



Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed; it's the only thing that ever has.

-Margaret Mead

# SHEHRI

JULY - DECEMBER 2012 VOL. 25/NO.3

## 'Citizen Emeritus'



Shehri members with the 'Citizen Emeritus' in March 2012



What can be said about this great man, the 'sarbarah' of Shehri, that has already not been acknowledged in the multitude of news-items, editorials, op-ed columns, magazine articles and TV commentaries that spontaneously burst forth on the demise of the 'conscience of Karachi'?

Ardeshir Cowasjee became involved with Shehri: CBE in the mid-1990s when we gradually discovered common interests involving the built environment of Karachi, including parks and amenity spaces, illegal

buildings and violation of master-planning. Two of the legendary battles that climaxed in the Supreme Court in 1999 were the 'Glass Towers' cut-line fiasco and the 'Costa Livina' highrise monstrosity in the Bagh-e-Ibn-e-Qasim.

Land-mark judgments of the apex court established the right of all citizens of Pakistan to be 'aggrieved persons' in public interest issues, and created an awareness that something could actually be done by ordinary persons,

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Don't forget to renew your membership for 2013 (Rs. 1000)  
Join Shehri and play your role as a good citizen to make this city a clean, healthy and environmentally friendly place to live in!





## SHEHRI

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### Contributions are Welcome

Interested contributors should contact the SHEHRI office for writers' guidelines. SHEHRI newsletter readership is for students, professionals, environmentalists, policy makers, NGOs and other organizations. Views expressed herein do not necessarily express the views of the Editorial Consultants or The Managing Committee.

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## EDITORIAL

2012 is drawing to a close and it has been a roller coaster ride for the environment. Some issues the citizens and government have taken seriously, others have been put under the carpet as usual. The adverse effect of wrong policies, bad planning, short sightedness and corruption are visible more than ever. Garbage is strewn everywhere, plastic bags are not going away, there seems to be a decay of conscience and responsibility in all of us. Observance of traffic rules and norms has become a joke. Those of us who stop at the traffic light are ridiculed. People no longer park or drive with patience or tolerance, road rage is the rage. All of us have become arm chair activists, we complain incessantly about everything but never look within ourselves and ask how much we are contributing to the degradation of our environment.

The regulatory authorities Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA), Sindh Buildings Control Authority (SBCA), Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) have not played their part responsibly. Their negligence of duty is visible everywhere in the city. Our sea, our coastline and rivers show what SEPA has not done it due diligence. The SBCA continues to be a handmaiden to the highest bidder. OGRA's corruption is visible every day when we see long queues at CNG stations which cause traffic jams and other problems, simply because OGRA violated its own rules in sanctioning CNG stations, where they were not supposed to be legally. I wonder whether the signing authorities at OGRA realize what they did.

Public transport, circular railways are pipe dreams, perhaps our grandchildren will see them or read about in history books.

As city dwellers we should all be seriously concerned about our food security. Good agricultural land around Karachi is being converted for commercial and residential use. Food is becoming expensive as it now comes from further afield.

With all this gloom and doom, there is also good. Mother Nature continues to be strong and defiant. What I mean is, trees grow, where there should not be because the citizens have done their utmost to destroy them, they cement the base of the tree trunks, they are cut without any reason and remorse and those of us who try to save them are considered fools. They hardly get any water, the only moisture is diesel fumes and yet they grow and give pockets of shade and peace. Karachi will definitely be forsaken by Mother Nature if the trees disappear.

In 2013 will they be a change in us! Let us hope, a happy new year to all.

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# KARACHI WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD-WATER HYDRANTS

By: Amber Alibhai

Water and Hydrants are always in the press. In November GEO also covered the matter, the MD Water Board resigned and at the Governor's intervention he withdrew his resignation.

Shehri- CBE has been involved as an observer with KWSB for many years and in April 2012 we were directed by the Hon'ble High court of Sindh to assist them to determine whether there was any justification to operate and maintain water hydrants and if so what protocol should be set out for them.

After an intense examination of water issues, meeting the concerned officers,

reading the KWSB Act 1996, reviewing the standard operating procedure, we felt that the citizens need to know more about the water they use and their utility provider KWSB.

Karachi has no water supply of its own i.e.; it has no natural lakes, reservoir and no rivers. The citizens of Karachi are completely dependent upon the water source of river Indus and ground water.

Karachi gets 650 million gallons daily (mgd) water 550 (mgd) from Indus source and 100 (mgd) from HUB DAM.

This water is used for domestic, commercial and industrial use. Karachi is at the tail end of the river Indus, it is now one of the 5th most densely populated cities of the world with an expanding population of approximately 18 million. The water needs of the city are growing for residential, commercial and industrial use.

However there is an acute disconnect between the utility provider and the consumer. There is a constant struggle

Continued on Page 13

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER**  
**HYDRANT CELL / TANKER SERVICES, KW&SB.**

ST-6, Block-6 Near T.O. Clinic Main Gulshan Chowranghi  
GULSHAN-E IQBAL KARACHI Ph:99243041

NO.CE/HYD/ESST/KW&SB/2012/

Dated: 15-12-2012.

**DETAIL OF HYDRANT OF KW&SB**

S.NO.	NAME OF HYDRANT	LOCATION OF HYDRANT	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	NOS. OF TAPS (EXISTING)	NOS. OF TAPS (ACTUAL WORKING)	OPERATIONAL TIMINGS
1	KORANGI 16,000 ROAD HYDRANT	KORANGI 16,000 ROAD, CHAKRA GOTH	M/S. SARHAD SUPPLIERS	4	2	8:00 HOURS
2	SAKHI HASSAN HYDRANT	SAKHI HASSAN CHOWRANGI NEAR SARINA MOBILE MARKET	M/S. QASIM & BROTHERS.	10	9	8:00 HOURS
3	SHAH FAISAL NO.4 HYDRANT	SHAH FAISAL COLONY, NEAR KHOKHER CLUB	M/S. SHAH & CO.	2	1	8:00 HOURS
4	N.E.K HYDRANT	(New NEX Pumping Station) GADAP TOWN	M/S. MEERWANI & BROTHERS.	5	3	8:00 HOURS
5	MANGHOPIR HYDRANT	NEAR MANGHOPIR RESERVOIR,	M/S. UMAIR ENTERPRISES (SHAKEEL MEHAR)	10	3	8:00 HOURS
6	GARDEN - SADDAR HAYDRANT	NEAR GARDEN ADJACENT KARACHI ZOO	M/S. SHAH & CO.	2	1	8:00 HOURS
7	NIPA- GULSHAN HYDRANT	NIPA, GULSHAN-E IQBAL	M/S. SHAH MUHAMMAD KHAN	1	1	8:00 HOURS
8	SITE- QASBA HYDRANT	QASBA, MANGHOPIR ROAD	M/S. TOTAL SOLUTIONS	2	2	8:00 HOURS
9	SABA CINEMA HYDRANT	SABA CINEMA NORTH KARACHI	M/S. A.A. BUILDERS & DEV.	6	4	8:00 HOURS
10	BALDIA HYDRANT	NEAR BALDIA STADIUM	M/S. HAROON AWAN	3	2	8:00 HOURS
11	CATTLE COLONY HYDRANT	NEAR BIN QASIM TOWN	M/S. JAN & CO.	1	1	8:00 HOURS
12	LALAZAR HYDRANT	NEAR PISC BUILDING, TOWER, REMARI	M/S. S.SHAMRAIZ	1	1	4:00 HOURS
	LALAZAR HYDRANT	NEAR I.C.I BRIDGE	M/S. M.S. TARIQ	1	1	4:00 HOURS
13	MALIR HYDRANT (CLOSED BY INSTRUCTION OF MP&S)	MALIR - 15	M/S. G.M ENTERPRISES	2	1	8:00 HOURS
14	LANDHI HYDRANT (CHAMRA HYDRANT)	CHAMRA CHOWRANGI OPP NBL, LANDHI TOWN.	M/S. RUSH LEVEL	2	2	8:00 HOURS
15	MANZOOR COLONY HYDRANT	MANZOOR COLONY (SHAKIR GROUND)	M/S. TOTAL SOLUTIONS	1	1	8:00 HOURS
16	GERMAN SCHOOL- ORANGI HYDRANT	NEAR GERMAN SCHOOL, ORANGI TOWN	M/S. ENG. GROUP OF CONS.	1	1	8:00 HOURS
17	KORANGI NO. 2 HYDRANT	KORANGI NO.2, CHAKRA ROUNDABOUT	M/S. AL-MEHRAN & CO. (SHAKEEL MEHAR & HUSSOOR BURKHSH)	7	2	8:00 HOURS
18	LANDHI NO.2 HYDRANT	FEATURE PUMP HOUSE LANDHI BY, LANDHI TOWN.	M/S. A.A. BUILDERS & DEV.	2	2	8:00 HOURS
19	SAFOORA HYDRANT	NEAR SAFOORA CHOWRANGI	M/S. WAJIB SABIH ENTERPRISES	3	2	8:00 HOURS
20	CHAKRA GOTH KORANGI HYDRANT	CHAKRA ROUNDABOUT, KORANGI TOWN	M/S. A.RAHIM & CO.	3	1	8:00 HOURS
21	CHAKRA -II HYDRANT	PLOT NO- 606, NEAR MARIA MEDICAL CENTER, KORANGI NO.2 CHAKRA GOTH KARACHI.	MR. GHULAM MUSTAFA MEMON	3	1	8:00 HOURS



# CREATING HISTORY

By: Roland deSouza

Every single citizen of this world is creating history by their actions and deeds, or by their inaction and apathy. It is not merely conquerors and political giants that are remembered in the history books: the doings of all the peoples and societies that ever lived are recorded in the shape and profile of this earth.

My thoughts have been influenced in recent years by the extraordinary books of UCLA's Jared Diamond, the Pulitzer Prize winning author of *The Third Chimpanzee*, *Guns, Germs and Steel: A Short History of Everyone for the Past 13,000 years* and *Collapse: How societies choose to fail or succeed*. Recommended reading for all.

A reviewer of the last book states: "If *Guns* venerated the role that geographic chance played in societal development, *Diamond's Collapse* restores human agency to the picture. Through a grab bag of case studies that range from the Mayan Empire to modern China, Diamond tries to distil a unified theory about why societies fail or succeed. He identifies five factors that contribute to collapse: climate change, hostile neighbours, trade partners (that is, alternative sources of essential goods), environmental problems and, finally, a society's response to its environmental problems. The first four may or may not prove significant in each society's demise, Diamond claims, but the fifth always does. The salient point, of course, is that a society's response to environmental problems is completely within its control which is not always true of the other factors. In other words, as his subtitle puts it, a society can 'choose to fail'."

Confirmation of the potential apocalypse

comes from other sources: WWF's Living Planet Report 2010 frighteningly shows that for almost three decades, humanity has exceeded this earth's ability to support an unsustainable, consumptive and wasteful lifestyle. In this respect, the worst offender country is the UAE! And, us Pakistanis, whose ecological footprint (consumption) is 200 per cent of our biocapacity (ecological capital), are inviting entrepreneurs from Dubai (with ecological footprint 900 per cent biocapacity) to show how to further over-exploit our natural resources, especially along the sea.

An internationally syndicated columnist, Gwynne Dyer, in his recent "Global civilization" op-ed piece is alarmist: "History is full of civilisations that collapsed, and often their fall was followed by a Dark Age. In the past, these Dark Ages were just regional events (Europe after the fall of Rome, Central America after the collapse of Mayan civilisation, China after the Mongol invasion), but now we are all in the same boat. If this civilisation crashes then we could end up in the longest and worst Dark Age ever..."

