only be realized when they are translated into tangible actions that bring about positive transformation in the lives of transgender individuals. It is our shared responsibility to ensure that transgender persons are not left behind, but are instead included, protected, and empowered to participate fully in the democratic process. The National Strategic Framework is an opportunity to translate principles of inclusion into a tangible reality. It is a testament to our shared commitment to equality, justice, and human rights in Pakistan.

Samuel Rizk  
Resident Representative  
UNDP Pakistan.

# Acknowledgments

UNDP Pakistan extends its gratitude to the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), and civil society organizations that contributed to the content of this framework. Our special thanks to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan for their support in providing data and insights on violence against the transgender community. We would also like to extend our thanks to Ms. Nayyab Ali, UNDP SELPs Transgender Inclusion Advisor, for leading the consultative sessions and consolidating this framework into its current form. Lastly, our sincere to the transgender community for their active participation in leading the debate during the consultative sessions that led to the development of this framework. Together, we are committed to fostering a more inclusive and supportive environment for transgender individuals in the political sphere, advancing human rights, and promoting social justice. We would like to thank all stakeholder involved in the process of finalizing this framework. Our special thanks to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan in their support to provide data on transgender persons.

# About the Project

## **UNDP Strengthening Electoral and Legislative Processes (SELP) Project**

Strengthening Electoral and Legislative Processes (SELP) project is dedicated to fostering inclusive and accountable democratic institutions, systems, and processes in Pakistan. Its primary focus is to enhance the capacity of key stakeholders, including the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), the Senate, Provincial Assemblies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, and the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS). The project also aims to empower civil society to actively engage in civic participation for an inclusive and equitable political space.

Under SELP-I which was initiated in February 2012, the project supported ECP in development of the Women's National Identity Card (NIC) and Voter Registration Campaign' to reduce gender gap in the electoral rolls. UNDP, with partners in 2017 implemented campaign in 116 districts through 77 CSOs in directly facilitating over 800,000 women for NIC registration contributing to addition of over 10.45 million women on the electoral rolls. During SELP-II over 85000 women were facilitated through partners for CNIC registration, this included women from the 9 flood affected districts.

The project focuses on promoting initiatives in support of marginalized groups. Particularly women, youth, transgender persons, persons with disability and religious minorities. At the operational level, gender considerations are incorporated into the full project cycle, from identification, design, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Through this the project seeks to ensure that key vulnerable groups participate as decisionmakers in democratic institutions and their representation is increased.

## List of Acronyms

APTEN	All Pakistan Transgender Election Network
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
LGBTQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer
INGOs	International Non-Government Organizations
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
NSCW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

# Executive Summary

The National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion in Pakistan identifies challenges faced by the transgender community in their involvement in the political and electoral processes and provides a way forward in mitigating these challenges to move towards a more inclusive political space. These challenges are based on discriminatory practices against the transgender community, which often result in hate speech and violence against the community. Multiple factors exacerbate these practices, which prevent the mainstreaming of the transgender community. A key aspect of this policy document is to identify these challenges and provide a future roadmap that will effectively integrate the transgender community.

It further reflects the will of government, National Human Rights Institutes, civil society organizations in engaging to mainstream the transgender community. Essentially, this framework works at three levels: it addresses gaps in the system (electoral), capacity, and access to services. By identifying challenges that the transgender community experiences in Pakistan at each of these levels the framework proposes strategic solutions to address the challenges and fill these gaps.

The framework has been developed using the participatory approach. Five comprehensive consultative meetings were conducted with the transgender community, Election Commission of Pakistan, NADRA, Law enforcement agencies, civil society, and political parties in partnership with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). This participatory approach led to the development of a framework that has multi-partner support and contributions from relevant stakeholders. The framework is structured around a five-level strategic approach: Legal and Policy Framework, Awareness and Sensitization, Access to Political Processes, Protection and Support, Coordination and Communication, and Monitoring and Evaluation. The insights gained aim to create an inclusive and secure electoral environment that enables transgender community participation in critical political decision-making.





# CHAPTER 01

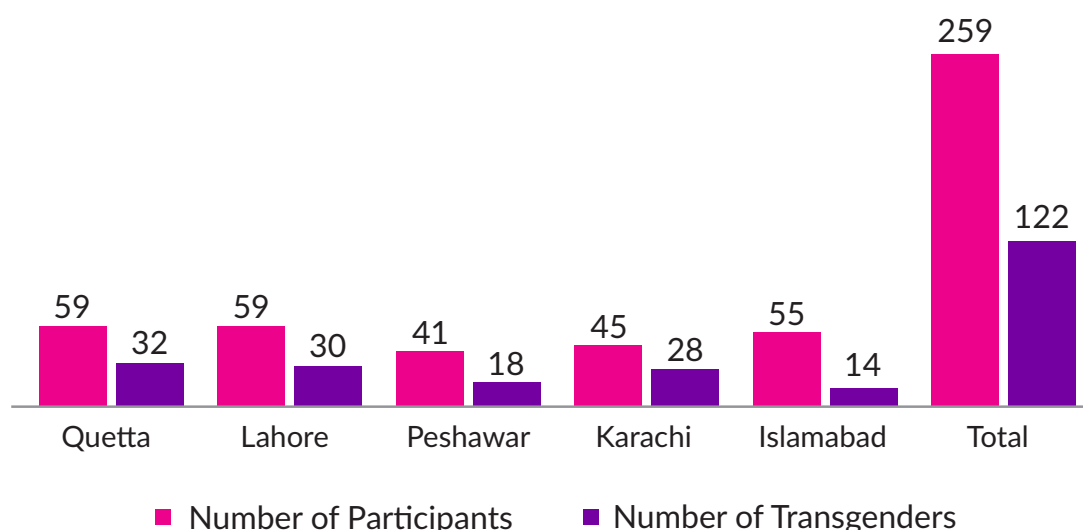
## Introduction to National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion

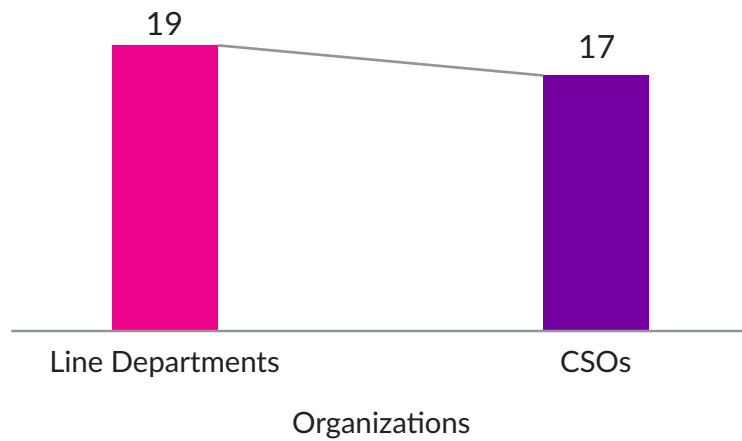
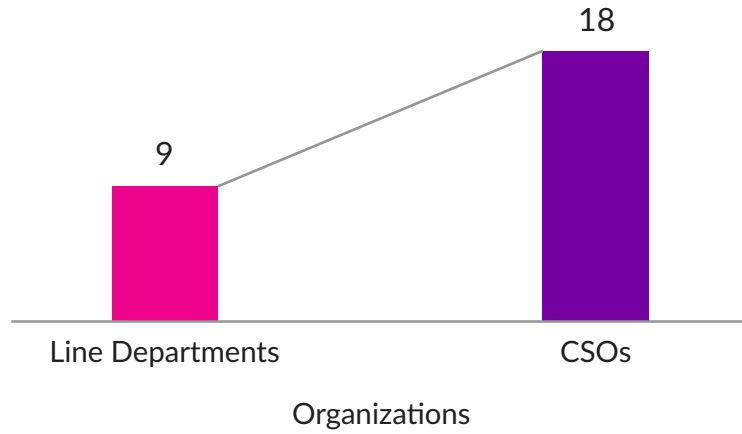
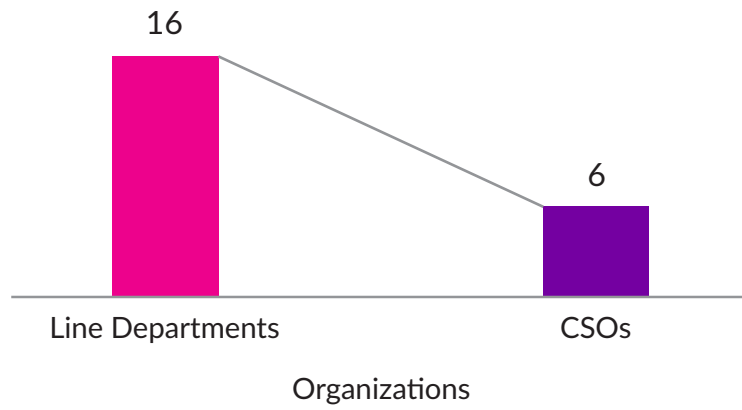
This National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political inclusion in Pakistan is a comprehensive policy document addressing the challenges faced by the transgender community in their meaningful and active participation within the political and electoral spheres. The formulation of this framework is the result of extensive consultative sessions conducted by UNDP Strengthening Electoral and Legislative Processes (SELP) with representatives from the transgender community and key stakeholders.

