

Sindh Human Rights Commission

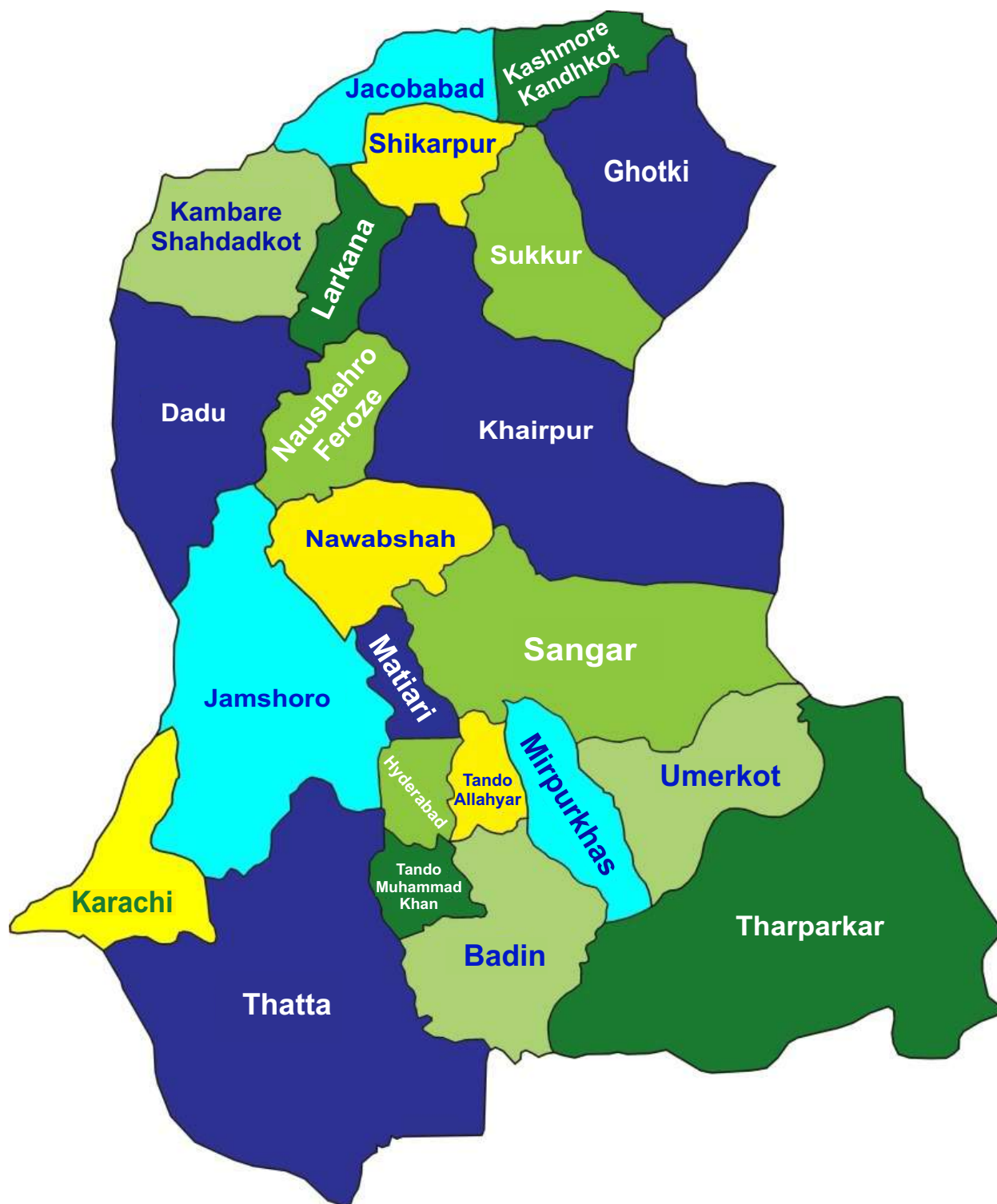
Moving Forward Together

**Annual Report
2015**

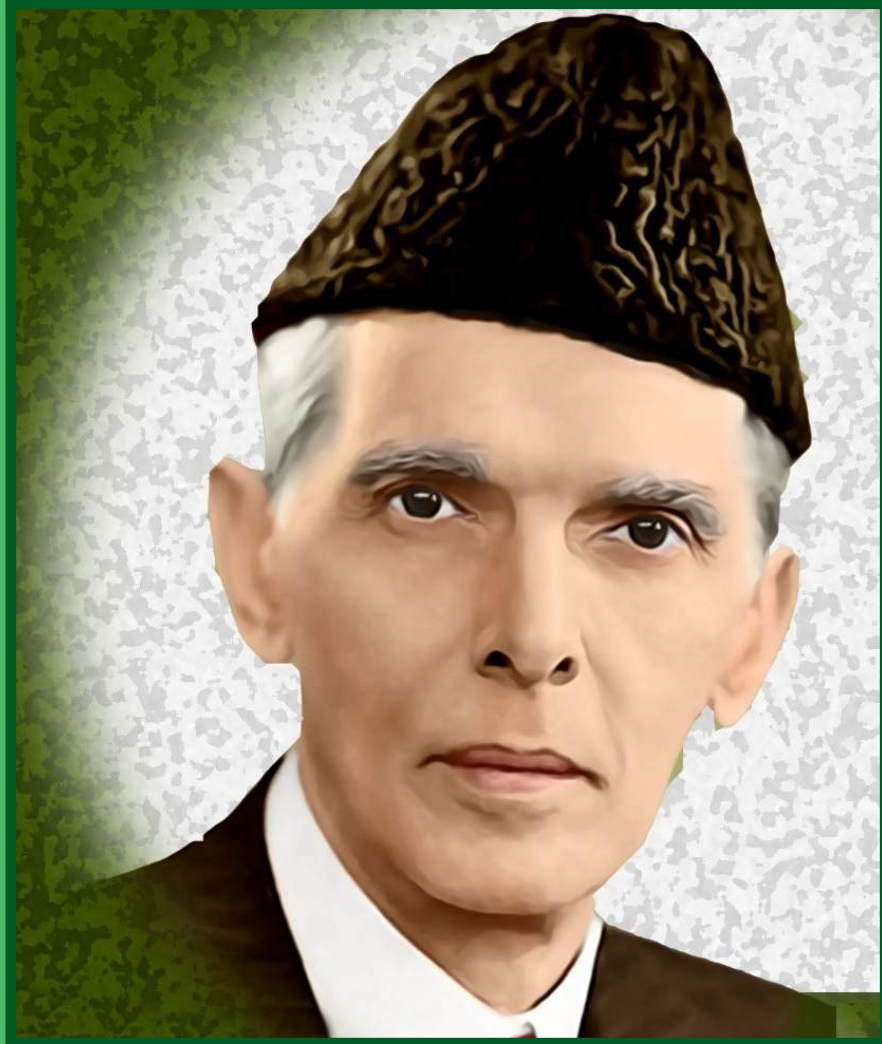


Government of Sindh

Map of the Province of Sindh, Pakistan



FOUNDER OF THE NATION



Muhammad Ali Jinnah

"No struggle can ever succeed without women participating side by side with men."



JUSTICE (R) MAJIDA RAZVI
Chairperson, Sindh Human Rights Commission

Foreword

I am happy to present this second Annual Report of the Sindh Human Rights Commission covering year 2015. No doubt that progress has been slow, as the major problems are yet to be solved by the Government of Sindh. However, I am still happy with the fact that the activities of the Commission have increased with civil society organizations as well as some government departments which reflect in the annual report. The Commission has also launched its website and has started receiving complaints. It has been holding its board meetings regularly as per law.

The project with the Aurat Foundation, conceptualized in 2014-15 has finally materialized. The team, to work on the project, has been selected and has started working. Due to the active support of the Law Secretary, the Commission has been able to conduct three workshops with financial support from The Asia Foundation, Democracy Reporting International and a joint venture with the Aurat Foundation. The workshops were specifically meant to train law officers and prosecutors from different government departments. We can proudly say that we have trained more than a hundred law officers and prosecutors in respect of different laws and international treaties to which Pakistan is a signatory.

Though it has been three years since its establishment, the commission is still suffering from shortage of space and staff. The Grant-in-Aid has recently been enhanced from ten to twenty million rupees, though the Commission had asked for forty million rupees to clear all the outstanding dues of salaries, honorarium of members and to meet other expenses. The Commission wants to establish its branch offices in Hyderabad and Sukkur, in the first phase. This is required to enable the Commission to fulfill its mandate as per the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, under which the Commission has been established.

Hopefully, I will succeed in this mission during my second term which has started from May 09, 2016. Thanking all the members of the Commission for their undaunted support, and friends and supporters of the Commission for all that they have done to support its activities. Hope to continue the same, I remain, as always, your friend. I am also thankful to The Asia Foundation for their support for the production and publication of this second Annual Report.

JUSTICE (R) MAJIDA RAZVI
Chairperson, Sindh Human Rights Commission
February 2016

Table of Contents

Contents	Page No.
Executive Summary	01
CHAPTER 01: The Journey of Sindh Human Rights Commission	03
CHAPTER 02: Key Activities Undertaken by SHRC in 2015	06
CHAPTER 03: Highlights of SHRC's Activities in 2015	09
GSP Plus & its Monitoring Compliance	09
Human Rights	09
Food Security	10
Rights of the Disadvantaged	10
<i>Minorities Rights</i>	10
<i>Child Protection and Child Rights</i>	11
<i>Women Rights</i>	12
Rule of Law and Access to Justice	12
Role of Civil Society in Promotion of Human Rights	14
Gender	14
Strengthening Human Rights Capacities	14
Social and Economic Rights	15
<i>Social Rights</i>	15
<i>Housing / Shelter</i>	15
<i>Education</i>	15
<i>Health</i>	15
Progress Review by SHRC	16
CHAPTER 04: Pakistan's International Commitments on Human Rights	17
CHAPTER 05: Challenges Faced by SHRC and Recommendations: Note from the Chairperson	20
Annexure "A" The Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, Sindh Act No. XIII, 2011	21
Annexure "B" Rule of Business of the Sindh Human Rights Commission	27
Annexure "C" Report on a 5-day tour by SHRC of the Province of Sindh	36
Annexure "D" Profiles of the SHRC Members	46

Executive Summary

This report covers the challenges and accomplishments of the Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC) during the year 2015.

The SHRC was established on May 9, 2013 after the promulgation of the "Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011" by the Provincial Assembly. The Commission is a powerful institution that has a mandate to protect the fundamental Human Rights enshrined in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. The Commission's powers and functions include inquiry into cases of human rights violations, recommend related remedial measures to the government, formulate and update policies with a view to protect human rights, undertake research in the field of human rights and promote awareness for safeguards available for human rights, among others. The Commission is also empowered to visit government facilities such as hospitals and jails to review living conditions of inmates and make recommendations.

The Commission, in the year 2014, dealt with 82 cases of human rights violations, including suo-moto cases. In the year 2015, the number has approximately come to 125 cases.

Following its establishment in 2013, the Commission focused on its institutional building and outreach to key stakeholders and general citizens about the functioning of this important institution. Apart from responding to cases reported on Human Rights violation, the Commission extensively engaged civil society organizations, organizing and attending seminars, conferences and dialogues to strengthen the environment for rights in the province. The Commission took the lead in organizing activities and discussion sessions on the subject. For example, to increase the awareness on the importance of GSP Plus and its associated 27 international conventions, the Commission organized a full day conference in collaboration with Democracy Reporting International (DRI) on January 13, 2015, at Hotel Regent Plaza in Karachi.

In line with the mandate of the Commission, Chairperson SHRC along with Mr. Syed Gul Munir Shah, a member of the Commission, also undertook a five-day visit from March 1 to March 5, 2015, to various parts of the province of Sindh. The purpose of the visit was to find out the situation in jails, hospitals, temples and other places and to meet different segments of society in order to get an understanding of the ground realities on human rights situation. Following the visit, a detailed report was filed and shared with relevant authorities.

