



ORDER

No.SO(LE-I)HD/08-02/2017(JIT): On the recommendation of Inspector General of Police Sindh conveyed vide letter No.5752-53/AIGP/OPS-III/2018 dated 13.02.2018 and with the approval of the competent authority, a Joint Interrogation Team (JIT) is hereby constituted for Investigation of the murder of Ms. Parveen Rehman and the interrogation of dismissed Police Officers (i.e former Sub-Inspector (K-3417) Ashafque Hussain Baloch the then SHO Manghopir Police Station and former Inspector Raja Ulfat Hussain of Thatta District) in case FIR No.104/2013 U/S 302/34 PPC of Police Station Peerabad District West Karachi.

The Composition of the Joint Interrogation Team shall be as under:

Senior Superintendent of Police, District West, Karachi.	Chairman
	Member
	Senior Superintendent of Police, District West, Karachi. Representative of I.S.I (not below the rank of Major). Representative of 202 Survey (M.I) (not below the rank of Major). Representative of I.B Sindh (of the rank of S.P or equivalent). Representative of Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) (not below the rank of Major). Representative of Special Branch, Sindh (not below the rank of S.P). Representative of C.T.D (not below the rank of S.P). Representative of FIA (Sindh) (of the rank of S.P or equivalent).

Focus / aspects and framework notified under Home Department's No. SO (LE-I) 3-16 / 2001, dated: 06:11.2001 shall strictly be adhered to.

TORs of the JIT are as under.

The JIT shall thoroughly re-investigate the murder of Ms. Parveen Rehman.

The JIT shall ascertain if the Police Officers had mala-fidely manipulated the Office of the DIGP closure of the murder case. West Zone, Kurachi IR. No 4991

The JIT shall investigate the matter within fifteen (15) days and submit the report to this department for further necessary action.

Date 27-178 NO DIGITARIRDE 319

No.SO(LE-I)HD/08-02/2017(JIT)

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SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF SINDH HOME DEPARTMENT

Copy-to forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. The Headquarters 5 Corps, Karachi.

- The Director General, Pakistan Rangers (Sindh), Karachi.
- The Inspector General of Police, Sindh, Karachi.

The Commander, I.S.I, Karachi.

- The Commander, 202 Survey (M.I), Karachi.
- The Additional Inspector General of Police (Operation), Sindh, Karachi,
 - The Additional Inspector General of Police, Special Branch, Sindh, Karachi.
- The Additional Inspector General of Police, C.T.D, Sindh, Karachi.
- The Joint Director General, Intelligence Bureau, Sindh, Karachi.
- 10. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, West Zone Karachi.
- 11. The Senior Superintendent of Police West Zone Karachi.
- 12. PSO to Home Minister Sindh
- 13. PSO to Home Secretary Sindh

SECTION OFFICER (LE-1) HOME DEPARTMENT

Karachi dated the 23rd Feb, 2018



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Investigation Report of Joint Investigation Team

(Ms. Parveen Rehman, Director of Orangi Pilot Pproject, Murder Ca

In pursuance to the order of Home Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi No.SO(LE-I)HD/08-02/2017 (JIT) dated; 24th February-2018, The Joint Investigation Team initiated a review of the investigation into the murder case of Ms Parveen Rehman, Director Orangi Pilot Project, (OPP) vide FIR No.104/2013 u/s 302/201/202/109/34 PPC r/w 7/11 ATA of P.S Peerabad District West Karachi. The following members comprise the J.I.T.

i. Mr. Omar Shahid Hamid, PSP, SSP District West Karachi.

ii. Mr. Muhammad Arif, Director I.S.I.

iii. Mr. Rizwan Shah, Dy; Director I.B

iv. Mr. Abdul Haq, DSR Pakistan Rangers Sindh.

v. Mr. Sultan Panhwar, DSP Special Branch.

vi. Mr. Mazhar Mashwani, I/C (PCT/4) C.T.D.

vii. Mr. Rehmatullah Domki Asstt; Director (CTW) of F.I.'A.

The scope and key focus area of J.I.T's investigation.

The J.I.T was tasked with three objectives as part of its Terms of Reference:

- To review the investigation into the case and to suggest any new avenues of inquiry to the IO.
- ii. To determine the culpability of two police officers in particular, SI Raja Ulfat, Station Investigation Officer (SIO) of Peerabad police station, the first IO of the case; and Inspector Ashfaq Baloch, former SHO of Mangopir police station at the time of Ms. Rehman's death. The JIT was to ascertain if the police officers have malafidely manipulated the closure of the murder case.

iii. To ascribe any wider motive behind the killing of Ms. Rehman.

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1st Session of JIT,

On 26-02-2018 at 1600 hours the 1st session of the JIT convened in the conference room of SSP office District West Karachi, and the following critical documentary evidence was established by the members of JIT.

The brief facts of the case.

On 13-03-2013 at 2200 hrs complainant namely Wali Dad s/o Abdul Rehman r/o H# 171 Block-B North Nazimabad, Karachi stated in his statement recorded by SI Zakria Korejo of Peerabad P.S that on 13-03-2013 he alongwith Ms. Parveen Rehman d/o Mati-ur-Rehman (Director Orangi Pilot Project) were on the way to her residence, when they reached near Pashtun Market, on main Manghopir Road, at about 1930 hours, two (02) unknown assailants riding on a Motorcycle opened fire upon their car, Honda City Reg; AKT-278. As a result of the firing, Ms Parveen Rehman sustained bullet injuries. The driver immediately rushed to Abbasi Shaheed Hospital but Ms. Parveen Rehman breathed her last during the medical treatment. On such report a case was registered at P.S Peerabad vide FIR No.104/2013 u/.s 302/34 PPC.

The investigation of case.

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i. Initially the investigation of the case was entrusted to SIP Raja Ulfat Hussain of Investigation Wing PS Peerabad. Necessary formalities were completed and two empties were confiscated from the crime scene.

On 14-03-2013, one Qari Bilal was killed allegedly in an encounter within the area of Manghopir P.S vide FIR No.86/2013 u/s 353/324/435/186 PPC r/w 7 ATA & 87/2013 u/s 13-D Arms Ord; of Manghopir PS and recovered pistol 9mm.

