



# RIGHTS OF PEOPLE AND STATE OF FLOOD REHABILITATION IN SINDH





**May, 2024**

**Title:** Rights of People and State of Flood Rehabilitation in Sindh

**Research and Author:** Naseer Memon

**Assist during visits and consultations:** Sarfraz Ahmed. Superintendent  
Complaint, SHRC

**Production:** Sindh Human Rights Commission, Government of Sindh

**Disclaimer:**

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the contents of this publication. SHRC does not accept responsibility for any omissions as it is not deliberate. Nevertheless, we will appreciate the provision of accurate information to improve our work. All pictures in the report are original and taken by SHRC during visits.



## CONTENTS:

Acknowledgment .....	1
Acronyms.....	2
Chairperson’s Note.....	3
Author’s Note.....	4
Executive Summary.....	5
<b>1. About Sindh Human Rights Commission .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. Introduction .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Human Rights Framework And Natural Disasters .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4. Scope Of Study And Methodology .....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1. Limitations .....	10
<b>5. Key Observations .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6. Recommendations .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>7. Flood Disaster, People’s Rights And Plight Of Affectees .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.1. District Khaipur Mirs</b>	
7.1.1. Community Consultation - Village Katchi Abadi, Union Council Sadar Ji Bhatyoon, Taluka Kingri, District Khaipur Mirs	
7.2.1. Community Consultation - Village Janwari-Malana, Taluka Kingri, District Khaipur Mirs	
<b>8. District Mirpur Khas .....</b>	<b>16</b>
8.1. Community Consultation - Village Mureed Khan Kapri, District Mirpur Khas	
8.2 Stakeholders Consultation at DC office Mirpurkhas	
<b>9. District Dadu .....</b>	<b>18</b>
9.1. Community Consultation-Village Peer Mashaekh, District Dadu	
9.2. Stakeholder Consultation at DC office District Dadu	
<b>10. Consultations With Provincial Government Authorities .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex. 01 Human Rights Framework .....</b>	<b>22</b>
Table:No. 01- (Education Laws/Policies)	
Table No. 02- (Health Laws/ Policies)	
Table No. 03. (Shelter Laws/Policies)	
Table No. 04- (Drinking Water & Sanitation Laws/Policies)	
<b>Annex: 02. Scale of Damages and State of Rehabilitation .....</b>	<b>26</b>
Table No. 05, Status Of Rehabilitation Of Health Facilities	
Table No. 06, Status Of Rehabilitation Of Education Facilities	
Table No 07, Status Of Rehabilitation And Repair Of Flood Damaged Schools Earmarked As Polling Stations During General Elections	
Table No. 08 Provision Of Missing Facility School Buildings Earmarked As Polling Stations For General Election 2024	
Table No. 09 District-Wise Details Of Damaged Houses	
<b>Letters to the DC Khaipur and Dadu for constitution of the Committees .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Letters of recommondations/Notifcations of flood Committees .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Press clipping .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Pictures of Activites .....</b>	<b>34</b>

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

In the pursuit of justice and the protection of human rights, the contributions of researcher Mr. Naseer Memon are invaluable. His unwavering dedication and voluntary efforts in crafting this research paper for the Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC) exemplify a commitment to the welfare of flood-affected communities in Sindh.

Mr. Memon's tireless endeavours in documenting the voices and narratives of the affected populace, transcending mere statistics, have enriched this study with profound insights. His empathetic engagement with diverse stakeholders, from government officials to grassroots communities, has illuminated the multifaceted dimensions of the flood disaster.

I extend my deepest gratitude to Mr. Naseer Memon for his selfless service and invaluable contributions to this endeavour. His passion for human rights and his role in amplifying the voices of the marginalized underscore the essence of our collective pursuit of justice and compassion.

**Sindh Human Rights Commission,  
Government of Sindh, Karachi.**

## ACRONYMS:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Plan
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BSWA	Bhittai Social Watch & Advocacy
CDWP	Central Development Working Party
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CNIC	Computerised National Identity Card
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DEEP	Development through Enhanced Education Program
DHQ	District Head Quarter
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoS	Government of Sindh
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICMW	Intl. Convention on Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IRC	Indus Resource Centre
LBOD	Right Bank Outfall Drain
LHW	Lady Health Worker
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
MNVD	Main Nara Valley Drain
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PDWP	Provincial Development Working Party
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PNDA	Post Disaster Need Assessment
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PPHI	People's Primary Health Initiative
PWD	Person with Disabilities
RBOD	Right Bank Outfall Drain
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SHRC	Sindh Human Rights Commission
SPHF	Sindh People's Housing for Flood Affectees
THQ	Taluka Headquarter
TLC	Temporary Learning Centre (TLC)
UC	Union Council
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

## CHAIRPERSON'S NOTE:



With a deep sense of duty and a commitment to justice, I am honored to present the meticulously crafted research study by the Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC). This report marks a significant milestone in our relentless pursuit of justice, anchored in constitutional principles and international human rights treaties that safeguard the rights of flood-affected communities in Sindh.

The SHRC mission lies a commitment to a just society through robust protection for its most vulnerable members, aligning seamlessly with constitutional principles

, the SHRC initiated a comprehensive study focused on the devastating floods of 2022 in Sindh. These floods not only wreaked havoc on public infrastructure but also disrupted the socio-economic support systems of millions, particularly in rural areas heavily reliant on agro-pastoral resources. The disarrayed response of government institutions intensified the suffering, prompting the SHRC to shed light on fundamental rights violations exacerbated by the climate crisis in districts Khairpur, Dadu, and Mirpurkhas. The report not only identifies challenges but also offers recommendations. The SHRC further scrutinized rehabilitation efforts by government departments, NGOs and philanthropists, underscoring the vital role of the state in ensuring justice for all. Grounded in the international legal framework and aligned with the SHRC mandate.

This report is a pathway for all stakeholders committed to the realization of the rule of law and the protection of human rights. It offers tangible insights into the rehabilitation efforts and provides a foundation for shaping policies and practices that safeguard the rights of our fellow citizens in Sindh and beyond.

**Iqbal Ahmed Detho**  
**Chairperson**  
**Sindh Human Rights Commission**

## AUTHOR'S NOTE:

Floods of 2022 not only devastated public infrastructure and services, it also deprived millions of people from the socio-economic support system of their everyday life. Public services are already scantily available in rural areas and people mostly rely on their interdependent community support mechanisms. In rural areas, economic resilience hugely depends on perishable agro-pastoral resources and products. Floods eroded the economic basis of the affected communities. Enormity of disaster overwhelmed a disarrayed response capacity of government institutions. Consequently, people suffered in multiple ways. Dwelling in disorganised relief camps for months left deep scars on their social, economic and mental well-being. Every affected family has heart-wrenching ordeals to share.

NDMA, PDMA, UN agencies, INGOs and local NGOs have tabulated the scale of disaster in numbers dotted in rows and columns. However these lifeless numbers cannot describe excruciating agony endured by people. This can only be grasped by interacting with people. Over the last year and half I had the opportunity to sit with people in most of the flood affected districts of Sindh. I spent hours with men, women, minority groups, people with disabilities, farmers, business persons, lawyers, journalists, academics and government officials. No tables and graphs could rattle my mind and squeeze my soul as much as these community meetings did.

This study is also based on peoples' narratives which transcend numbers. Although time and resources constraints confined such interaction with only a small number of communities in this study, intensive dialogue educated me on many dimensions of the flood disaster. I have tried my level best to document all important issues raised by communities, performance and limitations expressed by government officials, and broader perspectives shared by civil society and other stakeholders.

I would like to express my profound gratitude to Mr. Iqbal Detho Chairperson Sindh Human Rights Commission for endorsing my suggestion of this study as a pro bono service for flood affected communities of Sindh. I also thank him and his team specially Mr. Sarfraz Jamali (Superintendent Complaints-Enquiries & Suo-Moto of SHRC) for arranging these meetings and organising logistics for field visits.

SHRC has demonstrated its vibrancy by convening a series of village assemblies to highlight issues encountered by flood Affectees. SHRC has also engaged with relevant government departments and political leadership to address problems of the flood affected communities. This non-conventional approach on human rights inspired me to assist SHRC in its commendable initiative in my humble volunteer capacity.

I sincerely hope that decision-makers will study this report with empathy and give serious attention to the recommendations shared by flood affected communities. Implementing these recommendations will assuage miseries of people to a large extent. Disaster management in Sindh needs short-term and long-term actions to mitigate its frequency of occurrence and severity of impact.

**Naseer Memon**  
Islamabad





## Executive Summary

In 2022 Pakistan witnessed an apocalyptic flood with devastating consequences. Sindh was the worst affected province. Loss of life, private property and public infrastructure & services were reported from 24 districts of Sindh. Government of Sindh engaged development partners to mobilise resources to reconstruct damaged public service infrastructure including houses, water supply schemes, schools and health facilities. However the pace of rehabilitation is slow. This has caused anxiety and distress among millions of flood affectees.

Almost one and a half years have passed, yet basic services of everyday life have not been rehabilitated to the level of public satisfaction. Rights-based fraternity and humanitarian communities consider these essential services as human rights. Millions of people are still deprived of these rights and struggling with a plethora of challenges on a daily basis.

Essential services of everyday life such as drinking water, housing, education and health are considered as rights of people under Human Rights Framework. Sindh Human Rights Commission commissioned this study to gauge the state of rehabilitation of critical public services with a nexus of constitutional rights of people in Sindh. The study was conducted through a series of interactions with communities in three districts of Sindh i.e. Khairpur Mirs, Dadu and Mirpurkhas. Human Rights approach was used to understand and document sufferings encountered by people and analyse the current status of their rehabilitation.

During consultations some communities complained that relief support was politically influenced and many people were not able to receive it. Women highlighted their plight and informed that women, especially the menstruating, pregnant and lactating, faced hardship due to lack of privacy, and sanitation facilities. Communities appreciated reconstruction of houses of better quality. They were happy with their pacca (brick and mortar) houses. However, some affected communities claimed that damaged houses of many deserving families were not surveyed and therefore they are deprived of compensation. All communities invariably complained of pollution of their drinking water that has become a major source of morbidity.

Stakeholders stressed upon the need of robust flood prevention plans for Sindh under rapidly changing climate behaviour. The present flood protection infrastructure is not capable to withstand unusual rain and flood like 2022. Taluka and district level emergency response plans were recommended by the stakeholders. They were of the opinion that flood management planning at grass-roots level is essential as ground realities are not uniform even within a district. Encroached natural waterways were identified as a major cause of flooding in different areas. A pre-flood inspection of preparedness was also recommended by stakeholders.

