**Key questions and types of input/comments sought**

The Special Rapporteur kindly seeks the support of States, international and regional human rights mechanisms, National Human Rights Institutions, civil society actors, UN agencies, regional human rights organizations, academics, victims and survivor organizations, and other stakeholders to respond to one or more of the following questions:

1. **Provide examples of the hidden forms of prostitution, and explain to what extent they are recognized and dealt with as such?**

Some forms of prostitution may occur in hidden or underground contexts. These hidden forms may involve activities that are not easily visible or officially recognized. Some factors contributing to the hidden nature of prostitution in Pakistan include:

1. **Brothels in Residential Areas:** In some cases, brothels may be established in residential areas or disguised as other types of businesses to avoid detection. Mostly husbands are found involved in this type of prostitution as the agents for their wives. married women sell sex in their own home. They seek clients or clients approach them through mobile phones.
2. **Online Platforms/TikTok stars/:** The use of online platforms to arrange and facilitate commercial sex work has become more common in Pakistan, as in other countries, some individuals may use the internet to connect with clients discreetly. Mostly TikTok stars use this online platform to create a fan following by making their nude videos viral.
3. **Street Prostitution in Disguise:** Street prostitution might occur in less visible locations or be disguised through various means to avoid law enforcement.
4. **Temporary Arrangements for truck drivers and shopkeepers:** Prostitution activities might be organized temporarily in certain locations or through mobile arrangements, making them harder to track. Domestic workers/housemaids who daily travel from their slums or villages to cities earn through prostitution provided to shopkeepers or truck drivers at an hourly rate.
5. **Campus prostitution among female students:** Campus-protected and staff-supported university students' prostitution in Pakistani universities is fast becoming an issue of concern**.** All to get a good CGPA and positions or to bear university expenses.
6. **Poverty of job opportunities Forcing Women Into Prostitution:** In private organizations and even in private schools reported cases identified.
7. **Labour camps at Hydropower Projects:** In northern areas, two hydropower projects are observed with the prostitution provided to foreign labor by the local poor women in the project areas who are enforced by their men.
8. **China-Pakistan Traffickers Force Brides into Prostitution:**

<https://www.voanews.com/a/south-central-asia_china-pakistan-traffickers-force-brides-prostitution/6170157.html>

1. Describe the profile of women and girls affected by prostitution in your country, and provide disaggregated data, where possible.

University students, job seekers, private school teachers, beauty parlor staff,

1. What recommendations do you have to prevent and end violence associated with prostitution for women and girls?

The prevention and end of prostitution involving girls students in universities, especially by university staff, requires a comprehensive and systematic approach. Here are some recommendations:

1. **Strong Policies and Enforcement:**
	* Develop and enforce explicit policies that strictly prohibit any form of sexual exploitation, harassment, or involvement in prostitution by university staff.
	* Clearly outline the consequences for staff members engaging in such activities.
2. **Educational Programs:**
	* Implement mandatory educational programs for students that address healthy relationships, consent, and the risks associated with prostitution.
	* Create awareness campaigns to inform students about the university's policies and avenues for reporting misconduct.
3. **Reporting Mechanisms:**
	* Establish confidential and easily accessible reporting mechanisms for students to report incidents of exploitation or harassment.
	* Ensure that these mechanisms are well-publicized and that individuals reporting misconduct are protected from retaliation.
4. **Support Services:**
	* Provide comprehensive support services, including counseling, mental health resources, and legal aid, for students who may be victims of exploitation.
	* Collaborate with external organizations that specialize in supporting survivors of sexual exploitation.
5. **Student Empowerment Programs:**
	* Develop programs that empower students to recognize and resist exploitative situations.
	* Foster a culture of open communication and peer support to create a protective network within the student community.
6. **Training for University Staff:**
	* Conduct regular training sessions for university staff on professional boundaries, ethical conduct, and the prevention of sexual exploitation.
	* Ensure that staff members are aware of the consequences of engaging in exploitative behavior.
7. **Background Checks and Screening:**
	* Implement thorough background checks during the hiring process to identify any previous instances of misconduct.
	* Regularly review and update screening processes to ensure the safety of students.
8. **Institutional Oversight:**
	* Establish an oversight committee or office responsible for monitoring and addressing issues related to exploitation.
	* Conduct regular audits of university departments to identify potential areas of concern and implement corrective measures.
9. **Legal Consequences:**
	* Collaborate with law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute cases of exploitation or other criminal activities.
	* Advocate for legal consequences for staff members involved in prostitution or any form of sexual exploitation.
10. **Community Engagement:**
	* Engage the university community, including faculty, staff, and students, in ongoing discussions about preventing sexual exploitation and fostering a safe and respectful environment.
11. **Gender Equity Initiatives:**
	* Implement initiatives that promote gender equity, address power imbalances, and create an inclusive environment where everyone feels valued and respected.

It's crucial to involve various stakeholders, including students, staff, and external organizations, in the development and implementation of these recommendations. The goal is to create a university environment that prioritizes the safety, well-being, and dignity of all students.