"Unfortunately, the way we are living now is not sustainable. We have taken too much land out of the natural cycles in order to grow our own food on it. We are systematically destroying the world's major fish populations through overfishing and pollution. We are also driving most of the larger land animals to extinction. This is a 'six-planet' civilisation: it would take six Earth-like planets to sustain the present human population in the high-energy, high-consumption style that is the hallmark of the current global civilisation. Not all of the seven billion have achieved that lifestyle yet, but they all want it and



most of them are going to get it. And for the foreseeable future we will have only one planet, not six."

Dyer predicts that our present methodologies ("a bit of conservation here and some more renewable energy there") will end in a population collapse through global famine and probably civilisational collapse through wars, well before 2100.

In 2009 on BBC's "Hardtalk", James Lovelock, a British environmentalist, predicted that the population of the world in 2100 would be less than one billion: "one in seven will survive". Mankind's insatiable appetite to consume more and more belies his intelligence. In this planet's 4.5 billion year life, man is the first intelligent species to evolve but, unfortunately, not intelligent enough to survive in his present mode. The dinosaurs lived for 165 million years, but vanished about 65 million years ago. Man's history, in some form or the other, is less than 6 million years.







# Environmental Plunder and the Right to Know

By Naeem Sadiq

The ancient Romans had foreseen that one day, there will be an Islamic Republic, whose rulers will be hell-bent upon destroying their own environment and natural resources. The Romans, therefore, came up with a public trust doctrine, which stated that natural resources, like the air, sea, water and forests have such a great significance for people as a whole, that it would be completely unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. In line with the public trust doctrine, the Supreme Court of India, in its recent judgments, has declared that the state is the trustee of all natural resources which are meant for public use and enjoyment. The public at large is the real owner of the sea shores, running waters, air, forests and ecologically-fragile lands, while the state is only a custodian.

The hill resorts of NathiaGali, DoongaGali, ChanglaGali and Ayubia represent some of the finest natural and scenic locations of Pakistan. They are

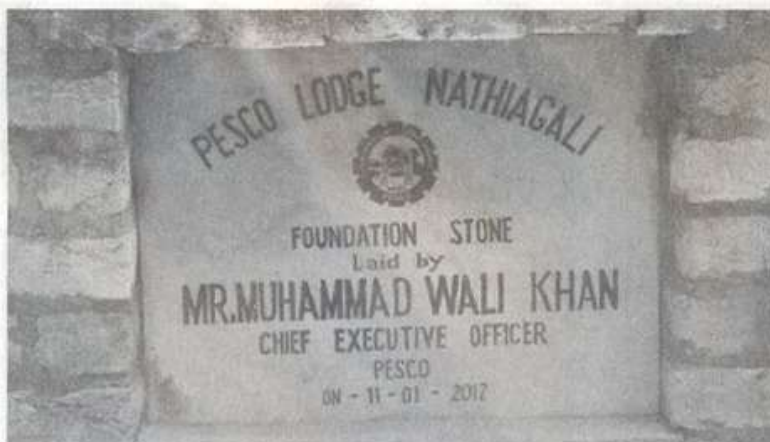


Destroying forests by adding unnecessary Annex to KPK House

being brutally and relentlessly subdivided, plotted, distributed and monopolised by friends and relatives of people in power. The Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (K-P) government has now unleashed its plunder of yet another hill station, Thandiani, by approving 1,200 kanals for residential and

commercial purposes. Likewise, Rs100 million have been approved for developing infrastructure to facilitate similar devastation at the Malsa and Beringali hill resorts.

A natural heritage that once belonged equally to all citizens is now the property of an incestuous elite, which is in gross violation of the public trust doctrine. It violates the right to equality and equal opportunity, the right of equal access to natural resources and locations and the right to move freely at hills and forests that are a common gift to all people.



A lodge for every department so that bosses can have a good time

Seemingly unrelated with the illegal capture and destruction of our natural environment, by our utterly selfish ruling class, is a document called the Constitution of Pakistan. Article 9 of this document and the Freedom of Information (FOI) Ordinance 2002 grant every citizen the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance (subject to certain limitations). This law — perhaps, like many other laws — is conspicuous on two significant counts. One, is the hugely shared ignorance about its very existence



and second, an unwritten understanding to never comply with its contents.

Here is a real-life story to demonstrate the 'respect' that the government has for its own FOI law. On May 25, 2012, a Pakistani citizen, exercising his 'right to information' wrote to two government departments — the local government and the rural development department and the Galiyat Development Authority of K-P — seeking information on who were the beneficiaries of the environmental plunder going on at our hill stations. The specific information sought were the names of persons to whom plots — residential or commercial — were allotted between January 1, 2001 and May 25, 2012 at the Nathiagali hill station and the price paid by these individuals. Little did the naïve citizen know that the government would be as possessive of this information as it is for its nuclear assets.

The famous '21'-day limit laid down in the law expired uneventfully — without receiving any response from the departments. So, on June 28, 2012, an appeal was made to the provincial ombudsman to intervene and force the



Loot and build private houses at natural locations that belongs to all citizens of Pakistan

delinquent departments to comply. The ombudsman wrote a clerical — almost apologetic — note to the two departments. Both decided to not even respond to the ombudsman's letter. The applicant made a second appeal to the ombudsman on July 23, 2012. This time the ombudsman decided to do nothing and merely filed the appeal. Hoping against hope, a third appeal was made to the ombudsman on September 20, 2012 and that is where the matter rests.

What happens when government departments refuse to follow their own laws and cover up their own misdeeds? The law suggests recourse to the ombudsman. However, it is clear that the 'ombudsman' is only a helpless, ineffective and ceremonial position intended to waste taxpayers' money. Courts are the last resort. Perhaps, a good lawyer who has his heart in the right place will take up this case in the larger public interest.



Forests being rapidly replaced by sand and cement



Private roads being carved at tax payers' expense





## PROMOTION OF ARTICLE 19-A OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN FOR TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE AND CITIZEN EMPOWERMENT

### THE PROJECT

Shehri-CBE, with its established track record in public advocacy and active use of social accountability tools, designed the project - Promotion of Article 19-A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for transparent governance and citizen empowerment - that was approved and is now being funded by the Foundation Open Society Institute - Pakistan to inform people/citizens, professional bodies, politicians, students, the provincial and federal ombudsman office, and public servants on what FOI is: its power, how it can be used, what are its benefits, where the present legislation is weak, assist in capacity building of the ombudsman and its personnel who are mandated to receive and address complaints, how and what to do under FOI and assist them in their follow up.

### PROJECT STATUS

#### A) Capacity Building of Government/Civil Society Stakeholders

##### Training Workshops

A critically important component of this project was the capacity building of relevant government organizations, service providers on the topic of FOI in general and the FOI Ordinance in particular so that they can be better equipped to respond appropriately to citizen's demand for information. In this regard, eight (8) Training and Capacity Building Seminars were held (June 15, 2012, June 22, 2012, June 29, 2012, July 10, 2012, September 01, 2012, October 04, 2012, October 12, 2012, and November 07, 2012). The participants

### PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To raise awareness about FOI, Article 19-A, encourage people to use it, show its efficiency, show its strength, power and usefulness through various activities. (Just as HRCP has used human rights violations as a violation of our constitution) We want to show that by not complying with Article 19-A, the bureaucracy, politicians, regulatory authorities are in violation of our basic constitutional right i.e. "the Right to Information"

were included government officials, citizens, students, academia and the media. The participants were informed about the project and capacity building program's aims and objectives. The active role of Shehri-CBE in trying to facilitate good governance by advocating transparency in government functions and an informed and pro-active role of the citizenry in seeking protection of their fundamental rights as enshrined in the Constitution and legislations of all state institutions were highlighted.

In the training workshops, Mr. Naeem Sadiq, the citizen volunteer, briefed the participants on the format and contents of the training program. He has informed about the FOI legislations that comprise laws guaranteeing access to data held by the state and their status at the national and provincial levels. He explained in detail about the applicability of the Ordinance in terms of which type of state institutions can be asked to share data and what type of information can be accessed and what type of information and record is exempt from disclosure. Mr. Sadiq has followed this up by explaining in detail the 'process' of 'invoking' the FOI Ordinance - guidelines for making an FOI

Application and the 'five' steps for obtaining the information and records. He discussed separately the 'process' - one, till the filing of the application and two, as to what happens after the application is filed according to the stipulations laid down in the Ordinance.

His presentations followed by extremely interactive discussions where the participants were engaged with the Speaker in better understanding their roles and functions with reference to their responsibilities as per the FOI Ordinance. On these occasions, a comprehensive 'Toolkit' - Your Right to Know - documenting the process and related details of the FOI Ordinance, prepared by Shehri-CBE has been distributed among the participants. The participants have appreciated Shehri-CBE's efforts and assured of their supportive role in better implementation of the FOI Ordinance.

##### Test Case

CP 1210/2012, Mohammad Rajpar & Others. Vs KMC & Ors has been filed by Shehri, where in among others, refusal of the department to provide information under FOI has been challenged and a prayer has been sought to declare that pursuant to Article 19A of the constitution, every citizen has the fundamental right of access to information and is entitled to seek and receive such. Though the case has been filed, but no directions from the court have been forthcoming in this regard. The case is fixed for next hearing in on December 13 2012.

##### Video Documentary

Work of preparing the 'Video Documentary' was awarded to 'M/s





Apnakam'. The scope of work were entailed the production of a broadcast quality 'Documentary Film' of approximately 25 minutes duration on the subject of 'Freedom of Information'. The 'Documentary Film' will have 'Urdu' narration with 'English' subtitles/dubbing. The first-cut of the 'Documentary Film' was done and the final film will be due by December, 2012.

### Project Website

The 'Project Website' was launched that included information about the project objectives, activities and relevant historical and related information on Freedom of Information, both within a local and global context. All the reports and publications related with the project (such as the Toolkit) were loaded on the website while updates are regularly provided on the project activities. [www.shehri.org/foi](http://www.shehri.org/foi)

### A) Public Campaign

### Advertisements - English Newspaper

Four(04) 'Public information and Awareness Advertisement'

DAILY DAWN 01-07-2012

#### EVERY CITIZEN HAS THE RIGHT TO KNOW

"Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law"

"Article 19A Constitution of Pakistan"

- We the citizens demand from the Federal and Provincial governments to comply with Article 19A of the Constitution of Pakistan by taking the following steps:
1. Carry out legislation and formulate laws and procedures (where not done so far) to facilitate the citizens to exercise their Right to Information (RTI).
  2. Designate an official in each department for the purpose of providing information and records to citizens who seek such information under the Freedom of Information Law. (Except for the information whose disclosure is exempt by law.)
  3. Publicly announce (through English and Urdu newspapers) as well as display on the websites the name, address, phone/fax and email of the Designated FOI Official of each department.
  4. Provide the requested information to citizens within 21 days of receipt of request.