It would be pertinent that the government of Sindh undertake an independent evaluation of relief operations to assess its adequacy, timeliness, appropriateness, fairness and transparency. This evaluation will provide valuable independent insight to identify loopholes that may be addressed in disaster response planning in the province.

## 1. About Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC)

Established in 2013, under Section (4) of the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act 2011, the Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC) is empowered to enquire into “violation of human rights or abetment thereof and negligence in the prevention of such a violation by a public servant” empowers the Commission to oversee the implementation of all fundamental human rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan. By virtue of its functions, SHRC also ensures that Pakistan is complying with all the international legal frameworks that are in place to protect and promote the human rights of member states of the United Nations and the international community.

SHRC is envisioned to create enabling environment where human rights are promoted and protected in Sindh through monitoring and oversight. The mission of the commission is “To promote and protect human rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 and other international obligations and commitments as state party”.

### 1.1. SHRC’s Mandate

The Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011 authorises the Commission to inquire into the complaints as well as take Suo Moto actions against human rights violations; visit jails to protect the rights of detainees, and recommend measures to improve the state of affairs at these facilities; review policies around human rights, track the status of their implementation, and recommend updating these policies as required; conduct research and reviews of international laws, national policies and practices around human rights and propose changes; and work to improve human rights awareness among masses, and carry evidence-based advocacy.

Section 4 of the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011 outlines several mandates for the Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC), which include:

- (vii) Undertaking and promoting research in the field of human rights;
- (viii) Spreading human rights literacy among various sections of society;
- (ix) Promoting awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of human rights through print and electronic media, seminars, and other available means.

In alignment with these mandates, the strategic plan of the SHRC is structured across multiple pillars and priority areas:

Pillar 2, Priority Area 1: Enhancing public awareness and education on human rights through effective media engagement.

Pillar 3, Priority Area 2: Systematically monitoring human rights violations and abuses in Sindh and providing evidence-based recommendations in accordance with international human rights law.

Pillar 3, Priority Area 4: Establishing cooperation with universities and law colleges to facilitate and promote research on human rights issues in Sindh.

Pillar 4, Priority Area 4: Conducting a gap analysis of the existing legal framework in line with the Constitution of Pakistan and international human rights obligations concerning civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, and the rights of vulnerable groups in Sindh.

It further empowers the Commission to review the current legal and constitutional safeguards, including those within the sphere of the Business and Human Rights Action Plan.

## 2. Introduction

In 2022 Pakistan witnessed an apocalyptic flood with devastating consequences. Sindh was the worst affected province. Loss of life, private property and public infrastructure & services were reported from 24 districts of Sindh. Scale of the devastation was colossal that affected every walk of life. Embankments, roads, health facilities, schools and drinking water facilities were damaged on a large scale. Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) provides details of losses and damages in every sector to a staggering estimate of \$20,444 million.

Government of Sindh engaged development partners to mobilise resources to reconstruct damaged public service infrastructure including houses, water supply schemes, school and health facilities. However the pace of rehabilitation is slow. This has caused anxiety and distress among millions of flood affectees.

Almost one and a half years have passed, yet basic services of everyday life have not been rehabilitated to the level of public satisfaction. Rights-based fraternity and humanitarian communities consider these essential services as human rights. Millions of people are still deprived of these rights and struggling with a plethora of challenges on a daily basis.

## 3. Human Rights Framework and Natural Disasters

Essential services of everyday life such as drinking water, housing, education and health are considered as rights of people under Human Rights Framework (Annex.1). Body of knowledge on protection of human rights during and after natural disasters explains a broader spectrum of human rights that encompasses essential basic services of everyday life. International commitments, national laws of Pakistan and provincial laws of Sindh also recognize basic services e.g. shelter, education, health, drinking water and livelihoods as rights of people.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) of United Nations in its document "Human Rights and Natural Disasters: Operational Guidelines and Field Manual on Human Rights Protection in Situations of Natural Disasters, 2008" reads "as soon as conditions permit, children affected by disasters, whether displaced or not, have the right to receive education that shall be free and compulsory at the primary level." Regarding shelter, the document reads "as soon as possible, appropriate measures should be taken, without discrimination of any kind, to allow for the speedy transition from temporary or intermediate shelter to temporary or permanent housing".

Karen da Costa and Paulina Pospieszna in their paper "The Relationship between Human Rights and Disaster Risk Reduction Revisited: Bringing the Legal Perspective into the Discussion (*Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies*, 04 May 2015) describes disaster affectees as right-holders and the state as duty-bearer. "Rights-based approaches support mechanisms that ensure that rights of human beings are realized and safeguarded. Human beings as right-holders can claim their rights and demand their fulfilment from duty-bearers. The State as the main duty-bearer, by adopting international human rights law, has the moral and legal obligation to respect, protect, facilitate, and fulfil human rights by providing at least the bare minimum of food, water, clothing, shelter, and health services necessary for the survival of the affected population."

Housing and Land Rights Network of India in its document "Protecting Human Rights in Disaster Response - Guidelines for State and Non-state Actors mentions "every affected person, irrespective of class, caste, religion, linguistic group, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, disability, and age, at every relief camp, temporary/ transitional/intermediate shelter site, and permanent housing site has: - Adequate housing, adequate water, food, and resources to access food, adequate healthcare facilities, including psychological counselling, access to education, and access to livelihood options"

In a chapter of a jointly edited book by Dónal P. O'Mathúna, Vilius Dranseika and Bert Gordijn "Disaster: Core Concepts and Ethical Theories" "Disasters, Vulnerability and Human Rights" enlists rights related to basic necessities such as food, health, shelter and education, long-term economic and social needs (housing, land, property and livelihood) among the rights of people affected by disasters.

All international aid agencies and States now fully recognise these basic human needs and rights to which disaster affected people are fully entitled.

## 4. Scope of Study and Methodology

The proposed study captured the state of rehabilitation of critical public services with a nexus of constitutional rights of people in Sindh. The scope and methodology are further explained below

1. The research was designed as a diagnostic study to comprehend the impact of floods on basic rights of access to services of everyday life, particularly housing, education, health, drinking water and livelihoods. The focus was on the nature of impact on people's lives, response of state institutions and civil society in assuaging miseries of people.

2. Three districts (Khairpur Mirs, Dadu and Mirpurkhas) were selected for conducting this rapid assessment. These districts were selected as they were the worst flood affected areas and represented three distinct geographic zones (upper, middle and lower) of the province. These districts were affected by different types of floods. Mirpurkhas

suffered due to obstructed natural waterways by LBOD channel, Dadu was affected due to flows from hill torrents of Kirthar Range and Khairpur Mirs was devastated due to heavy rains, dysfunctional drainage network and blockage of natural waterways.

3. Human Rights approach was used to understand and document sufferings encountered by people and analyse the current status of their rehabilitation

4. Information was collected for these districts through open discussions with flood affected communities, consultations with government departments (Education & Literacy Department, Health Department, Public Health Engineering and Irrigation Department), and civil society organisations in the selected districts.

5. Provincial government officials of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Planning and Development Department, Education & Literacy Department were also consulted.



Consultant meeting with Chairperson and Staff of SHRC

## 4.1. Limitations:

The following limitations were experienced during this research

1. Due to limited time and resources, study was conducted with a small sample of communities in only three districts of the province.
2. Due to small sample, quantified data was not collected and focus was on the nature of impacts on economic and social wellbeing of communities caused by breakdown of basic services such as shelter, education, health, drinking water and livelihoods.
3. On the scale of damages and state of rehabilitation of infrastructure and services, data received from the government departments has been relied upon. It was not possible to verify all the data through any primary research.

## 5. Key Observations:

A series of community consultations and stakeholders meetings were held in selected districts of Sindh. Several issues were highlighted by different stakeholders. Key observations are as follows

1. Rain and flood were unprecedented. Communities were not resilient enough and government departments were not prepared to deal with such a scale of disaster.
2. Communities had to abandon their inundated houses and villages to seek refuge at nearest elevated dry spots. Government couldn't extend timely support in evacuation and relief at the initial stage.
3. Relief support was politically influenced and many people were not able to receive it. Neglected affectees received some support from INGOs, NGOs and philanthropists.
4. Evacuation and relief process did not provide preferred attention to vulnerable segments of communities e.g. persons with disabilities, lactating mothers, pregnant women, elderly people etc.
5. Most of the katcha (mud and thatch) houses collapsed and tents were not available in adequate quantity to support a very large displaced population.
6. Women, especially menstruating, pregnant and lactating, faced hardship due to lack of privacy, and sanitation facilities.
7. Drinking water was cited as a most critical problem since groundwater had become polluted in most of the flood affected areas due to stagnant pools of water on the surface.
8. Consumption of polluted water led to an increase in the incidence of malaria, stomach & skin diseases.

9. Schooling remained disrupted for several months as the schools were either damaged or were converted into relief camps.
10. The Health Department and PPHI provided temporary health services.
11. The Health Department and PPHI could not share exact data of pregnant women in camps or survival of mothers and their newborn children after floods.
12. General elections 2024 became an opportunity for repairing and rehabilitating flood damaged schools. Since polling stations were established in school buildings, there fore under instructions of the Election Commission of Pakistan, the Education Department repaired and rehabilitated 386 schools while 11,225 schools were provided with missing facilities.
13. Reconstruction of houses was of better quality and communities were happy with their pacca (brick and mortar) houses.
14. Affected communities claimed that damaged houses of many deserving families were not surveyed and therefore they are deprived of compensation.
15. People complained of mal-treatment by banks when they approached banks to collect compensation for houses.. Some of them also complained that agents of bank staff ask them for bribes to get their money released.
16. There are areas where flood water is still standing. Lack of drainage of flood water was noticed as a major challenge.
17. Natural waterways are encroached, and this has been identified as a major cause of flooding and slow evacuation of flood water.
18. Loss of standing crops and livestock affected economic activity in rural areas for several months. However, the government's special subsidy for wheat cultivation and favourable soil moisture resulted in better production of Wheat in the year following floods brought some relief.
19. Damage to communication infrastructure (roads, bridges, culverts) caused hardship for affected communities. Their travel distance, time and cost have increased.
20. Several flood affectees lost their Computerised National Identity Cards (CNIC) during the flood. Due to limited capacity at National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) centres, the process of issuing new cards is slow.

## 6. Recommendations:

The following recommendations were shared by stakeholders during consultations.