The SHRC has also actively contributed in proposing reforms for the Cyber Crime Bill, Child Marriage Restraint Act, and future strategy on 'Jirgas'. During the year, the Commission pro-actively highlighted the need for women-friendly legislation and held workshops for capacity building of law officers and prosecutors. The Chairperson also gave lectures at various forums for creating awareness on pro-women laws passed during the last ten years, and means to deal with the violation of women rights cases.

To promote the rights of the minorities, the Commission actively supported the Sindh Provincial Working Group of the REAT Network. Besides this, on different forums, the Chairperson raised

different issues concerning violation of minority rights, while suggesting appropriate remedies to ensure respect for minority rights. The Commission took the lead role in the final draft of the “Sindh Hindu Marriages Act, 2016” and the “Minority Rights Commission Act, 2015”.

The Commission, in the year 2014, dealt with 82 cases of human rights violations, including suo-moto cases. In the year 2015, the number has approximately come to 125 cases.

The Sindh Human Rights Commission is striving hard to fulfill its mandate and extend help to the common citizens to the best of its powers and outreach. To achieve its objectives, the Commission is forming committees consisting of eminent activists from civil society and NGOs. It has also been coordinating with the police to facilitate in registering complaints, and if needed FIRs as well. It proposes to establish two district offices in year 2016.

Chapter 1:
The Journey of
Sindh Human Rights
Commission



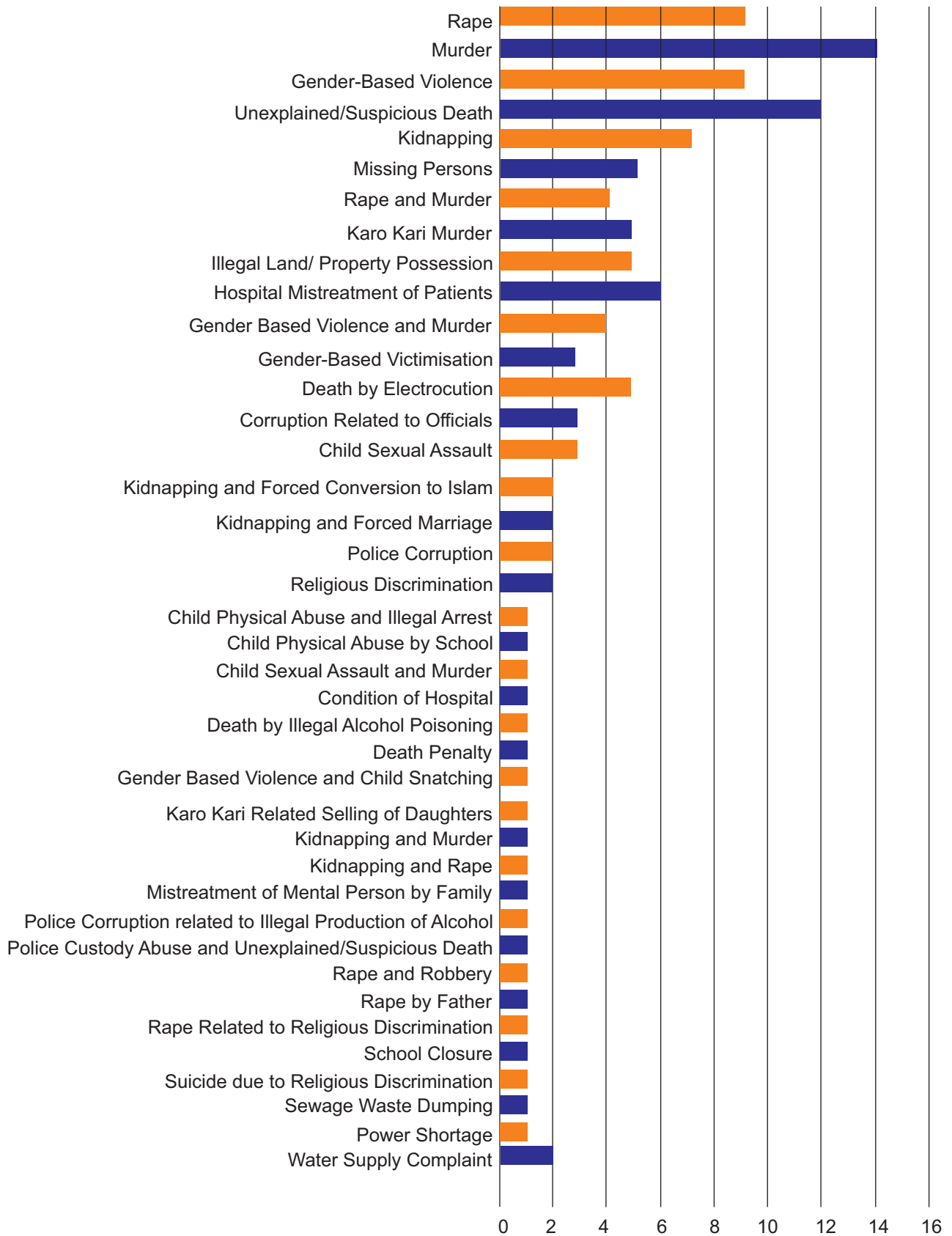
The SHRC Chairperson at a Public Tribunal on “The Right to Access Food” in Hyderabad, in January 2015

The Journey of Sindh Human Rights Commission

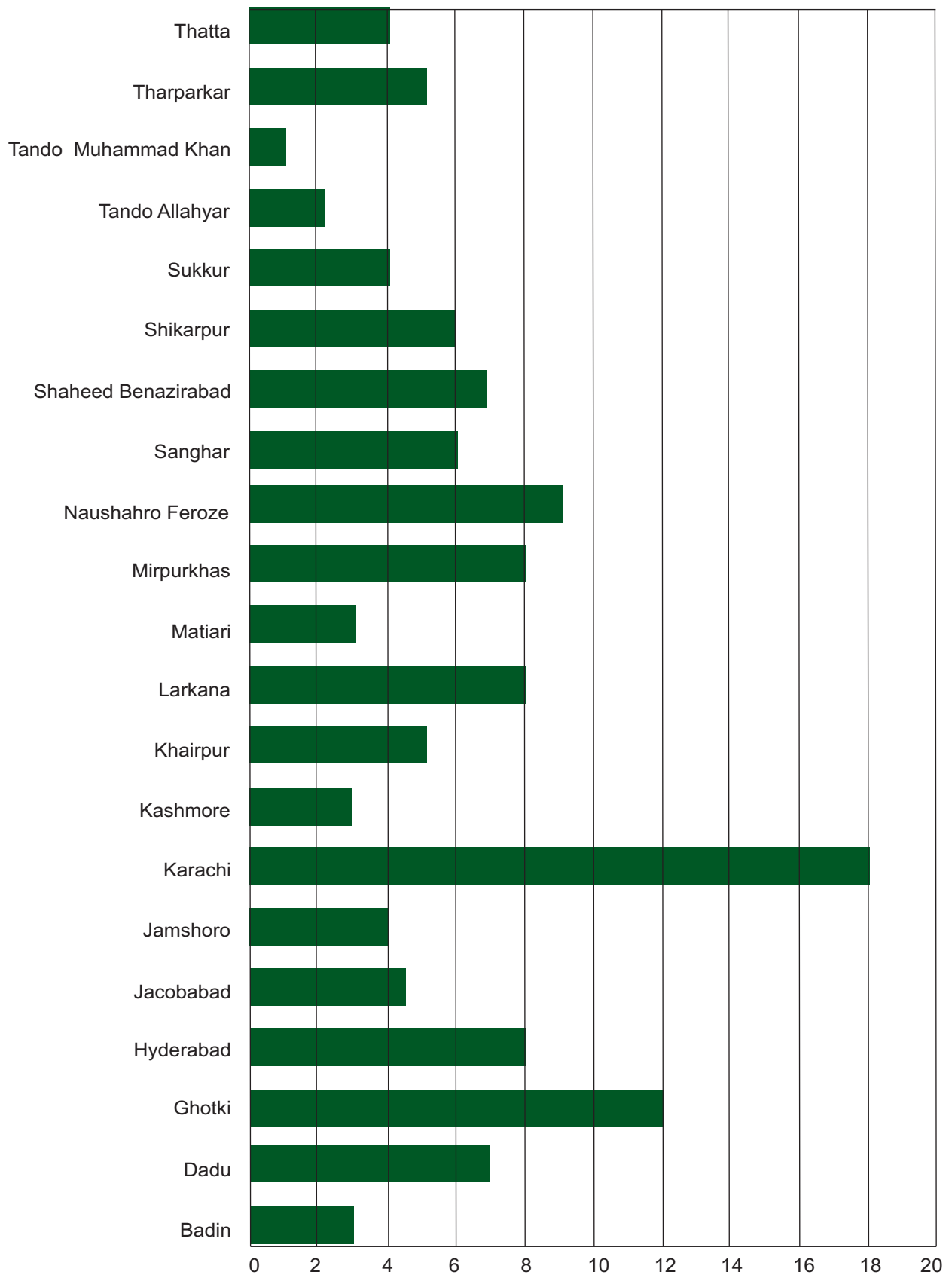
The Sindh Human Rights Commission was established on May 9, 2013, after the promulgation of the “Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act 2011” by the Provincial Assembly of Sindh. Following its establishment, the Commission focused on internal institutional arrangements and outreach to inform the citizens about the establishment and functioning of this important institution. As an initial step forward, the Commission drafted its Rules of Business, prepared the budget for smooth and effective functioning, and submitted these to the Ministry of Law in May 2013. The Rules of Business were agreed upon and finalized in December 2013. In January 2014, the Ministry of Law allotted two independent rooms to the Commission, in the Secretariat Building No.3, with few administrative staff. In April 2014, after great efforts by the Commission, the Ministry of Law provided Rs 10 million as Grant-in-Aid to the Commission for the financial year 2013-14. To ensure smooth functioning, the Commission procured computers, photo copier, air conditioners and other necessary equipment which enabled the Commission to carry out its daily work.

Initially, the SHRC drew cases from the local English, Urdu and Sindhi newspapers focusing on reports of human rights violations, and took suo moto cases where relevant. To maximize its outreach, the Commission compiled and printed brochures in order to disseminate information regarding its objectives and functioning. To convey its message, among the civil society organizations, the Chairperson and other members of the Commission continued to attend and hold seminars, conferences and discussions with the representatives of various organizations. This helped SHRC educate them on the powers and functions of the Commission. As an effect of its outreach campaign, the Commission received a wide range of complaints from citizens from various parts of the province. Following graphs show the nature of the complaints that the Commission received from various districts of the province.