Citizens Endorsement:

1. Mr. Justice (Retd.) Fakhruddin Q. Ibrahim
2. Justice (Retd.) Majida Rizvi
3. Arshad Ali
4. Dr. Benazir Bhutto
5. Farhana Mojeeb
6. Javed Jaffer
7. Naeem Saqib
8. Raza Khan
9. Rana de Souza
10. Zubaida Mustafa

A demand on behalf of the citizens by  
Shehri Citizens for a Better Environment  
88-R, Block 2, P.E.C.H.S. Karachi, Pakistan  
Tel: (021) 34530646/34532298 Fax: 34530646  
Email: info@shehri.org  
Website: www.shehri.org

روزنامہ Dawn کے وقت 01-07-2012

#### ہر شہری کو جاننے کا حق ہے

"ہر شہری کو جاننے کا حق ہے۔ ہر شہری کو معلومات تک رسائی کا حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ حکومت کی کارکردگی کے متعلق معلومات حاصل کر سکتا ہے۔ یہ معلومات حکومت کے پاس ہونی چاہئیں۔"

"آئین پاکستان 19-A"

1. قانون سازی کی تکمیل کرتے ہوئے اصول اور طریقہ کار تشکیل دیا جائے تاکہ شہریوں کو یہ معلومات فراہم ہو سکے اور ان کا حق استعمال کر سکیں۔
2. ہر ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں ایک افسر مقرر کیا جائے تاکہ وہ معلومات اور ریکارڈ درخواست گزار کو فراہم کر سکے یا ان سے معلومات کیس کو قانون کے تحت دیا جائے۔
3. ہر ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں افسران کے نام، پتے، فون، فیکس اور ای میل ایڈریس پیش کر دیے جائیں اور یہ سب اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ایڈریس مندرجہ ذیل پر لکھا جائے۔
4. شہریوں کو درخواست کردہ معلومات 21 دن کے اندر فراہم کی جائے۔

تائید کردہ:

1. جج (ریٹائرڈ) فخر الدین ق. ابراہیم
2. جسٹس (ریٹائرڈ) مجیدہ ریزی
3. ارشد علی
4. ڈر. بینظیر بھٹو
5. فارحانہ موچیہ
6. جواد جعفر
7. نسیم ساقی
8. راز خان
9. رانا دیو سوزا
10. زبیدہ مصطفیٰ

شہریوں کی جانب سے مطالبہ  
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Website: www.shehri.org

(titled 'Every Citizen has a Right to Know') were published in Daily Dawn Newspaper on May 13, 2012, July 1, 2012, September 01, 2012, September 30, 2012 (Endorsed by 10 eminent civil society personalities of the city).

One (01) appeal Advertisement (titled An Appeal to President of Pakistan, Prime Minister, Chief Justice Supreme court, Governor of Sindh, Chief Minister of Sindh, and Chief Justice of High Court Sindh from the Citizens of Pakistan) was published in daily Dawn on (December 16, 2012), shown separately below.

### Advertisements - Urdu Newspaper

Four (04) 'Public information and Awareness Advertisement' (titled 'Har Shehri Ko Jannay ka Haq Hay') were published in Daily Nawa-e-Wagt Newspaper on May 13, 2012, July 1, 2012, September 01, 2012, and September 30, 2012 (Endorsed by 10 eminent civil society personalities of the city).

DAILY DAWN SUNDAY 16, December 2012

#### AN APPEAL TO

THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN Mr. Asif Ali Zardari  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN Mr. Raja Pervaiz Ashraf  
THE CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN Hon ble J Ishaq Muhammad Chaudhry  
THE GOVERNOR OF SINDH Mr. Syed Qasim Ali Shah  
THE CHIEF MINISTER OF SINDH Mr. Syed Qasim Ali Shah  
THE CHIEF JUSTICE HIGH COURT OF SINDH Hon ble J. Mushtaq Ali

#### FROM THE CITIZENS OF PAKISTAN

Right to information - Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law  
Article 19-A of the constitution of Pakistan

For the past one year, Shehri Citizens for a Better Environment has been running a practical evaluation of citizens access to their constitutionally guaranteed right to information as embodied in Article 19-A of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Regrettably, the results of the evaluation have been **shamfully** less than what the constitution guarantees the citizens.

Out of 189 government departments that Shehri wrote to, the following 9 responded by appointing a focal person, as mandated by law, to deal with citizens application for access to information.

Out of 189 applications that Shehri filed with various government departments for access to information, only 6 applications were successful, whereas a further 15 were answered only after the intervention by the office of Ombudsman.

This speaks of an abysmally low success rate of 5.3% to a fundamental right guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution.

Shehri on behalf of the citizens of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan appeals to the aforementioned heads of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial pillars of the state to guarantee our right to a better life through right to information, the constitutional hall mark of human rights.

We request that the departments defaulting on the mandated provisions of Freedom of Information laws be directed for immediate compliance by appointing a focal person and responding to citizen's request for information within the stipulated time frame.



CITIZENS FOR  
A BETTER  
ENVIRONMENT

Email: info@shehri.org  
Website: www.shehri.org

Article 194 (3) read in conjunction with Article 19A has empowered the citizens of Pakistan by making access to information a justiciable right of the People rather than being a mere privilege bestowed by the State at its whim.

Justice Jawwad S. Khawaja

#### PROMOTE TRANSPARENCY ROOT OUT CORRUPTION

A demand on behalf of the citizens by  
SHEHRI-CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT  
88-R, Block 2, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi, Pakistan  
Tel: (021) 34530646, 34532298 Fax: (021) 34530646

SUNLIGHT IS THE  
BEST DISINFECTANT



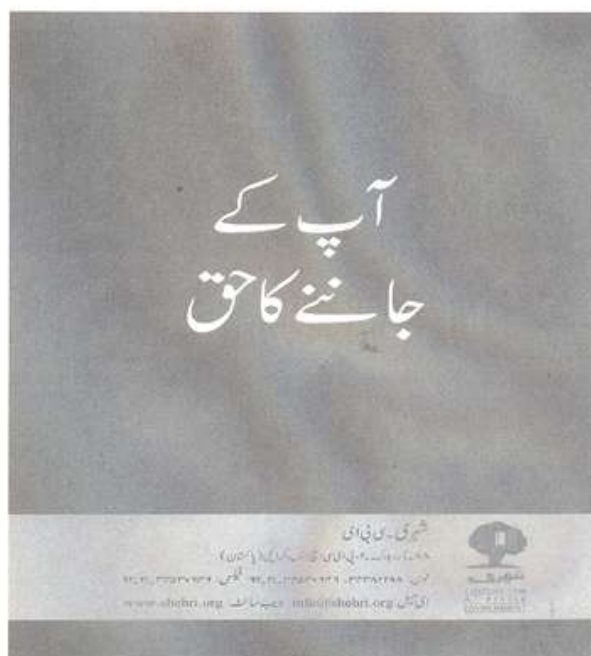
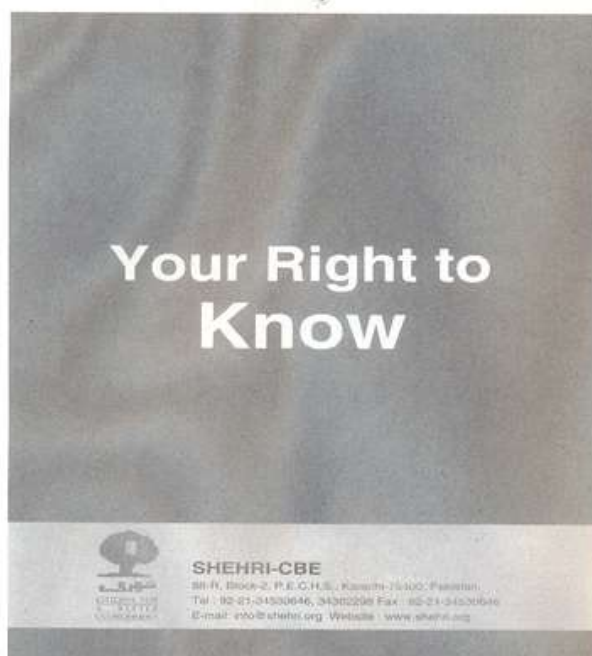




## FOI Toolkit

The FOI Toolkit (Your Right to Know/Aap Kay Jannay Ka Haq) were published (2500 copies each in English and Urdu Languages). The 'Toolkit' provides information on the context - the Freedom of Information tool. Its relation to the

constitutional provision of the Article 19-A in case of Pakistan. The Toolkit then provides the status of relevant legislations at the national and provincial levels and follows it up with a detailed documentation of the 'process', related documentation requirements and on the 'do's' and 'dont's' of filing an FOI application. The 'Toolkit' also lists the type of information that can be accessed and the type of information that cannot be 'accessed' as per the provisions of the law.



## FOI Application Documentation

Shehri has written and documented a total no of 108 applications to different departments to obtain the information and record under FOI law. See the table given below.

Department	No of Applications	No of cases Solved	Under process
SBCA	17	06	11
KMC	58	11	47
LDA & MDA	16	03	21
Board of Revenue	03	00	03
KWSB	08	01	07
Miscellaneous	06	00	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>91</b>



**Workshop with Government officials**  
June 22, 2012



**Workshop with Citizens in Hyderabad**  
September 1, 2012



**Workshop with KMC Staff**  
June 15, 2012



**Workshop with KWSB Staff**  
July 10, 2012



**Workshop with Media**  
June 29, 2012



**Workshop with NED students**  
October 12, 2012



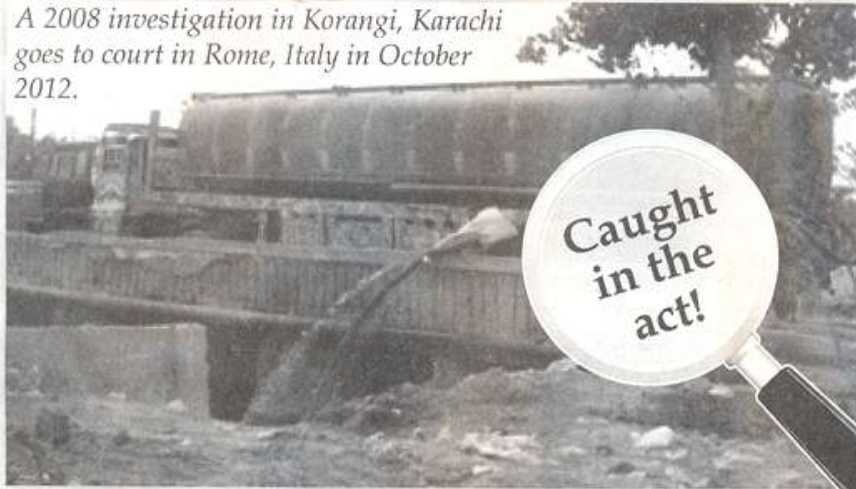




# Shehri turns environmental detective

Weak regulator allows destruction of the environment!

A 2008 investigation in Korangi, Karachi goes to court in Rome, Italy in October 2012.



the brand name of "Datch".

Shehri became involved when Stefania Maurizi, a Journalist of Italian news magazine "L'Espresso" was referred to Shehri to assist in her queries about an Italian manufacturing house which has its manufacturing factory in Korangi, Karachi by the name of Maxco (Pvt) Ltd. Shehri was asked to investigate and find out whether the industrial effluent from this factory is treated before being disposal in Korangi Creek and eventually in the Arabian sea or not, or is it thrown directly untreated in the creek.

## What is the Environment?

According to The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 Section 2(x) environment means

- (a) air, water and land
- (b) all layers of the atmosphere,
- (c) All organic and inorganic matter

and living organisms

- (d) The ecosystem and ecological relationships
- (e) Building, structures, roads, facilities and works
- (f) All social and economic conditions affecting community life; and
- (g) The inter-relationship between any of the factors specified in sub-clauses (a to f).