The central goal of this framework is to devise effective strategies and recommendations aimed at promoting the active political engagement of the transgender community in critical decision-making processes. Nevertheless, it is crucial to recognize the intricate nature of the issue surrounding the limited political participation of the transgender community. Multiple factors contribute to their exclusion from the political sphere. By taking a people-centred approach, this framework emphasizes the importance of social protection and heightened societal awareness regarding the rights of the transgender community. Through these measures, the framework seeks to ensure that the voices of the transgender community are not just heard but amplified with the support of allies from various segments of society. The consultative process ensured engagement with the transgender community, which allowed for a comprehensive understanding of their unique challenges, aspirations, and needs. Additionally, valuable insights from other key stakeholders, civil society organisations, government departments, and political parties were integrated into the framework to ensure a multi-dimensional approach to addressing the issues faced by the transgender community.

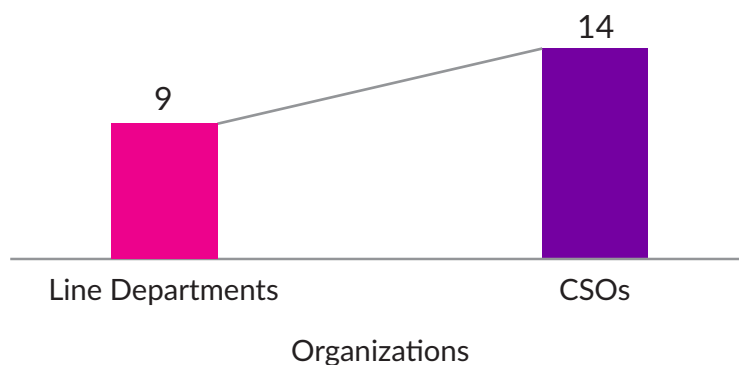
The consultations were held in all four provincial capitals and the federal capital the total number of participants in all the five consultations was 259 out of which 122 were participants from the transgender community from across provinces.

### Participation of Transgender Community in the Consultative Process

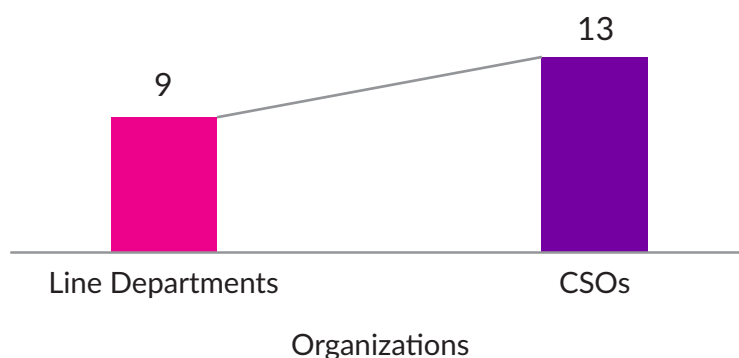




## Peshawar



## Islamabad



The framework is structured around a five-level strategic approach, including distinct areas that require focused attention and targeted interventions. These levels include:

1. **Legal and Policy Framework:** This level focuses on establishing a legal and policy foundation to safeguard the rights and interests of the transgender community. By advocating for legislative reforms and implementation mechanisms, it aims to leverage existing laws and develop new policies to address the specific needs of the transgender community.
2. **Awareness and Sensitization:** The framework emphasises the importance of raising awareness and promoting sensitisation programs to increase understanding and acceptance of transgender rights and issues. The framework aims to foster a more inclusive and compassionate societal outlook through awareness campaigns targeting government officials, political parties, civil society organisations, and the general public.
3. **Access to Political Processes:** This level concentrates on eliminating barriers that hinder the Transgender community's access to political space. By advocating for streamlined registration processes, enhanced education and training opportunities, and inclusive platforms for

community engagement, this framework aims to improve the Transgender community's active participation in electoral activities.

4. **Protection and Support:** Addressing the safety and well-being of the transgender community, this level endeavours to develop protective mechanisms and support systems. The framework seeks to combat violence, social exploitation, and discrimination against the transgender community by collaborating with law enforcement agencies, civil society organisations, and relevant government departments.
5. **Coordination and Communication:** The focus is on eliminating silo working at all levels of engagement: policy, institutional, and grassroots level. The framework aims to enhance integration to produce concentrated and meaningful efforts and subsequent results.
6. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** This level emphasises the importance of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies implemented within the framework. By establishing a robust monitoring system, the framework ensures ongoing assessment and adaptation of interventions to achieve sustainable and measurable results.

The National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion in Pakistan embodies a collaborative and proactive approach to promoting transgender rights and inclusivity. It seeks to create a society where the voices and rights of the Transgender community are respected, protected, and actively engaged in shaping the nation's political landscape especially related to the issues concerning the transgender community.

## 1.1 Background

The Transgender community in Pakistan encounters significant obstacles to political inclusion and protection against harassment and hate speech across the electoral and political process. Despite national and international obligations and recent legislative and policy initiatives that aim to safeguard the rights of the transgender community, such as the addition of a transgender category on the voter registration form and recognition of the community as a third gender, the community continues to face marginalization and discrimination.

The exclusion of transgender community from mainstream society has resulted in limited access to education, healthcare, employment, and housing, leading to extreme poverty and a lack of opportunities. The political exclusion of the transgender community has further marginalized them in society.

A key issue that came up in the consultative process was the lack of National Identity Cards registration under the X gender by the transgender community. Representatives from NADRA noted that despite efforts the NIC registration for the transgender community remained low, with only 3000 registered transgender persons under the X category. While there is a need to conduct a scoping study to identify the underlying reasons for low NIC registrations for the transgender community, the key concerns raised by the community during the consultative process included a lack of trust in the system and deep-rooted stigmatization of the transgender identity. This

discrimination on the basis of identity manifests in various ways and has a cascading impact on transgender persons, exacerbating the challenges they face.

- Lack of access to legal documents that reflect their true gender, leading to difficulty in obtaining jobs, housing, and healthcare.
- Lack of legal protections and healthcare access tailored to transgender individuals' needs leading to higher rates of mental health issues, substance abuse, and other medical conditions.
- Lack of recognition by the political parties as they fail to appreciate them as a potential vote bank and fail to address the demands of the transgender community.
- With no safe homes, rehabilitation, or protection centers specifically for the transgender people, they lack housing facilities and suffer homelessness.
- Lack of legal recourse and aid can discourage them from reporting incidents, perpetuating a cycle of victimization.
- Social systems fail to protect transgender individuals, this reinforces societal stigma and discrimination, leading to isolation and exclusion from family, friends, and communities.
- Effective political inclusion means lack of recognition in government and policy-making processes. Further, Political exclusion can hinder transgender communities' ability to organize, advocate for their rights and ensure change. Without political representation and a platform to raise their concerns, their voices may go unheard.
- Due to discrimination and ostracization by society, transgender community face challenges in exercising their rights as voters and as participants in the electoral process.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018, was put on hold owing to the Federal Shariat Court's direction<sup>1</sup> on 19 May 2023, where the court proclaimed that this Act was against the injunctions of Islam, leading to increased cases of violence, abuse, and discrimination against the community, both online and offline. This undermining of transgender persons participation in political processes exacerbates the community's marginalization.