On 19-03-2013, FSL report was received in which the empties seized in Ms. Parveen Rehman murder case and recovered weapon from Qari Bilal was declared to have matched, hence he was nominated in case. Qari Bilal was said to be a senior commander of the TTP.

iv. On 05-11-2013 the case was disposed off as FRT Class-A vide No.167/2013 and report u/s 173 Cr.P.C submitted before DPP.

v. The sister of deceased Mst; Aqeela Ismail w/o Muhammad Maqsood filed a petition before the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad, vide No.50/2013 and direction was received from senior officers to re-investigate the case.

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- vi. On 24.04-2014, the Addl; IGP Karachi constituted, a special team, headed by DIGP/CIA and SSPs/SIU/CIA/Investigation-I West Zone, Karachi.
- vii. On 25-04-2014, section 7 ATA added.
- viii. On information that accused Bilal @ Tension s/o Shah Zaman, who was confined in jail in various cases, had knowledge of this murder, the I/O got permission from trial court and interrogated the abovementioned person, who disclosed that his group leader Mehfooz @ Bhalo detailed him for recce of the deceased lady. The I/O arrested him on 27-06-2014 and produced before ATC-II for remand.
- ix. On 27-06-2014, SSP District East, Karachi shifted investigation to Inspector Fareed-u-Deen of New Town PS.
- x. The Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad, passed directions to constitute JIT in the hearing on 12-7-2014.
- xi. On 17-07-2014 first meeting of JIT held in office of DIGP East, where accused Bilal @ tension was reversed his earlier statement.
- xii. On 05-08-2014 and 14-09-2014, JIT meetings, no solid evidence came on record, hence JIT agreed to release accused u/s 497-II Cr.P.C.
- xiii. On 19-3-2015, accused Ahmed Khan @ Ahmed Ali @ Papo Kashmiri s/o Abdul Baqi was arrested from District Mansehra KPK.
- xiv. On 22-3-2015 in JIT session, the names of accused 1. Ayaz Swati, 2. Imran Swat s/o Raheem Swati 3. Amjid Afridi came on record, as the co-accused of Raheem Swati, the main culprit of the case and a member of the ANP in Peerabad.
 - Accused Papo Kashmiri disclosed that before murder, accused Raheem Swati was planning in his dera Pakhtunabad, in his presence, the brother in law of Raheem Swati namely Shaldad and several others, some of whom looked like 'Taliban types' were discussing with Raheem Swati and asking him to get rid of the OPP lady since she was hindering their schemes. Accused Shaldad agreed to do. Hence section 201 added.
 - xvi. On 01-08-2015, accused Muhammad Imran Swati was arrested, during interrogation, he disclosed that his father Raheem Swati had left Pakistan.
 - xvii. On 14-10-2015, in the JIT session, the DIGP East Zone, directed to sent-up case, arrested accused challaned u/s 201 and absconding accused persons u/s 512 Cr.P.C
 - xviii. On 31-12-2015, final challan submitted before ATC-VII.
 - xix. On 07-05-2016, accused Raheem Swati arrested by Manghopir Police in case FIR No.114/2016 u/s 353/324/34 PPC r/w 7 ATA, FIR No.115/2016 u/s 23-1(a) and FIR

No.116/2016 u/s 4/5 Expl r/w 7 ATA.

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Accused Raheem Swati disclosed that since he was affiliated with ANP, local And officials including some people from his neighborhood and the ANP sector interacts, including Ayaz Swati asked him to get place from OPP for a Karate Centre. He with Ms Rehman but she refused to give some premises inside the OPP compounds ast of Jan-2013, Ayaz Swati, Amjid Afridi and Papo Kashmiri gathered and decided to remove the lady from way, they contacted with one Mosa area TTP commander and Mehfooz @ Bhalo, who agreed and told to pay some amount. Thereafter Mosa contacted with Ayaz Swati, asked him, they need Papo Kashmiri to contact with them. On 13-3-2013, Ayaz Swati & Amjid Afridi informed him about the murder of Ms. Rehman.

xxi. On 24-5-2016 statement u/s 21-H ATA recorded by SP Investigation-I West Zone, Karachi.

xxii. On 24-10-2017, absconding accused Amjid Afridi arrested by SITE-A police, in cases FIR No.310/2017 & 311/2017 u/s 4/5 Expl & 23-1(a) SAA of Manghopir PS.

xxiii. On 30-10-2017, the JIT session of SSP Investigation West, declared him as Black and arrested him in murder case of Ms. Parveen Rehman.

xxiv. Vide charge sheet No.220-A/2017 dated; 21-11-2017, submitted challan.

xxv. On 12-12-2017 accused Ayaz Ali s/o Shireen arrested in case FIR No.153/2011 u/s 302/34 PPC of Peerabad P.S.

On 16-12-2017, in JIT session held by SSP Investigation-I west, Karachi, accused Ayaz Ali, disclosed that he wanted to construct a Karate club in front of Raheem Swati's home and wanted premises inside the compound of OPP, but Perveen Rehman refused. In order to take revenge, they planned to remove her from the way. After murder of lady OPP, Mosa demanding to give 40 lacs in the way of Allah Al-Mighty.

On 08-01-2018, a supplementary challan vide No.220-B/2018 submitted before the ATC Court.

xxix. Inspector Fareed-u-Deen is I/O of the case.

xxx. The case is pending trial in ATC No.XIII Judicial Complex, inside Central Prison, Karachi.

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The following police officers appeared before the J.I.T.

- a. Inspector Fareed-u-Deen, I/O posted P.S New Town Investigation Wing
- b. EX-Sub Inspector Raja Ulfat Hussain, former I/O P.S Peerabad investigation wing, West Zone, Karachi.
- EX-Sub Inspector Ashfaq Baloch, former SHO Manghopir P.S District West Karachi.

The statement of former SHO Manghopir, EX-SI Ashfaq Baloch before the J.I.T.

