



Score Card

Provincial Assembly of Balochistan The Second Parliamentary Year

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015



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CONTENTS

Preface

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Executive Summary

Part 1: Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Second Parliamentary Year: Basic Facts 09

Part 2: Performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Second Parliamentary Year 10

- Sitings 10
- Working Hours 11
- Attendance 11
- Legislation 11
- Questions 12
- Resolutions 12
- Adjournment Motions 13
- Budget Session of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 13
- Committees 13

Part 3: Strategic Analysis 14

Part 4: Evaluation of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Second Parliamentary Year using the IPU Toolkit 17

Part 5: A Case for Required Reforms in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 23

References 25

Appendices 26

Appendix A: Score Card on the Evaluation of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan using the IPU Toolkit: Second Parliamentary Year : 2014-2015 26

List of Tables

- Table 1: Comparison of Key Performance Indicators: Second Year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 08
- Table 2: Party Position in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan at the end of Second Parliamentary Year 09
- Table 3: Score Card on the Performance Evaluation of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan using the IPU Toolkit: The Second Parliamentary Year: 2014-2015 26

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Party Position in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 10
- Figure 2: Sittings in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 10
- Figure 3: Government Bills in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 11
- Figure 4: Questions in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 12
- Figure 5: Adjournment Motions in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 13
- Figure 6: Overall and Area-wise Evaluation Scores 18
- Figure 7: Comparative Evaluation by Current & Former Legislators and Others 19

PREFACE

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan began its second Parliamentary year on June 01, 2014 and concluded it on May 31, 2015. This report has been prepared to assess the performance of the second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan in comparison with its performance during its first year using a series of key performance statistics and a Score Card based on the Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) toolkit.

Over the years, PILDAT has assessed the performance of the National and Provincial legislatures, highlighted the strengths and identified the weaknesses in order to give recommendations for legislative strengthening. As a continuation of this exercise, PILDAT has developed a Score Card based on the IPU Evaluation Framework, an international criterion for democratic parliaments, against which an expert Evaluation Group has assigned scores. PILDAT requested the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan for specific data based on the key performance indicators in order to acquire reliable information directly from the Assembly Secretariat. The data from the Assembly along with information from a yearlong process of media monitoring has aided us in the creation of a series of performance statistics contained in this report.

The report has been divided into five sections. **Part 1** states some basic facts related to the Provincial Assembly; **Part 2** looks at various performance indicators during the second Parliamentary year; **Part 3** presents a strategic analysis of the performance of Assembly, while **Part 4** is a Scorecard on the Evaluation of the second Parliamentary year of the Assembly based on the Inter-Parliamentary Union toolkit. **Part 5** proposes reforms for the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan.

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Disclaimer

PILDAT team has made every effort to ensure accuracy of the publicly-available data and analysis based on it. Any omission, or error, therefore, is not deliberate. The views, analysis and scores in this report do not necessarily represent the views of DANIDA, the Government of Denmark, and the Royal Danish Embassy, Islamabad.

Islamabad
June 2015

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANP	Awami National Party
BNP-A	Balochistan National Party - Awami
BNP-M	Balochistan National Party - Mengal
IND	Independent
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
JUI-F	Jamaat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazlur Rehman
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
MWM	Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen
NP	National Party
PkMAP	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
QWP	Qaumi Watan Party

Executive Summary

While on most legislative performance indicators, there has been a decline in the performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan in comparison to its previous year; perhaps the only redeeming feature is the importance the Chief Minister Balochistan attaches to the Assembly. **Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch**, MPA, (PB-46, Balochistan, NP) Chief Minister, has been part of 33 out of 47 or 70% of the total sittings of the Balochistan Assembly during the second year. He is the only Chief Minister who enjoys the well-deserved distinction of attaching importance to Assembly business and being part of it.

In the same vein, owing to Chief Minister's own presence in Assembly, the overall attendance of MPAs at 58% of the membership, during the year, is also commendable especially compared to other legislatures where attendance percentage hovered around from 42% to 23%¹ during the year.

The Balochistan Assembly witnessed far shorter delays at the start of proceedings as compared to other Assemblies with an average delay of 41.20 minutes. The other 3 Provincial Assemblies have witnessed average delays ranging from 72 minutes to 52.96 minutes.²

Apart from the Chief Minister's time spent in the Assembly sittings, the Assembly has little positive to report for its second year. The Assembly has passed 36% fewer Government Bills in the second Parliamentary year as compared to the first – 16 compared to 25 during the first year. The Assembly, in the second year, has met for 13% fewer sittings – 47 in the second year compared to 54 in the first year. Similarly, there has been a decline of 24% in the number of questions admitted in the second year, while the number of questions answered has also decreased by 11% from the first year. It must be noted, however, that despite the decline in questions admitted, 95% of the admitted questions received answers from the Government during the second year.