1. All essential services of life e.g. education, health, drinking water and shelter should be declared human rights for everyone specially for disaster hit communities. All authorities should prioritise providing these services to affected communities during and after any disaster.
2. The Government of Sindh should document key learnings of the flood disaster to identify weaknesses of the system and improvise response mechanisms.
3. Flood protection infrastructure needs complete overhauling and regular monitoring during normal time to ensure that it doesn't collapse during heavy rain and floods
4. Sindh needs an effective early warning system to convey timely alerts to authorities and communities before any disaster strikes.
5. Government should conduct an independent evaluation and audit of flood relief and rehabilitation programs to identify gaps, persons and elements responsible for alleged mismanagement, favouritism and embezzlements at various stages of flood response.
6. District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) should be capacitated through trained human resource, disaster response machinery & equipment and stockpile of food and non-food items round the year specially before every monsoon season.
7. A disaster-response institutional mechanism should be established in every district under DDMA with clearly defined roles that can be immediately mobilised in case of any disaster.
8. DDMAs should develop district level contingency plans that include district emergency evacuation plans, infrastructure, equipment, transportation, relief plans and coordination mechanisms.
9. Emergency relief and shelter locations should be properly developed and kept ready during monsoon months so that flood affectees do not have to suffer under open sky.
10. During any disaster the government should publicly disclose information on all relief operations with names of recipients and other details of such support.
11. A proper plan for opening encroached natural waterways should be developed through satellite and ground data. The plan should be executed in a phased manner through relevant departments.
12. Vulnerable segments of society (e.g. women, lactating mothers, pregnant women, transgender, minorities, elderly and PWDs) should be provided special attention through special measures for their evacuation, relief support and rehabilitation. Relief packages and camps should have relevant contents and facilitating structures for them.



13. A detailed ground water survey should be conducted in all flood affected areas to identify where groundwater is not fit for drinking. Government should make alternative arrangements of safe drinking water in such areas.
14. All damaged school buildings should be surveyed. Life threatening school buildings should be closed and alternative arrangements should be made for schooling in such villages till the damaged buildings are repaired or reconstructed as safe structures.
15. The Health Department, PPHI and Women Development Department should maintain and regularly update records of all lactating mothers and pregnant women in every union council. In case of any disaster, such women should be provided special support to ensure safety and good health of mothers and new-borns.
16. The Social Welfare Department should maintain and regularly update records of all elderly people and PWDs in every union council. In case of disaster such people should be provided special support to ensure their safety and good health. On the same lines, special needs of young and adolescent people should also be considered and their record may also be maintained.
17. SPHF should address grievances of families whose houses were damaged during flood but the same could not be surveyed/validated due to their temporary dislocation or any other valid reason. SPHF should announce a two weeks special slot for registration of such affecttees and consider them eligible if they can provide requisite evidence.
18. Villages and agriculture fields where flood and rain water is still stagnating should be dewatered through portable pumping units without compromising neighbouring land.
19. Special arrangements should be made through NADRA to issue free of cost renewed CNICs for flood affected communities. Mobile vans, additional counters at NADRA centres for women, PWDs and elderly people should be arranged to provide CNICs to the affected communities, especially in remote areas.
20. Areas where stagnant water is breeding mosquitoes and flies, fumigation should be arranged to mitigate the possibility of skin and vector borne diseases.
21. Promote crop diversification to reduce dependence on a single crop which makes communities vulnerable. Provide training and resources to farmers to adapt to climate change and practice climate resilient agriculture by cultivating new crops and varieties that are resilient to flooding and waterlogged conditions.
22. Introduce crop and livestock insurance schemes to provide financial protection to farmers in case of natural disasters.
23. Create awareness and policy framework to introduce climate-resilient farming practices and effective water and soil management through modern techniques.
24. Implement psycho-social support programs to address mental and emotional health and well-being of affected communities.

25. Build synergies among government departments, NGOs, emergency service providers, media and other stakeholders to develop and implement a plan for rehabilitation of flood affected communities.

## 7. Flood Disaster, People’s Rights and Plight of Affectees

After a year and half, communities are still suffering from the after-effects of the flood disaster of 2022. Communities are overwhelmed by a multitude of miseries and government departments are struggling with limited resources available for rehabilitation of infrastructure.

Ordeals narrated by communities and status of rehabilitation as well as constraints of government officials are narrated below:

### 7.1 District Khairpur Mirs

#### 7.1.1 Community Consultation - Village Katchi Abadi, Union Council Sadar Ji Bhatyoon, taluka Kingri, District Khaiprur Mirs.

The village is located in Kacho (riverbed) area of the Indus River. The village has approx. 200 households including 40 Hindu families. The village was the worst hit as the community remained displaced for about 8 months. Villagers erected a ring bund (raised embankment) around the village on a self-help basis. Flood water is still standing in and around the village.

#### ➔ Housing:



Villagers shared that most of the houses were damaged. Approx. 50 houses are under construction with the support of Sindh Peoples Housing for Flood Affectees (SPHF). Most of them have received three instalments. Villagers were happy with the pacca houses being built through this official support. The community acknowledged that SPHF’s partner Sindh Rural Support Organisation has facilitated them in the process of receiving the grant and construction of their houses.



Community consultation in village Katchi Abadi, Khairpur Mirs

#### ➔ Education:



The village has four primary, one secondary and one high school. One primary school was completely damaged during the flood and is now dysfunctional. Students remained out of school for several months but now have resumed their schooling.



School building of village Katchi Abadi (Khairpur Mirs) surrounded by flood water



**Health:**



The village has a Basic Health Unit (BHU) that was also damaged. A woman narrated that due to restricted movement during the flood, one woman died during delivery. Ten other women safely delivered babies in Khairpur when accessibility improved

pools that still exist, ground water has been polluted. Ground water was drinkable before the flood but now it has become foul smelling and tasting. This has caused rampant waterborne diseases like diarrhoea. Standing water has also become breeding ground for mosquitoes which has made life miserable.

**Drinking Water:**



The community said that since they are living near Indus River therefore the water table is high. However due to the stagnant flood water

**Villagers suggested the following actions to make the village resilient against floods.**

1. Constructing a proper ring embankment to save the village from future inundation.
2. Providing proper drainage system to evacuate standing water
3. Raising access track of the village for safe movement during rain and floods

### 7.2.1. Community Consultation - Village Janwari-Malana, taluka Kingri, District Khairpur Mirs.

The village has approximately 100 households. A meeting was held with a group of 10 women. They said that the flood brought unprecedented agony for them as they remained shelterless for several months. These women are artisans who make products (baskets etc) from leaves of date palm trees. A local NGO Bhattai Social Watch & Advocacy (BSWA) has connected these women with different outlets (e.g. Habitt, Khaadi) in Karachi and Lahore who purchase their products. Women earn a decent income of 20,000 to 50,000 PKR per month.

**Housing:**



Community disclosed that approx. 90 houses suffered different damages during rain and flood in 2022. Women said their damaged houses were surveyed by a government team several months ago but since then no one returned with any follow up.

**Health:**



Women said floods had not just affected their livelihoods but also took a toll on their health. One boy died due to severe diarrhoea as he couldn't reach the doctor due to flooded roads. They also said that due to stagnant water mosquitos have caused an outbreak of Malaria in the village.

**→ Drinking Water:**



The community said their ground water was no longer potable.

**→ Livelihoods:**



The women the flood had rendered them jobless for a few months as their products were spoiled, access was restricted due to flood water and there was a lack of raw material. Their economic loss added to their miseries.

**8. District Mirpur Khas:**

**8.1. Community Consultation - Village Mureed Khan Kapri, District Mirpur Khas**

A consultation was held with a group of 30 people which included 6 women. The participants also included 5 participants from the Hindu community. The village has approx. 70 households. The village was inundated due to heavy rain and backflow of connecting drains of Left Bank Outfall Drain (LBOD) project. The community shared the following problems it encountered during the flood. Whole village was inundated for 3-4 months and villagers had to live in makeshift tents on the nearest roadside.

**→ Housing:**



All katcha houses were damaged. Survey of the damaged houses was carried out by the government but no financial assistance had been received so far. 8-10 families were still living in tents provided by an NGO.

**→ Education:**



The village has one school which remained closed for four months as the building was being used as a relief camp.

**→ Health:**



The community informed that due to standing water for several months, flies and mosquitoes were rampant and it caused diseases. In temporary camps, one boy was bitten by a snake. He couldn't reach the hospital and died.

**→ Drinking Water:**



The community said their ground water was no longer potable. Villagers fetch drinking water from a nearby irrigation channel. Due to annual maintenance closure the channel has very little water. It is stagnant and not fit for drinking. Groundwater was already brackish and has become polluted due to the stagnant flood water.

**→ Livelihoods:**



Cotton and sugarcane crop, which was a major source of livelihood, was also damaged in the village. The community also mentioned loss of livestock due to lack of fodder and vaccination during floods.

**→ Gender:**



Women said that seven women delivered babies in camps. In one case a woman had to be carried on shoulders to hospital for delivery by wading through standing water. Newborns survived but are anaemic. Women also shared that lack of toilets was a major issue for them as they had to wait for dark to use open space for defecation.

## ➔ Person with Disabilities (PWDs):

Some villagers are disabled and they faced the worst situation during the flood. There were no special arrangements to facilitate Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and pregnant women. Their families provided them care during the crisis-like situation.



Families living in tents in village Mureed Khan Kapri (Mirpur Khas)

Community shared that at the time of the flood, government functionaries didn't come for any assistance. Some NGOs provided them ration and other items. They complained that relief support was distributed on a political basis.

## 8.2. Stakeholders Consultation at Mirpurkhas

Meeting was attended by officials of the departments of Education & Literacy, Education, Works, People's Primary Health Initiative (PPHI) and District Administration. Civil society representatives of Roshan Samaj Development Organisation and Arts Foundation also participated. A separate meeting was held with the Divisional Commissioner. Here are the salient highlights of the meetings

### ➔ Education:

Education department officials shared that 185 primary and 21 secondary schools were fully damaged whereas 293 primary and 65 secondary schools were partially damaged in the district. Additionally, four higher secondary schools were fully and 14 were partially damaged. Seven college buildings were reported as partially damaged. One office of the education department administration was partially damaged. It was shared that 27 school buildings were under repairs as part of the 39 buildings budgeted in the Annual Develop-

ment Plan of the Govt of Sindh. They also shared that in connection with preparation for general elections 7 schools were under repairs and 435 schools were listed for providing the missing facilities. They claimed that all these schools are functional. During floods, UNICEF provided over 50 tent schools. Answering a query, officials informed that priority in repair is assigned to the schools having a large number of students and there was no special consideration for girls' schools.