Since 2015, more than 91 transgender persons have been killed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province alone, and there have been more than 2,000 registered cases of violence against the trans community.<sup>2</sup> According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) between January 2021 and August 2023, 72 cases of violence were reported across three provinces (KP, Punjab and Sindh). These vary from cases of sexual violence. It is important to note that due to a lack of legal protection the transgender community is often unable to register cases of violence and discrimination, therefore, it is believed that the actual number of hate crimes against the transgender community may be much higher. The community's participation in the social sphere is further undermined when they hide their identities due to a complex interplay of societal attitudes, discrimination, and personal safety concerns.

<sup>1</sup><https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/05/pakistan-revocation-of-rights-of-transgender-and-gender-diverse-people-must-be-stopped/>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2022/apr/01/pakistan-transgender-women-protest-against-rising-tide-of-violence>

While, engaging in political and public life is a crucial component of inclusive development and the realization of human rights, as outlined in both Pakistan's national and international human rights obligations, for the transgender community, active participation can serve as a significant avenue to amplify their voices and contribute to decisions that impact their lives, communities, and the nation as a whole. This participation is particularly meaningful within democratic processes, as it can help break down the barriers of exclusion and discrimination that transgender individuals frequently encounter.

It is also pivotal to ensure safe participation of transgender persons in the electoral and political process as well as decision-making processes. Protection from stereotyping regarding their sexuality, gender identity, and expressions is also necessary. The role of relevant government departments, the parliament and political parties in ensuring that transgender persons participate in decision-making processes of all kinds is essential and the responsibility is not just limited to election management bodies. It is for this reason that as part of the consultative process that led to the development of this framework all key stakeholders including members of the transgender community from across all four provinces were included in these consultations.

The right to participate in political and public life is a well-established principle of international human rights law, and it is interrelated, interdependent, and indivisible with other rights set out in international conventions, Pakistan's Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2018, and provincial human rights policies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Thus, violations of the right to participate in political and public fora can lead to breaches of the enjoyment of other human rights by transgender and other non-binary gender persons.

The Constitution of Pakistan protects the right of every citizen to vote without discrimination. Article 51 states that a person is entitled to vote if they are a citizen of Pakistan are not less than eighteen years of age, their name appears on the electoral roll, and they are not declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

This framework aims to address issues such as the need for safe spaces for the transgender community to engage in the political process, access to education and training to enable political participation, and the development of policies that prohibit harassment and hate speech against the transgender community.

UNDP Pakistan conducted five consultative sessions with the transgender community and key stakeholders in all four provinces and at the national level. The primary goal of these consultations was to enhance engagement with the transgender community and develop a National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion. In 2018 UNDP also supported a National Consultation in collaboration with the All-Pakistan transgender election network (APTEN) and developed a Charter of Demands, which was reviewed during these consultative processes to develop the National Strategic framework.

## 1.2 Methodology

The formulation of the National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion in Pakistan is guided by a robust and inclusive methodology, meticulously incorporating diverse perspectives and expertise. The methodology encompasses a series of comprehensive steps to generate evidence-based policy recommendations and strategies to promote the inclusion and protection of transgender community in the political and electoral landscape. The framework is structured around a strategic approach, encompassing four distinct areas that require focused attention and targeted interventions. These levels include legal and policy framework, awareness and sensitization sessions, access to political processes, protection, and support, and monitoring and evaluation. Consultative sessions and national dialogue: extensive and inclusive consultative sessions are conducted in all four provinces, concluding with a national dialogue in the federal capital Islamabad. The consultative process included representatives from the transgender community, other key stakeholders including parliamentary and political party representatives, ECP, NADRA, government officials, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners converged. These sessions served as platforms for open dialogue, knowledge-sharing, and information exchange, enabling the identification of crucial issues and potential solutions.



**Figure 1:** Four-Level strategic approach



1. **Policy Formulation:** Building upon insights gleaned from the consultations and research, policy formulation entails identifying gaps and areas for improvement in existing legal frameworks and policies. Emphasizing a human rights-based approach, the methodology ensures that policy interventions align with international human rights standards, safeguarding the rights of the transgender community.
2. **Strategy Development:** The formulation of strategies adheres to the five-level strategic approach outlined in the framework. Each strategy addresses specific challenges identified during the needs assessment and consultation phases. Prioritizing inclusivity, non-discrimination, and the empowerment of the transgender community, these strategies aim to effect positive change in the political and electoral context.
3. **Legal Review:** A comprehensive review of proposed strategies is conducted to ensure their compliance with the constitution, national laws, and international human rights instruments. The legal review guarantees that all recommendations are legally sound, reinforcing the rights of the transgender community within the framework.
4. **Drafting and Review Process:** The draft framework undergoes thorough internal review processes, incorporating valuable feedback from subject matter experts. This iterative drafting and review process refine the framework's precision, feasibility, and potential for effective implementation.



The right to participate in political and public life is a well-established principle of International human rights law. It was first set out in Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and further elaborated in Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which guarantees to all citizens the right and the opportunity, without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs directly or through freely chosen representatives; to vote and to be elected at periodic elections; and to have equal access to public service.

The right to participate in political and public life is interrelated, interdependent and indivisible with other rights set out in the international conventions, Pakistan's Transgender persons (Protection of Right) Act 2018 and provincial human rights policies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. This clearly reflects that violations of the right to participate in political and public fora can lead to violations of the enjoyment of other human rights by transgender and other non-binary gender persons. The constitution of Pakistan protects the right of every citizen to vote without any discrimination.

Article: 51 of the 1973 constitution states that

“[51. National Assembly. – (1) There shall be three hundred and thirty-six seats for members in the National Assembly, including seats reserved for women and non-Muslims and A person shall be entitled to vote if:

- (a) he is a citizen of Pakistan.
- (b) he is not less than eighteen years of age.
- (c) his name appears on the electoral roll; and
- (d) he is not declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind.”

Election Commission Act 2017 and the Constitution of Pakistan upholds the right to political participation and voting, including the right to identity. As noted above the right to vote is a fundamental right enshrined in the constitution of Pakistan.

During the consultative process participants from National Human Rights Institutions reflected on the significance of mainstreaming of transgender persons in socio-political fabric of our society. ;

*“Right to dignity and respect of the person' is for every human being. Nobody can take 'transgender person' out of the definition of the 'person'. The rights of every human is no different than the rights of the transgender persons.” ~ Mr. Iqbal Detho, Chairperson Sindh Human Rights Commission.*

*“Women and transgender persons remain vulnerable targets in our societies. Without strengthening the position of women and transgender individuals within political parties, the current status quo will persist. However, our aim is to challenge and eliminate this status quo, breaking the cycle of discrimination and oppression.” ~ Ms. Nuzat Shirin, Chairperson Sindh Commission on the Status of Women.*



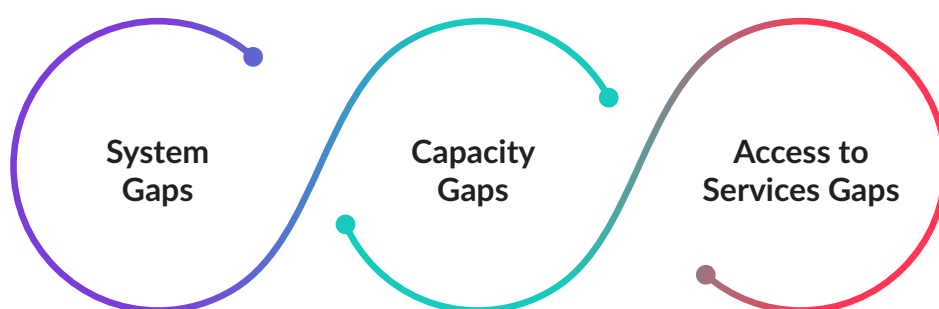
## CHAPTER 03

### Gaps Identified in the Consultative meetings with stakeholders

### 3.1 Identified Gaps

During the consultative process, participants were provided with a toolkit to gather information on the challenges hindering the inclusion of the transgender community in political and electoral processes (Annexure 1). Throughout the consultations, it was observed that there is a strong commitment from governmental institutions. For instance, the representative of the Provincial Election Commissioner of Balochistan expressed their dedication to addressing these issues and fostering a more inclusive political environment.