The Budget Session, which pertains to the most important responsibility of democratic legislatures, has witnessed 32% lesser time spent in the second year compared to the first while no required reforms in improving Assembly's scrutiny of the budget have been introduced.

The most critical weakness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has been its inability to make Standing Committees operational even after the completion of the second year. While the Assembly's Standing Committees were finally formed after a delay of 8 months, however, chairpersons of the committees were not elected even until the conclusion of the second year, rendering the committees non-functional. The Balochistan Assembly is the only legislature that had the dubious distinction of forming no committees in its previous term. This unfortunate trend continued during the first year and improved slightly during the second year through the formation of committees but without election of their chairpersons, the committees cannot become functional.

Another weakness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has been its lack of transparency. Crucial data on the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has not been made available to the public, such as the Government Bills passed in the second year. The Acts of the Assembly were last updated on August 2014 on the website; the third year has commenced yet updated information on laws from the second year has not been made available. In keeping with national as well as international standards of legislative openness and transparency, the Assembly must share all legislative records on its website including statistical information pertaining to business of the House as well as attendance of members.

3 of the 16 Government Bills passed by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan were related to the salaries and privileges of MPAs, i.e., the **Balochistan Assembly Members (Salaries, Allowances, and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2014**, the **Balochistan Chief Minister and Provincial Ministers (Salaried, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2014**, and the **Balochistan Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances, and**

1. The Provincial Assembly of the Punjab saw the lowest peak average attendance of 23% of the total membership during the 2nd year, followed by the KP Assembly at 29% and the Sindh Assembly at 42%.
2. The Provincial Assembly of the Punjab witnessed the highest average delay in start of the proceedings during the 2nd year at 72 minutes, followed by the Sindh Assembly at 52.96 minutes.

Provincial Assembly of Balochistan The Second Parliamentary Year

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015

Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2014. Therefore 19% of the total Government Bills in the province were to do with the salaries and privileges of Members of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan. Secondly, of the 16 Bills, 8 were amendments to existing Bills, therefore 50% of the bills passed were simply additions or revisions to existing acts.

Table 1: Comparison of Key Performance Indicators: Second Year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

No.	Indicator	First Parliamentary Year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan	Second Parliamentary Year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan	Percentage Change
1.	Total Sessions	10	8	Decrease by 20%
2.	Number of Government Bills Passed	25	16	Decrease by 36%
3.	Sittings	54	47	Decrease by 13%
4.	Working Hours per Sittings	2.6	2.06	Decrease by 21%
5.	Total Sittings of the Budget Session	6	7	Increase by 17%
6.	Total Working Hours of the Budget Session	19	12.85	Decrease by 32%
7.	Resolutions Passed	66	28	Decrease by 58%
8.	Number of Sittings Attended by the Leader of the House (Chief Minister)	26	33	Increase by 27%
9.	Number of Sittings Attended by the Leader of the Opposition	29	22	Decrease by 24%

According to the scores assigned by the Evaluation Group in the Score Card, the second Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has received an overall score of **39%** based on the Evaluation Framework developed by Inter-Parliamentary Union-IPU. The aspect of the performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan to achieve the highest score is of Representativeness at **50%**. The Assembly also received a high score for its Transparency and Accessibility at **41%**. All the remaining parameters were scored below 40%, with the weakest aspect being its Involvement in International Policy at **31%**. For the crucial parameter of legislative capacity, the Assembly also received weak score of **38%**. On the Assembly's Oversight over the Executive, it received a score of **35%**, and for its Accountability, the Assembly was assigned an overall score of **34%**. The detailed Score Card can be found in Appendix A.

Provincial Assembly of Balochistan The Second Parliamentary Year

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015

Part 1: The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Second Parliamentary Year: Basic Facts

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has a constitutional term of 5 years, which began on June 01, 2013. Its second Parliamentary year began on June 01, 2014 and was concluded on May 31, 2015.

Party Distribution

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan comprises 65 members out of which 11 seats are reserved for women, and 3 are reserved for non-Muslim minorities. The party representation in the Assembly, upon conclusion

of the second year, is reflected in Table 2.