Cases Categories



Area Distribution of SHRC Cases



**Chapter 2:
Key Activities Undertaken
by SHRC in 2015**



Conference organised by The Human Rights Cell on 'Protecting Pakistan's Children' 15th Sept 2015

Key Activities Undertaken by SHRC in 2015

- A key milestone for the Commission was the launch of its own website (www.shrc.org.pk) with the help of The Asia Foundation. This provided a public platform where SHRC can share its objectives, activities and allow the Commission to disseminate Human Rights related information on the world-wide web.
- In 2015, SHRC has worked hard at every opportunity to educate officials and key stakeholders on the importance of Human Rights Laws and their implementation. To that effect, SHRC has trained over 800 Public Prosecutors and Law Officials through two separately organised workshops; one in collaboration with The Asia Foundation (AF) and the other with Democracy Reporting International (DRI).
- As a part of the Commission's mandate to visit and review the status of the government-run medical, prison and shelter facilities, the Chairperson and members of the SHRC embarked on a 5-day tour during which they visited various hospitals, jails and Dar-ul-Aman facilities within the districts of Khairpur, Sukkur, Larkana and Dadu. The trip also provided a forum for the SHRC to interact and converse with minority communities and hear first-hand about their problems and struggles.
- The SHRC made a direct intervention in the case Shafqat Hussain. He was a child of around 14 years of age when he was sentenced to death on a charge of kidnapping and involuntary murder of a seven-year-old child in 2004. At the time, Shafqat worked as a security guard at a Karachi apartment from where the child was abducted. Shafqat was tortured by the police and as a result, a confession was extracted. In this case, there was national and international pressure to review this case and to overturn an unjust sentence. The Chairperson of SHRC received an urgent request from the Justice Project Pakistan (JPP), which was representing Shafqat, to review this case and make recommendations. The SHRC initially requested all the papers relating to the case, and then reviewed its contents in detail. The points raised by the SHRC included:
 - The guilty verdict was solely based upon a confession from Shafqat, which was arrived at under duress and torture;



- The *chowkidar* of the building from where the victim was abducted was initially arrested but then released without charge, and was not even called as a witness at the trial;
- There is a lack of cross-examination by the defence counsel on various points;
- The central point is that the issue of the accused's age was not even raised at the trial or at any other stage of the Supreme Court application. In fact, at one stage an enquiry into the age of the accused was conducted by the FIA, which is an executive body and as such the medical declaration of age is only permissible under the Court's order, which was not made for this case.
- The SHRC made recommendations to the Sindh Government to approach the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan for reconsideration of the decision on this case.

Overall the Commission has worked on over 125 cases regarding alleged human rights violations that have been referred to the SHRC through various organisations working actively in this field.

The SHRC made its findings available to the Ministry of Law, that then supported its efforts by forwarding the report to the Interior Ministry for consideration.

Regardless of the Commission's efforts, Shafqat Hussain was executed on 4th August 2015 at Central Jail, Karachi.

- The SHRC reviewed an illegal land possession case relating to a woman, who found herself being dispossessed of her rightful share of land after the death of her parents. She belonged to interior Sindh, where her father was a civil engineer and her mother a housewife. When she was a child, her father was killed over property dispute and her mother then became the rightful owner of the various lands. In effect, during the mother's lifetime, the applicant's relatives illegally took over the land, claiming that they had a Power of Attorney signed by her mother, allowing them to do so. After her mother's death, these relatives plotted to 'remove her from the picture' by giving her strong medication and admitting her to a mental hospital. The Commission interviewed the applicant at the Panah Shelter Home, after the court transferred her to Karachi. After viewing the facts of the case, it was confirmed by the Commission that the disputed lands belonged to the applicant and her mother. Following were the findings of the case:
 - The General Power of Attorney that had been allegedly executed by her mother in favor of her relatives had been registered in some remote area of Baluchistan, even though the lands are situated in Sindh, and the parties belonged to the province of Sindh as well.
 - Any transaction, which is the result of misrepresentation or fraud, is not protected under the law. The transfer of the property in question was based on a fraudulent document as the mother had denied execution of the said Power of Attorney during her lifetime. Furthermore, a document cannot be duly executed without the evidence of two independent witnesses.
 - The Commission advised that all transactions made pursuant to the fake Power of Attorney may be cancelled, and the lands belonging to the mother may be distributed among her legal heirs as per Shariah.

•Overall the Commission has worked on over 125 cases regarding alleged human rights violations that have been referred to the SHRC through various organisations working actively in this field

- The Chairperson and the members of the SHRC have made a concerted effort to work with interested parties to review and monitor legislation in Pakistan from a human rights perspective. A meeting was held by the National Commission on the Status of Women to review the “Fair Representation of Women's Bill, 2015” which addressed amendments in the laws related to disaster management, human development, trade development, Employees Old-Age Benefits, Bait –ul–Mal, PEMRA, Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Export Processing Zones among others. The SHRC contributed the Commission's inputs towards strengthening women's representation in these laws.

**Chapter 3:
Highlights of SHRC's
Activities in 2015**

Highlights of SHRC's Activities in 2015

The SHRC focused on engagements on human rights, minorities' rights, labour rights, pro-women legislation and right to shelter, education, and healthcare. The Commission collaborated with civil society organizations to organize dialogue events on issues linked to fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.

This chapter lists key engagements of SHRC in 2015. These helped the Commission reach out to a broader range of audiences including the civil society and the general public, expanding spaces for collaboration and partnerships.

3.1 GSP Plus and its Monitoring Compliance

- In December 2013, the European Union (EU) granted Pakistan duty-free access to EU markets under the Generalized System of Preferences Plus (GSP+) trade scheme. To retain this status, Pakistan will need to demonstrate progress in implementing 27 international conventions on human rights, good governance, and labour and environmental standards. Realizing the importance of GSP Plus and its associated 27 international conventions, the Commission organised a full-day conference in collaboration with Democracy Reporting International (DRI) on January 13, 2015 at Hotel Regent Plaza in Karachi. The purpose of the event was to highlight the role of civil society in GSP+ monitoring compliance. The conference was attended by government officials and members of the civil society.
- Following the conference in January, the Sindh Human Rights Commission, Democracy Reporting International (DRI) and the Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research (PILER) again organized a "Multi Stakeholders Conference" at the Movenpick Hotel, Karachi on April 29, 2015. The Conference aimed at discussing a coordinated implementation strategy for GSP+ in Pakistan. Topics covered included GSP+ and linkages to trade, Government commitments and actions; the business community's perspective, Pakistan's international commitments and the role of independent human rights institutions, and the role of civil society in Human Rights monitoring. The Chairperson chaired the second session and concluded the conference. '

The Chairperson attended a one-day Round Table Conference on "The Role of an Independent National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Pakistan" organized by Democracy Reporting International (DRI) on July 01, 2015 in Islamabad. This event was chaired by Justice (R) Ali Nawaz Chowhan, Chairman NCHR. Themes covered in the Round Table included "Human Rights and the Institution's Responsibilities", "Importance of an Independent NCHR", "Institutional Mechanisms required to Ensure Effectiveness of NHRIs", and the "Role of National Human Rights institutions in Compliance to International Commitments".

3.2 Human Rights

The Asia Foundation in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights organized a two-day "National Conference on Human Rights" on Dec 10-11, 2015, at Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad. The Chairperson participated in the seminar and shared her views and experience regarding Human Rights in Pakistan. The purpose of the event was to celebrate the International Human Rights Day, which is observed by the

International community in recognition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as adopted by the United Nations in 1948. The conference focused on the themes of Economic Development as a linchpin for Human Rights, Interfaith Harmony for Peace, Diversity and Tolerance, and Protection of Human Rights by strengthening Institutional and Legal framework.

3.3 Food Security

- To promote “Right to Access Food”, OXFAM's GROW Campaign held a Public Tribunal on January 23, 2015 at Indus Hotel, Hyderabad. The Chairperson SHRC was requested to be a member of the jury of the tribunal and accordingly, she was presented with four case studies. The cases were heard by a panel of experts and the Chairperson. After hearing the cases and taking input from experts, the Chairperson announced the ruling. She observed that it is basically poverty which has an impact on all aspects of life. She said it is the government's responsibility to ensure that proper grain storage is available to meet food requirements of the people. She further stated that with the amendment in Article 25-A, education has become compulsory and the state must ensure that each child is registered and gets primary education as well as vocational training to access food.
- THE Pakistan Institute of Labour, Education and Research in collaboration with the Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology organised a round table conference on the World Food Day 2015: Social Protection and Agriculture - Breaking the Cycle of Rural Poverty on Oct 16, 2015. The purpose of the event was to promote demand for a greater focus on vulnerability and on the integrated approach to overcome food security. Ms. Rubina Aman Brohi, a member of the Commission participated in the event.

3.4 Rights of the Disadvantaged

3.4.1. Minorities Rights

- To promote the rights of the minorities in Sindh, the Chairperson was invited to participate in the “Discourse on Forced Conversion: Study and Key Findings”. The event was organized by South Asia Partnership Pakistan on January 29, 2015 at the Marriott Hotel, Karachi. The Chairperson spoke about constitutional guarantees to minorities and placed great emphasis on the implementation of related laws. The Chairperson also attended another event organized by the Aurat Foundation aimed at furthering discussion on the cause of religious intolerance and the rights of the religious minorities.
- Another event on minority rights, titled “Protection of Minority Rights and Freedom of Religion”, was organized by the Sindh Provincial Working Group of the Rights of Expression, Assembly, Association and Thought (REAT) Network on March 18, 2015 at the Movenpick Hotel, Karachi. This meeting was attended by Mr. Gul Munir Shah – a member of the SHRC along with other members from civil society.
- A dialogue on “Protection and Legislation on Minorities Rights” was organized by the South Asia Partnership-Pakistan (SAP-PK), at Marriott Hotel, Karachi, on May 15, 2015. The Commission participated in the dialogue. The purpose of the dialogue was to highlight and discuss the issue of forced conversion of minor girls of minority communities. This event was attended by the Law Ministry, lawyers, civil society organisations, parliamentarians and other relevant stakeholders. During the dialogue, majority of the participants were of the view that this practice has increased, especially after passing of the 'Child Marriage Restraint Act 2014'. Participants contended that the courts have not taken notice of change in the law.

- A policy dialogue on “The Rights of Minorities” was organized by the Aurat Foundation in collaboration with The Asia Foundation and the Centre for Peace and Development Initiative at the Movenpick Hotel on June 07, 2015. The purpose of the dialogue was to ensure Constitutional guarantees of equality for minorities within Pakistan. During the event, it was shared that minority communities are frequently subjected to discriminatory practices and it is difficult for them to secure their rights. The Chairperson presided over the meeting, which was attended by a large number of participants including parliamentarians, government officials, civil society members and media.
- A panel discussion on “The Rights of Minorities” was organised by the Centre for Peace and Development Initiative at SZABIST, Karachi on June 09, 2015. During the event, a participatory discussion on fundamental rights versus minority rights was carried out. The panel discussed loopholes that lead to the violation of minority rights and appropriate remedies were suggested to the policy makers to ensure respect for the minorities.
- To increase understanding of, and respect for other religious. A one-day conference on “Deen ka Husn, Aman Bardasht Aur Sabr-o-Tahamul” was organized by the Federal Minister for Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony on July 28, 2015. The Chairperson attended the event and shared her experiences with participants.

3.4.2 Child Protection and Child Rights

- On February 03, 2015, the Chairperson participated in a seminar organized by the Ministry of Women Development in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The purpose of the seminar was to educate the participants about the demerits of child marriages and its impacts on communities in general.
- The Commission took active part in promoting pro-women legislations in Pakistan. The Chairperson participated in an event to mark the National Women's Day held on February 12, 2015, in Karachi. The meeting was organized by the Gender Equity Program (GEP) of the Aurat Foundation in collaboration with the Karachi University. The Chairperson delivered her message on the importance of pro-women legislation in Pakistan. Aurat Foundation also arranged the screening of a Documentary titled “*Main Safar Mei Hoon*” that detailed the history of the Women's Movement in Pakistan.
- To sensitize key stakeholders on issues related to early child marriages within the perspective of the “Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013”, a seminar was organized on May 16, 2015. This seminar was hosted by a local NGO namely Pirbhat Women Development Society, Sindh, at Sanbara Inn, Larkana. The main theme of the seminar was “Bachpan Bachao/Save Childhood”. The Chairperson participated in the seminar and shared her views with the participants.
- To review Pakistan's progress towards fulfilling child rights and devise pragmatic responses to address child protection issues in Pakistan, a conference on “Protecting Pakistan's Children”, was organised by The Human Rights Cell on September 15, 2015. The Commission attended the conference that focused on child rights in society and physical, psychological, emotional and sexual abuse of children.