- On 14th March-2013 while he alongwith staff present in Govt. APC was patrolling, he received a message that 3-4 people had come to collect Bhatta from a factory in his area. The persons were using a white car, that matched the description of a vehicle that had been reported as snatched a day earlier, on 13 March.
- ii. As they received this message, the SHO saw the same white car approach their APC. The police party intercepted the car as it turned into Sultanabad. There was an exchange of fire, which resulted in the people in the car being injured. One of the individuals was arrested. The officer could not give a satisfactory explanation for how the other suspects escaped in an injured condition. The arrested injured person identified himself as Qari Bilal, before he died on the way to the hospital.
- iii. Sultanabad, the area where the encounter took place, was a hub of the TTP back in 2013. The officer claimed that in his haste to leave the area before the police party were cut off, he did not notice exactly how the car in which Qari Bilal had been travelling, caught fire. γ He assumes that TTP elements set fire to the car after the police party left the area. The burnt wreckage of the car was later retrieved by a larger police party.
- w. He did not know the role of Qari Bilal in the murder case of Ms. Parveen Rehman. He found out when, hours after the encounter, it was announced at a press conference that Qari Bilal had been connected to the murder of Parveen Rehman.
- v. When asked about his opinion as to who may have made this link, he said that SI Moeed, who was known to be close to the then SSP West Asif Ijaz Sheikh, and who had been posted as SHO Peerabad the previous night, may have had a role in trying to create this

The statement of former I/O, EX-SI Raja Ulfat Hussain before the J.I.T.

- i. The officer claimed that he too was unware of the involvement of Qari Bilal in the murder case of Ms. Parveen Rehman, until the said fact was announced at a pressure conference on 14.3.13, by the DIGP West and SSP West.
- ii. The said press conference took place on 14.3.13, whereas practically, he had not even submitted the empties from the Parveen Rehman killing to the FSL lab till the 15th. And the actual report that the empties had matched, was not received till the 19th.
- The officer claimed that the then DSP Zahid Hussain of Orangi told him about encounter in Manghopir and suggested that he might check to see if the empties matched. He contacted I/O and got serial FA number of FSL.

On 19 March, he received the report that the empties of both the cases were matched. When asked why the complainant party viewed him with suspicion, he claimed that he had an acrimonious relationship with the complainants from the beginning of the investigation. According to him, they did not cooperate with him and did not hand over evidence such as the deceased's laptop and mobile phone.

Ultimately, the case was transferred to the current IO, Inspector Fareed-u-Deen, since the complainant's counsel repeatedly questioned the wisdom of entrusting such a high profile case to a sub inspector:

On complaint of the complainant's counsel, he was transferred to District Thatta, and subsequently dismissed.

viii. On the direction of DIGP Sultan Ali Khawaja, he got documents and maps of Goth Abad Schemes, available with the case papers, to try and link the motive in the case with the work that Ms. Rehman had been doing.

When questioned about the matching of the empties and the implication of Qari Bilal in the case, both Raja Ulfat and Ashfaq Baloch were of the opinion that SI Moeed had most likely influenced the SSP, Asif Ijaz Sheikh, to try and link the two cases. Both officers claimed that they of themselves, were not influential or powerful enough to manage such a feat."

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The statement of former I/O, EX-SI Raja Ulfat Hussain before the J.I.T.

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On 06-03-2018 at 1200 hours the 2nd session of the JIT held in the confest Karachi.

The following police officer appeared before the J.I.T.

a. Ex-Sub-Inspector Abdul Moeed, the then SHO Peerabad PS.

The statement of former SHO PS Peerabad, EX-SI Abdul Moeed before the J.I.T.

He was posted as SHO at midnight on 14.3.13, following the suspension of PI Shahid Khan, who was suspended immediately after the murder of Parveen Rehman.

He claims to have initiated the encounter in which Qari Bilal was killed. On the first day he took the charge of P.S, during patrolling, he saw Qari Bilal in Kanwari Colony, and opened fire on him. According to the officer, despite being hit, Qari Bilal apparently was able to drive the vehicle for approximately three kms, before he ended up dying in the jurisdiction of PS Mangopir.

The officer claimed to have no knowledge of how the empties may have been matched. He did however, venture an explanation for motive of the killing of Parveen Rehman. He said that he was certain that the murder had been committed as a result of her actions against the land mafia. According to him, in those days, all the major stakeholders, including the TTP, ANP and MQM, were involved in land grabbing, and despite their ideological differences on the surface, underneath they operated in synch with each other, when it came to dividing the spoils of land grabbing. Thus, according to the officer, elements of all three groups may well have been involved in the murder of Ms. Rehman.

According to him, Accused Raheem Swati and Papo wanted to vacate the office of Ms. Parveen Rehman, because, she raised her voice against land grabbing and water hydrant mafia. He further stated that according to his information, one Gandhgeer of their group fired upon Ms Parveen Rehman from rear side of car.



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- v. According to him, this group was supported in land grabbing activities by the then MQM MPA Muzahir and, they all agreed with one agenda to kill her (Ms. Parveen Rehman).
- vi. SHO Manghopir SI Ashfaq Baloch asked to send the empties of Ms. Parveon Rehman murder case and SI Raja Ulfat Hussain obtained from him and hand over to SHO Ashfaq Baloch of Manghopir PS.

3rd Session of JIT,

On 08-03-2018 at 1300 hours the 3rd session of the JIT held in Central Prison, Karachi to investigate the accused persons confined in jail in the instant case.

The following police officer appeared before the J.I.T.

Ahmed Khan @ Ahmed Ali @ Papo Kashmir s/o Abdul Baqi (Jail Custody)

b. Raheem Swati s/o Syed Habib (

(Jail Custody)

- c. Muhammad Amjid Hussain Khan s/o Muhammad Jamil Khan (Jail Custody)
- d. Ayaz Ali @ Ayaz Swati s/o Muhammad Shireen (Jail Custody)

The statement of Ahmed Khan @ Ahmed Ali @ Papo Kashmir before the J.I.T.

i. He was visibly evasive about most of the questions related to murder of Ms. Parveen Rehman despite repeated questions and stated that neither does he know whom murdered her nor known her before the incident.

On question that you disclosed before incident Raheem Swati made plan, killing of Ms. Parveen Rehman, he stated that he was forced to give statement after maltreatment him-

He has not offered any amount to I/O, neither he was able to give amount, he was gone in year 2010.

iv. He is not land grabber but laboring.

v. After attack of TTP upon his father, government provided him security, which was the kalashankove, seen in his picture.