Leadership

Mir Jan Mohammad Khan Jamali, MPA, (PB-25, Balochistan, PML-N) was elected as Speaker and Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo, MPA, (PB-41, Balochistan, PML) as Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan and took oath on June 4, 2013. However, on May 23, 2015, the Speaker submitted his resignation and vacated his position. Mr. Bizenjo, the Deputy Speaker, has assumed the post of Acting Speaker. Therefore, by the conclusion of the second Parliamentary year, the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan was without a regular Speaker.

Table 2: Party Position in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan at the end of Second Parliamentary Year

No.	Name of Party	General	Women - Reserved	Non-Muslim – Reserved	Total
1.	Awami National Party (ANP)	1	0	0	1
2.	Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen (MWM)	1	0	0	1
3.	Balochistan National Party (BNP)	2	0	0	2
4.	Balochistan National Party (Awami) (BNP-A)	1	0	0	1
5.	Jamiat-e-Ulema Islam (JUI)	6	2	0	8
6.	National Party (NP)	9	2	1	11
7.	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N)	19	3	1	22
8.	Pakistan Muslim League	3	1	0	4
9.	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party (PkMAP)	11	3	1	14
10.	Independent	1	0	0	1
Total		51	11	3	65

Part 2: Performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Second Parliamentary Year

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan's performance has declined from the first to the second Parliamentary year by 13% with regards to the number of sittings from 54 to 47. There has also been a 23% decrease in the number of Government Bills that were introduced from 26 to 20, and a 36% decrease in the number of Government Bills passed between from 25 to 16

indicating that the legislative performance was weaker in the second year as compared to the first.

Sittings

In the second Parliamentary year, the number of sittings for which the Members of Provincial Assembly met was 47 over the course of 8 sessions. The first Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly had 54 sittings spread over a period of 10 sessions. Therefore, the number of sittings decreased by 13% in the second year.

Figure 1: Party Position in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan at the end of Second Parliamentary Year

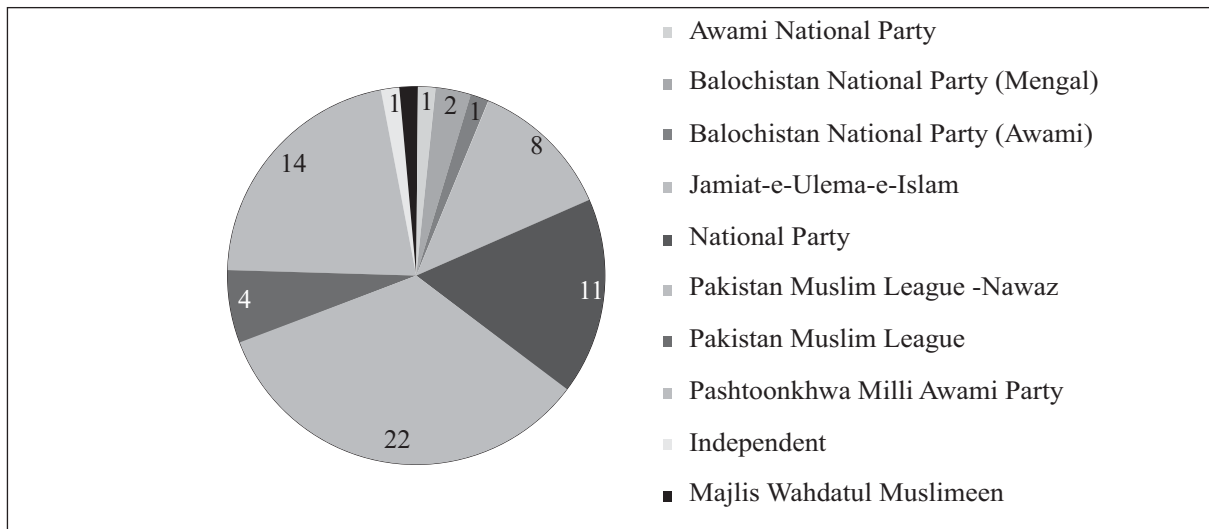
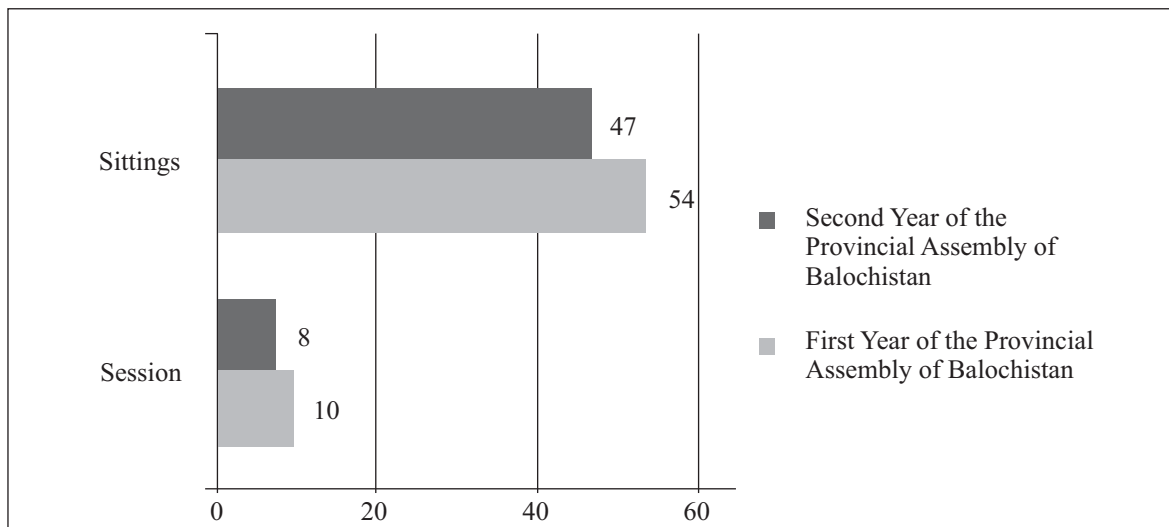