Stakeholders Consultation in Mirpur Khas

## Health:



Health department official informed that 3 Rural Health Centres (RHC) and 2 Taluka Head Quarter Hospitals (THQ) were partially damaged including one RHC which was severely damaged. He said that no repair work has been started yet. X-Ray and ultrasound machine, beds and other equipment were also damaged and needed replacement. He informed that the health houses run by multiple Lady Health Workers (LHWs) have been damaged. These health houses are vital centres where immediate medical assistance is provided to women "with the support of the government, Lady Health Workers (LHVs) have established these small health facilities within their own residences or designated rooms" Here, basic medical assistance is offered to community members, particularly women, in need. PPHI officials said that 15 health facilities of PPHI were damaged. PPHI has repaired 7 facilities through its own resources. He shared that 6 BHUs remained inundated for about five months. Both officials said that during all these challenges, health services continued to be provided to patients through alternate arrangements.

## Drinking Water:



Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) officials informed that the district has 96 water supply schemes. 16 of them were damaged during the flood but all of them have been repaired and made functional through financial assistance of the World Bank to the Govt. of Sindh. They said that during floods their services remained disturbed for about three months.

Civil society members shared their experience that relief kits for flood affectees did not include contents of special needs for women and adolescent girls. They also suggested immediate revival of blocked natural waterways to avert flooding in future.

## 9. District Dadu:

### 9.1. Community Consultation-Village Peer Mashaekh, District Dadu

A community consultation was held and the session was attended by 35 women and 12 men. The village has a population of approx. 500 people. The village is located adjacent to the right of Right Bank Outfall Drain (RBOD) previously called Main Nara Valley Drain (MNVD). Overtopping of the drain, a breach in flood protection embankment on the western side compounded by incessant rainfall caused the flood in 2022. The community lost about 100 cattle heads which caused acute economic hardship for the owner's families.



Community consultation at village Peer Mashaekh, Dadu

## ➔ Housing:



The community said that 10 houses were fully damaged whereas 40 were partially damaged. Villagers remained shelter-less for about 7-8 months in makeshift huts on the bank of MNVD. Later on, Red Crescent Society provided them with 100 tents. During floods, the villagers remained concerned about theft from unattended houses. Such incidents were reported in the area that kept villagers sleepless in camps.

It was said that almost a year ago an NGO Thardeep had surveyed their damaged houses. About a dozen villagers received text messages of approval of their compensation and transfer of first instalment of compensation from the Sindh Peoples Housing for Flood Affectees (SPHF) in their bank accounts. However, only one of them was able to get the money withdrawn. Other villagers complained that the local bank branches in Dadu keep them waiting under one pretext or the other.

## ➔ Education:



The village has two schools; one each for boys and girls. The boys' school building was flattened in 2010 floods whereas the girl's school building is also damaged. The school remained closed for 7-8 months due to standing water. UNICEF provided them a Temporary Learning Centre (TLC) to continue with their education.

## ➔ Health:



Nearest health facility is about two kms away from the village. During floods standing water caused mosquitoes and flies to breed and that became the source of Malaria, Diarrhoea and skin allergies. One boy and one elderly woman died due to ailments during the flood as they couldn't reach the hospital to receive medical assistance.

## ➔ Drinking Water:



Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) officials informed that the district has 96 water supply schemes. 16 of them were damaged during the flood but all of them have been repaired and made functional through financial assistance of the World Bank to the Govt. of Sindh. They said that during floods their services remained disturbed for about three months.

Civil society members shared their experience that relief kits for flood affectees did not include contents of special needs for women and adolescent girls. They also suggested immediate revival of blocked natural waterways to avert flooding in future.

## ➔ PWDs:



The community informed that there were about a dozen PWDs in and around the village. They went through an ordeal during the flood as they needed special assistance. While the whole community was going through acute distress, families also had to support PWDs in shifting besides the other assistance required as a matter of routine. These people suffered heavily during the disaster.

The community said that during floods no government functionary or elected representative came to their help. Some NGOs provided support. They appreciated Indus Resource Centre (IRC) for providing support at the critical time.

**Gender:**



Women complained that they encountered severe privacy constraints during their days in tents on MNVD. They had no toilets and the whole area was under water. Drinking water was a serious issue which still prevails and women have to walk for long distances to fetch water. Women said that five women delivered babies during the flood. One woman had to walk for two kms through standing water to reach the hospital and walk back with her baby after the delivery.



A baby born in a flood affectedees camp of village Peer Mashaekh, Dadu

**9.2. Stakeholder Consultation at Dadu**

Meeting was attended by the Deputy Commissioner, officials of the departments of Education & Literacy, People’s Primary Health Initiative (PPHI) and Irrigation Department. Three civil society representatives of Roshan Samaj Development Organisation and Arts Foundation also participated. A separate meeting was held with the Divisional Commissioner. Here the salient highlights of the meeting:

**Health:**



The Health Department officials shared that 15 BHUs and five government dispensaries were damaged. Three of these structures were completely damaged. Four of these structures have been repaired and minor repair work was carried out of the remaining structures. The officials shared that health services remained functional through temporary arrangements. They shared that the provincial government had not provided money for repair of the damaged buildings so far whereas different INGOs provided financial support for the repair.

**Drinking Water:**



PHED officials shared that 86 water supply schemes were damaged and were dysfunctional during floods. The officials claimed that during floods, drinking water was provided through bousers to keep the service functional. The department has restored 52 schemes whereas 34 are still out of order. The official mentioned that irregular electricity supply is a major hurdle in maintaining the regularity of the water supply.

**Education:**



Education department officials shared that 675 schools were damaged, of which only 64 are under repairs.

**Irrigation system:**



Officials of the Irrigation department shared that all breaches and relief cuts that occurred during floods have been repaired and stone pitching has been completed at vulnerable sections of embankments.



Consultation meeting with stakeholders at DC office at District Dadu



## 10. Consultations with Provincial Government Authorities

Meetings were held with Asghar Memon (Secretary Planning and Development Department), Member Operations of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Additional Secretary Education Abdul Qadeer Ansari, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Sindh People's Housing for Flood Affectees (SPHF) Khalid Mehmood Shaikh and Chairman Sindh Human Rights Commission, Iqbal Detho. These departments shared various reports on the extent of damages, response of the government departments and status of rehabilitation of various flood affected sectors.



The information is provided in Annex.2.

## Annex.1 Human Rights Framework

Table:No. 01- (Education Laws/Policies)

International Laws/Treaties	National Laws	Provincial Laws	SHRC Powers and Strategic Pillars
<b>Education</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Goal 4 of Sustainable Development Goal</li> <li>2. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;</li> <li>3. Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights;</li> <li>4. Article 14 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights;</li> <li>5. Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,</li> <li>6. The UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education (1960)</li> <li>7. The six goals of the Dakar Framework for Education.</li> <li>8. Article 24 (Education) of Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 25A of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.</li> <li>2. The Education Act of 1974 (amended 1992)</li> <li>3. National Education Policy, 2017</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013, Sections 3(1), 4, 18(1), 8(2).</li> <li>2. The Sindh School Education Standards And Curriculum Act, 2014</li> <li>3. The Sindh Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Act 2016</li> </ol>	<p>Section 4 of Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011</p> <p>(i) inquire, suo moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of –</p> <p>(a) violation of human rights or abetment thereof;</p> <p>(b) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;</p> <p>(ii) recommend to Government the remedial measures including action to be taken against the persons involved in violation of human rights</p> <p>(v). review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for protection of human rights and also in the sphere of Business and Human Rights and National Action Plan on Business and Human rights to ensure accountability and access to remedy as an alternate dispute resolution forum and to recommend measures for effective implementation of laid down procedure and for due diligence in business enterprises;</p> <p>(vi). study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;</p> <p>(vii). Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;</p> <p>(viii). Spread human rights literacy among various sections of society;</p> <p>(ix). Promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of human rights through print and electronic media, seminars and other available means;</p> <p>Pillar-2, Priority Area 1: Enhance public awareness and education on human rights through effective media engagement.</p> <p>Pillar-3 Priority Area 1: Report on the compliance of international human rights standards in Sindh.</p> <p>Pillar-3, Priority Area 2: Systematically monitor human rights violations and abuses in Sindh and provide evidence-based recommendations in accordance with international human rights law.</p> <p>Pillar-3, Priority Area 3: Compile and publish the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms relevant to Sindh.</p> <p>Pillar-3 Priority Area 4: Establish cooperation with universities and law colleges to facilitate and promote research on human rights issues in Sindh.</p> <p>Pillar-4, Priority Area 4: Conduct a gap analysis of the existing legal framework in line with the Constitution of Pakistan and international human rights obligations in relation to (i) civil and political rights, (ii) economic, social and cultural rights, and (iii) the rights of vulnerable groups in Sindh.</p>

## Annex.1 Human Rights Framework

Table No. 02- (Health Laws/ Policies)

International Laws/Treaties	National Laws	Provincial Laws	SHRC Powers and Strategic Pillars
<b>Health</b>			
1. Goal 3 of Sustainable Development Goal (Good Health and Wellbeing).	1. Article 38, Promotion of social and economic wellbeing of the people of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.	1.The Sindh Health Care Commission	Section 4 of Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011  (i) inquire, suo moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of -  (a) violation of human rights or abetment thereof;  (b) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;  (ii) recommend to Government the remedial measures including action to be taken against the persons involved in violation of human rights;  (v). review the safe guards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for protection of human rights and also in the sphere of Business and Human Rights and National Action Plan on Business and Human rights to ensure accountability and access to remedy as an alternate dispute forum and to recommend measures for effective implementation of laid down procedure and for due diligence in business enterprises;  (vi). study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;  (vii). Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;  (viii). Spread human rights literacy among various sections of society;  (ix). Promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of human rights through print and electronic media, seminars and other available means;  Pillar-2, Priority Area 1: Enhance public awareness and education on human rights through effective media engagement.  Pillar-3 Priority Area 1: Report on the compliance of international human rights standards in Sindh.  Pillar-3 Priority Area 2: Systematically monitor human rights violations and abuses in Sindh and provide evidence-based recommendations in accordance with international human rights law.  Pillar-3, Priority Area 3: Compile and publish the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms relevant to Sindh.  Pillar-4 Priority Area 4: Conduct a gap analysis of the existing legal framework in line with the Constitution of Pakistan and international human rights obligations in relation to (i) civil and political rights, (ii) economic, social and cultural rights, and (iii) the rights of vulnerable groups in Sindh.
2. Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	2.The Disabled Persons' (Employment and Rehabilitation) (Amendment) Act, 2012	2.The Sindh Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding and Young Child Nutrition Act, 2023	
3. Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.		3.The Institute of Mother and Child Health Bill, 2023	
4. Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of the all Form of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW (1979).		4.The Sindh HIV and AIDS Control Treatment and Protection Bill, 2013	
5. Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of Child, CRC (1989).		5.Sindh Maternity Benefits Act, 2018	
6. Article 25 - (Health) of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, CRPD (2006).		6.Sindh Health Policy, 2005	
7. Article 28, 43 and 45 of International Conventions on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, ICMW (1990).			
8. Beijing Platform for Action - Women and Health (1995).			