A factory means any premises in which industrial activity is taking place.

In 2008 Shehri was asked by an Italian Magazine "L'Espresso" to investigate Maxco an Italian company Rubra which makes finished and unfinished products apparel in Karachi, Pakistan with a Pakistani partner Mr. Zubair Gillani, who operates the factory under the name and style of Maxco (Pvt) Ltd. The finished clothes are then sent to Italy and sold under

Shehri agreed to investigate this environmental complaint as this is one of Shehri's main concern and area of work. On 10th July 2008, at 6:30 pm, Shehri members, Mr. Sarwar Khalid and Mr. Jahan Khan Bhatti visited Maxco Pvt Ltd. Both Mr. Sarwar Khalid and Mr. Jahan Khan Bhatti carried out a detailed survey and effluent sampling exercise lasting two weeks.

## THE REGULATORS

1. Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
2. Ministry of Environment & Alternate Energy, Sindh
3. Korangi Industrial Trading Estate
4. Ministry of Industries, Sindh

## THE VIOLATOR

1. Maxco (Pvt) Ltd, Karachi.

## FACTORY ADDRESS

Plot 254/255 Deh Dih, Ebrahim Hyderi Korangi Creek, Karachi

## PRODUCT

Finished and unfinished goods (clothing) manufactured in this factory are shipped to Italy for sale, under the name of "Datch"



During the visit, it was found that there is no proper treatment plant for the effluent. Presently the effluent is filled in tankers and these tankers dispose it untreated at a distant place in a drain (Nala).

Previously they used to throw effluent in the sea (Korangi Creek) via a pipe, but after complaints they sublet the removal via tankers.

On 15/07/08, again Shehri's members visited the Maxco (Pvt) Ltd, Korangi Creek, Ibrahim Hyderi at 4:45 pm. They witnessed one

tanker No. TLD - 580 (approx 35000 Litres) duly filled up with effluent came out from Maxco Garment factory. They followed the tanker, which crossed the Mehrun-Nisa Hospital Welfare Trust, Deh Tappo Ibrahim Hyderi, Sector 48, Korangi Township, (This is an under construction hospital close to the Maxco factory) and stopped at Korangi Drainage (Nala), Opp. Nasir Colony, Korangi. This drainage (nala) contain 14 big holes, which lead straight to the Arabian Sea. The driver's cleaner unloaded from the tanker the effluent directly in the drainage (nala). Immediately, they took a sample of the effluent from above tanker, which is evident from the photographs taken at that time.

Their observations were

1. There is no Treatment Plan for effluent
2. The present practice is that the owners dispose effluent through tankers in Korangi Drainage (Nala) which leads to the Arabian Sea.

The sample taken from the tanker carrying factory's effluent (waste water) was sent to Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) laboratory and the report was forwarded to Ms. Stefania Maurizi in Italy. Subsequently the story was printed in the Italian Magazine 'L'espresso',

Maxco owner in Italy filed a libel case against the magazine L'espresso. Both Mr. Sarwar Khalid and Mr. Jahan Khan Bhuttani were called to Rome (Italy) in October 2012 to testify about their investigative work.

The outcome of the libel case is awaited.

### THE VIOLATIONS

#### Non compliance with :-

1. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency Laws 1997
2. NEQS (National Environmental Quality Standards Rules 2001), Rule 4 (Industrial Units discharging liquid effluents).
3. Corporate Social Responsibility of MAXCO.

PCSIR LABORATORIES COMPLEX, KARACHI		ALL INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL														
Shahrah-e-Salamuzzaman Siddiqui, Off. Cybercity Road, Kaituma-75380		Form No. 11														
TEST REPORT		Issue Date: 05-08-2008														
S. No.:	4718															
Test Report No.	KSWTR-311/0008															
1. Name and Address of Client	M/s. SHEHRI CRE. 206-G, Block-2, PECHS, Karachi	Date of Receipt: 17-07-2008														
2. Description of the Sample:	Water Sample	Make: _____														
Lab. Code No.	KSWTR-311/0008	Mark if any: _____														
3. Test Performed on	_____	Date of Sampling: _____														
4. Environmental Conditions (Where applicable)	N/A	Humidity: _____														
5. Method Used	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater, 20 <sup>th</sup> Edition, American Public Health Association 1998															
6. Measurement & Results	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Result</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>pH</td> <td>7.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COO</td> <td>611 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TSS</td> <td>30 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TDS</td> <td>12736 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cr</td> <td>12.85 µg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cl</td> <td>0.2 ppm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Parameter	Result	pH	7.9	COO	611 ppm	TSS	30 ppm	TDS	12736 ppm	Cr	12.85 µg/kg	Cl	0.2 ppm
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TSS	30 ppm															
TDS	12736 ppm															
Cr	12.85 µg/kg															
Cl	0.2 ppm															
7. Statement of Compliance	N/A															
8. Opinion / Interpretation	N/A															
Tested by:	(Uzma Rashid) SO															
Verified by:	(G.H. Shafiq) SO															
Head of the Center/Division:	(Dr. Tazul Haider Usmani) Director General															



**Continued from Title Page**

sometimes with the help of the courts, to address the escalating wrongs in society.

Together we went on to establish the 'Oversee Committee' of the Karachi (now Sindh) Building Control Authority and its 'Public Information Counter' where building plans and documents were available at nominal cost to anyone, thus saving numerous unsuspecting persons from being duped by criminal builders and their partners in government.

Together we exposed and fought the shenanigans of crooked politicians and bureaucrats who were sponsoring the misuse of parks, playgrounds and varied amenity plots in the city of Karachi (and other cities, including Lahore's 'Doongi


Ground'). A taste of our common sentiments and determination on this issue is expressed in the message AC gave to Naila Ahmed for her recently launched Shehri book, 'Parks & Amenity Spaces of Karachi' (see box).

AC was around whenever Shehri needed him with moral, philosophical and financial support. He helped us tackle the political and criminal mafias who, from time to time,

threatened individual members of our advocacy group with dire consequences. He shamed the top levels of government and made public appeals to the judiciary to come to the aid of beleaguered citizens and communities. He spearheaded our public interest litigation and has

numerous outstanding judicial pronouncements to his credit. Earlier this year, Shehri recognized the great debt we owed him by 'officially' awarding him the title of 'Citizen Emeritus' (for details of the background see DAWN column dated 28-3-1998 at [www.lib.virginia.edu/area\\_studies/SouthAsia/SAserials/Dawn/1998/28Mar98.html](http://www.lib.virginia.edu/area_studies/SouthAsia/SAserials/Dawn/1998/28Mar98.html)).

Ardeshir Cowasjee, the man who loved this city, will continue to live on in the hearts of Karachi-wallas: the innumerable people he helped, the supplicants he assisted, the activists alongside whom he fought --- and even the bad guys he opposed!

He will remain the quintessential 'Citizen Emeritus' 

**Continued from Page 3**

between The Provincial government and Local Government. Everyone wants to control this utility as it is a great money maker, after all "Water is Life". There are many ways to make money in this utility and in our opinion the operations and control of Water Hydrants is one of the most lucrative.

In 1983 KWSB had a very small Hydrant operation, which it operated for VIP and water to orange, Baldia and SITE via tankers, however after Hub Dam being constructed the need for Hydrants became null and void. But they continued it and expanded these hydrants, they are now officially 21 hydrants. KWSB has no hydrants, it auctions hydrants which are operated by the contractors who have their own fleet of tankers. The contractual agreement between KWSB and the contractor is flawed it tilts in favor of the contractor. The rule of Hydrant is that the water is meant for the area where they are situated, the KWSB, auctioned Hydrants are only supposed to supply water within the 5 mile radius of the hydrant however the Basties, Katchi

Abadies do not get the water.

Requests from KWSB, VIP's, political parties, industry, DHA residents and Clifton residents, that's where this Hydrant water goes. This is the most lucrative money making racket patronized by KWSB and all concerned. If you control KWSB, you control Water and therefore the golden goose. All hydrant contractors are allowed to take water from one district to another beyond the 5km radius. This permission defeats the very purpose of having a hydrant.

Actual culprits are the legal hydrants, the illegal hydrant is allowed so as to cover the activities of the legal hydrant. Furthermore, the illegal hydrants are located on the same water line a little distance away from the legal hydrants. The water lines are deep, persons having full knowledge of their depth and location, help set up these hydrants. Pressure is increased in these pipes, they burst, along with repair, an illegal hydrant connection pops up. It's so easy.



## CONDOLENCE

The Members of General Body, the Management and Staff of Shehri - Citizens for a Better Environment express their grief and sorrow on the passing away of

### Ardeshir Cowasjee

He was an exceptional leader and a towering personality. His sad demise is a great loss for the nation. We will miss him.

We offer our heartfelt sympathies to the family and pray that his soul may rest in eternal peace.

**Shehri - Citizens for a Better Environment**



## MASTER TRAINER WORKSHOP (Held on 28-29 June 2012)



**Left to Right (Sitting):** SI Sheen Gul, ASI Sanaullah Mengal, SI Ghulam Sarwar Magsi, Khatib Ahmed, DSP Bakhtiar Ahmed Lilla, Niaz Ahmed Siddiki - PSP (former IG Sindh), SI Jahanzeb, Insp. Ismail Khan, SI Sher Hussain, ASI Bin Yamin Ali, SI Fiaz Shinwari

**Left to Right (Standing):** SI Obaidullah, ASI Shaad Muhammad, ASI Mohsin Hayat, ASI Rashid Baloch, SI Wajid Ali, HC Rashid Khan, Rehan Ashraf, SI Riaz Ahmed, ASI Mohd. Haris, HC Sheraz Ahmed, Ms. Gulmina Bilal

## MODULE 4 WORKSHOP WITH KARACHI POLICE (May 29-30, 2012)



**Left to Right (Sitting):** Insp. Sadia Khalid, ASI Wali Muhammad, Mohammad Ali Rasheed, Mr. Khatib Ahmed, ASI Shahid Sultan, ASI Saleem Khan Tanoli, ASI Muhammad Akbar, SI Ali Hyder

**Left to Right (Standing):** ASI Zahoor Elahi, SI Jan Muhammad, SI Gulzar Ahmed, SI Jahanzeb, SI Ghulam Rasool, ASI Rashid Baloch, ASI Imtiaz Hussain, ASI Ghulam Hussain Memon





## Shehri-CBE conducts 'environmental sessions' at SMB Fatima Government Girls School Summer Camp

A summer camp was held at the SMB Fatima Government Girls School on Main Nishtar Road in Garden, Karachi. It was attended by an assortment of students from Classes 6-10 and ran from July 2nd, 2012 up until the Ramzan break. Most of these students come from humble neighborhoods around the school that stretch as far as Lyari. The sessions on 'Environment' were conducted by Member Shehri-CBE, Mr. Farhan Anwar.

The SMB Fatima Government Girls School has been adopted by the not-for-profit organization, Zindagi Trust that focuses on the education sector working primarily towards government school reform in Pakistan. It has been managing the SMB Fatima Jinnah Government Girls School in Garden since late 2007. The big idea is to transform one big government school (this one has 2400 students!) using as many existing resources (e.g. government teacher) as possible and present it as a model to the government to replicate in schools across the city and the province. The management has introduced things like sports, art, sexual abuse awareness courses, chess, etc. at the school - things

which the government traditionally does not make financial or human resource allowances for but has slowly started warming up to when they have seen the success that has been achieved at the SMB Fatima Government Girls School.