In the conference, experts highlighted some of the existing good practices. They discussed the gaps in the laws, and how children can be protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect with the help of the existing laws, policies, plans, international standards, and institutions. The conference was attended by stakeholders from social welfare, judiciary, human rights, child protection centers, civil society organizations and national coalitions on child rights.

3.4.3 Women's Rights

- The Legal Rights Forum organized a “Women Workers Convention” at the press Club, Hyderabad on September 19, 2015. Ms. Amar Sindho, a member of the Commission was requested to represent the Commission. She participated in the event and delivered a presentation.
- The National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) organized a “Stakeholders Interactive Seminar”, at Avari Towers, Karachi on October 19, 2015. The purpose of the event was to share the activities and the progress of the NCSW with participants and get their feedback in order to finalize the NCWS's strategic plan for the next three years. The Chairperson was requested to attend this event and share her expertise. The Chairperson actively participated in the event and provided valuable feedback to devise a strategic plan for the NCSW.
- A two-day International Conference on “Women in Development” was organized by the Institute of Business Management on November 11-12, 2015, at the IOBM campus, Karachi. The Chairperson delivered a speech on “Women in Leadership and Management”.
- To celebrate the “Rights of Working Women”, a seminar was organised by the Provincial Ombudsman - Sindh “The Protection against Harassment of Women at Work Place”, on December 22, 2015. The Chairperson attended the event and shared her views. The focus of the event was the “Rights of Working Women” and “Work Place Harassment legislation”. During this event, a report was presented on the progress of three and a half years of the Provincial Ombudsperson Office in Sindh.

3.5. Rule of Law and Access to Justice

- To provide an insight on the status of pending bills and the implementation of bills passed by the provincial assembly, the Chairperson participated in a study circle organised by the Aurat Foundation on March 12, 2015 at the Movenpick Hotel. The study circle was also attended by other key stakeholders.
- A meeting was held in the PMA House on April 2, 2015, attended by representatives of NGOs, activists and civil society to discuss the recent passage of the Anti-Rape Amendments Bill 2014, by the Senate and a Joint Civil Society Advocacy Strategy for the passage of the Bill through the National Assembly. This consultation was organized by War Against Rape (WAR).
- A meeting of Law and Policy Committee of the National Commission on the Status of Women was organized on May 09, 2015 at the Beach Luxury Hotel, Karachi. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and review the Cyber Crime Bill, Child Protection Bill and future strategy for “Jirga and Kohistan”, a case being pursued by the NCSW (currently pending in the Supreme Court). The Chairperson and SHRC's member participated in the meeting.

- Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation organized a study circle to discuss the “Acid and Burn Crime Bill” on November 24, 2015. The Chairperson led the discussion that was followed by inputs from all the stakeholders and participants of the event. Key themes discussed in the conference included: The Acid and Burn Crime Bill, relevant Criminal Law amendments, and government perspective on pro women legislation.
- A consultative forum was organized by the Aurat Foundation, in collaboration with the Sindh Human Rights Commissions and Action Aid on December 09, 2015. The purpose of the consultation was to discuss the “Promotion of Laws Eradicating Child Marriages and Violence Against Women (VAW) in Sindh”. The importance of rules under the law to address real problems such as child marriages, child abuse and violence against women were the main focus of the speeches. The speakers emphasised that in most cases, rules are not made under the law, which hindered its implementation. The role of social and legal departments within the Sindh Government as well as parliamentarians was highlighted.
- On April 27, 2015, a meeting was conducted on the request of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) at the SHRC office, to discuss the 'Violation of Human Rights, its Impacts and Future Action Plan'. The Chairperson presided over the meeting and actively contributed.
- A round table discussion on “Introducing Protection Measures in the Criminal Justice System for Access to Justice in Pakistan” was organized on June 24, 2015 and the Chairperson was invited to be the guest of honour. The event was organized by the Insaf Network Pakistan at the Movenpick Hotel, Karachi. This event was attended by experts from the judiciary, public prosecutors, law officers and police officials of the Sindh province. Chairperson SHRC delivered a speech on the “Challenges faced in Setting Up and Strengthening the Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC)”. She informed the participants that the province of Sindh took the lead in setting up a Human Rights Commission, which is working since May 2013 and creating awareness regarding human rights among the masses and stakeholders. SHRC provided relief to the affected citizens of Sindh through suo-moto actions as well as provided directives on various other applications. The Chairperson mentioned difficulties regarding staff and finances and that these issues have been shared with the Sindh Government.
- The Chairperson participated in a conference organized by the South Asia Partnership Pakistan (SAP-PK) at Marriott Hotel, Karachi on August 13, 2015. The purpose of this conference was to review and finalize the draft of the “Minority Rights Commission 2015 Act”. This conference was attended by a number of MPAs of the Sindh province along with other key stakeholders.
- The Insaf Network Pakistan organized a seminar for stakeholders to discuss “Strengthen District Legal Empowerment Committees (DELCS)”, at the Movenpick Hotel, Karachi on November 07, 2015. Chairperson SHRC participated in the event as a guest speaker and delivered a speech. She emphasized that nobody should be denied justice as many people in Pakistan cannot engage the services of lawyers due to poverty. She also recommended that the stakeholders should increase awareness regarding DLECs, in order to improve access of poor and vulnerable people to these committees. In particular the cases of poor prisoners should be expedited.

- To commemorate the Universal Human Rights Day, the National Commission for Human Rights and the National Commission on the Status of Women organized a seminar at the Marriot Hotel, Karachi on December 12, 2015. The theme of the event was the 'Constitutional Framework for the Protection of Human Rights'. The event discussed institutional mechanisms for the protection of human rights; rights of indigenous people with special reference to case study of Baluchistan; a review of the human rights situation in Sindh. Chairperson SHRC participated in the seminar and shared the work being carried out by the SHRC.

3.6 Role of Civil Society in Promotion of Human Rights

- To encourage civil society engagement to address human rights violations, Chairperson SHRC attended the inaugural ceremony of the newly constructed complex of Behbud Association Karachi, an NGO working for the empowerment of women. The ceremony was held on February 25, 2015 at Karachi.
- To enhance the role of civil society in promoting human rights in the Sindh province, the Chairperson participated in PILER's Organizational Review Meeting held on March 10, 2015. The purpose of the meeting was to provide feedback to key stakeholders regarding PILER's engagement, key activities, and also offer valuable input in PILER's future planning. This has also strengthened PILER's relationship with the Commission.

3.7 Youth

- Youth in Pakistan constitute more than 60% of the country's population and it is critical to engage them in resolving the social, economic, and political issues of the society. A seminar on the "Role of Youth in the Diminution of Gender Based Injustices" was held on February 26, 2015 at the Scouts Headquarters, Karachi. It was organized by the Foundation for Research and Human Development. The Chairperson was invited as the honorable chief guest to share the Commission's position on the subject.
- To promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, a consultation meeting was organized by the South Asia Partnership-Pakistan on January 25, 2015 at Marriott Hotel, Karachi. The theme of the consultation was "Possible Enactment of Laws on Minorities in Pakistan". The meeting was attended by government officials, parliamentarians, political leadership, media and other relevant stakeholders. During the consultation, issues such as protection of minorities, safety and security of their temples, 5% quota in government jobs and other matters were discussed.

3.8. Strengthening Human Rights Capacities

- The SHRC organised a two-day workshop on Nov 28-29, 2015 with the financial support of The Asia Foundation, which aimed the "Capacity Building of Government Officials in respect of Human Rights". The event was attended by law officers, Prosecutors, Government officials from various Ministries including the Provincial Ombudsman's (Mohtasib) office and the Provincial Ombudsman - Sindh "The Protection against Harassment of Women at Work Place".
- The workshop covered sessions on: (i) The importance of the Human Rights and Introduction of the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011; (ii) International Covenant of Civil & Political Rights; (iii) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(iv) Convention on the Rights of Children and The Sindh Child Protection Authority Act, 2011; Rights of Minorities and 'The Sindh Marriages Restraint Act, 2013; Protection against 'Harassment of Women at the Work Place Act, 2010; and Gender Equality and Women Rights.

- Mr. Syed Gul Munir Shah, a member of the Commission attended a two-day meeting organized by the Aurat Foundation (AF) on July 27-28, 2016 in Karachi. The purpose of the meeting was to orient and update members of the Commission in terms staff, space and budget in the project submitted by the Commission. The event was jointly facilitated by Ms. Rubina Aman Brohi, a member of the Commission and a programme officer of the AF.

3.9 Social and Economic Rights

- The Chairperson participated in a live video link from Birmingham and New Delhi with Nobel Peace Prize Laureates Malala Yousufzai and Kailash Satyarthi to talk about the issues facing the world due to social, political, and religious intolerance. The event was organized on February 21, 2015 by the Citizens for Democracy (CFD) in collaboration with Pakistan Arts Council. The event was also attended by a large number of members of the civil society, media professionals and other esteemed guests from the private sector.

3.9.1. Social Rights

- To understand the issues and challenges facing the citizens, the Chairperson along with Mr. Syed Gul Munir Shah, a member of the Commission, conducted a five-day visit, from March 01 to March 05, 2015, to various parts of Sindh. The purpose of the visit was to inspect jails, hospitals, temples and other places, and meet different segments of the society and to gain knowledge of any violations of human rights within the visited areas. The trip also provided an opportunity to interact with minority communities in order to better understand the problems that they are facing. (Please see detailed report of Sindh inspections attached in the annexure).

3.9.2. Housing / Shelter

- To review problems and share difficulties of shelter home's residents and staff members, the Commission conducted a meeting with the district Judge at Panah Shelter Home on April 10, 2015.
- In order to review the challenges faced by Dar-ul-Aman and future strategy to overcome these challenges, a consultative meeting was organized by Shirkat Gah on May 28, 2015 with members of the Provincial Management Committee on Dar-ul-Aman, Sindh. The Chairperson attended the event along with representatives from NGOs, civil society, government and parliamentarians.

3.9.3. Education

- A policy dialogue on "National Education Policy (NEP)" was organized by the Aurat Foundation in collaboration with the Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh at Movenpick Hotel on July 30, 2015. Policy recommendations to improve the quality and access to education were discussed and finalised. Mr. Gul Munir Shah, a member of the Commission, participated in the event and shared his inputs in finalization of the above.

3.9.4. Health

- The Sindh Institute of Urology & Transplantation organized an International Symposium on "Brain Death and Deceased Organ Donation" on December 12, 2015. The Chairperson participated in the



Visit of members civil society to SHRC in December 2015

event and shared her views during the panel discussion on organ donation needs in Pakistan and the global, religious and ethical perspective on deceased organ donation.

3.10. Progress Review by SHRC

- In order to review the progress and challenges faced by the SHRC, the Commission organized a board meeting on April 30, 2015 at the SHRC office, Karachi. The Chairperson along with four committee members participated in the board meeting.
- The Sindh Human Rights Commission organized a stakeholders meeting on December 29, 2015. This meeting was attended by the Chairperson along with Ms. Farhat Parveen, Executive Director NOW Communities; Mahnaz Rahman, Resident Director Aurat Foundation, Zulfqar Shah, Team Leader – DRI, Naghma Iqtidar, Provincial Coordinator – DRI; and other key stakeholders. The purpose of the meeting was to review the shadow report prepared by NOW Communities.