## Annex.1 Human Rights Framework

**Table No. 03. (Shelter Laws/Policies)**

International Laws/Treaties	National Laws	Provincial Laws	SHRC Powers and Strategic Pillars
<b>Shelter</b>			
1. Goal 11 of Sustainable Development Goal	1. Article 14, 23, 24, 38 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973	The Sindh Emergency Rescue Service Act, 2023	Section 4 of Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011  (i) inquire, suo moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of  (a) violation of human rights or abetment thereof;  (b) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;  (ii) recommend to Government the remedial measures including action to be taken against the persons involved in violation of human rights;  (v). review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for protection of human rights and also in the sphere of Business and Human Rights and National Action Plan on Business and Human rights to ensure accountability and access to remedy as an alternate dispute forum and to recommend measures for effective implementation of laid down procedure and for due diligence in business enterprises;  (vi). study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;  (vii). Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;  (viii). Spread human rights literacy among various sections of society;  (ix). Promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of human rights through print and electronic media, seminars and other available means;  Pillar-2, Priority Area 1: Enhance public awareness and education on human rights through effective media engagement.  Pillar-3 Priority Area 1: Report on the compliance of international human rights standards in Sindh.  Pillar-3 Priority Area 2: Systematically monitor human rights violations and abuses in Sindh and provide evidence-based recommendations in accordance with international human rights law.  Pillar-3, Priority Area 3: Compile and publish the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms relevant to Sindh.  Pillar-4 Priority Area 4: Conduct a gap analysis of the existing legal framework in line with the Constitution of Pakistan and international human rights obligations in relation to (i) civil and political rights, (ii) economic, social and cultural rights, and (iii) the rights of vulnerable groups in Sindh.
2. Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	2. National Disaster Management Act-2010		
3. Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights;	3. Public Properties (Removal of Encroachment) Ordinance, 2021		

## Annex.1 Human Rights Framework

Table No. 04- (Drinking water & Sanitation Laws/Policies)

International Laws/Treaties	National Laws	Provincial Laws	SHRC Powers and Strategic Pillars
<b>Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>			
<p>1.Goal 6 of Sustainable Development Goal</p> <p>2.Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights;</p> <p>3.Article 14 of The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>4.Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,</p> <p>5.Article 28 of The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>6.UN General Assembly A/RES/64/292 on The Human Rights to Water and Sanitation (2010)</p> <p>7.UN Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/15/9 on Human Rights and Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (2010)</p> <p>8.UN Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/16/216 on The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (2011)</p> <p>9.UN General Assembly A/RES/68/157 on The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (2013)</p> <p>10. UN General Assembly A/RES/70/16917 on The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (2015)</p> <p>11. UN Human Rights Council A/HRC/RES/39/818 on The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (2018)</p> <p>12. UN General Assembly A/C.3/74/L.33/Rev.1 on The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (2019)</p>	<p>1.The Right to water and Sanitation is not guaranteed under the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973</p> <p>2.Easements Act 1882</p> <p>3.Environmental Protection Act 1997</p> <p>4.Indus Apportionment Accord 1991</p> <p>5.Indus River System Authority Act 1992</p> <p>6.Pakistan Penal Code 1860</p> <p>7.The Accessibility Code of Pakistan 2006</p> <p>8.The Canal and Drainage Act 1873</p> <p>9.The Factories Act 1934.</p> <p>10. WAPDA Act 1958</p> <p>11. National Environmental Policy (2005)</p> <p>12. National Sanitation Policy (2006)</p> <p>13. National Drinking Water Policy (2009)</p> <p>14. Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (2011)</p> <p>15. National Climate Change Policy (2012)</p> <p>16. Clean Green Pakistan Movement (2018)</p> <p>17. National Water Policy (2018)</p>	<p>1. Sindh Irrigation Act, 1879</p> <p>2. Sindh Water Management Ordinance, 2002</p> <p>3. Sindh Irrigation Act, Amendment 2012</p> <p>4. Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority Act, 1997</p> <p>5. Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014</p> <p>6. Sindh Drinking Water Policy (2017)</p> <p>7. Sindh Sanitation Policy (2017)</p> <p>8. Karachi Water and Sewerage Board Act, 1996</p>	<p>Section 4 of Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011</p> <p>(i) inquire, suo moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of</p> <p>(a) violation of human rights or abetment thereof;</p> <p>(b) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant.</p> <p>(ii) recommend to Government the remedial measures including action to be taken against the persons involved in violation of human rights;</p> <p>(iii) review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for protection of human rights and also in the sphere of Business and Human Rights and National Action Plan on Business and Human rights to ensure accountability and access to remedy as an alternate dispute forum and to recommend measures for effective implementation of laid down procedure and for due diligence in business enterprises;</p> <p>(1v). study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;</p> <p>(v). Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;</p> <p>(vi). Spread human rights literacy among various sections of society;</p> <p>(vii). Promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of human rights through print and electronic media, seminars and other available means;</p> <p>Pillar-2, Priority Area 1: Enhance public awareness and education on human rights through effective media engagement.</p> <p>Pillar-3 Priority Area 1: Report on the compliance of international human rights standards in Sindh.</p> <p>Pillar-3 Priority Area 2: Systematically monitor human rights violations and abuses in Sindh and provide evidence-based recommendations in accordance with international human rights law.</p> <p>Pillar, 3, Priority Area 3: Compile and publish the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms relevant to Sindh.</p> <p>Pillar-4 Priority Area 4: Conduct a gap analysis of the existing legal framework in line with the Constitution of Pakistan and international human rights obligations in relation to (i) civil and political rights, (ii) economic, social and cultural rights, and (iii) the rights of vulnerable groups in Sindh.</p>

## Annex.2 Scale of damages and state of rehabilitation

### 1. Status of rehabilitation of Health facilities

Table No.05, Status of rehabilitation of Health facilities

S no.	Department	Health Facilities Damaged		Health Facilities Repaired			
		Fully	Partially	Completed		Under Repair	
				By GoS/ PPHI	By INGOs	By GoS/ PPHI	By INGOs
1	Health	47	421	11	46	8	92
2	PPHI	79	331	32	34	33	21
3	Total	126	752	43	80	41	113

## 1. Status of rehabilitation of education facilities

Table No. 06, Status of rehabilitation of education facilities

Sr. No.	Name	Source of Funding	Number of schools / units	Estimated Cost (PKR in million)	Current Status
1	93 New Schemes related to Construction / Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Schools affected by Rain / Floods 2022 have been included in the Provincial ADP.	Provincial ADP	1343	22736.74	Out of 93 schemes, 04 schemes of district Tando Muhammad Khan (30 units) have been approved by DDWP held on 24.11.2023.
2	Programme for Flood Response Through Reconstruction of Education Facilities in Sindh (Assisted by JICA) (JICA Share Rs. 1424.218 + GoS Share Rs. 142.410 million).	JICA	74	1566.628	JICA assisted scheme was cleared by PDWP held on 17.05.2023 & approved by CDWP held on 25.09.2023.
3	Construction / Reconstruction of Existing Schools in Sindh affected due to 2022 Rain/Flood in Sindh (1800 Units)	50:50 Matching allocation of Federal PSDP	833	12,338.29	Cleared by PDWP held on 22.03.2023 and approved ECNEC held on 09.08.2023.
3	Construction / Reconstruction of Existing Schools affected due to 2022 Rain/Flood in Sindh (1800 Units)	50:50 Matching allocation of Federal PSDP	833	12,338.29	Cleared by PDWP held on 22.03.2023 and approved by ECNEC held on 09.08.2023.
4	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction of Fully Damaged Primary Schools on Light Gauge Steel Prefabricated Construction Model in Sindh under (Chinese Grant Assistance)	Chinese Grant	100	7000.00	Cleared by PDWP held on 02.01.2023.
5	Rehabilitation Of Damaged Schools Flood Restoration Program Sindh. Development Through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP) 2022-23 112 units (Non-ADP)	EU Grant	112	3,011.00	Approved by PDWP 03.05.2023
6	Sindh School Rehabilitation Project Under Flood Restoration Program (ADB-Emergency Assisted) (Total Estimated Cost Rs. 83,187.5 Million (US\$ 302.5M) (ADB SHARE RS. 75,625.0 M (US\$ 275.0 M) & GOS SHARE RS. 7562.5 M (US\$ 27.5 M)	ADB	1669	83,187.50	Cleared by PDWP held on 26.07.2023 Recommended by CDWP held on 03.11.23 for consideration in ECNEC.
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,131</b>	<b>129,840.158</b>	

Source: Planning and Development Department GoS

## RIGHTS OF PEOPLE AND STATE OF FLOOD REHABILITATION IN SINDH

Table No. 07, Status of rehabilitation and repair of flood damaged schools earmarked as polling stations during general elections, 2024

S.No	Name of Circle	Name of District	Physical Progress		
			Approved Units	Unit Completed	Units in Progress
1	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	10	9	0
		Tandu Allahyar	7	7	0
		Jamshoro	07	06	0
		Dadu	66	53	0
		Badin	13	9	0
		Tando Muhammad Khan	47	43	0
		Thatta	37	35	0
		Mirpurkhas	7	7	0
		Umerkot	13	13	0
		<b>Total</b>			<b>207</b>
2	Sukkur	Sukkur	16	9	7
		Khairpur	16	10	3
		Ghotki	10	10	0
		Larkana	12	8	2
		Qambar-Shahdadkot	46	43	3
		Shikarpur	16	6	10
		Kashmore-Kandhkot	29	26	3
		Shaheed Benazir Abad	14	14	0
		Nausheroferoz	10	9	1
		Sanghar	8	6	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>177</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>31</b>
3	Karachi	Central	2	1	0
		East			
		Kiamari			
		Korangi			
		Malir			
South					
West					
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
4	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>386</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>31</b>



Table No. 08. Provision Of Missing Facility School Buildings Earmarked As Polling Stations For General Election 2024