Figure 2: Sittings in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan



Working Hours

The average time spent in each sitting, was 2.06 hours. This is a reduction of 21% in the number of hours from the first year when 2.6 hours were spent on average per sitting.

Attendance

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan had a strong attendance record in the second year. On average the Provincial Assembly's peak average attendance was 38, which is 58% of the total membership of the Assembly.

The Chief Minister of Balochistan, Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch, MPA, (PB-46, Balochistan, NP) should be commended for attending a total of 33 sittings, 70% of the total sittings of the Assembly. His attendance has increased from the first Parliamentary year when he was present for 26 sittings or 48% of the total 54 sittings for that year. The attendance of the Chief Minister improved by 22 percentage points from the first to the second year.

The Leader of the Opposition, Moulana Abdul Wasay, MPA, (PB-20, Balochistan, JUI-F) attended 22 sittings in the second year, approximately 47% of the total 47 sittings. In the first year he had attended 29 sittings, approximately 54% of the total 72 sittings for the year. Therefore, his performance has declined as his attendance decreased by 7 percentage points.

The performance of the Balochistan Assembly was far higher than the remaining provincial legislatures in

terms of punctuality in starting proceedings. The delays experienced by the Balochistan Assembly in starting proceedings were far lower, at under an hour per sitting on average. The Assembly's delays in commencing the proceedings were on average 41.20 minutes per sitting for the second year in comparison to the remaining legislatures, which experienced delays between 72 minutes and 52.96 minutes.³ In the first year, the Assembly had experienced delays of 1 hour and 54 minutes per sitting on average. Therefore the performance improved with regards to punctuality, with a decrease in delays by 64%.