**Chapter 4:
Pakistan's
International Commitments
on Human Rights**

Pakistan's International Commitments on Human Rights

Treaty Description	Summary of the Treaty	Treaty Name	Signature Date	Ratification Date, Accession(a), Succession Date (d)
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Elimination of racial discrimination, promoting understanding, and banning hate speech and membership of racist organizations.	CERD	19-Sep-66	21-Sep-66
Convention on the Rights of the Child	The civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children, and a ban on use of children in military conflicts and the sex industry.	CRC	20-Sep-90	12-Nov-90
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	Children under are not recruited compulsorily into armed forces, and that armed forces who are under 18 years do not take part in hostilities	CRC-OP-AC	26-Sep-01	05-July-11
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Women's rights to non-discrimination, political life, education, employment, health, and equality in marriage.	CEDAW		12-Mar-96 (a)
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	To prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	CRC-OP-SC	26-Sep-01	05-Jul-11
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Labour rights, rights to health, right to education, and the right to an adequate standard of living.	ICESCR	03-Nov-04	17-Apr-08

Treaty Description	Summary of the Treaty	Treaty Name	Signature Date	Ratification Date, Accession(a), Succession Date (d)
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Effective measures to prevent torture in a country or transport of people abroad where there is reason to believe they will be tortured.	CAT	17-Apr-08	23-Jun-10
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and right to due process and a fair trial.	iCCPR	17-Apr-08	23-Jun-10
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	To promote, protect and ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities.	CRPD	25-Sep-08	05-Jul-11

Reporting on GSP+:

The GSP Regulation requires the European Commission to submit a report to the European Parliament on the functioning of the GSP scheme, once every two years, beginning from January 01, 2016. The report details beneficiary countries' ratification, reporting, and effective implementation of the relevant conventions. The review report for Pakistan was released in January 2016.

ILO Conventions

Pakistan has ratified 36 conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) that cover various aspects of labour rights. These include Core Conventions, presented below, that address the most basic labour rights.

The Right to Organize and Engage in Collective Bargaining

- C087: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948)
- C098: Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949)

The Right to Equality at Work

- C100: Equal Remuneration Convention (1951)
- C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958)

The Abolition of Child Labour

- C138: Minimum Age Convention (1973)
- C182: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999)

The Abolition of Forced Labour

- C29: Forced Labour Convention (1930)
- C105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957)

Conventions Attached to GSP +

Since January 2014, Pakistan has been granted the status of Generalized System of Preference Plus (GSP+) by the European Union. This scheme provides for ten years of duty-free or preferential export rates for Pakistan in EU markets. Access to such trade incentives is, however, made conditional to the fulfillment by the country of certain requirements including the effective implementation of 27 international conventions that also incorporate 7 UN core human rights conventions. These conventions include:

1. ICCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
2. CESCR - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
3. CERD - International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (
4. CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
5. CAT - Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment
6. CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child
7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
8. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973)
9. C138 - Minimum Age Convention (1973)
10. C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999)
11. C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957)
12. C29 - Forced Compulsory Labour Convention (1930)
13. C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention (1951)14. C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) (1958)
15. C87 - Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize (1948)
16. C98 - Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949)
17. Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer
18. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
19. Stockholm Convention on persistent Organic Pollutants
20. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
21. Convention on Biological Diversity
22. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
23. Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
24. UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs
25. UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
26. UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)
27. Mexico UN Convention Against Corruption

**Chapter 5:
Challenges
Faced by SHRC
and
Recommendations:
Note from the Chairperson**

Challenges Faced by SHRC and Recommendations: Note from the Chairperson

The Commission has made considerable progress in its work in reaching out to people through awareness campaigns, and interactions with NGOs and civil society members during the year 2015. The SHRC administrative team, under the guidance of the Chairperson, has established systems to make the Commission more accessible and responsive to public

However, a continued concern remained in the following areas:

- 1. Space:** A separate room is needed where meetings can be held with visiting guests/delegates and members from general public filing cases with the Commission. Two more rooms are required for members and staff.
- 2. Staff:** The Act provides that there shall be a Secretary of the Commission, but the same has not been provided as yet. Moreover, the Commission needs efficient clerical staff. The Commission will also benefit greatly from a professional steno, who can assist the Chairperson from manually having to do her own typing and editing of documents/ correspondence. Since work has expended throughout Sindh, the Commission needs more staff to deal with cases, particularly the ones on violence.
- 3. Budget /Grant-in-Aid:** The daily work of the Commission has increased immensely and this has a huge impact on the running costs. In order to fulfill the objectives of Sindh Human Rights Commission, it is essential that adequate budget/funds are available for use throughout the year. The Grant in Aid has been increased from ten million to twenty million, which are still insufficient to meet the expenses, including the salaries of the members. The Commission has requested for Rs. Forty million to meet the current expenses and outstanding dues.

The SHRC has made repeated representations to the Chief Minister in this regard and on his direction corresponded with concerned ministries, even the Chief Secretary. However, action is awaited.

The year of 2015 passed, and we are in 2016, while the report is being finalized. An important development is that the Gender Equity Project submitted in 2014-15 has materialized, and work on the project has started.

In spite of all the problems, the Commission is trying to work according to its mandate, and provide relief to the people whose rights are violated.

I hope that after going through this report and watching our current work, the ice will melt, clearing our way to success.

Chairperson, Sindh Human Rights Commission

Annexure “A”
The Sindh Protection
of Human Rights
Act, 2011
Sindh Act No: XIII, 2011

Provincial Assembly Of Sindh

Notification Karachi, The 9th June, 2011

NO.PAS/Legis-B-8/2011-The Sindh Protection of Human Rights Bill, 2011 having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of Sindh on 16th May, 2011 and assented to by the Governor of Sindh on 9th June, 2011 is hereby published as an Act of the Legislature of Sindh.

THE SINDH PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 2011. SINDH ACT NO: XIII OF 2011

<p>An Act to provide for protection of the human rights in the Province of Sindh.</p> <p>WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for protection of the Human rights in the Province of Sindh and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.</p> <p>It is hereby enacted as follows:-</p>	<p>Preamble.</p>
<p>PART-I PRELIMINARY</p>	
<p>1. (1) This Act may be called the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act,2011.</p> <p>(2) It shall extend to the whole Province of Sindh.</p> <p>(3) It shall come into force on such date as Government may, by notification in the official gazette, specify.</p>	<p>Short title, extent and commencement.</p>
<p>2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context -</p> <p>(i) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Commission;</p> <p>(ii) "Commission" means the Sindh Human Rights Commission constituted under section 3;</p> <p>(iii) "Government" means the Government of Sindh;</p> <p>(iv) "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and enforceable by law;</p> <p>(v) "member" means the member of the Commission;</p> <p>(vi) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules;</p> <p>(vii) "rules" means the rules made under this Act; and</p> <p>(viii) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Commission.</p>	<p>Definitions.</p>
<p>PART-II ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION</p>	
<p>3. As soon as may be, after the commencement of this Act, there shall be established a Commission to be known as the Sindh Human Rights Commission.</p>	<p>Establishment of the Commission.</p>

- (2) The Commission shall consist of -
- (i) a person who has been a Judge of High Court, was or is qualified as such, to be appointed by Government;
 - (ii) two persons who have been District and Sessions Judges or Additional District and Sessions Judges to be appointed by Government;
 - (iii) four persons including two Members of Provincial Assembly to be nominated by the Speaker;
 - (iv) Secretary of Commission to be appointed by Government
- (3) The Commission shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with powers, subject to the provisions of this Act, to enter into agreements, contracts, acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, and to sue and be sued in its name.
- (4) The headquarters of the Commission shall be at Karachi and the Commission may with the previous approval of Government, establish offices at district level.(5) The Chairperson and member shall, unless resigned or removed earlier, hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for one similar term.(6) In case of death, resignation or removal of such Chairperson or a member, another Chairperson or as the case may be, a member may be appointed in his place for the un-expired term of such Chairperson or member.
- (7) The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of Chairperson and Members shall be such as may be prescribed; provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of a Chairperson or Member shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
- (8) There shall be a Secretary who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission and shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions of the Commission as it may assign to him.
- (9) The Chairperson or a member may, by writing under his hand, resign from his office but his resignation shall not take effect until it is accepted by Government.
- (10) No act or proceedings of the Commission shall be invalid by reason only of existence of a vacancy in, or the Constitution of the Commission.

Chairperson

Member

Member

**Secretary /
Member**

PART-III POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONS

4. The Commission shall -
- l) inquire, suo moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim

or any person on his behalf, into complaint of

- (a) violation of human rights or abetment thereof;
- (b) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;

(ii) recommend to Government the remedial measures including action to be taken against the persons involved in violation of human rights;

(iii) formulate, implement and regularly update policies with a view to protect human rights;

(iv) visit, under intimation to Government, any jail or institution under the control of Government where persons are kept or detained or admitted for purpose of treatment, reformation or protection to see the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations thereon;

(v) review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;

(vi) study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;

(vii) undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;

(viii) spread human rights literacy among various sections of society;

(ix) promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of human rights through print and electronic media, seminars and other available means;

(x) encourage the efforts of non-governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights;

(xi) publish or cause to be published the various policies, details, data and information relevant to the affairs of the Commission on a regular basis and ensure reasonable access of the public to the same;

(xii) appoint such officers and staff as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, subject to the approval of Government; and

shall perform such other functions necessary for protection of human rights, as maybe prescribed.

(iv) Powers and Functions of the Commission.

PART-IV

MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

5. (1) There shall be at least one meeting of the Commission in each quarter of a year.
2) The meetings of the Commission shall be held at such time

Meetings of the Commission.

<p>and at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by rules or, until rules are made in this behalf, as and when convened by the Chairperson.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1), the Chairperson shall convene a meeting of the Commission if three or more members request him in writing and such meeting shall be convened after giving at least seven days notice within a period of not exceeding fifteen days of receipt of such requisition.</p> <p>(4) The quorum for a meeting of the Commission shall be four members.</p> <p>(5) The Chairperson or, in his absence, a member elected by the members present in a meeting of the Commission shall preside at such meeting of the Commission.</p> <p>(6) In the event of an equality of votes, the Chairperson or the member presiding a meeting shall have a casting vote.</p>	
<p>6. Government may by notification remove the Chairperson or a member, if he -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is incapable of discharging his responsibilities under this Act; (b) has been declared insolvent; or (c) has been declared to be disqualified for employment, or has been dismissed from the service of Government, or has been convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude; or (d) has knowingly acquired or has continued to hold without the permission, in writing, of Government, directly or indirectly or through a partner, any share or interest in any, contract or employment with or on behalf of the Commission or in any land or property which, to his knowledge, is likely to benefit or has benefited as a result of the operations of the Commission: <p>Provided always that no action shall be taken under this section against the Chairperson or a member without affording him an opportunity of being heard.</p>	<p>Removal of Chairperson or member.</p>
<p>7. The Secretary shall be responsible for -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all correspondence on behalf of the Commission, subject to this Act, and directions from time to time, issued by the Commission or the Chairperson; (ii) the maintenance and safety of the records and all other property of the Commission; and (iii) general supervision, control and administration of the office and staff. 	<p>Power and Function of the Secretary</p>

**PART-V
FUND, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT**

<p>8. (1) There shall be a Fund known as the Sindh Human Rights Commission Fund.</p> <p>(2) The Fund shall consist of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) grant-in-aid from Government; (ii) endowments, donations and contributions from public; (iii) contributions from District Governments and other institutions; (iv) sale proceeds of the publication and any bonafide income- generating means undertaken by the Commission. <p>(3) (i) The Fund of the Commission shall be deposited in a scheduled Bank under such head of accounts as may be determined by the Commission.</p> <p>(ii) The account of the Fund shall be audited once in every financial year by the Director General Audit Sindh or his nominee.</p> <p>(iii) The audited annual statements of receipts and expenditure shall cover the period of the proceedings of financial year ending on 30th June and shall be submitted to the Commission by the Secretary for approval.</p> <p>(iv) In the Budget Meeting of the Commission, the Secretary shall submit the budget of the Commission for the financial year. The Commission shall approve the budget with such modifications, if any, as it may deem necessary.</p> <p>A qualified auditor shall be appointed by the Commission to authenticate and audit the accounts of the Commission</p>	Fund.
--	--------------

**PART-VI
MISCELLANEOUS**

<p>9. Government may require the Commission to furnish to it any document, return, statement statistics or any other information regarding any matter pertaining to the Commission and the Commission shall comply with such requisition.</p>	Returns, statement etc.
<p>10. Commission may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions as it may impose, delegate to the Chairperson, members or its Officers, any of its powers, duties or functions under this Act or the rules made there under.</p>	Delegation of Powers.
<p>11. Chairperson, members and employees of the Commission shall, while acting or purporting to act under this Act or rules, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code.</p>	Public Servant.
<p>12. Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.</p>	Rules.