*“Our job is to ensure implementation and your job is to ensure your participation; if you refuse to participate in the electoral process, then this problem will prevail.” ~ Election Commission Representative Quetta*

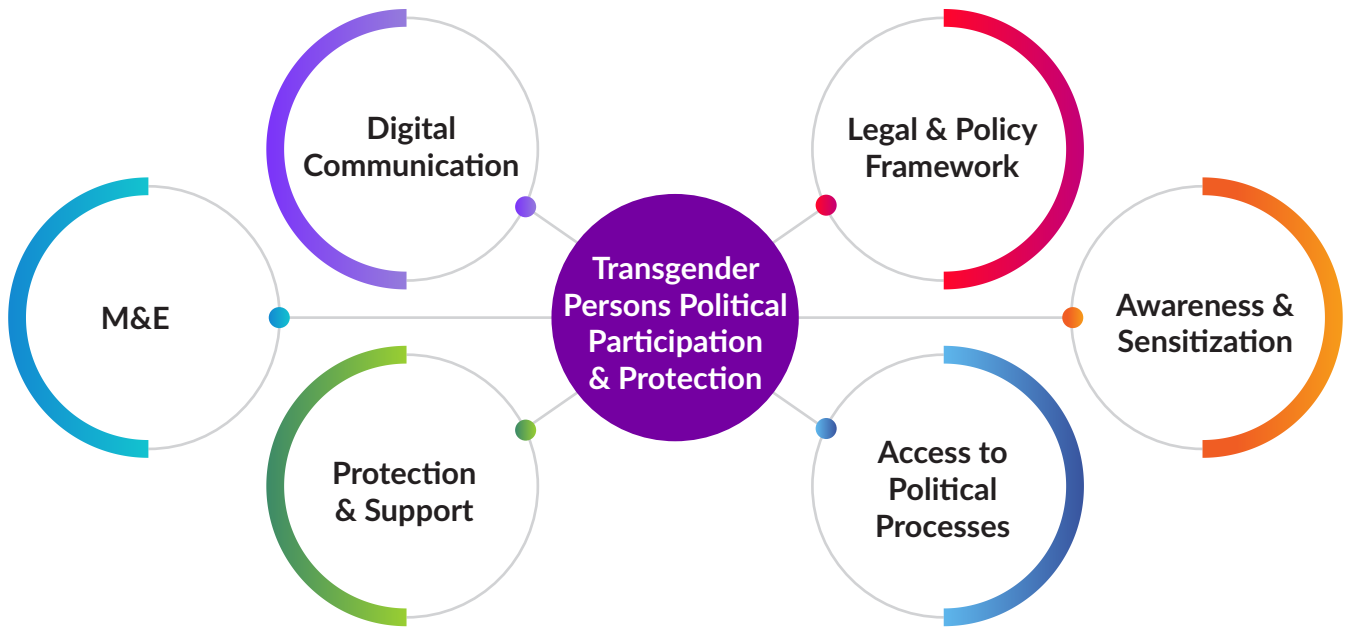


**Figure 2:** Vicious Cycle of Gaps

Interest and commitment was also reflected in the active participation that was observed during the group work activity where various stakeholders from government line departments, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, transgender persons, National Human Rights Institutes divided into groups to work on the tool kit. This toolkit served as a guide for the consultative meetings, providing insight into the nature of gaps to be discussed, subsequently proposing interventions to fill those gaps, and suggesting a way forward. The gaps underscored in the toolkit include system gaps, capacity gaps, and access to service gaps.

System Gaps are defined as deficiencies and shortcomings within social, legal, institutional, and cultural frameworks that hinder equitable inclusion and protection of rights. Capacity gaps include insufficient skills, resources, or awareness among stakeholders, hindering effective engagement and implementation of initiatives. While access to services gaps are the challenges faced by marginalized groups in accessing essential services and support due to barriers, discrimination, or lack of resources.

An overview of the identified gaps is provided in the table below. The toolkit is attached as Annexure 1, and the detailed responses are included in Annexure 2.



**Figure 3:** Factors contributing to transgender persons political participation and protection.

A number of areas were identified during the discussions with the transgender community, which are outlined below:

### 3.2 System Gaps

- **Lack of Implementation Mechanism:** The absence of an effective implementation mechanism undermines the enforcement and practical support for transgender rights.
- **Inadequate Interpretation of Laws:** Many government officials lack a comprehensive understanding of transgender rights, resulting in a failure to properly interpret and apply relevant laws.
- **Absence of Referral Mechanisms:** The absence of proper referral mechanisms hampers access to essential services and support for transgender community.
- **Ethical and Security Concerns:** The allocation of transgender reserve seats at the town level raises ethical and security concerns, which contribute to trust deficits.
- **Security Measures at Public Gatherings:** Concerns were raised about the safety of transgender community at large public gatherings to protest or demonstrate their freedom of speech, which are known to be sites of harassment, impacting their participation.
- **Lack of Policy Framework and Implementation Mechanism:** The lack of a comprehensive policy framework and effective implementation mechanism undermines the protection and realization of transgender rights.
- **Difficulty in Accessing Education, employment, healthcare, and basic services:** transgender community face barriers in accessing essential services, including education, employment, healthcare, and basic amenities.

- **Inadequate Representation and Participation of Transgender Communities:** Transgender communities lack adequate representation and meaningful participation in decision-making processes and policy formulation.
- **Insufficient Provision of Party Tickets to Transgender Candidates:** Transgender candidates face challenges obtaining party tickets, limiting their political participation and representation.
- **Non-availability of effective linkages between state and the community:** The lack of dedicated platforms hinders the inclusion of transgender voices and perspectives in government decision-making processes.
- **Inadequate Interpretation of Laws/Acts:** Limited understanding and interpretation of laws and acts related to transgender rights result in ineffective implementation and protection of their rights.

### 3.3 Capacity Gaps

- **Insufficient Psychosocial Support:** Government departments lack adequate psychosocial support, which is indispensable for the overall well-being and empowerment of the transgender community.
- **Limited Awareness Amongst Transgender Community:** The transgender community's limited awareness about their rights hinders their ability to assert and exercise these rights effectively within the political and electoral processes.
- **Lack of Resources Amongst Transgender Community:** The transgender community may lack the essential resources and support necessary to engage in political and electoral processes actively.
- **Lack of Education Amongst Transgender Community:** Limited educational opportunities may hinder political awareness and meaningful participation among transgender communities.
- **Capacity Gaps of Political Workers:** Political workers, while willing to assist the transgender community, may lack clarity and understanding on how to address their specific needs and concerns appropriately.
- **Limited Awareness and Understanding of Transgender Rights Among Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** Many CSOs may not possess adequate awareness and comprehension of transgender rights, limiting their effectiveness in advocating for them.
- **Insufficient Resources and Capacity Within CSOs to Effectively Advocate for Transgender Rights:** CSOs may face challenges accessing sufficient resources and building the necessary capacity to effectively advocate for transgender rights within the political and electoral spheres.
- **Lack of Education and Awareness About Political Processes Among Transgender Community:** The transgender community may lack the necessary education and awareness about political processes, hindering their active participation in the political arena.

- **Limited Awareness and Knowledge of Rights and Legal Protections Among Transgender Communities:** Transgender communities may have limited awareness and knowledge of their legal rights and protections, leading to underutilisation and non-assertion of these rights.

### 3.4 Access to Services Gaps

- **Limited Access to Medico-Legal Aid:** The transgender community have financial constraints, impeding their access to necessary medico-legal aid and obstructing their path to seeking justice.
- **Psychological Problems Arising from Social Discrimination:** Implementing mental health support and counselling services is crucial to address the psychological impact of social discrimination on transgender community.
- **Mobilizing Government Departments:** Vigorous efforts are needed to engage government departments in streamlining and expediting the acquisition process of "X" CNICs for the transgender community.
- **Lack of Sensitization of Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) and Polling Officials:** Proactive measures should be implemented to sensitise officials involved in the electoral process about transgender rights, fostering an inclusive and respectful environment.
- **Limited Access to State Support Amongst Transgender Community:** The transgender community may face challenges in accessing state support that adequately cater to their specific needs, necessitating the development of inclusive facilities.
- **Patronizing Narratives:** Adopting a disability perspective to encompass the transgender community in political discourse was critiqued, underscoring the importance of embracing diversity over disability.
- **Limited Opportunities for Community Engagement and Participation in Government Decision-Making Processes:** Measures should be taken to enhance opportunities for meaningful engagement and active participation of the transgender community in government decision-making processes.
- **Lack of Collaboration and Coordination Among Different Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Working on Transgender Issues:** Enhancing collaboration and coordination among diverse CSOs working on transgender matters is crucial for maximizing collective impact and resource optimization.
- **Inadequate Support and Services Provided by CSOs for Transgender Communities:** Strengthening the support and services provided by CSOs to transgender communities is essential to address their specific needs effectively.
- **Lack of Access to Education, Healthcare, Employment, and Social Support Systems for Transgender Community:** Addressing this gap requires targeted initiatives to enhance access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and social support systems for transgender community.