In the 'Environment' sessions, Mr. Anwar gave the students basic orientation sessions on environmental issues as they impacted the daily lives of the participating students in an interactive manner. The students participated enthusiastically and informed intelligently about the major social and environmental issues that were adversely impacting their lives including power outages, law and order situation, garbage, drinking water contamination etc. The main focus of the sessions was to raise the 'activism' levels of the students and the approach that



was followed was to develop theatre performances aimed at awareness enhancement of various possible aspects of 'youth activism'. Ms. Sana Kazmi, coordinated on behalf of the Zindagi Trust while the head of Zindagi Trust, Mr. Shehzad Roy also attended one of the session on 'Environment' and provided encouragement to the students. The first performance was titled 'An Environmentally Responsible Household' where the students were shown convincing their parents on doing a number of things that could make their 'homes' more environment friendly. Actions identified included no more bringing of shoppers/plastic bags, fathers to stop smoking, segregation of recyclable waste (plastic/paper/metal) at home and some arrangement with a local kabari for collection on alternative days, plantation if a garden patch is available or in pots if patch is not available, cleaning of underground/overhead water tank on a monthly basis and avoid wastage of water during bathing, washing car/motorcycle with bath tubs and not hose pipe - Similarly conservation of power (electricity).

The second performance was titled 'A





# Police reforms in Pakistan with special emphasis on human rights training

## Evaluation of Trainings

Reporting Period: August 2011 – July 2012

### EXTERNAL EVALUATION

Shehri-CBE has been conducting trainings according to the four modules, throughout the four provinces of the country. Police being the stakeholders and beneficiaries of this project have been kept in the loop during the entire project. Evaluation and feedback of the trainings has also been taken from the participating police personnel. These inputs and suggestions have been accommodated in the project, for an effective impact of the trainings. Following are the observations and feedback acquired during the project from a management point of view:

It has been noted throughout the project that senior officials in police have actively cooperated and shown keen interest to the extent of facilitating trainings and providing nominees. However, when the time comes to discuss and make progress on the overall issue of police reforms, these officials have turned a deaf ear to our pleas. Although, there are continuous print media advertisement campaigns and SMS campaigns, but the senior officials have not been tapped yet. There is a need to engage the senior officials of police.

From the feedback received from police personnel, Shehri-CBE is perhaps the only civil society, which is conducting such a comprehensive training of police personnel. The trainings cover every aspect including communication skills, language, child rights, gender equity, law and human rights. In addition, these sessions not only serve as training workshops, but feedback is also acquired on the subject of police reforms from the participants.

The trainees consider Shehri-CBE as a responsible organization, concerned with the welfare of the police personnel. This has been based on the activism carried out by Shehri for a martyred Sub Inspector Muhammad Ayub of Awaran district. The DPO office initially did not declare him as Shaheed or martyr, which is required if the family is to

be paid a compensation. He was incidentally kidnapped while arriving at one of Shehri's trainings. The department did not declare him Shaheed because according to them he was off duty. On the other hand Shehri was of the view that as the nominations had been made by the department, so he was on duty. Shehri posted the number of DPO on social media website and within 30 minutes he received 40 SMS on his personal phone. After talking with the Shehri representative, he declared Muhammad Ayub as Shaheed. This had a profound effect on the trainees, as they were quite amazed at the length Shehri went for the welfare of the police. This was appreciated by the participants and they mentioned it during the successive sessions. This resulted in establishing a special bond, especially with the participants in Baluchistan.

In the initial phase of the trainings, there is always a communication gap between the trainer and participants, due to the negative perception of the participants regarding NGOs in general in Pakistan. The participants also are unable to comprehend what is expected of them or whether they are supposed to interact or not. That is why there is less active participation in the initial modules, which is later on improved through the application of appropriate training style. The trust of trainees is established during the second or third module.

It has also been observed in all the training programmes past and present, the personnel from Sindh take the least interest, personnel from Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa have a language barrier and are more comfortable in Pushto (the lead trainer speaks it) the police from Islamabad, Punjab and Baluchistan are most interested, knowledgeable and mentally alert, they have a hunger to learn and excel.

The participation of women police was negligible in all the trainings, while intra-provincial differences among the participants were also visible.

Resource persons mostly employ a

theoretical approach and deliver a lecture during their sessions. These people have no prior experience of working with police and their style of training does not engage the participants. As a rivalry exists among judges, lawyers and police, so calling lawyers or judges as resource persons only complicates situation.

There is also a demand by the participants to extend the duration of the courses, so there can be more in depth review of the content.

Only at the Shehri platform, police officers of various cadres and from different provinces have been present at a single forum, where they have not only participated but interacted with one another. This has helped in removing the provincial stereotype perception present within the police, while the gap between senior and junior staff has also been reduced.

One of the most significant feature of this year's program was the active engagement of last year's master trainers. At each of the project station, we involved the local Master trainer to not only share his experiences but also to assist the lead trainer to conduct sessions. While the Master Trainers tried their level best, the most active, involved and effective were two Master Trainers from Baluchistan namely SI Sarwar Magsi and SI Sher Khan. They not only assisted in conducting the session but also oversaw the working group sessions, gave quality inputs and also supervised the logistical arrangements during the course of the workshop. For their enthusiasm and hard work, they were given certificates of Role Model Master Trainers.

### INTERNAL EVALUATION ON TRAININGS

The trainings held under Shehri-CBE of Police personnel during the period of August 2011 – July 2012, were held in Karachi,





Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta, with participation of police personnel from the respective areas. The trainings were held under Module 1, 2, 3, 4 and Master Training. Following are the main observations of internal evaluation developed from each of the trainings:

☛ Islamabad Hotel, Police Club Peshawar, Hotel Regent Plaza Karachi and Lourdes Hotel Quetta served as an excellent venue for the workshop.

☛ Multimedia was available and utilized during the sessions.

☛ Multimedia facility was available and used during the session.

☛ The overall attitude of the trainers and resource persons was good and they presented effectively.

☛ The time allocated for the trainings was

followed punctually.

☛ The guest speakers in Peshawar on May 07 - 08, in Karachi on May 29 - 30, in Islamabad May 10 - 11 and June 28 - 29, were invited for a specific time period. Otherwise the guest speakers were present the entire day in rest of the trainings.

☛ Mr. Nawaz Bhatti, who was the guest speaker at module 2 training in Islamabad on February 22 - 23, did not deliver a quality lecture. The participants requested to invite better speakers.

☛ Senior police officials should be invited to give lectures, during such trainings.

☛ In module 1 the participants had the chance to study the constitution, which they had never looked into before.

☛ In the initial trainings the participants were hesitant, but later on they contributed

considerably.

☛ The overall response of police personnel was positive during the sessions.

☛ At the end of the two day training workshops, the response from the participants was good, while their comprehension regarding the subject had been moderate.

☛ There was excellent utilization of time and funds, while more focus should be given on inviting better resource persons.

☛ In the two day workshops the objective to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement in responding to human rights violations and to promote citizen-police interaction while strengthening accountability, were achieved at a moderate level. ☛

## Police reforms in Pakistan with special emphasis on human rights training

Final Quarterly Report  
Reporting Period: April 2012 - July 2012

### ACTIVITIES DURING THE QUARTER

This is the final report being submitted for the one year project "Police reforms in Pakistan with special emphasis on human rights training". In the current quarter, five (05) workshops relating to Module 3 and Module 4 were held in the cities of Peshawar, Quetta, Islamabad and Karachi. Officers and staff of various cadres from Sindh Police, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, Balochistan Police, Islamabad and Rawalpindi Police participated in the sessions. In addition, a two day master trainer workshop was held in Islamabad. There were three (3) consultative sessions held among police personnel, civil society and youth at Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta. A KhuliKachehri (open court) was also held in Karachi. Following is the detail of these activities:

### MODULE-III

Two day human rights sensitization workshops on "Rights of Women and Children" (Module-III) for Balochistan police was held on May 22 - 23, 2012 at Lourdes Hotel, Quetta. Ms. Gulmina Bilal Ahmad, Lead Trainer conducted the workshop on behalf of Shehri-CBE, while Mr. Muhammad Hanif Panezi, Regional Manager SPARC was the resource person. Women police were also present during the training workshops. Following were the objectives of the sessions:

☛ Help participants to identify and understand what are different vulnerable groups in our society and why they are vulnerable.

☛ Enhancing the understanding of the participants about the impacts of gender stereotypes on vulnerable groups.

☛ Increasing the sensitivity of the

participants, regarding the rights of vulnerable groups in our society.

☛ Highlight the role of police in protection of rights of the vulnerable groups.

### MODULE-IV

Two day human rights sensitization workshop on "Human Rights within the Global Context" (Module-IV) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police was held on May 07 - 08, 2012 at Police Club, Peshawar. Similar workshops, for Islamabad and Rawalpindi police was held at Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad on May 10 - 11, 2012, for Balochistan police was held on May 24 - 25, 2012 at Lourdes Hotel, Quetta and for Sindh Police on May 29 - 30, 2012 at Hotel Regent Plaza Karachi. Ms. Gulmina Bilal Ahmad, Lead Trainer conducted the workshop on behalf of Shehri-CBE. Malik Jirar Hussain Advocate (HRCP) and Ms. Shabina Ayaz, Resident Director Aurat Foundation were



the resource persons at Peshawar, Mr. Babar Bashir (Rozan) and Advocate Ms. Humaira Masihuddin at Islamabad, Mr. Nasrullah Khan, Executive Director Peace & Development at Quetta, while Mr. Shamsuddin (HRCF) and Ms. Hina Siddiqui were the resource persons at Karachi. Women police were also present during the training workshops. The core areas covered during the sessions included:

- ☛ Help participants to enhance their understanding about the processes and rationale of UN conventions and declarations of human rights.
- ☛ Increase participants' knowledge and awareness about UN Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
- ☛ Enhance participants' understanding about Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC), Convention for Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and U.N. Code of conduct for law enforcement officials.
- ☛ Help participants to understand inter-relationship among human rights instruments.
- ☛ Highlight the role of police vis-à-vis; protection and promotion of human rights.

## MASTER TRAINING WORKSHOP

This was the final in the series of training sessions of police officials. The main objective of this session was to train police participants to train further police staff and ensure sustainability of the project. The session was facilitated by Ms. Gulmina Bilal Ahmad, while Mr. Khatib Ahmad, Shehri-CBE and Niaz Ahmed Siddiqui PSP, Former IG Sindh Police were the resource persons. A total of 16 police officials attended this session for master trainers. Following were the objectives of the session:

- ☛ To increase participants understanding and knowledge about participatory Training approach.
- ☛ To share with participants different tools and techniques of conducting training workshops and dealing with resistances.
- ☛ To enhance participants training skills by providing them opportunities in the practice sessions.
- ☛ To evaluate the series of 4-training

modules conducted with the group of police officers.

## OBSERVATIONS OF THE TRAINING SESSIONS

Following are the main observations made by the organization, during the training sessions:

- ☛ Diversity was present in the group attending master trainings, as these personnel had been selected from throughout the country.
- ☛ There was not only inter-provincial diversity, but also intra-provincial plurality. If one officer was from Lyari, there was another officer who belonged to Defense area in Karachi.
- ☛ There was no friction observed among the participants and there was an atmosphere of inter-provincial harmony.
- ☛ These trainings of police personnel are probably the only carried out by civil society, which are not concentrated on only one aspect, but encompass all the topics including law, human rights and communication skills etc.
- ☛ In the previous years, it has been a norm that the master trainers from the police personnel are involved at a minimum either due to their hectic schedules or their lack of interest. These master trainers mostly conduct 10 - 15 minutes sessions at each of the trainings.