When his plot was occupied, he joined ANP to secure property, subsequently his acquaintance with these people. He met with Raheem Swati in election.

vii. At the time of incident he was present at Banaras Chowk

viii. He was not known her when arrested but tortured him and he admitted all things.

The statement of Raheem Swati before the J.I.T.

- i. He was visibly evasive about most of the questions related to murder of Ms. Parveen Rehman despite repeated questions and stated that neither does he know whom murdered her.
- ii. He stated that 03 FIRs lodged in Peerabad PS against him, he remained councilor from 2001 to 2005, no drug was selling in his area, MQM given his name in this case.
- iii. His house located in front of OPP office.
- iv. On questions that you are killing mohajir people, he stated that mohajirs were killing their people and have target killer.
- v. He stated that the then MPA Muzahir Hameed of MQM given his name, if not proved, he will be hung.
- vi. Ayaz came for kratte club, he obtained permission from minister Ameer Nawab.
- vii. He was in ANP that time, some miscreants were entered in city and disturbed peace, targeted opponent party / groups.
- viii. He stated that killer might be benefactor.
- ix. He stated that since operation launched his fled away from Karachi, cases were registered against him in year 2010.
- x. There was shortage of water, 04 water tankers were provided them without payment.
- No person armed with hand grenade roaming on plot because he has no plot.

The statement of M.Amjid Hussain Khan before the J.I.T.

He was visibly evasive about most of the questions related to murder of Ms. Parvech Rehman despite repeated questions and stated that neither does he know whom murdered her nor known her before the incident.

On questions, he stated that he knows Raheem Swati since childhood. Raheem Swati belongs to ANP.

- iii. If works of marble in Manghopir Road, he was brought from Peshawar and due to fear he admitted and given statement.
- iv. He saw first time the picture of lady in newspapers.
- v. He went Peshawar in year 2016 and started work there, he was not absconder.

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The statement of Ayaz Ali @ Ayaz Swati before the J.I.T.

He was visibly evasive about most of the questions related to murder of Ms. Parveen Rehman despite repeated questions and stated that neither does he know whom murdered her nor known her before the incident.

ii. On questions he stated that he was in Oman, learnt through news, he went Oman in year 2016.

iii. He contested for election of MPA independent candidate and secure 7000 votes.

iv. TTP group extended threats to kill him and his family, thus he lift the area and settled in Metrovile.

After returning from Oman, he produced himself in court, if he involved, he would have not been produced himself.

vi. He was a business of coaches (buses) / vehicles.

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vii. He asked Raheem Swati for place of exercise, who talked with Ameer Nawab, after 7/8 months exercise, when he returned, he was feeling pain in back, he got operation in Liaqut National Hospital in year 2010 and lift exercise..

viii. Due to political rival, his name was included in case.

Since he lived in Karachi he is not involved in illegal activity.

He stated that occasionally he went to the dera of Raheem Swati, who is the political type person.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

The declaration of Qari Bilal as the prime suspect

- 1. The linking of Qari Bilal to the murder of Parveen Rehman was a key point because it was from this point that the investigation developed faults, thus the JIT spent a considerable amount of time focusing on this aspect.
- 2. The alleged police encounter involving Qari Bilal, was in all probability, false. The facts of the case, as related in the FIR and in the statements of both SI Ashfaq Baloch and SI Moeed, did not match with the evidence on ground, and these statements largely contradicted each other as well, with Moeed claiming he had shot Qari Bilal, and Ashfaq Baloch claiming the same thing. The JIT members found the stories of both officers to be simply not

believable. In fact, according to the information available through their own sources to several of the JIT members, the fact was that Qari Bilal was probably killed in an internal dispute between Taliban factions, and his body was subsequently picked up and claimed as an encounter by the police officials.

- 3. The circumstances under which Qari Bilal was linked to the murder of Parveen Rehman, also do not bear closer scrutiny. At the time of Qari Bilal's death, 24 hours after Parveen Rehman's murder, there was no evidence or information that had come to light that would in any way suggest that he had perpetrated the murder. The alleged encounter in which Qari Bilal was killed occurred at 10:30am in the morning, and the press conference in which the link between him and Parveen Rehman was established and announced, occurred just three to four hours after the incident. At that time, not only had the empties not been matched, but in fact, according to Raja Ulfat, the empties had not even been sent to the FSL lab. So on what evidence were the claims made during the press conference?
- 4. Both Raja Ulfat the I.O of the case, and Ashfaq Baloch, the person responsible for the 'encounter' of Qari Bilal, who should have been in the best position to explain this linkage, were unable to do so. Separately, both men admitted to members of the JIT that they only followed directions from senior officers. Both men, when questioned separately and together, pointed to SI Moced as the driving force behind creating this linkage. Both men were also quick to point to the fact that Moeed was considered extremely close, in fact could be said to be the 'Manzoor-e-Nazar' of the then SSP West, Asif Ijaz Sheikh. Due to this relationship, both men claimed that Moced virtually ran the district. Since the JIT Chairman is also currently posted as SSP West, he asked the office staff of the SSP West office to confirm whether this was an accurate perception. The staff confirmed that indeed, Moced was considered to be the personal staff officer of the SSP, and was more powerful than any other police functionary in the district. Thus it would have been easy for him to manipulate the collection









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of evidence, for instance switching the empties collected in both cases, to ensure that they were matched. But this begs the question as to why it was felt necessary to nominate Qari Bilal as the prilo suspect. When asked this question, the officers, while denying their own culpability officially, privately admitted that there was a lot of pressure to solve the Parveen Rehman case due to its high profile, and thus Qari Bilal's killing just a day after the incident, represented a great achievement for the police. The JIT members were of the opinion that the manipulation of evidence and linking of Qari Bilal was in all probability carried out for this reason, and also because, potentially, the professional and financial rewards for solving such a case in such a short time would have been considerable. Thus, while the faulty initial investigation did not represent an effort to cover up the tracks of the real culprits, it did represent incompetence and lack of professionalism on the part of the lower ranked officers, and command failure on the part of the district SSP in being hasty in declaring Qari Bilal as the prime suspect, out of a desire for personal reward and wanting to wrap up a high profile case quickly.