- **Social Stigma, Discrimination, and Exclusion Faced by Transgender Community in Various Aspects of Life:** Mitigating this gap necessitates comprehensive measures to combat social stigma, discrimination, and exclusion, promoting a more inclusive society.
- **Lack of Structures and Inclusivity in Party Operations and Manifestos Regarding Transgender Rights:** Political parties should be encouraged to establish inclusive structures within their operations and manifestos, integrating transgender rights for enhanced representation and participation.
- **Difficulties in Accessing Education, Employment, Healthcare, and Basic Facilities:** Removing barriers to access education, employment, healthcare, and basic facilities is vital to promote equal opportunities for transgender community.
- **Violence and Social Exploitation Faced by Transgender Community:** Strengthening responses to violence and social exploitation against transgender community requires active involvement of law enforcement agencies and comprehensive support mechanisms.
- **Lack of Support from Family Members:** Addressing this gap involves efforts to promote family acceptance and support for transgender community. Only familial support can ensure destigmatization of this community leading to National Identity registration under the X card, share in property and proper legal documentation for the transgender community.



## CHAPTER

# 04

## The Framework for Transgender Protection and Political Inclusion

The development of this framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political inclusion was a collaborative and inclusive process that prioritized the voices and experiences of the transgender community members, who led the way in shaping this vital policy document. Consultative sessions were conducted across all four provinces of Pakistan and the federal capital, Islamabad, ensuring representation from diverse regions. The primary beneficiaries and main stakeholders during these sessions were the transgender community members themselves. However, the process also involved key governmental and non-governmental entities, including the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR), the National Commission on the Status of Women (NSCW), and various law enforcement agencies. This collaborative effort resulted in a framework that truly reflects the needs, aspirations, and challenges faced by the transgender community, as expressed through their recommendations during the consultative process. By involving all stakeholders, this framework represents a collective commitment to fostering inclusion, protection, and political empowerment for transgender individuals in Pakistan.

## 4.1 Legal and Policy Framework

Relevant Stakeholders: National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies, Women Parliamentary Caucus, Political Leadership, National Human Rights Institutes, Civil Society Organizations including legal fraternity.

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
1. The critical need to review and update existing legislation, notably the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2018 and the Election Act 2017 to strengthen the protection of transgender rights and their political inclusion.	✓		
2. Developing streamlined processes for legal gender recognition ensuring that transgender community can obtain accurate identification documents aligns with their right to vote and participate effectively in the political sphere.	✓		
3. Effective enforcement of laws and policies that prohibit discrimination against transgender community in political participation, including hate speech, harassment, and violence faced by transgender community.	✓		

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
4. Advocate for electoral reforms that promote transgender inclusion, including measures such as advocating for reserved seats and affirmative action to ensure meaningful representation of transgender community in political processes.	✓		
5. Amend manifestos of political parties to reflect their unwavering commitment to transgender rights and inclusion.	✓		
6. Adopt gender-sensitive language in policies, documents, and communication by government departments, reflecting an understanding and appreciation of the diverse gender identities within the transgender community.	✓		
7. Advocate for district-level reserved seats for transgender community, ensuring meaningful political representation for transgender communities.		✓	
8. Establish a comprehensive policy framework and implementation mechanism dedicated to addressing transgender rights, ensuring the effective enforcement and protection of transgender rights across all spheres of governance.		✓	
9. Conduct awareness and education campaigns with the transgender community. These campaigns shall enhance the understanding of rights and legal protections within transgender communities, fostering a politically aware and informed populace.			✓
10. Advocate for legislative and judicial reforms to combat family and community pressure faced by transgender community.	✓		
11. Promote the implementation of IT-based solutions to facilitate the registration of transgender community and address specific needs especially those related to the migratory trends within the transgender community.			✓

## 4.2 Awareness and Sensitization

Relevant Stakeholders: Election Commission of Pakistan, Political Parties, Federal and Provincial Line Departments, Ministry of Human Rights, National Human Rights Institutes, NADRA, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, INGOs, Civil Society Organizations.

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
1. Conduct a comprehensive awareness and sensitization campaign targeting diverse stakeholders, including government officials, election authorities, political parties, CSOs, media, and the population at large.		✓	
2. Develop and implement a comprehensive training program for election officials, political party representatives, and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA's) on transgender rights inclusive electoral processes, and effective responses to harassment and hate speech.		✓	
3. Develop guidelines for media organizations, promoting responsible reporting, accurate portrayal and positive representation of the transgender community in political contexts.		✓	
4. Media and CSOs conduct awareness programs to address trust deficits and restore confidence in the issuance and usage of 'X' CNICs by transgender community, aiming to educate the public about the importance of recognizing and respecting transgender rights.		✓	
5. Media and CSOs advocate for the capacity building and sensitization of transgender community and Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) officials during the electoral process.		✓	
6. Promote social acceptance, inclusion, and non-discrimination through awareness program targeting society at large.		✓	
7. Involve academia to promote political awareness among students, especially transgenders, and promote gender-sensitive society.		✓	
8. NADRA should conduct awareness-raising campaigns targeting families and gurus, addressing social barriers, including family acceptance and increase voter education and CNIC registration among transgender community.		✓	

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
9. Conduct training programs on the electoral process, prioritizing transgender rights, for CSOs and other relevant stakeholders		✓	
10. Engage experts from the transgender community within government departments to work on the issue of transgender inclusion.			✓

### 4.3 Access to Political Processes

Relevant Stakeholders: Election Commission of Pakistan, Political Parties, National Assembly, Provincial Assembly, National Human Rights Institutes, NADRA.

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
1. Establish gender-inclusive and accessible polling stations that provide a safe and supportive environment for transgender voters to safeguard the privacy and dignity of transgender community during the voting process.			✓
2. Develop targeted outreach programs to provide transgender community with accessible and pertinent information on electoral processes, candidates, and political party platforms, enhancing the political awareness and participation of transgender communities.		✓	
3. Promote the active participation of transgender communities in political parties. This promotion entails encouraging their inclusion as full members, candidates, and decision-makers within political parties.			✓
4. Adopt gender-sensitive language during political discourse and on social media platforms to foster an inclusive and respectful environment, promoting the rights and dignity of transgender community. The various code of conducts developed by the ECP should include an inclusive political space for the transgender community.			✓
5. Allocate adequate resources to address the specific needs of the transgender community to contribute to enhancing the political participation and representation of transgender community.			✓
6. Facilitate community engagement and participation in government decision-making processes, ensuring the inclusion of transgender voices and perspectives in policy formulation and implementation.			✓
7. Increase the representation and meaningful participation of transgender communities in decision-making processes and policy formulation. This can be achieved through capacity-building, leadership development, and inclusive initiatives.		✓	

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
8. Encourage and support political parties to establish dedicated transgender wings as an entry point for the transgender community, ensuring the representation and active involvement of transgender community within the party, fostering inclusivity and diversity.			✓
9. Emphasize the importance of collaboration among relevant stakeholders, including the ECP, NADRA, civil society organizations (CSOs), and political parties. Such collaboration enhances access to services for voter education and CNIC registration, benefiting transgender community and their electoral participation.	✓		



## 4.4 Protection and Support

Relevant Stakeholders: National Assembly, Provincial Assembly, Law Enforcement Agencies, Civil Society Organization, Federal and Provincial Service Provision Departments, National Human Rights Institutes, INGOs.