13. No court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any proceedings or make any order in relation to anything done or purported to be done under this Act.	Jurisdiction of courts barred.
14. No suit or legal proceedings shall lie against Government, the Commission or officer and servant in respect of anything done or purported to be done in good faith under this Act.	Indemnity.

By Order Of The Speaker

Provincial Assembly Of Sindh

Hadi Bux Buriro

Secretary

Provincial Assembly Of Sindh

Annexure “B”
Rule of Business of the
Sindh Human Rights Commission

THE SINDH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

RULES, 2013

CONTENTS

Rules.

1. Short title and Commencement
2. Definitions
3. Headquarters
4. Powers and Functions of the Commission
5. Transaction of Business
6. Meetings
7. Notice of meeting
8. Agenda
9. Adjournment of meeting
10. Consideration of business
11. Powers and Functions of the Chairperson
12. Functions of the Members
13. Functions of the Secretary of the Commission
14. Commission to co-opt expert or advisor
15. Quorum
16. Decision
17. Minutes of the Proceedings
18. Appointment of Committees and Sub-committees
19. Correspondence to be conducted by the Chairperson through Secretary
20. Remuneration for committee or sub-committee
21. Petitions, applications and other communications
22. Dismissal of petition, application or other communication
23. Disposal of petitions, applications and suo-moto actions
24. Transmission of records

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH LAW, PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT

Karachi dated the 20th December, 2013

NOTIFICATION

NO. S.Reg: 4(11)2013/83:- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, the Government of Sindh are pleased to make the following rules to regulate the conduct of its business:-

<p>1. (1) These rules may be called the Sindh Human Rights Commission Rules, 2013. (2) They shall come into force at once.</p>	Short title and commencement
<p>2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context - (a) "Act" means the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011; (b) "agenda" means list of business to be disposed of in a meeting; (c) "business" means the business of the Commission under the Act; (d) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Commission; (e) "Commission" means the Sindh Human Rights Commission constituted under section 3 of Act; (f) "committee" means a committee or sub-committee appointed by the Commission for a particular matter; (g) "Government" means the Government of Sindh; (h) "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 and enforceable by law; (i) "meeting" means a meeting of the Commission; (j) "member" means a member of the Commission; (k) "registrar" means the Registrar of the Commission; (l) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Commission; (m) "section" means a section of the Act. (2) The words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meaning as assigned to them under the Act.</p>	Definitions.
<p>3. The headquarter of the Commission shall be at Karachi and the Commission may, with the previous approval of</p>	Headquarters.

Government, establish offices at District level.	
<p>4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Commission shall -</p> <p>(i) sponsor, steer, encourage research to generate information, analysis and studies and maintain a database relating to human rights issues;</p> <p>(ii) develop and maintain interaction and dialogue with non-governmental organizations, experts and individuals, association in society with similar commissions and institutions in other countries for collaboration and action to achieve the maximum target to stop violation of human rights at the national, regional and international level of training standards;</p> <p>(iii) mobilize grants from domestic and international, including multi and bilateral agencies approved by Government for meeting any of its obligations or performing its functions;</p> <p>(iv) seek and receive information, data and documents from any provincial source or entity in the course of performance of its functions;</p> <p>(v) call for information or report from Provincial or District Government, civil society organization and autonomous body concerned while inquiring into complaints of violations of human rights;</p> <p>(vi) inspect or visit under intimation to Government and in accordance with the relevant laws and rules, any jail, sub-jail or other places of custody where innocent citizens are kept, detained and admitted for treatment, reformation or protection, and to see the living conditions of the inmates and to make appropriate recommendations to the authorities concerned;</p> <p>(vii) appoint advisors, consultants and experts, if necessary, with the approval of Government.</p>	Powers and Functions of the Commission.
5. All business of the Commission shall be disposed of in a meeting which may be held in accordance with the provisions herein contained.	Transaction of Business
<p>6. (1) There shall be held ordinary meetings and special meetings.</p> <p>(2) An ordinary meeting shall be held as often as may be necessary but at least once in three months.</p> <p>(3) A special meeting shall be convened as soon as may be on receipt of requisition in writing by atleast three or more members and such meeting shall be convened after giving at least three days notice within a period of not exceeding fifteen days of receipt of such requisition.</p> <p>(4) The Secretary under the instructions of the</p>	Meetings

<p>Chairperson shall convene meetings on such date and time as fixed by the Chairperson.</p> <p>(5) A special meeting shall have priority over an ordinary meeting.</p>	
<p>7. (1) Seven days clear notice shall be given for an ordinary meeting and three days clear notice for a special meeting.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary shall cause a notice with a copy of agenda to be served on the members and a copy thereof be pasted at the office of the Commission.</p> <p>The notice shall inter alia specify the place, date and time of the meeting and be accompanied by an agenda.</p>	<p>Notice of meeting</p>
<p>8. (1) The agenda for a meeting shall be prepared by the Secretary with the approval of the Chairperson.</p> <p>(2) The agenda for an ordinary meeting shall be prepared in the following order:-</p> <p>(a) confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting;</p> <p>(b) all matters deferred in previous meeting including directions of Government, if any;</p> <p>(c) reports of the committee or sub-committee;</p> <p>(d) any other business with the permission of the Chair.</p> <p>(3) The agenda for special meeting shall be prepared in the following order:-</p> <p>(a) consideration of the matter for which the meeting has been convened;</p> <p>(b) any other business approved by the Chairperson;</p> <p>(4) Subject to the availability and the orders of the Chairperson, the members shall be provided copies of documents or information relating to the matters on agenda.</p>	<p>Agenda</p>
<p>9. No meeting may be adjourned until the agenda thereof is disposed of or a resolution of adjournment is passed or the Chairperson for any reason to be recorded in writing.</p>	<p>Adjournment of meeting.</p>
<p>10. The business shall be considered in the order prepared under rule 8 but the Chairperson on its own or on the motion of atleast three members may change the order.</p>	<p>Consideration of business.</p>
<p>11. (1) The Chairperson shall be the Chief Executive of the Commission and also shall act as Principal Accounting Officer and shall have inter-alia following functions and powers:-</p> <p>(I) to coordinate, supervise and manage the work of</p>	<p>Powers and Functions of the Chairperson.</p>

<p>the Commission and exercise general supervision and control the affairs of the Commission;</p> <p>(ii) to preside over every meeting of the Commission and in his or her absence, by the member elected by the members present in the meeting from amongst themselves and the person so elected shall exercise all the powers of the Chairperson under these rules during a meeting;</p> <p>(iii) to interact closely with all Ministries and Departments at Federal and Provincial level with regard to the affairs of the Commission;</p> <p>(iv) to delegate by general or special order, the powers and functions of the Chairperson to any member, officer or Secretary of the Commission.</p>	
<p>12. The Members of the Commission shall have following powers and functions</p> <p>(i) to assist the Chairperson to coordinate and support the work of Commission;</p> <p>(ii) to assist the Commission in its mandate and functions particularly in the planning, implementation, monitoring and networking roles with all stakeholders including Government, civil society and the international community;</p> <p>(iii) to liaise with members of other similar Commissions, Provincial Secretariat and regional offices;</p> <p>(iv) to perform such other duties and functions as may be assigned by the Chairperson.</p>	<p>Functions of the Members.</p>
<p>13. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Secretary shall have the following powers and functions:-</p> <p>(i) to prepare, under the directions of the Commission or Chairperson, three years strategic plan, annual work plan and annual budget for the approval of the Commission and forward to the concerned authority.</p> <p>(ii) to carry out administrative orders and decisions of the Commission;</p> <p>(iii) to perform such other duties and functions as may be assigned to him by the Commission or Chairperson.</p>	<p>Functions of the Secretary of the Commission.</p>
<p>14. The Commission may co-opt any person expert or advisor to attend a meeting, if need be, but he shall not be entitled to vote.</p>	<p>Commission to co-opt expert or advisor.</p>
<p>15. (1) The quorum for a meeting of the Commission shall be four members.</p> <p>(2) A meeting shall be adjourned for want of a quorum but no quorum shall be necessary at a meeting held after the meeting which was adjourned for want of quorum.</p>	<p>Quorum.</p>

<p>(3) The members shall inform in writing to the Chairperson in advance with regard to their absence from Commission's meetings.</p> <p>Any member of the Commission who is absent from the Commission's three consecutive meetings without giving cogent reasons shall be issued notice and his absence would be reported to Government for action.</p>	
<p>16. (1) All matters in the agenda shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members present in the meeting.</p> <p>(2) The voting shall be by show of hands.</p> <p>(3) The result of the voting shall be declared after the voting by the Chairperson and such declaration shall be final and conclusive.</p> <p>(4) In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairperson or member presiding a meeting shall have a casting vote.</p>	<p>Decision</p>
<p>17. (1) Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting shall be drawn up by the Secretary.</p> <p>(2) The minutes shall comprise of, the names of members present at the meeting and the number of items brief notes and decisions taken.</p> <p>(3) The minutes shall be submitted to the Chairperson for approval and signed by the Chairperson or the Presiding Member and circulated amongst the members within two weeks after the meeting.</p> <p>(4) A copy of the minutes of the proceedings of each meeting duly confirmed shall be recorded in a minutes book maintained for the purpose.</p>	<p>Minutes of the Proceedings.</p>
<p>18. (1) The Commission may appoint such number of committees and sub-committees as may appear to it, to be necessary for technical and other advice on matters referred to it, such as -</p> <p>(a) experts on human rights;</p> <p>(b) liaising and networking between Commission, Government Departments and stakeholders;</p> <p>(c) budget and finance.</p> <p>(2) The business of every committee and sub-committee shall be conducted in such manner as it may decide.</p> <p>(3) Every committee or sub-committee shall be headed by one of the Members appointed by the Chairperson.</p> <p>(4) The Member, so appointed shall preside the meeting of the committee.</p> <p>(5) The proceedings or report of the committee or sub-committee shall be submitted to the Chairperson as early as possible for placing it before the Commission.</p> <p>(6) Any member who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Committee and Sub-Committee without</p>	<p>Appointment of Committees and Sub-committees</p>

<p>showing sufficient cause, he or she shall cease to be a member of the Committee and in his or her place another member shall be appointed.</p>	
<p>19. (1) All correspondence of the Commission with Government or any authority or person shall be conducted by the Chairperson through Secretary. (2) The Secretary shall be responsible for day to day affairs of the Commission and shall perform such functions as may be assigned to him by the Commission or Chairperson.</p>	<p>Correspondence to be conducted by the Chairperson through Secretary</p>
<p>20. The members of the committee or sub-committee shall be honorary members and shall not be paid any remuneration except the expenditures which may include travelling, boarding and lodging costs, their rates may be determined by the Commission.</p>	<p>Remuneration for committee or sub-committee</p>
<p>21. (1) All petitions, applications, emails, faxes, suo-moto notice or telephonic information addressed or communicated made to the Commission, its Chairperson, members or Secretary either by name or designation shall be entertained and registered by the Commission in the register meant for the purpose. 2) A register shall be maintained by the Commission for entering in, serial wise, the petition, application, communication and suo-moto notice and shall be placed before the Chairperson or Members for preliminary consideration, as expeditiously as possible but not later than three days from the date of its receipt: Provided that the petition, application, communication or suo-moto notice which requires urgent consideration shall be placed before the Chairperson as far as possible within twenty four hours of its receipt. (3) No fee shall be chargeable on such petitions, applications, or other communications. (4) The petition, application or other communication shall disclose the facts leading to the violation of human rights. (5) The Chairperson or Members may issue notice to victim, applicant or petitioner for personal hearing or to any other person who in the opinion of the Chairperson or Members should be heard for appropriate disposal of the matter. (6) The Commission may seek further information or affidavit as may be considered necessary. (7) The Commission upon consideration of the report and personal hearing of applicant, petitioner and victim shall call comments from the concerned authority, institution or department and thereafter recommend the Government</p>	<p>Petitions, applications and other communications</p>