☛ Sub Inspector Sher Ali and Sub Inspector Sarwar Magsi of Baluchistan took part in all the four modules as master trainers. They were good assistant trainers in every sense as they conducted sessions and also helped in arranging the trainings.

☛ These two master trainers were later introduced as model master trainers and flown to Islamabad during the master training. They shared their own experience and motivated the master trainers.

## CONSULTATIVE SESSIONS

Consultative sessions were held between Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police and citizens, Face to Face on May 09, 2012 at Shelton House Peshawar, between Islamabad police and youth on May 10, 2012 at

Islamabad Hotel and between Baluchistan police and civil society on May 22, 2012 at Lourdes Hotel Quetta. Ms. Gulmina Bilal Ahmad moderated the discussions on behalf of Shehri-CBE. The discussions revolved around the relationship between the community and police, while the police advertisement campaign carried out by Shehri-CBE in major English and Urdu newspapers, advocating for the implementation of police reforms was also discussed. The copies of the advertisement were distributed among the attendees of the session. Police personnel, youth, young professionals and civil society representatives participated in these sessions and were encouraged to present their proposals for 'Police Reforms'.

## DISCUSSION POINTS

The salient points discussed during the session were as follows:

- ☛ Police personnel are citizens in uniform, while the citizens maintain hatred against the police in general and do not realize that dedicated personnel are also present within the department.
- ☛ The citizens should also participate in these workshops as part of the awareness raising exercise.
- ☛ Taking a bribe is a crime but so is offering bribe.
- ☛ Police investigating officers should be given special trainings to end torture practices prevailing in the criminal justice system.
- ☛ Both citizens and police have equal responsibility to maintain law and order.
- ☛ There should be Community Policing System at each Police station so that the crime could be controlled jointly by police & Citizens.
- ☛ There should be no political interference or pressure.
- ☛ Timings of duties should be made less than previous timings.
- ☛ Police training should be modern and the Human Rights should be included in their syllabus in all the Police Trainings Schools and Colleges.
- ☛ Judicial system also requires improvement, as its workings also influence the police.





Fake encounters, delay in lodging FIRs, and protection of criminals have badly affected the reputation of the police and have created more distance between the police and the community.

☛ Unfair public dealing and the absence of gender responsiveness in the police department have also been widely observed.

## KHULI KACHEHRI (OPEN COURT)

As part of the concluding phase of the project "Police reforms in Pakistan with special emphasis on human rights training", Shehri-CBE held KhuliKacheri/Open Court titled, "Open Court on Trust Deficit, Bridging the Gap" at Hotel Regent Plaza, Karachi on 29th May, 2012. The open court had participants belonging to civil society, police, lawyers, media and academia.

The following was covered during the session:

☛ The above project was initially started from Karachi, while at that time it was felt that the police officers could be improved if they are sensitized towards Human Rights under international, religious and constitutional context.

☛ The police officers are uniformed citizens, with rights, grievances and problems.

☛ Recommendations were collected during the project, which are mentioned in the advertisement, published in national newspapers of Urdu and English.

☛ The open court was held to raise the various issues regarding the relationship between police and community and put pressure for approval, of recommendations mentioned in police advertisement.

## ANNEXURES

### Participants of the Master Training Sessions

The participants in the master training session were as following:

1. Insp. Ismail Khan
2. SI Wajid Ali
3. ASI Shad Ahmed
4. HC Rashid Ahmed

5. ASI Mohsin Hayat
6. ASI Muhammad Haris
7. HC Sheraz Ahmed
8. SI FiazShinwari
9. SI Jahnzeb
10. SI Rashid Baloch
11. SI Riaz Ahmed
12. SI Sheen Gul
13. ASI Obaidullah
14. ASI SanaullahMengali
15. SI GhulamSarwarMagsi
16. SI SherHussain

## RESPONSE OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

The following response generated from the participants, during the training sessions:

☛ Police need to be sensitive to human rights and ensure that they not only protect rights of citizens but should not be guilty of human rights violations themselves.

☛ In the wake of worsening security situations, reformation of police department is mandatory so that the country can easily cope with the current law and order situation.

☛ Investigation officers and other police personnel need to avoid violation of human rights and adopt modern techniques of forensics during investigation.

☛ Spread awareness among the citizens of their responsibilities, duties and rights.

☛ Encourage mutual respect between police and area residents for better enforcement of law.

☛ Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to respond to human rights violations.

☛ Promote greater citizen-police interaction and strengthen the public accountability of the police.

☛ Mobilization and advocacy for implementation of police rules/laws in its spirit.

☛ Highlight the role of Police to protect and promote human rights.

☛ Develop the human resource potential of the institution of local police.

☛ Produce an inbuilt human resources capacity within the Police institution for

effective/sustainable human rights policing.

☛ Provide platform for action for the law enforcements officers and citizens facilitating a process of trust building and transparency.

☛ Police officers will ensure that the rights and privileges of human being are protected under the law.

☛ All the laws of the land are old which were prepared at that time according to the ratio of population and service ratio which was very less. Now the ratio of population has increased. The relevant government and legislative apparatus should revise these laws.

☛ If any police officer receives threats for revengeful actions, then it is necessary for immediate strict action against such organizations without any fear or favor.

☛ If any police officer is threatened, an officer in civil clothes may be detailed with him for security and collection of intelligence.

☛ Police officer should be permitted for using firearms in his defense.

☛ Adequate measures may be adopted for coordination and cooperation between police and citizens. The interaction will assist the police against the criminal and terrorists.

☛ The police officers should be provided modern weapons.

☛ If a police officer is killed during the performance of his duty, the investigation of this case must be conducted by a higher and responsible police officer. The accused person must be punished so that the morale of police may become high.

☛ If the life of a retired police officer is in danger, then the department is bound to provide him with a security guard.

☛ Pick and drop facility must be provided to a police officer.

☛ If any police officer is murdered or killed on duty or off duty, then he should be declared as a "Shaheed".

☛ Additional allowance may be paid to for the performance of special duty to each police officer.

☛ Whenever duty contingency plan is prepared for the security of citizens, at the same time, security measures for the safety and protection of police officers may also be



arranged.

☛ The police colonies should also be at secured areas so that the police officer and his family may remain safe.

☛ During duty the police officer should be provided with a bullet proof jacket and vehicle for patrolling in the area.

☛ The police officers should be given modern training so that they could protect citizens in a better way.

☛ During Mobile Patrolling "Naqa-Bandi", the strength of police staff should be increased.

☛ Ensure that the laws of the land are fully implemented.

☛ Police training programs should be held from time to time and others should also participate.

☛ In the first step police should initiate change from within.

☛ There should be a proper check and balance mechanism.

☛ The legal system should also be revised and improved.

☛ Trainings on human rights should also be conducted in police training schools and colleges.

☛ The civil society can play an important role, by working with the police, to curtail human rights violations.

☛ Even with the widespread use of torture in the criminal justice system, the conviction rate is still very low.

☛ New methods should be introduced and latest technology should be utilized by the police for investigation.

☛ The police personnel raised the issue of lack of cooperation and collaboration by the citizens during the investigation. This is mostly due to the fact that they do not want to be involved in any legal complications.

☛ At a crime scene or an incident, the biggest problem facing the police in collecting evidence, is the presence of media and people.

☛ The police personnel appreciated the initiative of linking the training with methods of investigation and further stated that this effort carried out by the civil society, is actually the responsibility of the department.

## PARTICIPANTS OF OPEN COURT

Besides the 25 officers of Karachi police the participants included:

1. Abdul Aleem Khan

2. Ulfat Ali,
3. M.AboObaid
4. Capt. Farooq Dawood (Retd)
5. Muhammad Ali
6. Rehana Yasmeen
7. Sana Robab
8. Nausheen Anwar
9. Muhammad Tahir
10. Syed Ulfat Hussain Shah
11. Abdul Waheed
12. Jansher Khan
13. Muhammad Yousuf
14. M. A. Rasheed
15. Farhatullah Qureshi
16. Anwar-un-Nabi Khan
17. Kamran Naqvi
18. M. Qaddafi Soomro
19. Hafeeza Pirzada
20. Bhagwandas
21. Abbass Badami
22. Alam Chandani
23. Jahan Khan
24. Amber Alibhai
25. Gulmina Bilal Ahmed
26. Rehan Ashraf
27. Yousuf Alvi
28. Shahid Ali
29. Noreen Ahmed
30. Faisal Iqbal
31. Javed Naqvi
32. Nadir Khan
33. Zeeba
34. Durdana Nausheen
35. Khurram Iqbal
36. Shaista Bano
37. Ms. Amra Javed

'Happy Neighborhood' Society, where the girls while discussing neighborhood issues come up with the idea of forming a society and then set about listing (writing in a copy) the works they can do and who will be responsible for what. Works identified included forming educational classes for neighborhood kids raising environmental awareness, writing letters/articles to newspapers/magazines and to agencies such as KMC, KWSB, KESC etc. highlighting neighborhood issues and also general environmental issues, convincing their parents to become more environmentally responsible, coordinating neighborhood cleanliness, tree plantation activities and fairs and volunteering for environmental and social works. The third performance was titled 'Citizen Activism' where the girls while

discussing neighborhood issues try to prioritize three main issues, discuss the impacts on their daily lives and set about writing short letters to the KMC (solid waste), KW&SB (water) and KESC (load shedding) - they discuss how to frame the letters and identify the problem and impacts and what they want the agencies

to do - the three letters are read out at the end.

The performances were preceded by the students with the help of volunteers and school faculty prepared 'props' and costumes. The performances were viewed by a large number of students and faculty and were highly appreciated.







# Workshops on Human Rights and Law Enforcement: Criminal Investigation

Police Training College, Saeedabad  
July - December 2012

## INTRODUCTION

Policing in a democratic country governed by the rule of law requires law enforcement in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the universally accepted human rights standards. Conferred with unfettered powers, members of the police force tend to violate, rather than respect and protect human rights while discharging their official legal functions. As a consequence, the citizen is exposed, first to the perpetrators of crime and then to the indifference of the law enforcement machinery which denies him or her the basic rights of life, liberty and freedom of expression which are enshrined in Islam, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and guaranteed by the Constitution.

Being the custodians of Human Rights and the gateway to the Criminal Justice System, Police officers bear the responsibility of providing the best service in keeping with international standards in the most professional and dignified manner possible.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PAKISTAN

For a victim of crime there can be no greater trauma than being refused an FIR – the lodging of the First Information Report by the Police. It is the right of the complainant to have his/her report lodged by the Police and to have the case investigated. He/she is to be protected from any recurrence of violence. The accused is to be traced and apprehended and he/she is to be kept informed. The accused on the other hand, has the right of being deemed innocent until proven guilty. He/she has the right to a fair trial and the right of silence, which infers that he/she cannot be subjected to torture or forced to depose anything which is self-incriminating. Before being arrested, he/she has to be informed of his/her rights and

allowed to engage a lawyer of his/her choice to defend him/her.

Enforcement of these primary rights by the Police requires each of its members to be thoroughly aware of their importance and mandatory legal provisions. Their application has to be woven into every aspect of the investigation of a criminal case right from the time of registering an FIR (First Information Report) till the filing of the Charge Sheet against the accused in Court.