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
1. Emphasize the establishment of robust mechanisms to provide free legal aid and assistance to transgender community who encounter discrimination, harassment, or violence during the electoral process.		✓	
2. Development of efficient and accessible complaint mechanisms that allow transgender community to report instances of harassment, hate speech, or electoral violations to ensure prompt investigation and resolution, promoting a safe and supportive environment for transgender political engagement.			✓
3. Enhance psychosocial support services, healthcare facilities, and socio-economic assistance programs tailored to the specific needs of the transgender community involved in politics. These services will foster the well-being and empowerment of transgender community during their political journey.		✓	
4. Develop partnerships/collaborations with CSOs working on transgender issues to provide support, resources, and advocacy for transgender inclusion in political and electoral processes.			✓
5. Establish integrated protection centers that provide comprehensive support to transgender community, ensuring their protection from discrimination and violence.			✓
6. Enforce stringent security measures at public gatherings and on social media platforms to ensure the safety and dignity of transgender community during the electoral process.			✓
7. Implement measures to prevent and address violence, social exploitation, and discrimination against transgender community. Additionally, it emphasizes the establishment of support systems to enhance family acceptance and support for transgender community.			✓

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
8. Facilitate access to inclusive education, healthcare services, skill development programs, and employment opportunities for transgender community, ensuring their full and equal participation in society. Implement vocational and skill development programs to create Job opportunities for transgender community, especially in the media industry, promoting their economic empowerment and societal integration.			✓
9. Establish help desks, helplines, and complaint boxes across departments dealing with government service provision to provide transgender community with avenues to report issues and seek assistance promptly.	✓		
10. Educate law enforcement agencies to respond to transgender and gender-based violence cases, ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable, and justice is served.	✓		

## 4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Relevant Stakeholders: National Human Rights Institutes, INGOs, Transgender Community Networks, Civil Society Organizations, Government Line Departments (federal and provincial).

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
1. Establish a comprehensive system to collect disaggregated data on transgender participation in political processes. This data collection mechanism will enable evidence-based decision-making, facilitates monitoring progress towards transgender inclusion, and informs policy interventions.		✓	
2. Implement regular assessment system to analyze impact of the proposed interventions.			✓
3. Establish feedback mechanisms to maintain continuous engagement with the transgender community and stakeholders to enable the collection of inputs, address emerging challenges, and respond to the evolving needs of transgender community.		✓	
4. Establish a community led monitoring system, wherein the transgender community actively monitors the progress of the framework's implementation. This participatory approach ensures transparency, accountability, and empowerment of the transgender community in the evaluation process.			✓
5. Collaborate between government departments, civil society organizations, political parties, and the transgender community to effectively address challenges through continuous monitoring and evaluation.		✓	
6. Include the transgender community in decision-making processes deemed essential to gather feedback, perspectives, and ensure meaningful participation of the transgender community..			✓
7. Address capacity-building needs of relevant government officials, ensuring they receive training in solution-oriented, gender-sensitive approaches.			✓
8. Extend financial support to implement vocational and skill-building programs for transgender communities, fostering their social inclusivity and economic empowerment.			✓

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
9. Ensure the provision of essential facilities including health, education, psychosocial support that cater to the specific needs of transgender community, ensuring their equal access to services.			✓
10. Adopt a multi-sectoral approach with well-coordinated efforts and focal persons from each stakeholder group to monitor and evaluate the progress of the National Strategic Framework	✓		
11. Establish one-stop protection centers to ensure comprehensive Support for transgender community, addressing their psychological problems arising from social discrimination and providing a safe environment for their political engagement.	✓		

## 4.6 Digital Communication Strategy

Relevant Stakeholders: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Election Commission of Pakistan, NADRA, INGOs, CSOs.

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
1. Develop extensive online awareness campaign to educate the public about transgender rights, issues, and the importance of their political inclusion.		✓	
2. Create digital spaces, such as social media groups and forums, where transgender individuals can discuss politics, share experiences, and voice concerns openly.			✓
3. Encourage and support transgender individuals who wish to run for office by providing resources, mentorship and a platform to connect with potential supporters.		✓	
4. Devise strategies to protect transgender individuals from online abuse, hate speech, and doxing, especially during electoral campaigns.			✓
5. Collaborate with transgender rights organizations, human rights advocates, and tech companies, to build a united front against discrimination and violence targeting transgender persons.		✓	
6. Develop shareable content like videos, infographics, and articles to educate the public about transgender issues, rights, and the importance of their political participation.			✓
7. Launch targeted social media campaigns using appropriate hashtags to raise awareness about transgender political inclusion and safety, while also addressing misconceptions.			✓
8. Organize webinars and workshops to provide transgender individuals with knowledge about the political process, campaigning, and navigating online spaces safely.			✓
9. Spotlight transgender candidates through short videos or live streams to help them connect with potential voters and garner support.			✓

Proposed Interventions	Priority		
	Short Term (1-2 years)	Medium Term (2-3 years)	Long Term (4-5 years)
10. Collaborate with social media platforms to establish efficient reporting systems for abusive content, ensuring quick action against online harassment.			✓
11. Track the number of followers, likes, shares, and comments on social media platforms to assess the reach and impact of awareness campaigns.	✓		
12. Monitor the participation and performance of transgender candidates in elections, assessing the effectiveness of the support provided.	✓		
13. Measure the frequency of reported incidents of online abuse and the effectiveness of platforms' response in addressing these issues.	✓		
14. Regularly gather feedback from transgender individuals through surveys and focus groups to refine and tailor the strategy over time.	✓		



# CHAPTER 05

## Conclusion

Pakistan stands at the crossroads of social change and inclusion for the transgender persons. While there are legal provisions in place to enhance protection and inclusion for the transgender community The National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion in Pakistan is a comprehensive and forward-thinking document that outlines a roadmap for promoting the political inclusion and protection of transgender individuals. This framework recognizes the systemic gaps, capacity challenges, access to services disparities, and engagement barriers faced by the transgender community in Pakistan's political landscape.

Through a series of well-prioritized short-term, mid-term, and long-term interventions, this framework aims to bridge these gaps and create an inclusive and equitable political environment where transgender individuals can actively participate, exercise their rights, and contribute to shaping the nation's political landscape. The proposed interventions encompass awareness and sensitization campaigns, capacity building, protection mechanisms, and robust monitoring and evaluation processes.

This framework provides a set of recommendations that can enhance the role of transgender community in the political and electoral processes of this country. However, for the effective implementation of this framework a collaborative multi-stakeholder effort is needed where implementing partners from across the development spectrum are able to ensure their commitment to the cause of Leaving No One Behind.

Key highlights of this framework include the emphasis on awareness and sensitization to foster greater understanding and acceptance of transgender rights among all stakeholders, including government officials, media, civil society, and the general public. It calls for the creation of gender-inclusive and accessible polling stations, the promotion of transgender community engagement within political parties, and the establishment of support mechanisms to address discrimination, violence, and psychosocial needs. Furthermore, the framework recognizes the importance of digital communication strategies in disseminating information, raising awareness, and protecting transgender individuals from online abuse. It also prioritizes data collection and feedback mechanisms to ensure continuous improvement and evidence-based decision-making.

The National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion in Pakistan represents a significant step towards a more inclusive and equitable democracy. It not only acknowledges the rights and dignity of transgender individuals but also lays down a practical and actionable plan to transform these aspirations into reality. The success of this framework will depend on the collective efforts and commitment of all stakeholders, and its implementation will undoubtedly contribute to a more just and representative political landscape in Pakistan.



# Annexure



## Annexure 1: Toolkit

### A) System Gaps (Disaster Response Non-Inclusive)

Gaps	Corrective Action	Success Indicators	Responsibility of Reforms	Way Forward Steps
Inadequate enforcement of existing laws protecting the transgender community from harassment and hate speech during electoral campaigns and at polling stations.				
Inadequate representation of transgender community in election administration bodies and political parties.				
Lack of legal provisions for transgender individuals to participate in the electoral process, such as voter registration and identification documents that reflect their gender identity.				

### B) Capacity Gaps

Gaps	Corrective Action	Success Indicators	Responsibility of Reforms	Way Forward Steps
Lack of capacity of election officials to effectively address the specific needs and challenges faced by transgender community during the electoral process.				
Lack of capacity of law enforcement agencies to effectively address cases of harassment and hate-speech against transgender community during the electoral process.				