Reputation and culpability of the police officers concerned.

1. SI Ashfaq Baloch: The officer struck most JIT members as being an officer of average intellect, and professionally incompetent. Ashfaq Baloch has had a patchy professional record, and has previously and subsequently been involved in professional missteps. Thus it would be fair to characterize him as an accident prone officer. The story he constructed about the encounter of Qari Bilal was a poor one and does not bear scrutiny. However, due to his low professional competence, it would have been beyond his capabilities to manipulate evidence and link the two cases in the way that they became linked. It would have been difficult for him to convince the district SSP to the extent that the SSP convinced the DIG and

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held a press conference linking the two cases just hours after Bilal's death. Thus, the JIT was of the opinion that while Ashfaq Baloch almost certainly lied about the facts of the encounter in which Qari Bilal was killed, he was not in a wider manipulation.

- 2. SI Raja Ulfat: This officer was one on whom the complainants focused a lot of their complaints, probably due to the fact that he had the greatest interaction with him, having been the first IO of the case. However no evidence could be found so far, of any direct manipulation of the case by the officer. What is true is that the officer should have tried to connect and be more empathetic towards the complainants, keeping in mind the fact that this was a high profile case. His failure to do that, and his rough attitude, led to a trust deficit developing between the complainants and the police. The fact was that Ulfat was an average officer, of average intellect. He was not well connected, in the department or politically, a point that is borne out by the fact that he had served in the investigation branch for years, without ever being appointed as an SHO in Karachi, indicating that he was a political and departmental orphan. In all likelihood, the contention of the complainant's counsel was correct in that the investigation of such a case should have been handed over to a more experienced and senior officer from the beginning. But for these same reasons, the JIT was of the opinion that it was highly unlikely that this officer could have managed things like switching the empties, or finding links to Qari Bilal, on his own. He was simply, as he said himself, an officer who followed orders.
- 3. SI Moecd: As both the other officers had raised questions about the involvement of Moeed, the JIT examined his character. On paper, Moeed is not associated at all with either the Parveen Rehman investigation, nor the encounter of Qari Bilal. It was only his own verbal claim in front of the JIT that in fact he had shot Bilal, that implicates him in either case. That claim was dismissed as unrealistic, because it would have

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required Qari Bilal to perform the miraculous feat of driving 3 kms, after having been shot in Peerabad, all the way to Mangopir, and then dying. But what is confirmed is Moced's influence over matters in the district, due to his relationship in with the then SSP West Asif Ijaz Sheikh. Also, it is pertinent to mention that Moeed is a police officer with an extremely bad reputation, both in terms of his integrity and his professionalism, and he was also characterized by various officers who had served with him, as extremely unscrupulous. Currently, he has been dismissed from the police department on some other matter, and is facing a murder charge against him in another, unrelated case. Thus it would be very much in his character to try and conveniently link the two cases and it would equally have been easy for him to influence the then SSP West, who also does not enjoy a sterling reputation. The JIT was of the opinion that Moced most likely did play a central role in the manipulation of evidence, although there is no evidence on record that is able to prove his involvement.

4. SSP West Asif Ijaz Sheikh: The JIT reserved judgement on the role of the officer for the purposes of this interim report, as the officer could not be interviewed in the three sessions that the JIT conducted. The team will endeavor to interview the officer as quickly as possible. However, certain observations were made by the JIT. Firstly, it was evident that the decision to link Oari Bilal to Parveen Rehman could not have been made by lower police functionaries. The then DIG West Javed Odho also made clear that he took part in the press conference at the behest of the SSP West, who had informed him that Qari Bilal had murdered Parveen Rehman. Similarly, Raja Ulfat and Ashfaq Baloch, as well as the various staff members of the SSP West office have clearly indicated that SI Moeed had the ear of the SSP. The question that remains to be clarified for the final report of this JIT, is whether Moced manipulated and misled the SSP into agreeing that the two cases were linked, or whether the SSP himself initiated this idea, in order to close the







file on the Parveen Rehman case. In either case, it would represent a command failure on the part of a senior officer to properly supervise an investigation, and that too, one as high profile as the murder of Parveen Rehman.

Review of the present investigation

The JIT was of the view that the present investigation team had, despite the odds that they faced, done a commendable job in apprehending the suspects that have so far been arrested. In truth, the real investigation of the case only began in 2015, three years after the murder of Parveen Rehman. The lapse of this amount of time made it very difficult to gather technical evidence, in the form of CDRs, etc, that would have assisted in the investigation. The JIT members, having interviewed the suspects in the Central Prison Karachi, and reviewed the evidence against them, were also of the view that in fact these individuals were almost certainly, to a greater or lesser extent, involved in the conspiracy to murder Parveen Rehman. The only aspect that the current investigation team was not able to fully inquire into, had been a wider motive.

The JIT members are convinced that the murder of Parveen Rehman was truly a conspiracy, hatched by those who were threatened by her efforts to highlight the issues of land grabbing and her championing of the Goth Abad scheme. The investigating team are also in agreement with this hypothesis, but due to the passage of time, they have not been able to find evidence linking the immediate culprits, with a wider conspiracy. The observation of the JIT was that this will remain a crucial problem in this investigation, and while any number of investigation teams may raise a lot of circumstantial evidence, hard evidence would be increasingly difficult to come by

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Wider motive

The JIT proposes to examine the context of a wider motive behind the killing before the submission of a final report, in which it will attempt to find a concrete link between the work that Ms. Rehman was doing, and the elements or forces that were most affected and impacted by her efforts.

(Omar Shahid Hamid)PSP

SSP District West Karachi.

(Muhammad Arif)

Director I.S.I.

(Abdul Haq)

DSR Pakistan Rangers Sindh.

(Sultan Panhwar)

(Rizwan Shah)

Dy; Director I.B ·

DSP Special Branch.

(Mazhar Mashwani)

I/C (PCT/4) C.T.D

(Rehmatullah Domki)

Asstt; Director (CTW) of F.I.A.