## CITIZENS-POLICE INTERFACE

Citizens normally interact with the Police within the domain of traffic management. The Police are seen helping young and old people to cross roads or responding to '15' or '999' complaints. The real police-citizens interaction however takes place when a crime is committed and a citizen becomes a crime victim. He/she knocks the door of the Criminal Justice System and the Police is the first law enforcement agency of the state that comes in contact with him/her and is charged with the responsibility of bringing the violators of law to justice.

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

It commences when a complaint of crime commission is received by the Police. The information can be received through any means or source. It is not necessary for a complainant to physically visit the Police Station and record his complaint. Upon receipt of the complaint, the crime scene is visited; secured; evidence collected and packed; places searched; recoveries made and suspects interviewed and accused apprehended by the Police. During all these stages of investigation, the implementation of international human rights standards and

adoption of best practices by the Police are of paramount importance. It is therefore necessary that the Police are made aware of these international standards and best practices in criminal investigation.

## WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REPORT

A series of 10 Workshops were approved by the Inspector General of Police Sindh to be conducted from August 2012 to July, 2013 at Police Training College, Saeedabad, Karachi, in this regard three workshops have been held. The remaining Seven Workshops will be conducted between January 2013 and July 2013; the following are the dates of workshop which have been held during this session.

Serial Number of Workshop	Dates on which conducted	Venue
1 <sup>st</sup>	September 24 – 27, 2012	Police Training College Saeedabad Karachi
2 <sup>nd</sup>	October 22 – 25, 2012	- do -
3 <sup>rd</sup>	October 17 – 20, 2012	- do -

The programme of each workshop is appended in Appendix 'A'.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The objectives of the Project were:

- To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to respond to human rights violations.



b. To promote greater citizen-police interaction and strengthen the public accountability of the police.

c. Help train the police officers of the Investigation Branch and all those who are involved in the investigation of crime, to investigate a case within the ambit of human rights.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of the training programme on 'Human Rights and Law Enforcement: Criminal Investigation', the Police Officers/participants were:

a. Trained to investigate the criminal cases on modern lines with Forensic support and within the ambit of human rights. They were made aware of the principles of human rights enshrined in Islam, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the provisions of the basic law of the land that guaranteed these rights. They were thus envisioned to be protectors rather than violators of human rights.

b. Enabled to develop their professional skills in conducting searches of persons or premises without violating human rights; interview women in accordance with international standards and best practices; respect the right of privacy; interrogate suspects within the parameters of human rights; effect arrest in accordance with the provisions of the rights of the accused and treat the accused in a humane and dignified manner.

c. Sensitized to and made aware of the illegal, inhuman or unlawful practices that are prohibited by law, such as torture, wrongful confinement, abuse of authority, illegal searches etc.

d. Acquainted with the international standards and best practices of a modern, civilized and respected law enforcement agency.

## TARGET GROUP

Police officers from the rank of Assistant Sub Inspector to Inspector of Police were the target group of the training programme. These officers are empowered by law to investigate criminal cases. However, officers

in the rank of Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police also participated in the workshops. Women Police Officers were specially nominated for training. The target group was selected from the following:

1. Lower School Course: This is a course meant for Head Constables who are in the promotion zone. This course is mandatory for their promotion to the rank of Assistant Sub Inspector.

2. Intermediate School Course: This is a course meant for Assistant Sub Inspectors of Police who are in the promotion zone. This course is mandatory for their promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

3. Upper School Course: This is a course meant for Sub-Inspectors of Police who are in the promotion zone. This course is mandatory for their promotion to the rank of Inspector.

## DURATION

The first Workshop was of 4 days' duration, and the subsequent four Workshops were of three days duration each with an extended time covering a full day. The timings of the first Workshop were from 9.00 am to 12.30 pm and for the remaining four, it was from 9 am to 4 pm daily. A visit to the Crime Laboratory and practical demonstration of Forensic Crime Scene Investigation techniques and procedures were also organized in each Workshop.

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

A total number of 30 - 40 trainees participated in each workshop.

## LEAD TRAINER

The Workshop was conducted by Mr. Niaz Ahmed Siddiki, a qualified senior Police Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police (Retired) who acquired specialized training in Human Rights and Law Enforcement from international experts from Turin, Italy in 2000. He has to his credit international police experience with police forces in the United Kingdom (1983/1993) and the United States of America (2001/2006).

He was a Bramshill scholar having qualified the Senior Command Course from the Police Staff College, Bramshill, UK in 1993 and an expert trainer having experience of training in National Institute of Public Administration (now National Institute of Management) Karachi and the Louisiana State Police Academy, USA.

## GUEST SPEAKERS / EXPERTS

Eminent guest speakers/Experts were invited to the Workshops from the Judiciary, Police and Civil Society. These included former Chief Justice, High Court of Sindh, Pakistan, former Federal Minister for Law and Human Rights, former and serving Inspectors General of Police. Distinguished personalities from Civil Society were also invited to share their knowledge and experiences with the participants.

Brief Profiles of Guest Speakers/Experts invited to the Workshops

1. Justice (Retd) Syed Deedar Hussain Shah, former Chief Justice, Sindh High Court, and Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan. He addressed the participants on the Rule of Law.

2. Barrister Shahida Jamil, former Federal Minister for Law and Human Rights, Government of Pakistan. She spoke on Police Responsibilities in Protecting the Rights of Women, Minorities, Refugees and the Marginalized Groups

3. Mr. Asad Jehangir, PSP, former Inspector General of Police, Sindh. His learned discourse related to Human Rights: Policing and Non-Discrimination.

4. Mr. Zafar Ahmed Farooqui, PSP, former Additional Inspector General of Police, Investigation, Sindh. He spoke on Juvenile Justice: The Rights of Juvenile Delinquents.

5. Mr. Ghulam Qadir Thebo, PSP, Inspector General of Prisons, Sindh. He addressed the participants on Human Rights during Arrest and Detention: Case Study of Karachi Central Prison.

6. Mr. Ghulam Shabbir Shaikh, PSP, Additional Inspector General of Police, Central Investigation Agency, Sindh. He





spoke on anti-dacoit operations.

7. Mr. Saud Ahmed, PSP, Additional Inspector General of Police, Karachi. His learned discourse focussed on Terrorism: Case Study of Terrorist Attack on C.I.D Office in Karachi.

8. Ms. Fouzia Tariq, member Civil Society and Chief Operating Officer, Management Consultancy and Training Services, Karachi. Her discourse related to Public Perceptions of Police and Police Response and the Code of Conduct for Sindh Police Officers.

9. Mr. Munir Shaikh, PSP, Assistant Inspector General of Police, Sindh Police Forensics Division, Karachi. He heads the Forensics Division of Sindh Police and was responsible for training the participants in Forensic Crime Scene Investigation during their visit to the Crime Laboratory.

10. Mr. Khatib Ahmed, Senior Executive Member, SHEHRI briefed the participants about the objectives of the Workshop, the aim of NED and SHEHRI in promoting community participation in developing the professional skills of police officers. He also spoke on the Constitutional Provisions relating to independence; freedom of life; speech; association and assembly.

## FEED BACK

### a. From Trainers

The trainers conducting the training sessions were asked for their views of the participants after each session in informal discussions. They were unanimously of the view:

1. That the training being imparted was extremely essential and useful for the police officers whose capacity was being built on modern techniques of criminal investigation on the one hand and who were being sensitized on international standards and best practices of Human Rights and Law Enforcement on the other.

2. The level of participation and learning was very high. Participants took keen interest in the subjects being discussed and participated wholeheartedly.

3. The sessions were highly interactive and there was free flow of information and knowledge between the trainers and the

participants.

4. That the training workshops organized by SHEHRI for the police were a great service to the country as the police required reforms badly and the policing standards in a democratic country governed by the Rule of Law, had to be in conformity with international best practices.

### b. From Participants

1. At the conclusion of each workshop, evaluation forms were distributed among participants for evaluation. The majority of participants rated the workshops as 'excellent' and stated that they found it most useful in their day to day work. A detailed evaluation made by the participants in the evaluation forms is appended in Appendix 'B'.

2. Besides this, informal feedback was taken after sessions, during tea breaks and after a day's proceedings. The feedback was very good and the participants were highly motivated. They unanimously committed that they would implement the principles and international best practices of Criminal Investigation and Human Rights standards in the day to day discharge of their duties.

3. Additionally, they expressed their gratitude to the department for enabling them to participate in these Workshops which were organized by SHEHRI and stated that it was for the first time that they were participating in such useful Workshops.

4. The Principals and Vice Principals of Training Establishments of Sindh Police, who also received training in these Workshops, stated that they would introduce the concepts and the contents of the Workshops in the training courses of Head Constables and Constables in their respective training institutions located in different districts of Sindh Province. The trainees participating from the northern areas of Pakistan, namely Gilgit, also reiterated this commitment.

## RECOMMENDATIONS - THE WAY FORWARD

The following recommendations are made for the effective utility of the Workshops:

1. All participants who have undergone

this training, must be posted at police stations where they can have a direct public interface. This will enable them to apply the Human Rights standards and international best practices in their day to day duties, besides enabling them to use modern forensic criminal investigation methods and techniques learnt during the Workshop, while investigating cases.

2. The participants should all be put on special report for a period of six months after completion of their training programme, and their field performance evaluated by senior officers in the context of implementation of Human Rights standards and international best practices and the use of modern forensic criminal investigation methods and techniques while investigating cases.

3. Women police officers must, as a special measure, be given active field assignments and not be treated as a marginalized support unit. They must be posted to police stations and the Traffic branch which have a direct interface with the people. They should also be evaluated over a six month period thereafter for monitoring the implementation of Human Rights standards and international best practices. They must be assigned investigation of cases and their use of modern forensic criminal investigation methods and techniques should be assessed.

4. The participants who have undergone this training should be sent on a follow up programme after a year of the training period.

5. The participants have unanimously suggested that these Workshops should be held for all police officials, particularly those from the interior of Sindh Province. Participants from Gilgit-Baltistan urged that these Workshops should be conducted in northern areas of Pakistan also.

6. Special incentives and rewards should be given to all Police Officers who implement the Human Rights standards and international best practices in their day to day duties and use modern forensic criminal investigation methods and techniques in the investigation of criminal cases.

7. The interaction between citizens, civil society and Sindh Police must be encouraged at police station level in the form of Community Policing and the Citizens-Police Liaison Committees.





## ACCESS TO INFORMATION LEARNING PROGRAMME ORGANIZED BY COMMONWEALTH HUMAN RIGHT INITIATIVE (CHRI) FROM 13<sup>TH</sup> - 23<sup>RD</sup> NOVEMBER 2012

REPORT BY SARWAR KHALID

The Programme was arranged in Delhi India; CHRI had invited 2 participants from their partner organizations in each country, i.e. Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan & Pakistan to attend the learning programme.

I was the only participant in the programme to represent Shehri CBE and Pakistan as the other participant did not get the visa in time.

During the programme we were to go through the presentations on the subject of RTI, meetings with the personalities who have been involved in fostering RTI in India at the grass root level and to see and experience how RTI efficiently works for the welfare of the nation.

The formal presentation from CHRI started on the 14th November, where in the starting each participant had to briefly introduce their organization and Current Status of RTI in their Respective Countries and So on, I Briefly informed them about Shehri, its efforts to use and Promote Freedom of Information (FOI).

And about the current status of FOI in Pakistan, that Pakistan is the First country in South Asia to frame this LAW (FREEDOM OF INFORMATION LAW), and Shehri CBE being the First nonprofit organization to use this law.