S.No	Name of Circle	Name of District	Physical Progress				
			Approved Units	Unit Completed	Units in Progress		
1	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	525	331	0		
		Tandu Allahyar	340	165	0		
		Matirai	361	189	0		
		Jamshoro	452	265	0		
		Dadu	670	143	0		
		Badin	241	241	0		
		Tando Muhammad Khan	212	179	0		
		Thatta	425	367	0		
		Sujawal	386	361	0		
		Mirpurkhas	442	432	0		
		Umerkot	435	252	0		
		Tharparker	31	28	0		
		<b>Total</b>			<b>4520</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>0</b>
		2	Sukkur	Sukkur	354	11	2
Khairpur	512			454	58		
Ghotki	155			126	29		
Larkana	173			163	2		
Qambar-Shahdadkot	451			449	2		
Shikarpur	160			122	38		
Jacobabad	314			276	38		
Kashmore-Kandhkot	143			119	24		
Shaheed Benazir Abad	553			503	50		
Nausheroferoz	649			619	30		
Sanghar	829			760	13		
<b>Total</b>			<b>4293</b>	<b>3602</b>	<b>286</b>		
3	Karachi						
4	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>9828</b>	<b>7505</b>	<b>286</b>		

Table. 09. District-wise details of damaged houses

S. No	District	Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	Total
1	Badin	61,436	48,902	110,338
2	Dadu	133,246	34,702	167,948
3	Ghotki	48,308	30,284	78,592
4	Hyderabad	9,069	11,119	20,188
5	Jacobabad	89,234	24,016	113,250
6	Jamshoro	43,137	18,386	61,523
7	Kamber-Shahdadt	117,812	29,411	147,223
8	Karachi	37	18	55
9	Kashmore	39,046	29,514	68,560
10	Khairpur Mirs	215,820	52,976	268,796
11	Larkana	101,428	30,305	131,733
12	Matiali	26,660	20,038	46,698
13	Mirpurkhas	49,932	36,511	86,443
14	Naushero Feroze	104,761	43,551	148,312
15	Sanghar	66,329	39,355	105,684
16	Shaheed Benazirabad	72,742	41,588	114,330
17	Shikarpur	71,964	19,011	90,975
18	Sujawal	25,530	27,168	52,698
19	Sukkur	51,318	32,957	84,275
20	Tando Allahyar	20,585	9,552	30,137
21	Tando M. Khan	18,755	9,627	28,382
22	Tharparkar	5,056	3,786	8,842
23	Thatta	11,681	13,083	24,764
24	Umerkot	31,791	36,812	68,603
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,415,677</b>	<b>642,672</b>	<b>2,058,349</b>

Source: Planning and Development Dept, GoS

**Note: According to the CEO SPHF approx. 415,000 houses were under construction and over 75,000 were completed till 2nd February 2024.**

UNOCHA's data on flood damages (31 Jan 2024)

Extent of Flood 2022 damages in Sindh: Daily Situation Report of PDMA (11 April 2023)

Letters of recommendations/Notifications and press clipping

**Sindh Human Rights Commission**  
Government of Sindh

No:SHRC/GOS/ 13424/2582/2022 Karachi, Dated: 23 / Nov /2022

To,  
The Deputy Commissioner,  
**District, Dadu.**

**SUB: FINAL REPORT ON THE COMMISSION'S VISIT TO K.N SHAH, DISTRICT DADU DATED 16<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022 – 17<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 2022.**

Please find attached report/recommendations of/on the Commission's monitoring visit to Tehsil K.N. Shah District Dadu on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2022 which is enclosed herewith for your perusal.

The gist of the recommendations are reproduced hereunder for immediate action in the interest of Fundamental Rights of the Local Population:-

...The Deputy Commissioner Dadu shall notify a special committee under his supervision for any other competent officer from District Headquarters comprising of Irrigation officials (XEN), Public Health Engineering Department, Agriculture Extension Department, Social Welfare Department, Women Development Department, Local Assistant Commissioners/Mukhtariars, NGOs representatives (Include Legal Aid Societies) and 1 notable person (having undisputed repute) from each aforementioned villages. The Committee may be empowered (via notification) to look into the following matters:-

- Temporary relocation of the affected people to the camp sites, which maybe setup on the dry lands within the vicinity of K.N Shah.
- Dewatering and draining the stagnant water without flooding the near-by villages should be the primary focus. Independent Water experts may be consulted for the same.
- Immediate survey of the destruction should be initiated by the revenue department or other relevant government officials.
- Healthcare facilities like portable clinics, maternity wards and dispensaries should be set-up throughout K.N Shah.
- With the harsh winters coming, people of the aforementioned villages do not have access to basic shelter warm clothes or other basic necessities for a cold weather conditions. Blankets, warm clothes and other provisions for winters should be delivered on priority basis.
- Food shortage should be dealt with on urgent basis as there are more than 20,000 individuals including women and children at the risk of malnutrition. Food supply-chain may be smooth-paced and charity agencies should be taken on-board for the same.

Head Office: Room No's 408, 414, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sindh Secretariat Building No.03 (Old KDA Building), Karnal Ata Turk Road, Karachi - 74200.  
Tel: 021-99217318, Fax: 021-99217317, 0333-9217323, Email: shrc.gov@gmail.com, Website: www.shrc.org.pk  
Regional Office Sukkur: District Women Development Complex, Near SRSO Complex, Main Shikarpur Road, National Highway, Opposite Govt. College of Physical Education, Sukkur.  
Tel: 071-9624055, Fax: 071-9624053, Email:shrcsukkur.gov@gmail.com

Page 1 of 2

**Sindh Human Rights Commission**  
Government of Sindh

No:SHRC/GOS/ 13424/2582/2022 Karachi, Dated: 23 / Nov /2022

- Majority of the people's livelihood depends on the Agriculture lands. Since almost all the agriculture lands are still under water, the Committee should work on urgent/priority basis to dewater these fields in order to create opportunities for the cultivation of wheat crop.
- Build relevant synergies between the Government Department, NGOs, emergency Service Providers, media and other partners to develop and implement the plan for rehabilitation.

You are required to go through the contents of the report and take necessary action under intimation to this office.

Justice (R) Majida Rasvi  
Chairperson (SHRC)

Copy forwarded for information:-

1. Syed Murad Ali Shah, Honorable Chief Minister, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
2. Dr. Azza Fazal Pechuho, Honorable Minister for Health and Population Welfare, G.O.S, Karachi.
3. Syed Nasir Hussain Shah, Honorable Minister for Local Government, Housing, Town Planning and Public Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
4. Mr. Jam Khan Shoro, Honorable Minister for Irrigation Department, G.O.S, Karachi.
5. Barrister Murtaza Wahab, Advisor to Chief Minister for Law, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
6. Haji Rasool Bux Chandio, Advisor to Chief Minister for Rehabilitation and Relief Department, Government of Sindh.
7. Barrister Pir Mujib, Chairman Standing Committee on Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Provincial Assembly of Sindh, Karachi.
8. Ms. Kulsoom Chandio, Member Provincial Assembly/Member Sindh Human Rights Commission, G.O.S, Karachi.

Copy forwarded for necessary directions:-

1. Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
2. The Chief Secretary, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
3. The Commissioner, Zone Hyderabad.
4. The Director General, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Government of Sindh.

Head Office: Room No's 408, 414, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sindh Secretariat Building No.03 (Old KDA Building), Karnal Ata Turk Road, Karachi - 74200.  
Tel: 021-99217318, Fax: 021-99217317, 0333-9217323, Email: shrc.gov@gmail.com, Website: www.shrc.org.pk  
Regional Office Sukkur: District Women Development Complex, Near SRSO Complex, Main Shikarpur Road, National Highway, Opposite Govt. College of Physical Education, Sukkur.  
Tel: 071-9624055, Fax: 071-9624053, Email:shrcsukkur.gov@gmail.com

Page 2 of 2

Tel. 025-9200250-51  
Fax, 025-9200252

NO.DC/REV/- 534/2022  
OFFICE OF THE  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER / COLLECTOR DADU  
Dadu, dated 25 - 11 - 2022

**ORDER:**  
Dated: 25/11/2022

In pursuance to the directions of Chairperson Sindh Human Right Commission, Government of Sindh contained in "Final report" on the visit dated 16<sup>th</sup> November 2022 to Taluka KN Shah and meeting with Deputy Commissioner Dadu as well as other line departments and NGOs, NGOs held on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2022 at Deputy Commissioner office Dadu, a Special Committee comprising the following Officers with necessary TORs is hereby constituted for providing immediate relief / facilities to the flood affected population of Taluka KN Shah.

1. The Additional Deputy Commissioner-Dadu	Chairman
2. The Executive Engineer Irrigation Southern Division Dadu.	Member
3. The Executive Engineer Public Health Engineering Deptt. Dadu.	-do-
4. The Executive Engineer Provincial Highways Department Dadu	-do-
5. The Executive Engineer District Highways Department Dadu	-do-
6. The Executive Engineer RBOD Dadu	-do-
7. The Executive Engineer SEPCO Dadu/ Mehar (KN Shah)	-do-
8. The District Health Officer, Dadu	-do-
9. The Taluka Health Officer / MS Taluka Hospital KN Shah	-do-
10. The Additional Director / DD Agriculture Extension Dadu	-do-
11. The Additional Director / DD Social Welfare Deptt. Dadu	-do-
12. The Additional Director Local Government Department Dadu	-do-
13. The Assistant Commissioner, KN Shah	-do-
14. The Mukhtiar Revenue Taluka KN Shah	-do-
15. The Administrator / CMO Municipal Committee KN Shah	-do-
16. The Deputy Director Women Development Department Dadu at Hyd	-do-
17. The Focal Person DDMA / INGO/ NGOs (Dr. Zahid Hussain Khairo)	-do-
18. The Heads / representatives of all INGOs / NGOs working in Distt. Dadu (Including Legal Aid Society).	-do-
19. The notable persons from KN Shah city and other 11 villages namely Rijjpur, Loolja, Laxian, Nangar, Murad Khosro, Murad Ali Chandio, Lal Bux, Khatri, Chutto Naich and Dilawer Khosro as shown in the Final report of the Sindh Human Rights Commission. (Names of Notables will be nominated by the Assistant Commissioner & Mukhtiar KN Shah).	-do-

**TORs.**

The Committee is empowered to look into the following matters/ TORs.

1. Temporary settlement of the affected people at the camp sites and safer places.
2. Dewatering and draining out the stagnant water from remaining areas of KN Shah city (if any) its surroundings and other villages of Taluka KN Shah.
3. Sanitation campaigns in KN Shah city and removal of garbage, solid waste and drainage water from the roads and streets of KN Shah city.