Final Investigation Report of

Joint Investigation Team

Ms. Parveen Rehman, Director of OPP,

(Murder Case)



(Ms. Parveen Rehman, Director of OPP, Murder Cases)

Citerim Report of JIT.

An Interim Report of JIT has already been submitted dated; 20th March-2018 has: Valor Copy of the same is annexed herewith for kind perusal.

4th Session of JIT

On 28-03-2018 at 1600 hours the 4thsession of the JIT held in the conference room of SSP office District West Karachi, where the issue of a wider motive behind the murder of Ms. Parveen Rehman was analyzed by the members of JIT.

Wider motive of murder CERTIFIED

1. The Role of Ms. Parveen Rehman and OPP.

The role of Ms. Perween Rahman and the OPP in helping disadvantaged communities in Karachi, and particularly in and around the locality of Orangi is no secret. Even so long after her death, the communities that Ms Rehman helped to support in her work, regard her as a savior. It was the OPP that highlighted several key issues in Karachi's development, including the network of illegal water hydrants, and the pioneer work in identifying hundreds of Goths in Karachi that were given legal tenure due to the OPP's efforts. These efforts have been documented in a number of national and international forums, and even in several books, such as Steve Inskeep's Instant City and Laurent Gayer's Karachi: Ordered Disorder. Resultantly her murder, coming at a time of increased political violence in Karachi, was viewed as a sign of the escalating chaos that hadgripped Pakistan's largest city. The JIT members were of the firm opinion that, as mentioned in the interim report, the motive for Ms. Rehman's murder went far beyond the immediate issues and threats that were recorded by the investigation team and ascribed to the suspects who are currently under arrest and facing trial in this case. This was not to cast a doubt on the exceptional efforts of the investigation team, whose investigation was not contradicted in any way by the findings of the JIT. The JIT simply wished to highlight the fact while the individuals under arrest were most likely to have been involved in the murder, there had to be a wider motive behind Ms. Rehman's killing, which was related to the work done by her, since that work had rattled and impacted upon the interests of various mafias that were operating in Karachi.

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Theories behind the possible motive:

Eroadly speaking, there were three theories behind a possible wider motive to the murder; that it was either the work of the Pakistani Taliban or other Jihadi elements, who were opposed to Ms. Rehman and the OPP's progressive vision on an ideological basis; second, that her killing was retribution for her exposing the work of the water and hydrant mafia in the city; or lastly, that organized crime groups that were involved in land grabbing in the city, had Ms. Rehman killed because her support of and efforts to help Goth residents to secure their land rights, had interfered with the criminal enterprises of these groups.

1. Extremism / TTP Influence.

At the time of Ms. Rehman's death, the Tehreek Taliban Pakistan (TTP) had emerged as a major force in Karachi. According to reports compiled by both NGOs and government organisations, over 2500 people were killed as a result of terrorism in Karachi in 2012, and this figure increased further to 3200 in 2013. Much of this violence was attributed to the TTP's active presence in the city, with the organization acting as a force multiplier for local, sectarian groups. And in this period, the TTP and other affiliated Jihadi groups targeted a wide array of Karachi's stakeholders, including the activists of secular political parties such as the MQM and the ANP, law enforcement officers, NGO workers, minority communities and foreigners. Ms. Rehman's efforts against the city's water and land mafias would logically have brought her to the attention of the TTP leadership in the city, even more so since the OPP operated less than a mile away from TTP strongholds like Sultanabad and Quarry Colony. The issue of TTP involvement becomes even more plausible when one considers that TTP elements were extremely active in controlling parts of the illegal hydrant mafia in the city and had deep financial stakes tied to that particular criminal activity. Indeed, the initial claim made in the case by the police, of Qari Bilal having been the prime suspect, had been made on the basis of his leadership position within the TTP.

However, it was the opinion of the JIT that it was unlikely that the Pakistani Taliban had killed Ms. Rehman over ideological differences. As several members of the JIT had extensive experience in the field of counter-terrorism, they would testify that the modus operandi of the TTP and linked Jihadi groups was always to claim responsibility for such a high profile attack, something that was never done in this case. Considering the media outcry caused by the killing, it would have been extremely natural for a Jihadi group to have capitalized on their notoriety by accepting their involvement. This has been standard practice for such groups in Karachi, and



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similar high profile terrorist attacks in the city, such as for example the killing of CTD SP Chaudhry Aslam in 2014, or the assault on Karachi airport in the same year and on PAF base Faisal in 2011, have always been followed by claims of responsibility. No such claim was made following the murder of Ms. Rehman. That was a clear indicator to the members of the JIT that rules out Taliban involvement on an ideological basis. However, there is a possibility that Jihadi elements acting on their own and out of self-interest(due to their involvement in land grabbling activities), may have been involved in the murder.

2. Water Mafia/Illegal hydrants

In February 2008, the OPP published a landmark study conducted by Ms. Parveen Rehman, that detailed the problems of water supply in Karachi. Such a detailed and accurate study had never really been carried out before, and in the report, Ms. Rehman clearly identified the operations of the water mafia in Karachi. The report listed 161 unofficial and illegal hydrants being operated by private contractors across the city. These revelations were widely publicized, being aired on various prime time talk shows as well as in the courts. In fact, it can be said that the groundwork for the honourable Supreme Court's intervention in water issues in Karachi was laid by Ms. Rehman's work back in 2008-9.

Of course, these revelations led to a very significant shrinking of the financial empires of those individuals involved in the water mafia. The impact of the damage caused to the mafia's activities can be gauged from the fact that of the 161 illegal hydrants identified by Ms. Rehman, that had been in steady operation for years, currently none are operating on a regular basis anymore, due to the actions of the Supreme Court and law enforcing agencies.

What is equally undeniable, is that the members of the water mafia were powerful and well connected individuals, who had relationships and affiliations with criminal elements across the board in Karachi, from the Lyari gangs to the MQM, to the Taliban. One of the biggest figures in the hydrant mafia was Mushtaq Mohmand, aka Mushtaq Water tanker wala, who, according to sources within the JIT was at various times arranging payoffs to both the police and Taliban factions. Mushtaq himself was killed in a shootout, alongwith four other persons, in 2013, some months after Ms. Rehman's death. Allegedly the reason for his killing was his failure to have paid protection money to some Taliban factions. According to members of the JIT, one of his munshis, Khan Sajna, subsequently became a key leader of the TTP in North Waziristan.