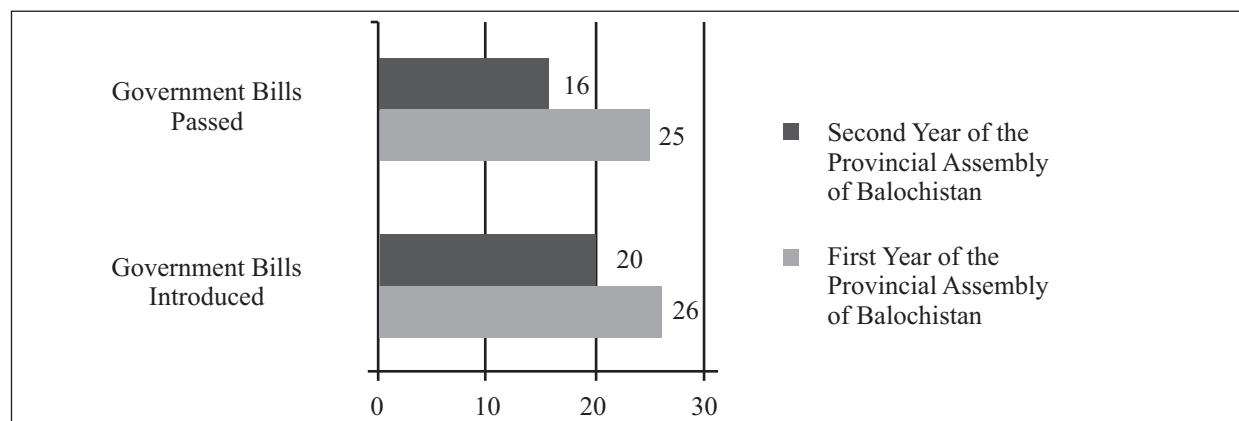
Legislation

Government Bills

During the second Parliamentary year of the Provincial

The performance of the Balochistan Assembly was far higher than the remaining provincial legislatures in terms of punctuality in starting proceedings. The delays experienced by the Balochistan Assembly in starting proceedings were far lower, at under an hour per sitting on average

Figure 3: Government Bills in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan



3. The Provincial Assembly of the Punjab witnessed the highest average delay in start of the proceedings during the 2nd year at 72 minutes, followed by the Sindh Assembly at 52.96 minutes.

Assembly of Balochistan, a total of 20 Government Bills were introduced of which 16 were passed during the period. Therefore 80% of the Government Bills introduced in the second year were ultimately passed

In comparison, during the first year, 26 Government Bills were introduced of which 25 were ultimately passed, about 96% of the total. This shows a 23% decrease in the number of Government Bills that were introduced from the first to the second year from 26 to 20, and a 36% decrease in the number of Government Bills passed from the first to the second year from 25 to 16.

Private Members' Bills

No Private Members' Bills were introduced in the second Parliamentary year, as was the case during the first Parliamentary year, thus demonstrating a lack of interest amongst Balochistan MPAs in legislation.

Questions

In the second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, 57 questions were admitted of which 54 were answered thus making it 95% of the total questions that received a Government response. This is a very high percentage of questions that were admitted that garnered responses and reflects well on the Government for ensuring the queries of MPAs are answered. However, the fact that only 57 questions were ultimately admitted into the Assembly over the course of 47 sittings is very low.

In the first year 75 questions admitted and of these 61

In contrast, during the previous year of the Assembly, only 66 resolutions were passed. Although no data was available for those admitted; the Assembly had received 157 resolutions. Therefore the Assembly passed 42% of the resolutions submitted in the first year

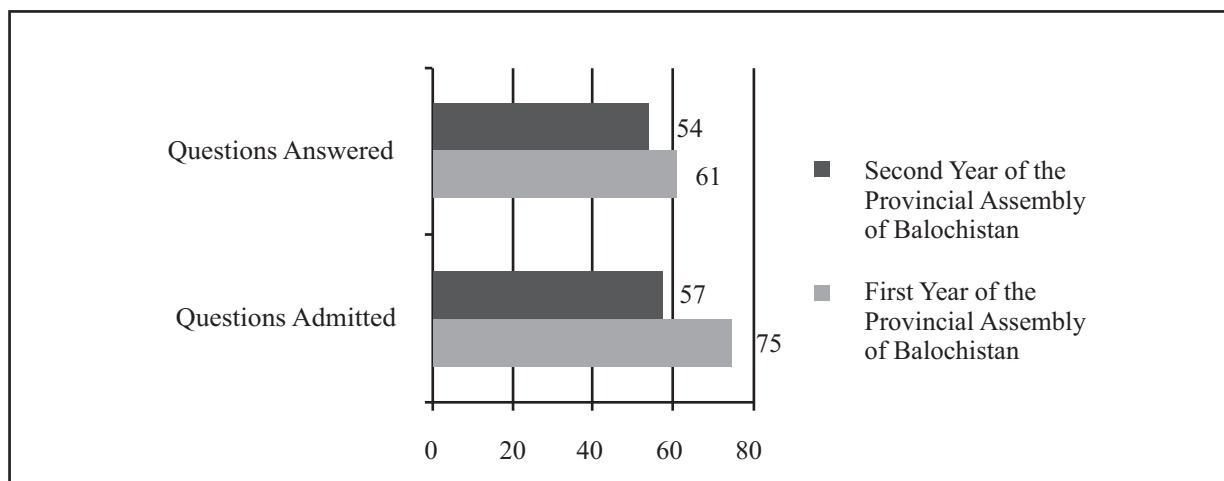
garnered a response (81% of the total). There was a decline of 24% in the number of questions asked from the first year from 75 to 57.

Resolutions

During the second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, 41 resolutions were admitted, of which 28 or 68% were passed by the MPAs.