4. Irrigation in KN Shah city, its surroundings and other villages of Taluka KN Shah
5. Providing Health Facilities, Fixed Medical Camps including maternity wards, Mobile Medical Teams with all necessary medicines throughout Taluka KN Shah.
6. Rehabilitation, Shelter, Food, New food items, Warm cloths, Blankets and other basic necessities for cold weather during Winter season through INGOs, NGOs & other stakeholders.
7. Providing seed and Fertilizer as per TORs of the Government.
8. Early completion of Survey / assessment of damages / losses through Joint Survey Teams already notified.
9. Proper functioning of WAPDA Grid Station KN Shah and supply of electricity to KN Shah city and other villages.
10. Proper function of main Drainage Scheme KN Shah.
11. Proper functioning of Water Supply Scheme KN Shah.
12. Closing / plugging of cuts / breaches.
13. Strengthening of embankments of MBV Drain, Johi Branch, Khudwah and other canals.
14. Repair and maintenance of all damaged main roads and link roads and Complete / proper restoration of road network.
15. Repair and maintenance of roads as per TORs within the limits of KN Shah city.
16. Committee shall submit weekly process report with photographs to Deputy Commissioner office for onward submission to Sindh Human Rights Commission and other higher authorities.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. The Honorable Chairperson, Sindh Human Rights Commission, Government of Sindh, Head office Room No. 408, 414, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sindh Secretariat Building No.3, Karachi.
2. The Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Sindh, Hyderabad.
3. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Sindh, Karachi.
4. The Secretary, Irrigation Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
5. The Secretary, Works and Services Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
6. The Secretary, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
7. The Secretary, Health Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
8. The Secretary, Local Government Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
9. The Secretary, Agriculture Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
10. The Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
11. The Secretary, Women Development Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
12. The Commissioner, Hyderabad Division, Hyderabad.
13. The Chief Engineer, SEPCO Sukkur
14. The Superintending Engineer, SEPCO Dadu.
15. The Superintending Engineer, Works Services Department Dadu.
16. The Superintending Engineer Irrigation Dadu.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action / strict compliance to:-

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (all concerned / members) of the Special Committee.

(SYED MURTAZA ALI SHAH)  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DADU

Letters of recommendations/Notifications and press clipping

**SINDH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**  
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

No: SHRC/GOS/SC08/2023-2023 Dated: 18<sup>th</sup> 07 2023

To,  
The Deputy Commissioner,  
District, Khairpur

**SUBJECT: FINAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE VISIT TO DISTRICT KHAIRPUR BY CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBER JUDICIAL-II, SHRC REGARDING RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF FLOOD VICTIMS, 2022 AND FUTURE STRATEGIES.**

The Sindh Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established under Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, with the mandate to protect and promote human rights in the province of Sindh. The Commission is tasked with investigating complaints of human rights violations, promoting awareness and education on human rights, and advising the government on human rights issues.

In the wake of flood, 2022 in Sindh and its aftermath of humanitarian catastrophe which has affected millions of lives and livelihoods, infrastructure destroyed, crops inundated and service of Fundamental Rights guaranteed stands severely hampered.

In May, 2023, the Commission under its monitoring mandate (US 4 of Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011) The Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC) in collaboration with Bhitai Social Watch and Advocacy (BWSO) arranged 'Peoples' Assembly on the Impacts of Climate Change' at Khairpur regarding relief and rehabilitation of flood victims which was chaired by the Chairperson, SHRC Mr. Iqbal Ahmed Detho, met the flood affected communities and the representatives of civil society. In this public assembly, the affected people strongly demanded from the Chairperson SHRC to conduct a public inquiry on the state of human rights, social inequalities and devastating situation of flood affected areas in Khairpur where the rainwater is still standing in many residential and agricultural lands.

In continuation to the follow-up of Chairperson's visit, the Member Judicial-II, Mr. Muhammad Aslam Shaikh, Judge (Rtd), SHRC visited District Khairpur and chaired another Peoples' Assembly on "The Impact of Climate Change on Human Rights in Sindh" was held on May, 2023 at Taluka Thari Mirwah District Khairpur.

**CONSOLIDATED OBSERVATIONS**

During the public assembly, the residents of the area and the affected people of Talukas Thari Mirwah, Faiz Ganj, District Khairpur complain the Sindh Human Rights Commission that there is a massive destruction because of the rains in Talukas Thari Mirwah and Faiz Ganj, rainwater is still standing in many residential and agricultural lands. This destruction has caused losses of Millions of rupees and made them homeless. The government has not taken effective measures as yet. Therefore notice be taken for providing justice to the affected people.

Due to the lack of health facilities and unavailability of clean drinking water, non-malarial spray there is spread of diseases and apprehension of illness in entire Talukas in District Khairpur.

Head Office: Room No. 414, Building No-53, Old SDA Bldg., South Sector-7, Kamal Ata Toke Road, Karachi-74000, Tel: 021-99117118-1328, Fax: 021-99117119-1328, Email: shrc@shrc.gov.pk  
Regional Office Sukkur: District Women Development Complex Near SRSO Complex, Main Sukkur Road, National Highway Opposite Government College of Physical Education, Tel: 071-9824055, Fax: 071-9824053, Email: shrcsukkur@shrc.gov.pk

**SINDH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**  
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

No: SHRC/GOS/SC08/2023-2023 Dated: 18<sup>th</sup> 07 2023

There was no effective system for collecting accurate and factual statistics; similarly non-disclosure of accurate statistics remained a major problem. Shortage of fodder and drinking contaminated water caused diseases in livestock (copy of flood report attached).

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Commission is of the strong view that Khairpur has been the worst effected district due to flood, 2022 and Taluka Thari Mirwah and Faiz Ganj being the worst effected of all the Taluhs in District Khairpur. In such situations, there should have been some extra-ordinary efforts for relief and rehabilitation. Despite lapse of 8 months, the residents are still awaiting basic access to relief yet alone any rehabilitation. In that situation, there should have been some special and extra-ordinary efforts with compensatory packages for the residents and villagers of Thari Mirwah but all seemed absent on ground.

**In view of the above, the Commission makes following recommendations for immediate relief of the residents of Taluka Thari Mirwah and Faiz Ganj after the visit of Khairpur:-**

The Deputy Commissioner Khairpur may notify a special committee under his supervision (or any other competent officer from the District Headquarters) comprising of (Irrigation officials (XEN), Public Health Engineering Department, Provincial District Disaster Management Authority, Agriculture Extension Department, Social Welfare Department, Women Development Department, Local Assistant Commissioners/Mukhtariars, NGOs representatives) and local persons (having undisputed repute) from Taluka Faiz Ganj and Thari Mirwah with a mandate to work on the possible actions for relief and rehabilitation of the Flood Victims of 2022.

However the monsoon, 2023 is about to arrive therefore the preventive measure should be taken by the district administration. It is essential to take a comprehensive approach that involves multiple stakeholders and focuses on both preparedness and response strategies.

The Committee may be empowered (via notification) to look into the following matters:

1. Dewatering and draining the stagnant water without flooding the near-by villages should be the primary focus. Independent Water experts may be consulted for the same.
2. Immediate survey of the destruction should be initiated by the revenue department or other relevant government officials.
3. Healthcare facilities like portable clinics, maternity wards and dispensaries should be set-up throughout District Khairpur.
4. Food shortage should be dealt with on urgent basis as there are many individuals including women and children at the risk of malnutrition. Food supply-chain may be smooth-paced and charity agencies should be taken on-board for the same.
5. Majority of the people's livelihood depends on the Agriculture lands. Since almost all the agriculture lands are still under water, the Committee may work upon the possibilities of creating opportunities for the cultivation of wheat crop.
6. Build relevant synergies between the Government Department, NGOs, emergency Service Providers, media and other partners to develop and implement the plan for rehabilitation.
7. Repair work of bridges/Roads/Infrastructure be given top priority.

Head Office: Room No. 414, Building No-53, Old SDA Bldg., South Sector-7, Kamal Ata Toke Road, Karachi-74000, Tel: 021-99117118-1328, Fax: 021-99117119-1328, Email: shrc@shrc.gov.pk  
Regional Office Sukkur: District Women Development Complex Near SRSO Complex, Main Sukkur Road, National Highway Opposite Government College of Physical Education, Tel: 071-9824055, Fax: 071-9824053, Email: shrcsukkur@shrc.gov.pk

**SINDH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**  
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

No: SHRC/GOS/SC08/2023-2023 Dated: 18<sup>th</sup> 07 2023

8. In the future, government buildings should be designed in conformity with local weather conditions and climate. Buildings should have 2 floors so that, in case of emergency, the upper floor can also be used to save human lives.
9. Provide special support to women, persons with disabilities, religious minorities, and transgender community.
10. Along with dredging and removal of silt from all sewage drains; their banks be vacated from occupations and banked be raised, and the trees should be planted.
11. Effective planning should be done by all relevant departments to prevent this scale of disaster in the upcoming monsoon rain, 2023.
12. Conduct a detailed risk assessment to identify flood-prone areas and vulnerable communities. Develop flood risk maps to guide evacuation plans, emergency response efforts, and resource allocation also strengthen the existing early warning systems to ensure timely dissemination of accurate and reliable information about potential flood/rain events.
13. Enhance the infrastructure to mitigate flood damage. This includes improving drainage systems, constructing flood embankments, reinforcing river banks, and creating reservoirs or detention ponds to regulate water flow.
14. Develop a comprehensive emergency response plan that outlines roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms among various government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and community groups. Establish evacuation routes, safe shelters, and stockpile essential supplies like food, water, medicine, and blankets and encourage the formation of community-based disaster management committees and train local volunteers in first aid, search and rescue, and emergency response. Foster collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders, including government departments, non-governmental organizations, international agencies, and community-based organizations. Regularly conduct coordination meetings and establish effective communication channels.

The Committee may be notified under intimation to this office and the Commission will make a follow-up visit within a month to see the progress on the aforementioned subject matters.  
(Note: In case of any special requirements with regards to implementation of the aforementioned recommendations and functioning of the Committee please write back to us)

**Iqbal Ahmed Detho**  
Chairperson, SHRC.

**Copy forwarded for information:-**

1. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
2. The Chief Secretary, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
3. The Commissioner, Division Sukkur.
4. The Director General, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Sindh.

Head Office: Room No. 414, Building No-53, Old SDA Bldg., South Sector-7, Kamal Ata Toke Road, Karachi-74000, Tel: 021-99117118-1328, Fax: 021-99117119-1328, Email: shrc@shrc.gov.pk  
Regional Office Sukkur: District Women Development Complex Near SRSO Complex, Main Sukkur Road, National Highway Opposite Government College of Physical Education, Tel: 071-9824055, Fax: 071-9824053, Email: shrcsukkur@shrc.gov.pk

**DAWN**  
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PRESS AND BOOK CORPORATION

**Eight months on, flood victims still await relief: SHRC final report**

Published on: 18/07/2023

**SUKKUR: The Sindh Human Rights Commission (SHRC) has urged the government to form a special committee tasked with launching relief and rehabilitation operation for the victims of last year's devastating flood in the worst hit Thari Mirwah and Faiz Ganj talukas in Khairpur district, who are still awaiting relief eight months after the disaster hit them.**

The commission recommended to the government in the wake of its member, retired judge Aslam Shaikh's visit to Thari Mirwah in recent months that a special committee should be formed under deputy commissioner to immediately drain out stagnant rainwater before the arrival of monsoon, said a press release issued on Monday.