Thus the water hydrant mafia would certainly have had both motive and capability to perpetrate the murder. But the question raised by several members of the JIT was that if this were the case, why did the water mafia wait for four years before carrying out the murder? After all, Ms.



Rehman's report had become public in 2008, and the public outcry over it also took place in the period 2008-9. Also, it was not like Ms. Rehman was a government official or minister who had armed bodyguards and police escorts provided to her, that would have made her a hard target to eliminate. She went to work every day to the OPP centre in Orangi, and would have been an easy target. It did not make sense for the Water mafia to have waited for four or five years to kill her. For this reason, the JIT members were of the opinion that it seemed unlikely that such ruthless individuals would have had cause to wait this long to eliminate someone they perceived as a threat. Thus it was less likely that the motive for the murder was Ms. Rehman's highlighting of water issues.

3. Landgrabbing and the Goth Abad schemes

Ms. Rehman and the OPP's most ambitious project, was in helping resident communities living on the outskirts of Karachi, to attain their legal land rights. Ms Parveen Rehman was an ardent compiler of the record of lands, which were on the fringes of the city in the shape of villages or goths. However, a lot of these goths were disappearing because they were not recognized as legitimate communities by the government, and thus land developers, who wanted to meet the ever increasing demand for land in the city, would gobble up these villages and forcibly remove these communities, some of whom dated to pre-partition times. It was obviously much easier for an ambitious land developer to displace communities that had no legal recognition, as they could either be forcibly threatened off their lands or paid a pittance to relocate, whereas if a goth was recognized, the cost to the developer of any potential project would incrementally increase.

Ms. Rehman had initiated the process of identifying such goths, surveying them and helping the residents to compile their documentation. Till 2012, for instance, the Board of Revenue Sindh was recognizing only 204 goths in Karachi, whereas OPP had identified more than 1100 goths. This process picked up pace after the PPP government announced it's Goth Abad scheme, and Ms. Rehman's connections with some members of the PPP facilitated the process of government recognition of Goths. The recognition of such a large number of goths, and by implication, their land rights over significant and lucrative areas of land on the northern and eastern outskirts of Karachi, represented a clear and present danger to the land mafia of the city. The development of the Northern Bypass, the loop road that connected the western fringe of the city with the eastern, and was a route for the transport of all sorts of valuable cargo upcountry, including NATO supplies to Afghanistan, naturally further increased the value of the land and the desperation of individuals to gain control of that land. According to OPP estimates, the number of goths would likely double and even treble from the 1182 that they had identified by 2012.



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The threat and actions of the land mafia must also be placed in the context of the law and order to the law and or and political situation in Karachi at the time. The period 2006-12, during which Ms. Rehman gan her work against land grabbing, was perhaps one of the most lawless periods of Karachi's history. The city's ethnic conflict, between Pashtun and Mohajir, was at its apex, with the cadre of both the MQM and ANP heavily involved in various criminal activities, especially land grabbing. On top of that, in the same period, as has been mentioned earlier, the Taliban had also emerged as a potent militant force in the city. All of these groups had one thing in common: their involvement in illegal land grabbing activities going on at the outskirts of the city. Several of the JIT members testified that from their experience, whatever their stated political differences were, in this period, all three groups worked hand in glove, often supporting each other's activities, in land grabbing. Big developers in the city would ally themselves with these groups, using the militant wings of these groups as their 'muscle', in order to forcibly seize land. Anyone who came in their way was either threatened, or if they refused to back off, killed. Members of the JIT also testified that in their experience, often murders that were declared as being politically motivated or acts of terrorism, were in actual fact land disputes that were made to look like political killings to cover up the real facts. The state apparatus, in the shape of the land revenue administration or the police, was either too weak, or complicit in the face of the great Karacka land grab. It was not just the street level operatives of these groups that were the beneficiaries of this land grabbing bonanza. The allegations of illegal land grabbing have been placed on every single major project that cropped up on the outskirts of the city. Furthermore, politically influential individuals also benefited by misusing the Goth Abad scheme. For example, in Rozi Goth, a Goth that Ms. Rehman herself had helped to document and legalise, the goth land had been calculated as being 25 acres, whereas in the final allotment, 75 acres was granted, thereby raising suspicions that other politically influential individuals had benefitted on the back of the allotment. Recent media reports claimed that high profile individuals like former Sindh governor Ishrat-ul-Ibad and former Malir Development Authority Chairman Ameerzada Kohati, as well as prominent builders and developers like Chaudhry Tanveer and even Malik Riaz allegedly benefited from the misuse of these schemes. The foot soldiers for these high profile beneficiaries were local land grabbers like Qadeer Shah, Aalim, Abid Arai, and Abdul Wasey, individuals who, to protect their illegal business, took the cover of political parties like the MQM and ANP.

Thus, in the opinion of the JIT members, the root cause of Ms. Rehman's murder had to lie with her efforts to make it more difficult to grab the land that was populated by the Goth dwellers. The key question that should always be asked at the start of any murder investigation, is who benefited from the murder? In the case of Ms. Rehman's murder, the clearest beneficiaries were



the land mafias. Because following her murder, OPP's work of documenting the goths and helping them to attain their land rights, stopped almost immediately. Some efforts were made to try and continue Ms. Rehman's work, but several other members of the OPP started receiving constant threats and in at least one incident, a cracker or grenade was thrown at a senior member of the OPP staff. The result was that the OPP suspended its operations working with the goths, and those operations have not been reopened till the present day. With the suspension of the OPP's work, the entire process of regularizing and recognizing the goths, that Ms. Rehman had initiated, came to a standstill, and the dwellers of the goths were left once again at the mercy of the land grabbers. Thus it was the land mafia elements that became the direct beneficiaries of the murder of Parveen Rehman.