**C) Access to Services Gaps: (Voter Registration, CNIC Registration)**

<b>Gaps</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>	<b>Success Indicators</b>	<b>Responsibility of Reforms</b>	<b>Way Forward Steps</b>
Limited access to information about the electoral process for transgender community, such as information on voter registration and polling station locations.				
Limited access to transportation to polling stations for transgender community, particularly those living in remote or rural areas.				
Limited access to gender-sensitive and inclusive electoral materials, such as voting booths and ballot papers.				

**D) Transgender Community Engagement Gaps**

<b>Gaps</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>	<b>Success Indicators</b>	<b>Responsibility of Reforms</b>	<b>Way Forward Steps</b>
Absence of the transgender community's participation/ engagement in the electoral process	Inclusion of transgender community in DVECs	A number of transgender persons are engaged in DVECs.	ECP and Local Community Leaders, Civil Society	Development of transgender community inclusive coordination mechanism
Lack of meaningful participation of transgender community in decision-making processes related to their rights and well-being.				
Limited awareness among the broader public about the rights and needs of transgender community.				
Limited access to information and resources to enable transgender community to effectively participate in political processes				

## Annexure 2: Responses to the Toolkit (Group Work Activity)

System Gaps	Capacity Gaps	Access to Services Gaps
Lack of implementation mechanism.	Insufficient psychosocial support.	Limited access to medico-legal aid
Inadequate interpretation of laws.	Limited awareness amongst transgender community.	Mobilizing government departments.
Absence of referral mechanisms.	Lack of resources amongst transgender community.	Lack of sensitization of election commission of Pakistan (ECP) and polling officials.
Lack of department responsibility.	Lack of education amongst transgender community.	Limited facilities amongst transgender community.
Ethical and security concerns.	Capacity gaps of political workers.	Timing of including transgender rights.
Security measures at public gatherings.	Limited awareness and understanding of transgender rights among CSOs.	Patronizing narratives.
Lack of policy framework and implementation mechanism.	Insufficient resources and capacity within CSOs to effectively advocate for transgender rights.	Limited opportunities for community engagement and participation in government decision-making processes.
Difficulty in accessing education, employment, healthcare, and basic services.	Lack of education and awareness about political processes among transgender community	Lack of access to education, healthcare, employment, and social support systems for transgender community.
Inadequate representation and participation of transgender communities.	Limited awareness and knowledge of rights and legal protections among transgender communities.	Inadequate support and services provided by CSOs for transgender communities.
Insufficient provision of party tickets to transgender candidates.		Social stigma, discrimination, and exclusion faced by transgender community in various aspects of life.
Non-availability of platforms for community engagement.		Lack of structures and inclusivity in party operations and manifestos regarding transgender rights.

System Gaps	Capacity Gaps	Access to Services Gaps
Inadequate interpretation of laws/acts.		Difficulties in accessing education, employment, healthcare, and basic facilities.
		Violence and social exploitation faced by transgender community.
		Lack of support from family members.
		Psychological problems arising from social discrimination.
		Lack of collaboration and coordination among different CSOs working on transgender issues

## Annexure 3: Agenda

Time	Agenda Item	Responsibility
10:30 - 11:00 hrs	<b>Registration (30 mins)</b>	<b>UNDP Team</b>
11:00 - 11:15 hrs	<b>Welcome Address (5 mins)</b>	<b>Lead: Ms. Mary Cummins, Chief Technical Advisor, UNDP-SELP.</b>
	<b>Overview of the Consultation Objectives (10 mins)</b>	<b>Lead: Ms. Nayyab Ali, Transgender Inclusion Advisor, UNDP-SELP</b>
<b>Inaugural Session</b>		
11:15 - 11:25 hrs	<b>Round of Introductions (10 mins)</b>	<b>Moderated by: Ms. Nayyab Ali Transgender Inclusion Advisor, UNDP-SELP.</b>
<b>Agenda item 1: Identifying Opportunities, Challenges, and the Way-forward in Enhancing the Role of Transgender Community in the Electoral Processes</b>		
11:25 - 11:45 hrs	<b>Presentation by UNDP (20 mins)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>What is the National Strategic Framework on Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion?</i></li> <li><i>How does this initiative build on previous engagement with the transgender community?</i></li> <li><i>What are your expectations from this consultation session?</i></li> </ul>	<b>Presenter: Ms. Amna Syed, Gender Officer, UNDP-SELP. Ms. Azima Zaidi, Social Inclusion Officer, UNDP-SELP.</b>
11:45 - 12:05 hrs	<b>Presentation on (20 mins – 10 mins presentation – 10 mins Q&amp;A)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Introduction of the Transgender Act 2018</i></li> <li><i>Overview of the Election Act 2017</i></li> <li><i>Review of the 2018 Charter of Demands for transgender protection</i></li> <li><i>What are the opportunities, challenges and way-forward in political inclusion for transgender persons</i></li> </ul>	<b>Lead: Ms. Nayyab Ali Transgender Inclusion Advisor, UNDP-SELP.</b>
12:05 - 12:25 hrs	<b>Presentation by ECP on inclusive voter outreach (20 mins 10 mins presentation – 10 mins Q&amp;A )</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Lessons learnt from their current sessions</i></li> <li><i>Seeking recommendations from multi-stakeholder forum on enhancing voter outreach and education for transgender community</i></li> </ul>	<b>Lead: ECP Focal Points</b>

Time	Agenda Item	Responsibility
<b>Agenda item 2: Developing the National Strategic Framework for Transgender Persons Protection and Political Inclusion (Group Work)</b>		
12:25 - 13:30 hrs	<b>Group Discussion and Brainstorming: (1 hour)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Identification of challenges faced by the transgender community in political participation and recommendation for addressing those challenges.</i></li> </ul> <i>*Toolkit for this exercise will be provided</i>	<b>Moderated by:</b> <b>Mr. Qasim Janjua,</b> Program Advisor Election and Democratic Space <b>Ms. Nayyab Ali,</b> Transgender Inclusion Advisor
13:25 - 14:15 hrs	<b>Group Presentation (50 mins)</b>	<b>Moderated by: Ms. Nayyab Ali,</b> Transgender Inclusion Advisor, UNDP-SELP.
<b>Agenda Item 3: Closing Remarks</b>		
14:15 - 14:30 hrs	<b>Keynote Speech by Provincial Election Commissioner (15 mins)</b>	
14:30 hrs	<b>Wrap-up and Lunch</b> <b>Vote of thanks and closing remarks</b>	

## Annexure 4: List of Participants

### I - Sindh Participants

Sr. #	Name	Organization
1	M. Huzaifa	SubRang Society
2	Shelaiza Ahmed	SubRang Society
3	Hina Gull	SubRang Society
4	Moazzam Ali	SubRang Society
5	Jahanzaib	SubRang Society
6	Dr. Shabnum Karim	Health Dept.
7	Kamisid	SRS & HMHS
8	Naseen	C.I.P
9	Masooma Umar	Transgender Community Representative
10	Nandni	TPS
11	Nisha Rao	TPS
12	Sana	TPS
13	Nuzhat Shirin	SCSCO
14	Talha Ali	SHRC
15	Tracy Ann Massy	SWO
16	Bubbly Jan	Transgender Community Representative
17	Nazia Fatima	SWD
18	Dr. Khan	TWCFT
19	Chandni Shah	TWCFT
20	Rameen	Transgender Community Representative
21	Aisha	PLD
22	Abdul Hameed	SWD



Sr. #	Name	Organization
23	Darakshan Sualeh	SDSW
24	Tahira	Law Dept.
25	Iqbal	SHRC
26	Rida	SHRC
27	Marry Javed	Transgender Community Representative
28	Shahla Qureshi	SSP-Sindh Police
29	Hina Baloch	GIA/SMM
30	Shahzadi Rai	GIA/SMM
31	Mangla Shashma	MQMP
32	Rekha	Transgender Community Representative
33	Facaz Ahmed	ECP Sindh
34	Mubarak Ali	ECP Sindh
35	Fakis Saleem	Time NED
36	Yaseen Soomro	Media
37	Syed Asad Muhib	Pakistan Stock Exchange
38	Dr. Mehrub	TIA
39	Angelina	MOI
40	Aiman Marood	AMA Consulate
41	Raza Abbas	HIMS
42	Nomi	Transgender Community Representative
43	Jameel	Human Rights Department
44	Dr. Sara Gill	JPMC. MIS