It said the proposed special committee should have members from all line departments and Provincial and District Disaster Management Auth-orties, and locals (having undisputed repute) to monitor the relief and rehabilitation work.

The committee should carry out survey of the destruction and provide healthcare facilities like portable clinics, maternity wards and dispensaries across the district.

It said the food shortage should be dealt with on an urgent basis as many individuals including women and children were at the risk of malnutrition. The food supply chain be made smooth and charity agencies be taken on board for the same, it said.

It said the committee should work on the possibilities of creating opportunities for the cultivation of wheat crop and build relevant synergies between the government departments, NGOs, emergency service providers, media, and other partners to develop and implement the plan for rehabilitation. It said the committee should prioritise repair work of bridges, roads and infrastructure and in future, government buildings should be designed in conformity with local weather conditions and climate. Women, persons with disabilities, religious minorities and the transgender community be provided special support, it said.

It said that silt should be removed from all sewage drains and their banks be cleared of occupants. Effective planning should be made to prevent a similar disaster in upcoming monsoon season, said the press release.

It said the committee should conduct a detailed risk assessment to identify flood-prone areas and vulnerable communities, develop flood risk maps to guide evacuation plans, emergency response efforts and resource allocation, and strengthen the existing early warning systems to ensure timely dissemination of accurate and reliable information about potential disaster. It said the committee should buttress the infrastructure to mitigate flood damage, which included improving drainage systems, constructing flood embankments, reinforcing river embankments and creating reservoirs or detention ponds to regulate water flow.

It should develop a comprehensive emergency response plan that outlined roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms among various government agencies, humanitarian organisations and community groups.

It should establish evacuation routes, safe shelters, and stockpile essential supplies like food, water, medicine, and blankets and encourage the formation of community-based disaster management committees and train local volunteers in first aid, search and rescue, and emergency response.

It should foster collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders, including government departments, non-governmental organisations, international agencies, and community-based organisations and regularly conduct coordination meetings and establish effective communication channels.

Published in Dawn, July 18th, 2023

## Letters of recommendations/Notifications and press clipping

HOME LATEST SINDH NEWS BUSINESS WORLD CULTURE PINK SHEET MAGAZINE TECH NEWS POPULAR ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS

**DAWN**  
DAILY NEWS PAPER

HOME LATEST SINDH NEWS BUSINESS WORLD CULTURE PINK SHEET MAGAZINE TECH NEWS POPULAR ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS

### SHRC seeks 'emergency response plan' to preempt threat of climate change

By Correspondent | Published January 5, 2024

LARKANA: The Sindh Human Rights Commission chairperson Iqbal Ahmed Detho has pointed out urgency of an emergency response plan to avert growing threat of climate change effects.

Mr Detho told officials concerned at a meeting he chaired at deputy commissioner's office here on Thursday that the plan aimed to define in detail roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms among government agencies, humanitarian organisations, and community groups.

He underscored critical priorities, with a particular focus on school enrolment initiatives and retention of girls' enrolment. The plan advocated both pre and post-flood enrolment strategies, with a special emphasis on girls' schools, he said.

Additionally, he said, healthcare infrastructure development strategies and improvement of healthcare facilities in Larkana district were highlighted as integral components of the comprehensive response plan.

He informed the meeting that the commission was dedicated to upholding human rights in strict compliance with national and international laws, actively addressing issues such as child labour, domestic violence, transgender rights, justice for heinous crimes, and minority concerns.

Notably, the SHRC conducted public hearings on flood-hit areas, recommended rehabilitation and played a pivotal role in enacting important legislations, including the Sindh Hindu Marriage Act, 2018, and the Sindh Women Agricultural Workers Act, 2019, said Mr Detho.

The meeting attended by DC Sharjeel Noor, representatives of line departments and NGOs focused on bolstering disaster preparedness and response, rehabilitation of flood-damaged basic health units and primary and secondary schools, particularly those of girls and addressed flood response strategies in Larkana district.

The meeting discussed evaluation of the progress and impact of the Special Committee established in the aftermath of the 2022 floods, aligning with SHRC's directives issued on Nov 25, 2022, and developing new schemes by repairing the existing infrastructure.

The SHRC chairman later visited central prison to inspect facilities for inmates and emphasised before the members of jail oversight committee the importance of vocational training for prisoners, fostering rehabilitation and skill development, improving legal access, living conditions and medical facilities for inmates.

He pointed out to old infrastructure and the critical need for rehabilitation and vocational facilities, inmates' referral to socio-psycho support sessions and refresher courses for jail staff on prisoners' rights.

Mr Detho accompanied by the DC also visited Darul Aman, where he drew attention towards women's security issues. He also laid stress on socio-psychological support for women and their children residing in Darul Aman, highlighting his commitment to ensuring a safe and supportive environment for vulnerable populations and linking their facilities with vocational education and technical skills by organising woman-related events.

He recommended holding meetings of management committees on Darul Amans headed by the DC regularly and reiterated that the commission would continue proactively to address multifaceted challenges, combine strategic planning with on-the-ground initiatives for promoting and protecting human rights.

Published in Dawn, January 5th, 2024

HOME LATEST SINDH NEWS BUSINESS WORLD CULTURE PINK SHEET MAGAZINE TECH NEWS POPULAR ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS

**DAWN**  
DAILY NEWS PAPER

HOME LATEST SINDH NEWS BUSINESS WORLD CULTURE PINK SHEET MAGAZINE TECH NEWS POPULAR ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS

### Dadu officers censured over ignorance of facts and figures on flood damage

By Correspondent | Published January 4, 2024

**DADU: Sindh Human Rights Commission chairman Iqbal Detho has expressed anger over Dadu district administration officers' ignorance of actual facts and figures of the number of government buildings and houses damaged and families hit by the 2022 twin disaster of heavy rain and flood.**

Mr Detho said at a meeting with Dadu Deputy Commissioner Fayyaz Hussain Rahujo, SSP Shabbir Ahmed Sethar and education officials at the DC office here on Wednesday that he wondered if no one from among the officers had written to the authorities concerned asking for constructing new buildings or repairing the damaged ones.

The DC tried to pass the buck to NGOs and said the buildings of schools and hospitals could not be built over one and a half years since the calamity hit the area because the NGOs which were assigned the task to furnish report on the damage after surveying the affected areas had failed to submit their reports till date.

The chairman inquired from him about the actual statistics on the damaged schools and students' enrolment and attendance after the flood but the DC could not come up with a definite answer.

The education department's officials, present in the meeting, also expressed ignorance saying they did not remember the statistics, leaving the chairman SHRC frustrated.

Mr Detho questioned the DC about his failure to provide houses to the flood victims even after passage an entire year and a half and he gave generic answers, drawing the ire of SHRC head.

He expressed displeasure over the officer's reply and said he would not take any action against the district administration at present because of upcoming general elections but if the officers persisted with the same ignorance, he would take action against the administration during his visit after elections.

Earlier, Mr Detho visited district prison where he listened to inmates' complaints and inspected arrangements.

He checked record of juvenile prisoners and inquired them about the facilities being provided to them in the jail.

He expressed his displeasure over the jail administration for not taking required steps to save the inmates from cold weather and directed the prison administration to prevent any violation of prisoners' rights in the jail.

After the jail visit, the SHRC chairman visited civil hospital, where medical officer Dr Amjad Hussain Mastoi briefed him.

Published in Dawn, January 4th, 2024

Pictures of flood activities/visit by SHRC during and after flood-2022



Chairperson visit of Civil Hospital Thatta after flood-2022



Peoples Assembly with flood affected communities was held on 04th May, 2023 at Thari Mir wah Khairpur



Public Assembly at Sachal Auditorium, Khairpur on the plight of flood Victims

Pictures of flood activities/visit by SHRC during and after flood-2022



Visit of BHU at District Dadu After Flood-2022



Visit of Chairperson, SHRC to Government School at District Larkana after flood-2022



Visit of Chairperson to Govt Schools (Boys and Girls) at District Larkana after Flood-2022



Chairperson (SHRC) undertook visits to various schools in the taluka of Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur.

**Pictures of flood activities/visit by SHRC during and after flood-2022**



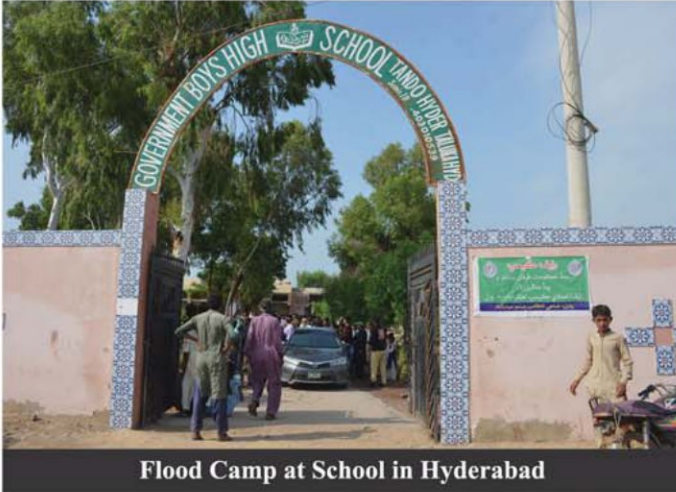
Chairperson of SHRC Visit Civil Hospital Jacobabad for Post-Flood Rehabilitation Efforts



Member Judicial I & II (SHRC) along with the team visited flood affected areas in Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Sindh.



Pictures of flood activities/visit by SHRC during and after flood-2022





### Head Office karachi:

Room No 408, 414, 4th Floor, Sindh Secretariat Building No.03 (Old KDA Building), Kamal Ata Turk Road, Karachi-74200



021-99217318, 021-99213328,



021-99217317,



0333-9217323,



info@shrc.org.pk,



www.shrc.org.pk



SHRC\_official



SindhHumanRightsCommission

### Regional Office SUKKUR:

Sukkur District Women Development Complex, Near SRSO Complex, Main Shikarpur Road National Highway, Opposite Govt. College of Physical Education Sukkur



071-5824055,



071-5824053



shrcsukkur.gos@gmail.com

### Regional Office LARKANA:

Room No 5 & 6, 3rd Floor, Commissioner Office Larkana.



074-9410352

### SOHRIS

State of Human Rights in Sindh  
www.sohris.com