However, identifying the motive does not necessarily make it any easier to pinpoint the linkages between those who pulled the trigger and those who benefited. As was highlighted in the interim report, the lapse of time between the murder and when the investigation began in earnest, was so long, that it has become virtually impossible to gather evidence that would enable the investigation team to properly inquire into any linkages between the arrested accused individuals and wider mafia organisations, to an evidentiary level required of a criminal prosecution. However, what can be said about these individuals, is that they exactly fit the bill for the types of characters who were involved and used as foot soldiers by the land mafia. Raheem Swati and his associates were basically small time gangsters, who, when it suited their purpose, took political cover by declaring themselves local members of the ANP in Orangi. Their activities remained the same, i.e. involvement in various criminal activities, including land grabbing in their area, They may well have had a localized dispute with the OPP over the establishment of a Karate club. But elements of the land mafia would have been aware of this, and also would have almost certainly been in contact with such characters. Furthermore, since they were neighbors of the OPP, logistically involving them in any plan to kill Parveen Rehman would have made perfect sense as they knew the locality.

Further examination of the role or fault of SI Moeed and SSP Asif Ijaz Sheikh:

The JIT interviewed Mr. Asif Ijaz Sheikh, former SSP West, regarding the allegations that arose during the first three sessions of the JIT, that involved the misdirection of the initial investigation. Two of the officers whose roles were being inquired into, Raja Ulfat and Ashfaq Baloch, had alleged that the decision to wrongly implicate and link the murder of Parveen Rehman to the killing of TTP leader Qari Bilal had been made by SI Moeed, who had managed



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Asif Ijaz Sheikh denied these allegations and stated that the press conference that was held only 14th February 2013, in which it was announced that the case had been solved had been conducted in good faith, as he believed that the version of events given to important the conference was the correct one, and the lacunae in the initial investigation only care to light later on. Since the four officers concerned all gave contradictory statements, the JIT was not affect to discern and fix exact responsibility, but, as was highlighted in the interim report, the JIT did believe that Raja Ulfat and Ashfaq Baloch's version, i.e. that Moeed was the one who had maneuvered the case in this direction, out of a desire to finish it off quickly and thus deflect the public pressure that had built up on the police, was probably correct. In the case of Mr. Asif Ijaz Sheikh, while accepting a senior officer's statement that he did not deliberately subvert the investigation, the issue of command responsibility nevertheless arises. As a senior officer investigating a very high profile case, he should have verified the facts presented to him by his subordinates more carefully, before taking a public stance on them. Viewed through this prism, definitely it is hard to disagree with the view that it was a failure of command on his part.

(RehmatullahDomki)

A-Asstt; Director (CTW) of F.I.A.

(Rizwan Shah)

Dy; Director I.B

(Abdul Haq)

DSR Pakistan Rangers Sindh.

(Muhammad Arif)

Director I.S.I.

(Sultan Panhwar)

DSP Special Branch.

(MazharMashwani)

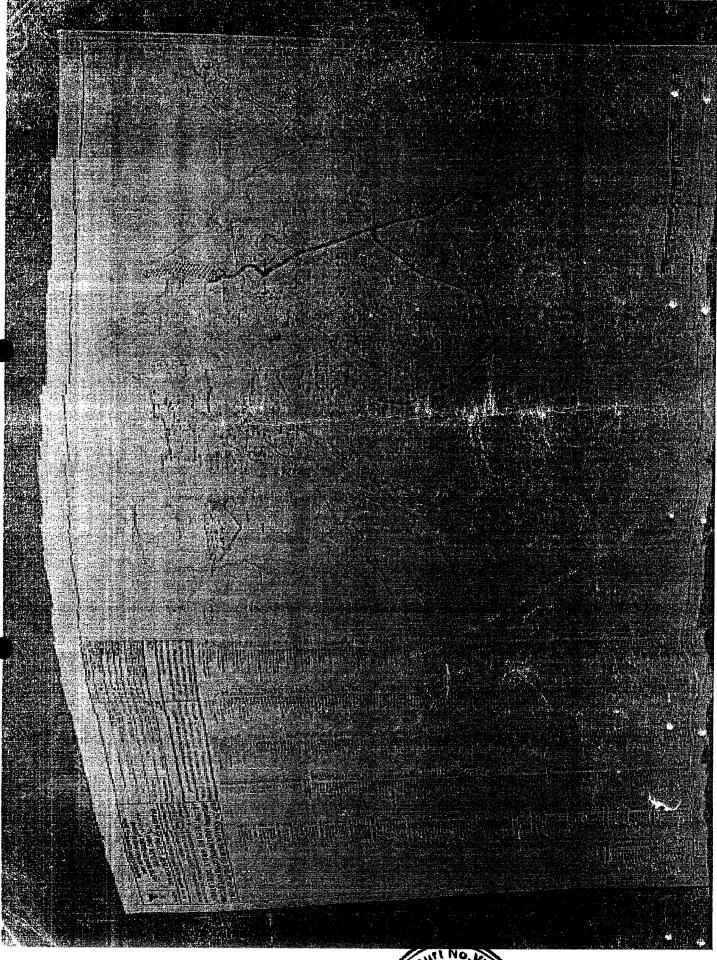
I/C (PCT/4) C.T.D

(Omar Shahid Hamid)PSP SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE DISTRICT WESTM KARACHI.



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OBITUARY

Government of Sindh notifies with profound grief the demise of Mr. Sultan Ahmed Panhwar, Deputy Superintendent of Police (BPS-17), who passed away on 07,11,2019.

The Government of Sindh feels deep loss at his demise and offers sincere condolence to the bereaved family.

May Allah rest his Soul in eternal peace! Ameen!

DR. MUHAMMAD USMAN CHAHEI ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY HOME DEPARTMENT

No. POL-I-HD/2-161/2019

Karachi, dated the 09th December, 2019

1. The Inspector General of Police Sindh, Karachi.

2. The Additional Inspector General of Police, Karachi Range.

3. The Accountant General, Sindh, Karnehi.

4. The AIGP/Estt, CPO, Karachi, w/r to his letter No. 14063/E-1 dated 21.11.2019.

5. The Superintendent, Sindh Government Printing Press, Karachi.

6. Widow of Late Sultan Ahmed Panhwar, Ex-DSP, Special Branch, West Karachi.

7. PSO to Home Secretary, Sindh, Karachi.

8. Office Order File.

HOME DEPARTMENT

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Deputy Supermonded of Police

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