In contrast, during the previous year of the Assembly, only 66 resolutions were passed. Although no data was available for those admitted; the Assembly had received 157 resolutions. Therefore the Assembly passed 42% of the resolutions submitted in the first year. Between the two years, the number of resolutions passed decreased by 58% from 41 to 28.

Figure 4: Questions in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan



Adjournment Motions

13 adjournment motions were submitted during the second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, of which 8 or 62% were admitted. In comparison, during the first year of the Provincial Assembly, 29 adjournment motions were submitted, demonstrating a 55% decrease from the first to second year in the number of adjournment motions filed. Of these 29 motions, 21 or 72% were admitted. A larger percentage of adjournment motions were admitted during the first year in comparison with the second, with a difference of 10 percentage points. The number of adjournment motions admitted decreased from 21 to 8 over the terms, a drop of 62%.

Budget Session of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

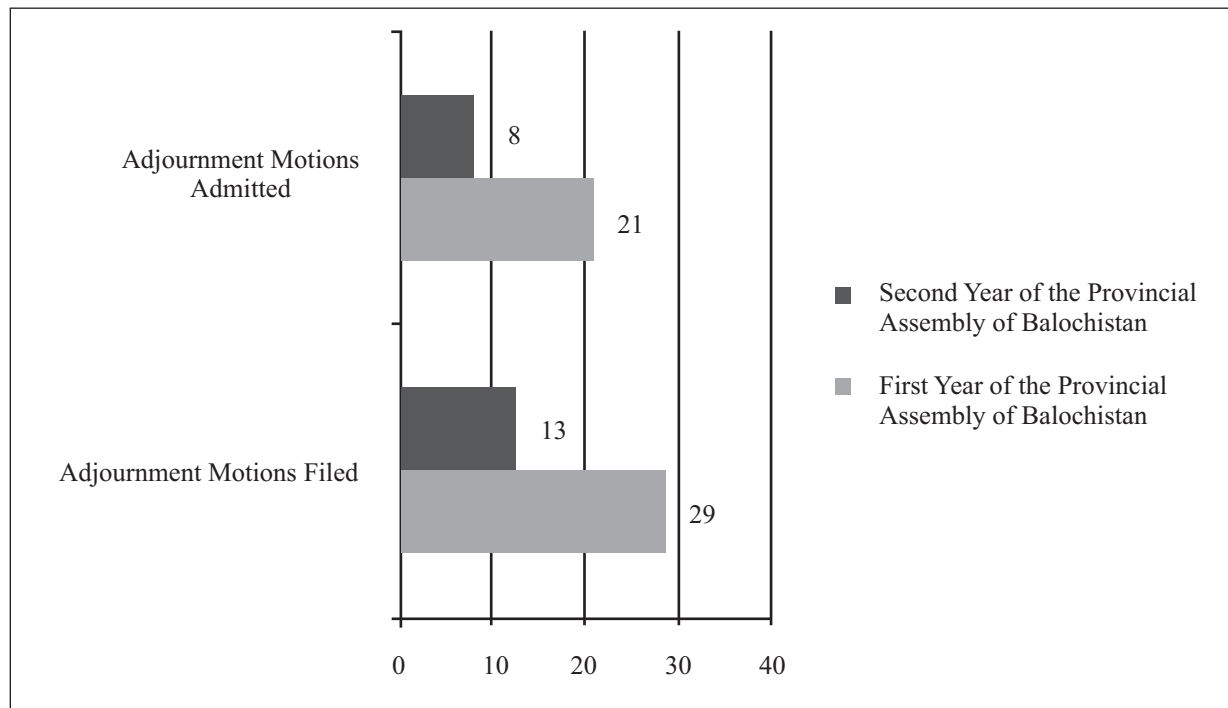
The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan's budget debate lasted for a total of 7 days with an average of 2 hours spent per sitting. The Assembly is required to meet for a minimum of 3 days to discuss the budget.

During the first year, the Assembly devoted 6 sittings to discussing the budget for 19 hours, therefore spending, 3.17 hours per budget sitting. The number of sittings during which the budget debate took place increased by 17%.

Committees

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has 14 Standing Committees related to Government departments, while 5 are 'other' Committees mostly dealing with internal aspects of the Assembly. A major weakness of the Provincial Assembly has been the inability to make Standing Committees operational even after the completion of the second year. After a delay of over 8 months, the Standing Committees were finally formed. However, the Assembly has begun its third year yet it has, to-date been unable to elect chairpersons to these committees. The Balochistan Assembly is the only provincial legislature to not have fully formed committees that have not been able to even hold one meeting in the second year.