On the second day we were taken to the Hearing of an appeal of RTI, being held by the Chief Information Commissioner through video conferencing, to See how efficiently people use RTI and make it work in their daily life, on the next day We met Mr. Chakshu Roy, head of technology initiatives at PRS Legislative Research, New Delhi. He informed us that PRS India seeks to strengthen the legislative process by making it better informed, more transparent and participatory. It works with the Members of Parliament (MPs) across party lines to provide research support on legislative policy issues.

On the Fourth Day we visited the NTPC, India's largest power Generation

Company where we met MR. Khorwal, Public Information Officer; he told us that NTPC apart from power generation which is the mainstay of the Company has also ventured into consultancy, power trading and coal mining. Mr. O.P. Khorwal was nominated the best PIO Award having received 644 RTI applications in 2009-2010, all of which were effectively processed.

The next day we met Dr. Shekhar Singh the head of National Campaign for People Right to Information (NCPRI). He informed us that NCPRI is the movement of committed individuals towards making our government and society transparent and accountable. It seeks to further the cause of transparency by adopting other direct and indirect methods including the filing of information requests, the fighting of legal cases, and the holding of public hearings.

Through the programme I came to know



Meeting with Justice AjitPrakash Shah, former Justice, Delhi High Court, at his residence



Meeting with Mr. MahabirKasana, former Trainer on RTI at Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), at his office





From L-R Kawa, Afghanistan, Amikar, CHRI, Alan, CHRI, Shyamila, Sri Lanka, Sarwar Pakistan, Vrinda CHRI (sitting), Chiranjibi, Nepal, Michelle, CHRI, Nasima, Afghanistan




Meeting with Prof Shekhar Singh, RTI Activist (NPRI), at his residence

that India's 1.2 billion citizens have been newly empowered by the so far-reaching law granting them the right to demand almost any information from the government. The law is being backed by stiff fines for bureaucrats, who

withhold information, a penalty that appears to be ensuring speedy compliance.

I recognized that in Pakistan the situation can be different from today, if through

amendments this law could impose some kind of penalty on those officials who withhold the public information or record for ridiculing this law. And the media should play an important role for promoting and practicing FOI. 

#### Module 3-4 workshop with Baluchistan Police



#### Module 4 with Islamabad Police (May 10-11, 2012)



#### Module 4 Workshop With Karachi Police (May 29-30, 2012)



#### Module 4 Workshop With Peshawar Police (May 7-8, 2012)





## ABOUT

**Shehri** - Citizens for a Better Environment is a Karachi-based voluntary advocacy group established by concerned citizens in 1988 to project their apprehensions about the deterioration of the environment.

Shehri focuses on issues relating to the built and natural environment. There is a special emphasis on tackling illegal construction and zoning violations, and their related symptoms, e.g., pollution, traffic congestion, drainage, encroachments, parking unavailability, overloaded utilities and infrastructure, law and order issues. Shehri monitors the regulatory bodies and government agencies, and encourages civil society to do the same.

## SUCCESSSES

Demolition of Glass Towers illegal encroachment on the notified road-widening of Clifton Road. This action saved the road from being constricted.

♂ Saving of 480-acre Gutter Baghicha Park on Manghopir Road. This is the largest open recreational space in a low income congested area of approximately one million inhabitants and is the lungs of Lyari.

♂ Saving of 62-acre Kidney Hill Park in Karachi Cooperative Housing Society Union inclusive of 18-acre notified KWSB installations.

♂ Establishment of the Oversee Committee of the KBCA and a Public Information Counter.

♂ Halting commercialization and sale of 11 KTC and 15 SRTC bus-depot plots in Karachi and Sindh. Today these plots are to be used by the CDGK for intercity bus terminals and other related

transportation activity, removing illegal bus terminals from the public roads..

♂ Saving (Makro) Webb Ground Playfield in Lines Area, Karachi.

♂ Demolition of apartment structure Costa Livina in amenity Baghe-Ibne-Qasim, Clifton. This action stopped similar illegal allotments. CDGK has now developed the park.

♂ Preventing commercialization of Doongi Ground park/playfield in Lahore

♂ Reducing, as part of Lahore Bachao Tehrik, the amount of damage



from Canal Bank Widening Project

♂ Reaffirmation of seismic building code in Quetta

♂ Training 1038 police officers all over akistan on participatory citizen-police interaction, human rights violations and police reforms.

Over the years, Shehri's expertise has been recognized by superior courts and it has been called as amicus curiae (friend of the court) in cases dealing with built environment violations.

## OBJECTIVES

♂ Establishment of an aware and pro-active civil society, good governance, transparency and rule of law

♂ Promotion of research, documentation, dialogue with and influence of public policies

♂ Setting up an effective and representative local government system, e.g. capacity building and training

♂ Preparation of a representative Master Plan/Zoning Plan for Karachi city and effective implementation of the same.

♂ Observance of basic human rights in society.

## HOW IS SHEHRI RUN?

A volunteer Managing Committee, duly elected by the General Body for a term of two (2) years, thereby functioning in an open and democratic manner. Membership is open to all who subscribe to its objectives and memorandum.

**Shehri**  
needs  
**volunteers**  
to work in the  
following areas

- Legal
- Media & Outreach
- Anti-Pollution
- Parks & Recreation
- Gun Free Society
- Conservation & Heritage
- Fund Raising







# Amenity spaces in Karachi

A city is known for the facilities and infrastructure it provides its inhabitants. New York City's 820-acre Central Park, constructed in the 1850s, is today the major site of most residents' recreation, hosting millions of visitors every year engaging in such family-oriented activities as rollerblading, jogging and strolling, baseball, tennis, rowing, visiting animals in the zoo, watching free performances of Shakespeare in the Park, and relaxing and sunbathing in the many meadows. One can find running waters and green meadows to stunning bridges and performance centers, plus educational facilities, gardens and even classical architecture.

Shehri: Citizens for a Better Environment has spent the last twenty years trying to protect parks, playgrounds and other amenity spaces in this beleaguered city of Karachi and other parts of the country. Some of the outstanding work they have done includes Kidney Hill Park in KCHS Union, Bagh-e-Ibn-e-Qasim in Clifton, eleven bus-depot plots of the now-defunct Karachi Transport Corporation, sections of the Clifton Promenade, Usmani Park in DHA, Gutter Baghicha in Trans-Lyari, and various other amenity spaces in Karachi. Additionally fifteen bus-depot plots all over Sindh of the now-defunct Sindh Road Transport Corporation and Doongi Ground in Lahore bear testimony to their efforts outside the city. I am pleased to be associated with some of Shehri's efforts in the public interest.

The situation obtaining today in Karachi, as in other urban areas of Pakistan, is grim. I have written about it extensively in my weekly columns in recent years, especially in a series entitled 'I own Karachi — and can sell it!' The governments and political

parties of the day seem to have abdicated their public duty to protect amenity spaces, and have joined in the loot! Numerous parks, playgrounds, sewage farms and other amenity plots have been invaded by criminal/political gangs, who are dividing and selling amenity land for commercial and residential use. I quote from one of my columns: "When Enrique Penalosa, the well-known and well-regarded former mayor of Bogota, Colombia, visited Karachi some weeks ago he rightly asked what our future generations of congested city residents will be able to do when they find that we have greedily occupied and converted most of our parks, playgrounds and open spaces. What will they think of us, their forebears?"

That we were uncaring, selfish and rapacious, our greed for money never slaked? He pointed out the obvious fact that wealth and other assets can be created in future, but eaten-up open spaces and parks once meant for the beneficial use of citizens can never be recreated."

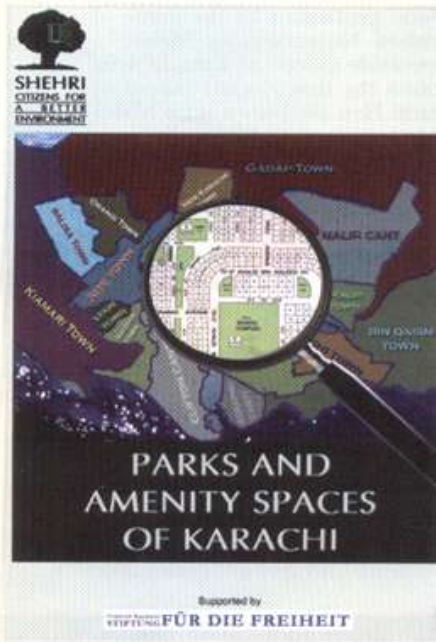
A quotation which I have used many a time, an excerpt from a letter written to The Times (London) in February 1987 is: "Those who fear that fields will lose to bricks and those who might hope to gain from such an exchange would do well to remember the age-old anecdote about an open space in London. 'Were I to enclose Green Park within my garden, what would be the cost?' asked Queen Anne. 'A monarchy, Madam. A monarchy,' replied Robert Walpole, her Prime Minister." Each successive time, this

has fallen on ignorant, deaf, and deafer ears. Whether we like it or not, right now the only possible saviour of the people's land, of their parks, playing fields, gardens and open spaces, is the judiciary.

Naila Ahmed of Shehri has done an excellent job in documenting the state of amenity spaces in the city of Karachi, a labour of love over a number of years. The book should prove useful to concerned citizens and communities who want to fight for the preservation of what is left.

*Ardushir Cowasjee*

Mr. Ardushir Cowasjee  
June 2011







# End of Cowasjee Era

By Danish Azar Zuby

About a hundred years ago, there was a Parsi gentleman by the name of Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta, a respectable citizen of Karachi who became the first elected Mayor of Karachi. He is also known as the 'Maker of Modern Karachi'. Those times are synonymous with his name and generally referred to as the Nusserwanjee era, as it was in those times that the roads of Karachi were actually washed every morning and it was called the cleanest city of south Asia. Those were the happy and peaceful times. Today, in November 2012 we mourn the passing away of another great Parsi citizen of Karachi, who besides many titles that are showered on him, is also being addressed as 'The conscience of the Nation'. Earlier this year, on the 20th of March SHEHRI (Citizens for Better Environment) an NGO held an evening function to celebrate the illustrious life of Ardeshir Cowasjee and confer upon

him the award of 'Citizen Emeritus' for his extraordinary services and contributions to Karachi.

This was also one of my luckiest days. I cannot find words to thank the SHEHRI team for honoring me to present the award to this towering personality. It was a memorable evening for me and an extraordinary privilege to have become part of such historical occasion. During the meeting I proposed to my friends that we should be addressing our times as the Cowasjee era, as his was perhaps the boldest, loudest and the sanest voice that was heard, in these decades of darkness in the country.

All great men make great enemies which he made a plenty, and he hardly cared about the police protection that the government of Sindh provided him. He was a fearless activist. He appeared to be a shrewd business tycoon but inside he was a soft hearted

philanthropist. His friends and foes remember him with different names. He has been called 'Oldest and most renowned columnist of Pakistan', a 'social activist', an 'Environmentalist', 'enlightened man', 'a true Pakistani and a Patriot', etc. But whenever I met him, I always jokingly called him "Big Daddy of Karachi" and He always returned my remark with his typical mischievous smile, without saying anything.

I am sure he must be smiling all along his next journey to the heavens. And every time an upright person stands up and fearlessly fights for the truth, Cowasjee will always be remembered. So the Cowasjee era did not come to an end on the 24th of November, but is going to stay with us for a while.

Are the Heavens planning for yet another Parsi gentleman to save Karachi from the fire that has engulfed it?