## II - Punjab Participants

Sr. #	Name	Organization
1	Samina Farooq	Transgender Community Representative
2	Gul Naz	Transgender Community Representative
3	Munaza	Transgender Community Representative
4	Sana Saleem	Transgender Community Representative
5	Fakhra Shakeel	Transgender Community Representative
6	Ushna Tariq	Transgender Community Representative
7	Chaudary Ahsan	SCI
8	Irum Zain	LG & CD
9	Zunaira	WDD
10	Andrews	Suno News
11	Shehryar	Legal Department
12	Mehnaz Raffi	H.N Pakistan
13	Samina Ashraf	RFPAP
14	Haseeb	H.O.P.E
15	Kashish Khan	KSS
16	Mawaddat Naqvi	TCI - GSM
17	Nudrat Jamal	TCI - GSM
18	Jenifer	SATHI
19	Laila Naz	SATHI
20	Seher Khan	Newz
21	Iftikhar Rasul	CFD
22	Masooma Ali	Punjab Police
23	Jamaima Afridi	Shirkat Gah

Sr. #	Name	Organization
24	Muqaddar	Fiza MKT
25	Syed Ali Raza	NADRA
26	Zahid ur Rehman	NADRA
27	Syed Naufil Hussain	NADRA
28	Allah Ditta	BOS, Punjab
29	Sadaf Khan	IRC
30	M. Babar Suleman	SP, Education Dept.
31	Faisal	Law Dept.
32	Nida Usman	Women in Law
33	Hira Naz Awan	Chanan Development Associates
34	Atiya Hanif	Home Net Pak
35	Rehana Afzal	PSPA
36	Asma Aamir	WISE - Human Rights Activist
37	Aamara Manzoor	SOF
38	Maheen Pracha	HRCP
39	Ali	Khwajasira Activist
40	Noshi Jaan	Trans Care Foundation
41	Sonia Naz	Moorat TV
42	Sana Hashim	Moorat TV
43	Peter	Transgender Community Representative
44	Sain Baksh	ECP
45	Shabir Khan	ECP
46	Huda Ali	ECP
47	Zanaya Chaudry	KSS, Punjab Police

Sr. #	Name	Organization
48	Waseem Ashraf	USAID
49	Ahi Muhammad	USAID
50	Jannat Ali	Track - T
51	Bobby	KSS Kasur
52	Pomi	KSS Kasur
53	Vicky	KSS Kasur
54	Ashi	KSS Kasur
55	Lubna	MoHR
56	Muhammad Khalid	NCHR

### III -Balochistan Participants

Sr. #	Name	Organization
1	Zaheer Ahmed	NADRA HQ
2	Syed Naufil Hussain	NADRA
3	Syed Munawar Hashmi	Provincial Ombudsperson
4	Attaullah Kakar	IRC
5	Sajjad Ali	Socio-Pak
6	Saira Khan	Socio-Pak
7	Zubair Khan	APL-HIV
8	Shakil Ahmed	NCHR
9	Nasira	Transgender Community Representative
10	Resham	Transgender Community Representative
11	Mehtab	SEHER
12	Abida	Transgender Community Representative
13	M. Khalid	Mercy Corps
14	Fiza	Transgender Community Representative
15	Dawood Nangyal	Peace & Justice Network
16	Asim Agha	NADRA
17	Abishay Basharat	Ombudsperson
18	Mehdi	Transgender Community Representative
19	Talib Hussain	MC
20	Syed Nasibullah	PWD Community Representative
21	Samiullah	PWD Community Representative
22	Abdul Qayyum	ECP
23	Ehsan Shah	ECP

Sr. #	Name	Organization
24	Ali Raza	NCHR
25	Laila	Transgender Community Representative
26	Jahanara Tabassum	WPD
27	Javid Jammal	CEWS
28	Nizzam Uddin	HRCB
29	Sameer Ahmed	HRCP
30	Farzana	Transgender Community Representative
31	Rasheed Malik	Ombudsperson
32	Noor Jaan	Ombudsperson
33	Mehwish Jalil	Ombudsperson
34	Mir Qasim	Ombudsperson
35	Marvi	Transgender Community Representative
36	Sana Baloch	
37	Choti Khan	Transgender Community Representative
38	Shaista	Transgender Community Representative
39	Rida Vicky	Transgender Community Representative
40	Dolfin	Transgender Community Representative
41	Mir Shahzad	SPO
42	Mona	Transgender Community Representative
43	Spozmi	Transgender Community Representative
44	Mashra	Transgender Community Representative
45	Quetta Queen	Transgender Community Representative
46	Shah Pari	Transgender Community Representative
47	Farhana Jan	LHS

Sr. #	Name	Organization
48	Farzana	Action Committee
49	Jawad Dogar	Police
50	Mustafa	Ombudsperson
51	Shabnum	Transgender Community Representative
52	Nazia	Transgender Community Representative
53	Memona	Transgender Community Representative
54	Alina Khan	Transgender Community Representative
55	Rano	Transgender Community Representative
56	Prinka	Transgender Community Representative

#### IV - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Participants

Sr. #	Name	Organization
1	Ibrar Hussain	BU
2	SanaUllah Shah	UOP
3	Syed Irfan Ali	YPS, MOS
4	Faizan ur Rehman	Bureau and Statistics
5	Imdad Hussain	MOHR
6	Usman Farooq	MOHR
7	Asadullah	LG RDD
8	Syed Ahmed	ECP
9	Zulfiqar Ahmed	ECP
10	Shah Bakht	PW Dept.
11	Muskan	Transgender Community Representative
12	Kajli	Transgender Community Representative
13	Mahi Gul	Transgender Community Representative
14	Mehak Noor	Transgender Community Representative
15	Heer	Transgender Community Representative
16	Bulbul	Transgender Community Representative
17	Irfan	ECP
18	Mahi Gul	Trans Alliance
19	Farzana Ilyas	Transgender Community Representative
20	Hamid	PPJMAN
21	Rehman Gul	
22	Ahmed Hayat	SCSN
23	Fida Jan	Transgender Community Representative



Sr. #	Name	Organization
24	Aimal Rasheed	KPSCW
25	Abdul Qadir	KPSCW
26	Syed Naufil	NADRA
27	Noor Sayyid	RTI
28	Shahid Khan	Education Dept.
29	Arzoo Ali	Manzil Foundation
30	Kashmira Shah	Manzil Foundation
31	Marve	Manzil Foundation
32	Arzoo Khan	Manzil Foundation
33	Katrina	REST Welfare
34	Shama Naz	REST Welfare
35	Candy	REST Welfare
36	Babar Ali	Hope Org
37	Aitezaz Ahmed	AH Group
38	Muhammad Imad	AH Group
39	Asim Younas	AH Group
40	Salma Sardar	GOLD
41	Khurshid Bano	DA Hawa Lur

**V - Islamabad Participants**

<b>Sr. #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	Kashan	Transgender Rights Consultants Pakistan (TRCP)
2	Hasan Naseer	Urdu News
3	Reema Aftab	NADRA
4	Wasi Awan	Dareecha
5	Ali Rehmat	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
6	Sher Khan	TGPC
7	Zainab Ali	National Commission on the Status of Women
8	Rabya Mustafa	School of Law & Development (SLD)
9	Haseena	Norway Embassy
10	Lal Zaman	HSF Pakistan
11	Farhatullah Babar	Senator PPP
12	Umbreen Baig	USAID
13	Ahsan Kazmi	National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR)
14	Zainab Jamil	Forum for Dignity and Inheritance
15	Hassan Kakeem	UN Women
16	Jabeen Awan	Aurat Foundation
17	Sana Issa	Ministry of Federal Education
18	Sidra	Faces Pakistan
19	Tahira Sheikh	National Education Foundation (NEF)
20	Inayat Khan	Organization for Youth Development (OYD)
21	Aneesh Kumar	Voice of New Generation

## Annexure 5: Pictorial Record



Picture 1: Dialogue on Inclusive Political and Electoral Process for Transgender Persons in Islamabad



Picture 2: Provincial Consultation on Inclusive Political and Electoral Process for Transgender persons in Balochistan



Picture 3: Provincial Consultation on Inclusive Political and Electoral Process for Transgender persons in Punjab.



Picture 4: Provincial Consultation on Inclusive Political and Electoral Process for Transgender persons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



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