<p>remedial measures including action to be taken against the person involved in the violation of human rights.</p>	
<p>22. The Commission may dismiss in-limine the petition, application or other communication of the following nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) illegible; (ii) vague, anonymous, pseudonymous; (iii) allegations do not make out any specific violation of human rights; (iv) matter is sub-judice before court or tribunal; (v) the matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other grounds. 	<p>Dismissal of petition, application or other communication.</p>
<p>23. (1) Each member shall be assisted by the Registrar or any other officer authorized in this behalf, when member takes up for consideration the case assigned to him or her for final disposal. It shall be the duty of the Registrar or authorized officer to study and present the cases and render such other assistance as may be required for consideration and disposal of the cases.</p> <p>(2) If on consideration of the petition or application, the Commission dismisses the petition or application in- limine, the said order shall be communicated to the petitioner or applicant and the case shall be treated as closed.</p> <p>(3) If on consideration of the petition, application, other communication or suo-moto notice, the Commission admits and directs issuance of notice to any authority calling upon it to furnish information or report or comments, a notice shall be issued enclosing copy of the application, petition or other communication and notice shall be signed by the Registrar.</p> <p>(4) On receipt of the information or report or comments called for, a detailed note in the form of a synopsis shall be prepared or caused to be prepared by the Registrar or authorized officer, whereupon the case shall be treated as ready for being placed before the Commission for final disposal.</p> <p>(5) When the Commission upon consideration of the information, report or comments finally disposes of the case without any recommendation, the case shall be treated as closed.</p> <p>(6) If the report, information or comments is not received from the concerned authority within the given time, the case shall be placed before the Commission for further directions.</p>	<p>Disposal of petitions, applications and suo-moto actions.</p>
<p>24. (1) The records of all cases finally disposed of shall be</p>	

transmitted to the Record Section after completing the entries in the register with regard to each such case. Transmission of records.(2) Unless otherwise directed by the Chairperson, the entire records of disposed of cases shall be destroyed after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of final disposal. However, register containing detailed information regarding such cases shall be retained permanently.

Transmission of records.

**Annexure “C”
Report of a
5-Day tour by SHRC
of the Province
of Sindh**

Report of a 5-Day tour by SHRC of the Province of Sindh

VISIT TO HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND DAR-UL-AMANS FACILITIES
OF DISTRICT KHAIRPUR, SUKKUR, LARKANA & DADU
MARCH 05, 2015.



Planning meeting of the 5-day visit to Khairpur, Sukkur, Larkana and Dadu.

On March 01, 2015, the Chairperson of the Commission, Justice (R) Majida Razvi and Member Syed Gul Munir Shah proceeded for official visit to Khairpur, Sukkur, Larkana and Dadu to undertake inspection of jails, hospitals and temples. The purpose of the visit was to inspect these facilities while also meet different segments of the society to assess and take cognizance of the prevailing conditions and violation of human rights of people in general, and minorities in particular as required under Section 4 (iv) of Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011.

Visit To Khairpur:

The Commission started its visit, as per written intimation to all relevant institutions. The first visit was to the Central Prison, Khairpur on March 02, 2015. Mr. Aalam Malik, Superintendent Jail received the



Central Prison, Khairpur.

He further informed that the filter of the plant is changed every month by the military, thus, uninterrupted clean filtered water is being supplied to the prisoners at jail premises. The barracks visited were found clean. However, there were neither separate barracks for juvenile offenders nor any schooling or vocational training program were being offered. Even laboratories were not set up by the government to perform day-to-day screening/tests, etc. The Commission asked SP Jail to separate the juvenile offenders/Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs) from other prisoners to protect them from hardened criminals.

While visiting the barracks, the Commission was informed that there are seven cases of hepatitis patients who are being provided proper medications through the courtesy of IG Prisons. There were 10 UTPs, who had fire arm injuries sustained during registered police encounters. According to SP jail, all UTPs have been given proper medicines in jail by the doctor. The superintendent complained of acute need of wheel chairs and at least two blocks of barracks for juvenile and other prisoners. He requested for urgent provision of two wheel chairs. The Commission assured help in this regard.

The Commission thereafter proceeded to inspect the Civil Hospital, Khairpur and visited various blocks including gynecology, surgical, medical, cardio as well as pharmacy and neurology etc. This is a new hospital still under construction, and was found well-equipped, neat and clean.



Civil Hospital, Khairpur is a new hospital and has gynecology, surgical, medical, cardio as well as pharmacy and neurology.

The Medical Superintendent of the hospital accompanied the Commission members, and informed them that it is a 570-bed hospital, which is almost completely constructed, except for four blocks which are yet to be constructed. He further informed that the hospital was facing shortage of specialists as well as Women Medical Officers and para-medical staff which creates problems in attending the patients in the wards as and in the OPD. He also informed the commission that the posts of neuro-surgeon and pathologist are lying vacant. He pointed to the shortage of ambulances as well. The operation theaters were also visited and found equipped with modern machines. However, there was no MRI machine available in the hospital.

According to the Medical Superintendent, the labs are not fully equipped and there is no budget to run them. At present, these labs are being run on no-profit/no-loss basis, just to facilitate the patients.

The Medical Superintendent informed that the Government of Sindh has approved setting up of a Heart Care Centre for an amount of Rs. 520 million, for which tenders are yet to be invited. Since the hospital is relatively new, the condition of the hospital was found to be satisfactory.



Visit to various departments .

The Commission thereafter proceeded towards Sukkur.

Visit to Sukkur:

The Commission visited Central Prison, Sukkur on March 03, 2015. Superintendent Jail Mr. Shahid Hussain Chajjro was not present as he had left for central prison, Larkana, being in charge of the said jail also. Assistant Superintendent Jail, in his briefing, informed that presently 979 prisoners are in the jail. Out of these 88 are condemned prisoners and their appeals are pending in superior courts, since several years.

It was also brought into notice of the Commission that 37 UTPs of terrorist wings of the Taliban and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi are also confined in the said prison. However, security arrangements were found to be satisfactory.

The Jail has vocational training programmes for prisoners. The Commission has witnessed students busy with tailoring, carpet weaving and pottery making.

The Commission was specifically asked to look into pending appeals of two prisoners namely, Badar Khaskhdu, before the High Court of Sindh, Hyderabad Bench, and that of Abdul, an 80-year-old prisoner before Larkana Bench since the past six years and three years respectively.

The jail authorities further told that one convict namely M. Ajmal has served his sentence but still confined for want of payment of fine of Rs 100,000. The Commission directed him to approach the Zakat Council in this regard. The overall prevailing conditions of the areas visited by the Commission were clean but the barracks were in dilapidated condition as evident from pictures. The assistant superintendent jail informed that the diet was provided as per menu sanctioned.



Central Prison, Sukkur.



80 years old Abdullaha awaits response to his pending appeal for the last three years. The SHRC has submitted an application with the Sindh High Court in this regard.



Central Prison Sukkur has vocational training programmes for the prisoners.



The jail authorities further told that one convict namely M. Ajmal has served his sentence but still confined for want of payment of fine of Rs 100,000. The Commission directed him to approach the Zakat Council in this regard. The overall prevailing conditions of the areas visited by the Commission were clean but the barracks were in dilapidated condition as evident from pictures. The assistant superintendent jail informed that the diet was provided as per menu sanctioned.



The barracks of Central Prison Sukkur were in dilapidated condition.

After completion of the visit to central prison Sukkur, the Commission went to District Jail Sukkur where the Superintendent Jail was not present and reported to have gone to District Jail Shikarpur.

Assistant superintendent Jail Mr. Ghulam Shabbir Memon, however, briefed the Commission about the Jail conditions.

He informed that the jail has the capacity of 550 prisoners, but presently 341 prisoners are confined, out of whom 25 are juveniles, (two convicted and 23 UTPs), and all are being provided religious education. He further briefed the Commission that there are 10 foreigners out of whom 6 are Afghan nationals.

The overall condition of the jail was not satisfactory. As the Commission members were accompanied by the jail staff, therefore, no complaint was received against jail staff or about the diet of prisoners, etc.

The Commission thereafter proceeded to Dar-ul-Aman, Sukkur where they were briefed by the In-charge of Dar-ul-Aman. A total of 42 inmates were present within the Dar-ul-Aman including 31 ladies and 11 children. The In-charge of the Dar-ul-Aman complained about insufficient security arrangements as only one constable is provided by police for security purposes during day time, while no constable is deputed at night for security.



Dar-ul-Aman, Sukkur's living conditions are unsatisfactory because of overcrowding and limited resources.

The most surprising fact was that the Government only provides Rs: 08/= per person per day. The rooms were dark, filthy and overcrowded. The Commission was informed that the Indus Resource Centre is constructing a building for shelter and the present inmates will be shifted subsequently.

The Commission then proceeded to inspect the Civil Hospital, Sukkur. The condition of the hospital was extremely very poor. It was dirty and not worth being called a hospital. There were broken compound and pathways, an old out-of-service ambulance and the entire compound littered with waste.

The beds were rickety and broken, having no mattresses and sheets. The patients were using their own blankets, sheets and quilts on the beds and several patients were seen lying on the floor.

People were openly complaining of non-availability of doctors and medicines and mal-administration.

The medical superintendent who joined later reported shortage of staff in the hospital and said that presently 116 gazetted posts of BPS 16 to 20 were lying vacant. Furthermore, he added that more staff is needed as the strength of the hospital has been increased from 50 beds to 350 beds. He further added that about 1,500 patients visit the OPD everyday. However, staff in emergency as well as in the OPD is too short. He also complained that no pathologist is posted in the hospital.



Civil Hospital Sukkur has extremely poor facilities.

The overall condition of this Divisional Headquarter Hospital was the worst possible. The building was not only old but insufficient for patients and not maintained at all. There were big cracks in the walls, and the floors were broken. The Commission inquired what may happen to emergency patients. The prevailing conditions not only indicate the inefficiency and lack of interest of the administration but also point to insufficient budget and/or the misuse of funds.

While visiting the hospital, members were approached by some journalists who informed them that hepatitis is widespread in jails affecting a large number of prisoners. They further informed that some prisoners are also admitted in the hospital. After receiving this information, MS Hospital was asked to take the Commission to the wards where prisoners are kept. The ward which was locked was opened by the security guards. The condition of the ward was horrible.



Due to poor conditions of the hospital, patients are unable to get quality medical care, compromising their health and wellbeing.

The place had a urine odor, beds were dirty and patients had dirty glasses. A prisoner, who was suffering from hepatitis, complained that there are several prisoners who are suffering like him but they are not referred to doctors. The MS had no explanation for the horrifying conditions of the cell and the prisoner. The pictures above provide a glimpse of the places visited by the Commission.

After the inspection of Civil Hospital, Sukkur, members of the Commission went to see Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT), Sukkur. The Director SIUT Dr Iqbal Daudpota was informed on telephone about the intended visit and he warmly welcomed the Commission

The Commission visited various wards with Mr. Daudpota. The place was a pleasant surprise as it was equipped with the latest machinery. The wards were tidy and the beds had clean sheets. The Institute had a well-managed water filtration and distribution system. A well-equipped library had also been donated to SIUT. Overall, the SIUT was well maintained and managed.