Figure 5: Adjournment Motions in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan



Part 3: Strategic Analysis

This strategic analysis highlights the key developments of the second year, particularly in regards to the major events that took place in the province over the course of the year.

Legislation

3 of the 16 Government Bills passed by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan were related to the salaries and privileges of MPAs, i.e., the **Balochistan Assembly Members (Salaries, Allowances, and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2014**, the **Balochistan Chief Minister and Provincial Ministers (Salaried, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2014**, and the **Balochistan Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances, and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2014**. Therefore 19% of the total Government Bills in the province were to do with the salaries and privileges of Members of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan. Secondly, of the 16 Bills, 8 were amendments to existing Bills, therefore 50% of the bills passed were simply additions or revisions to existing acts. The only other Assembly to increase the salaries of the MPAs was the KP Assembly in the **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Salaries, Allowances and Privileges Laws (Amendment) Bill 2014**, and the **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill, 2014**, and the **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Speaker and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Ordinance 2014**.

Of the remaining bills, noteworthy is the **Balochistan**

According to 28% of the respondents from Balochistan, the greatest issue facing the province was of inflation.

However, this was not proactively discussed during the second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan by MPAs although it was referred to during the budget debate

Borstal Institutions Bill 2014, passed on August 30, 2014, that provides for the establishment and regulation of Borstal Institutions in Balochistan for the detention of juveniles for their education and training for their mental, moral and psychological development.

The **Prohibition of Private Money Lending Bill 2014**, passed on the same day, puts a ban on money lending in the province targeting the oppressive money lending regime that financially cripples poor families.

The Assembly also passed the **Balochistan Antiquities Bill 2014** to protect the culture and heritage of the province. The law has been created for the “preservation and protection of antiquities” including any ancient object or site of historical, ethnographical, anthropological, military or scientific interest in Balochistan.

Representativeness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan Assembly: Issues of Public Importance

According to a nation-wide public opinion poll conducted by PILDAT on the Quality of Governance in Pakistan, June 2013-May 2014,⁴ 5 major issues confronting Balochistan, as identified by the respondents were:

1. Inflation (for 28% of the Respondents)
2. Unemployment (for 21% of the Respondents)
3. Security (for 20% of the Respondents)
4. Energy (for 9% of the Respondents)
5. Poverty (for 8% of the Respondents)

According to 28% of the respondents from Balochistan, the greatest issue facing the province was of inflation. However, this was not proactively discussed during the second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan by MPAs although it was referred to during the budget debate.

The greatest issue according to 21% of the respondents was of unemployment. The issue of unemployment was discussed by the MPAs in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan during a sitting on September 19, 2014. Dr. Ruqaiya Saeed Hashmi, MPA (PBW-54, Balochistan, PML) brought forth the issue of thousands of youths being jobless in Balochistan and the need for merit to be the sole criterion for making appointments in the province. During the debate, MPAs were informed that over 4000 seats had been reserved in

4. The PILDAT publication can be accessed at:
http://www.pildat.org/publications/publication/Democracy&LegStr/PublicOpiniononQualityofGovernanceinPakistan_Sep2014.pdf

2013-14 and another 4000 in 2014-15, but appointments were not being made for these posts. On May 28, 2015, the legislators passed a unanimous resolution moved by Ms. Husan Bano Rakhshmi, MPA (PBW-61, Balochistan, JUI-F) urging the Federal Government to provide jobs to unemployed engineers of Balochistan.

The deteriorating security situation of Balochistan was a concern for 20% of the respondents of the Public Opinion Poll. Security was proactively debated by the MPAs four times during the Parliamentary year. For instance, a key area of concern during the second Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan was the growing insecurity for journalists in reporting of matters of public concern. On August 27, 2014, unidentified militants in Quetta gunned down and killed two journalists. On August 30, 2014 during a sitting of the Assembly, journalists staged a walkout from the press gallery of the Assembly and held a demonstration at the main gate to protest against the police failure to arrest the killers of the media workers and slow pace of investigation into the case. The sit-in continued for more than two hours. In response, the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan unanimously adopted a resolution, condemning killings of the two journalists and an employee of a news agency, and demanded that the culprits be brought to justice.

On March 09, 2015 members of the Treasury presented information that incidents of kidnappings for ransom and other crimes in the province had reduced by 60%. The Chief Minister and other ministers said the situation had improved.