Divisional Headquarter Hospital, Sukkur.



The SIUT premises in Sukkur.



Hepatitis patients from the jail are kept in locked rooms which are extremely dirty and have no basic facilities.

Visit to Shikarpur:

The Commission, on March 04, 2015, left Sukkur by road and visited the Imam-Bargah at Shikarpur, which was recently destroyed by a terrorist attack. The members met the affected families and offered 'fateha' for all the departed souls.



Facilities for patients at SIUT.



The Imambargah Shiakrpur which was attacked by terrorists in January 2015.

The Commission then proceeded to inspect the Central Prison, Larkana where Mr. Shahid Hussain Chajjro, Superintendent Jail briefed the Commission about jail conditions. Mr. Chajjro disclosed that authorized in-house capacity of this iail is 550 but presently 952 prisoners are kept therein. The breakup he provided is as under:-

Number of UTPs	716
Number of ordinary convicted prisoner's	42
Number of life convicted prisoners	176
Number of Condemned Prisoners	18
Total:	952



Central Prison, Larkana. The in-house capacity of the jail is 550 but at the time of the Commission's visit, 952 prisoners were kept.

He further informed that there are about 56 patients of Hepatitis who are being properly treated. Out of these confirmed 15 cases, 8 were of Hepatitis-B and 7 of Hepatitis-C. None of the inmate was found suffering from HIV/AIDS, while only one was found suffering from TB. He further informed that no laboratories are provided at the Central Prison, Larkana as well as Central Prison, Sukkur, though many letters have been sent to Health Department. The Superintendent Jail further informed that two posts of Medical Officer at the Central Prison Larkana are lying vacant and Home Department has been informed in this connection but till date there is no positive response.



Medical facilities at Central Prison, Larkana. Dental equipment is provided but no dental surgeon is posted as yet.

Superintendent Jail also said although dental equipment is provided but no dental surgeon is posted as yet. He shared that an ultrasound machine is also available but technicians have not been appointed yet.

The Commission then proceeded to visit Dar-ul-Aman, Larkana. In all, eleven ladies including one child were present. The In-Charge informed the Commission that for security, three constables / guards are deputed in day time, and two at night with two private guards. She also informed that police's help is available on need basis. The building was clean and properly maintained. The In-Charge informed that the condition of the shelter has been improved with help from NGOs. The two ladies were pleasant and well behaved with the inmates.



Dar-ul-Aman, Larkana.

Members Commission thereafter visited Civil Hospital, Larkana, where Medical Superintendent briefed the Commission that the hospital has a 1,250-bed capacity, with a Nursing School, but neither a Medico-Legal Officer nor any Woman Medico-Legal Officer is posted in the hospital.



The Civil Hospital has a 1,250-bed capacity. The condition of the hospital is however, less than satisfactory.

The Commission was informed that the authority to purchase medicines etc. lies with the Secretary Health, while the medical superintendent is not authorized. Due to this reason, patients face difficulties due to the shortage of medicines. During the visit to the emergency section, Dr. Munir Sheikh, the on-duty doctor, was found absent. Patients were unattended and complaining. The bed sheets were dirty and the general condition was not worthy of a hospital.

The Commission had a meeting with members of the minority community in the evening which was scheduled at 5pm at the Dharamshala. The briefing was given by Mrs. Kalpana Devi, a lawyer by profession, and the secretary of the Council. The members took a round of the entire premises including, the burnt area of the Dharamshala.



Meeting with representatives of minority communities in Dharamshala.

There were several complaints about violation of human rights particularly of minorities and specifically with schedule caste women, conversion of young minor girls and their marriages. Several members spoke of their grievances and a detailed discussion took place. The community present was informed about the new law on “Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2013” under which the marriage of minors is illegal and is an offence. The Chairperson assured full support to the community and said all of us will work to ensure implementation of the laws and policies of the government.

On the 05th of March, 2015, the Commission left for Dadu.

Visit to Dadu:

In Dadu, the members visited Civil Hospital where Dr. Insaf Ali Magsi, Civil Surgeon/Medical Superintendent briefed the Commission about the hospital. Thereafter various wards of the hospital such as gynecology, children and cardio wards were visited. Although the building of the hospital was old and in critical condition but it was kept well and clean. The Medical Superintendent, while briefing the Commission, stated that no waiting rooms and bathrooms are available for outpatients.



Civil Hospital, Dadu.

He further informed the Commission that five dialysis machines are available and in good working condition, which were noticed during the visit to the ward. He emphasized that urologist and MOs/Surgeons are urgently required in the Hospital.



The MS Civil Hospital Dadu informed that urologist and MOs/Surgeons are urgently required in the Hospital.

The overall condition of the hospital was satisfactory. The Medical Superintendent was found committed and devoted to his duties, and working hard to run and manage the hospital professionally.

The Commission's last visit was to District Jail, Dadu.

The authorized capacity of the jail is 250 prisoners but during the visit, it was found that more than 300



District Jail, Dadu.

prisoners were retained, and thus, the jail was found over crowded.

As per information provided, the production of UTPs in various courts was slow due to the non-availability of police escorts and transport. There were no hardened or convicted prisoners in this jail but only UTPs who were facing cases in the courts of magistrates.

The overall condition was good. None of the UTPs complained against jail staff or maltreatment or regarding not being provided proper diet etc.

The Commission concluded its visit and headed to Karachi afterwards.

**Annexure “D”
Profiles
of the SHRC Members**

Name

JUSTICE (Rtd) MAJIDA RAZVI

SHRC Position

- M.A. Political Science and International Relations from Karachi University.
- LL.B from Karachi University.



Positions Held

- Holding a unique position of being the first woman Judge of a High Court of Pakistan.
- Elevated to the position of Judge, at the Sindh High Court Bench in 1994.
- Retired in 1999.
- Practicing Advocate, 1963-1994 as a Corporate lawyer
- Judicial & Administrative Work Experience
- As a Judge, presided over Single & DB numerous cases, providing justice in the form of landmark judgments.
- As an advocate, deliberated on hundreds of cases on the civil side.
- Provided free legal advice to the needy people, through various social work organizations and convincingly got justice for them.
- Former Chairperson of the National Commission on the status of women, from March 2002 to March 2005.
- A prolific writer - Author of hundreds of Article on Legal Issues pertaining to Women & Children.
- Participation at International Fora/Conferences:
- Attended National and International conferences since 1964 to date.
- Member of Common Wealth Team to monitor Elections in Tanzania in 2005.
- Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize in 2005. D Addresses on National & International Issues of Particularly Human & Women Rights through print & electronic media.
- Practicing at Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Awards & Achievements

- Women of the year Award 1994-95
- Pakistan Golden Jubilee Celebration Award for Services in Judiciary 1997 D 100 Heroin Award (International) for Social Work.
- "Allah" Award 2003 (outstanding women)
- Karachi Cosmopolitan Rotary Award for outstanding for services 1992-93.
- PAK EXPO (NEW) outstanding performance in the field of jurisprudence 1990.
- Lions Club Merits Award 1991.
- Women Excellence Award 2006.
- Human Rights Society of Pakistan Award 2007 (January 2007).
- Women Achievers Award 2007 from I Plus (28-02-2007).

- Rotary International Award of Service above Self 2012
- Human Rights Defender Award from Govt. of Pakistan 2012.
- At Present
- Member of Board of Governors Marie Adelaide Leprosy Centre.
- Trustee Panah Trust - Karachi.
- Member Board of Governors SZABIST And others

Name

SYED GUL MUNEER SHAH

SHRC Position

COMMITTEE MEMBER

Education

LLM



Positions Held

- Appointed as Civil Judge 1982
- Promoted as senior Civil Judge in 1986
- Promoted as Additional Session Judge in 1994
- Served/worked as Registrar STA Court (Home Department) from 1994 to 1997
- Posted/ Served as Additional Session Judge at Larkana, Nawabshah, and Hyderabad
- Sharia Training from August 2002 to December 2002
- Posted as Registrar Federal Service Tribunal Islamabad from Dec 2002 to February 2005
- Promoted as District & Session Judge In 2005
- Posted as District & Session Judge at District Mithi and Qamber at Shandadkot
- Worked as Additional Law secretary, Law department and special Judge anti — Corruption (Provincial) Karachi for three years
- Lastly posted as Member Judicial, Custom appellate Tribunal No.1 Karachi, till retirement on 28-02-2011

Name

SHARMILA FARUQUI

SHRC Position

COMMITTEE MEMBER

Positions Held

Political figure, Human Rights Activist, Political Analyst, Writer; working as Assistant Professor in Department of Philosophy, University of Sindh Jamshoro



Positions Held

- Vice chairperson of Education Reform Support Unit(RSU), steering committee, Government of Sindh
- Incharge of 'Sasti Roti' project
- Chairperson of National Peace Committee For Interfaith Harmony
- Member of the advisory board of Drug Free Pakistan Foundation
- Member of Sindh Bar Council and Sindh High Court Bar Association
- Conduct Free Educational Classes for Orphan Girls at Kashana-e-Atfal
- Arranges free food and medication for handicapped Children in Darul-Sukoon
- Practicing Law in Session and High Court since over a decade.

Awards

- Recipient of Sitar-e-Imtiaz, Civil Award of Pakistan
- Appreciation Award by Asia Foundation for services in fight against tuberculosis
- United Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Shaheed Bhutto Award for efforts in loyalty and Human Rights in Pakistan
- Special Friends Organization Award in services for special children
- Hamdard University Award for participation in campaign access to health care for all
- Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Award for best columnist

Legislation in Sindh Assembly

- The Sindh Consumer Protection Act, 2013
- Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2013

Name

KULSOOM CHANDIO

SHRC Position

COMMITTEE MEMBER

Background

- M.A. (Economics)
- L.L.B

Positions Held

- Presently serving as a Member of Provincial Assembly of Sindh since last seven years
- Member Sindh Bar Council.

Awards & Achievements

- Politician since 40-45 year
- Social Worker



Name

RUBINA BROHI

SHRC Position

COMMITTEE MEMBER

Education

- M.A, LL.B, LL.M
- Advocate High Court

Positions Held

- Program Officer –CBU-GEP-USAID, Aurat Foundation
- Former, Legal Consultant, National Accountability Bureau (NAB)

Awards & Achievements

- Worked on passing of the Domestic Violence Act 2013
- Worked on passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2014
- Working on a USAID project “Gender Equity Program” implemented by Aurat Foundation, which aims at closing the gender gap in Pakistan by proactively supporting the development of women
- Received the prestigious “Courageous Women Award” by Pakistan Women Lawyers Association (PAWLA) last year
- Membership of Women Lawyers Association (PAWLA), Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), Pakistan India Peoples Forum for Peace & Democracy (PIPFPD) and Women Action Forum (WAF).



Name

SALMA BALOCH (AMAR SINDHU)

SHRC Position

COMMITTEE MEMBER

Background

Human Rights Activist, Political Analyst, Writer; working as Assistant Professor in Department of Philosophy, University of Sindh Jamshoro



Positions Held

In-charge Chairperson
Department of Philosophy, University of Sindh.

Awards & Achievements

BOOKS PUBLISHED:

- Jagti Ankhoon ke Sapne (Poetry)
- The Concept of Empowerment of Women in Sindhi Literature

BOOKS UNDER-PUBLICATION:

- One book on articles, Published in Newspapers.
- One book on articles about Women's Issue.
- One book on Profiles of writers and artists.

Sindh Human Rights Commission

Room No: 408 & 414,
Sindh Secretariat Building No - 03,
Kamal Ata Turk Road,
Karachi - 74200.

Telephone: 021 - 99217318

Fax: 021 - 99217317

Email: shrcommission@gmail.com

Web: [www.http://shrc.org.pk/](http://shrc.org.pk/)