Energy was seen as the biggest issue faced by Balochistan by 9% of the respondents. The energy crisis was proactively discussed on four different occasions by the lawmakers, during one of which a resolution were passed to meet the province's energy needs. On May 11, 2015, a resolution was unanimously passed to demand an increase in the volume of Iranian electricity imports for irrigation. The resolution was moved by Ms. Yasmeen Bibi, MPA (PBW-58, Balochistan, NP).

8% of the respondents saw poverty as Balochistan's greatest issue. Poverty alleviation was debated once during which the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on September 27, 2014 urging the Federal Government to introduce the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) at the tehsil level in order to facilitate beneficiaries living in far-flung areas of the province. Legislators argued that people receiving financial help from the BISP faced problems, as they

Energy was seen as the biggest issue faced by Balochistan by 9% of the respondents. The energy crisis was proactively discussed on four different occasions by the lawmakers, during one of which a resolution were passed to meet the province's energy needs

had to travel to the district headquarters to collect the amount. It was recommended as part of the resolution that *Waseela-i-Haq, Waseela-i-Rozgar, Waseela-i-Taleem and Waseela-i-Sehat* programmes of the BISP should be extended to Balochistan as had been done in other provinces. The resolution was moved by Mr. Nasrullah Khan Barech, MPA (PB-5, Balochistan, PkMAP) and Mr. Agha Syed Liaquat Ali, MPA (PB-8, Balochistan, PkMAP).

Transparency

Lack of accessibility and transparency of the Assembly via the website of Balochistan is a matter of concern as these are crucial elements used to connect with and inform citizens about legislative developments. Unlike the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, Balochistan lacks compiled performance statistics and the attendance record of its members on its website. The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan even falls short of uploading something as basic as the Government Bills passed by the Provincial Assembly, while the Acts have been updated till August 2014. There is no existing mechanism for citizens and non-governmental organizations to extract current and updated information about legislation in their province. The initial steps to increasing transparency and accountability in the province would be through the improvement of the Assembly website.

Continued Delays on Standing Committees

PILDAT's report on the 'Performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan 1st Parliamentary Year June 01, 2013 – May 31, 2014', highlighted the delay in the formation of the Standing Committees. While the formation of the committees eventually completed after a delay of 8 months, the process is still unfinished because the chairpersons of the respective committees

are not yet elected. Therefore the Committees, which are crucial bodies created to oversee the performance of the legislature, have not even held meetings and the third year of the Assembly is underway. The Acting Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo, MPA, who is also a member of the PILDAT Evaluation Group indicated to the Evaluation Group members that the chairpersons' appointment is underway and will be completed shortly.

Resignation of the Speaker

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, in its second year, saw the elected Speaker resigning from his post. Mir Jan Muhammad Jamali, MPA (PB-25, Balochistan, PML-N), resigned from his post on May 23, 2015. In the aftermath of his resignation, the Deputy Speaker, Abdul Quddus Bizenjo, MPA, (PB-41, Balochistan, PML) assumed the post of Acting Speaker. No Speaker has been elected till the publishing of this report.

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

With the plans being developed by the centre for the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), MPAs in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan expressed their concerns repeatedly over the course of the year on whether the route would be redrawn to pass through the Punjab as opposed to Gwadar and Kashgar via Khuzdar, Quetta, Zhob and Dera Ismail Khan. The original corridor route-map, it was perceived, would help uplift the economy of the province, and develop the areas around it. Members of the Balochistan Assembly urged the Federal Government not to change the original route of CPEC. On February 28, 2015, the House passed a unanimous resolution, tabled by Syed Liaquat Agha, MPA, (PB-8, Balochistan, PkMAP) to the Federal Government urging it not to change the original route and instead of a change to a highway between Gwadar and Kashgar, which would create unrest in the province.

PTI-Led Protests in Islamabad

While there are no elected legislators belonging to the PTI in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, the PTI-PAT protests,⁵ demanding the Prime Minister's resignation, resulted in the Assembly denouncing the protests and demands. On August 18, 2014 the opposition and treasury benches adopted a joint resolution in the Assembly condemning the 'Azadi' and 'Revolution' marches. MPAs declared that they would resist unconstitutional and undemocratic moves against the Legislatures and the Government.

5. On the grounds of alleged rigging in the May 2013 General Election, the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, together with Pakistan Awami Tehreek, began a series of protests in the Capital City of Islamabad, which lasted for about 126 days.

Part 4: Evaluation of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Second Parliamentary Year using the IPU Toolkit

The second Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan achieved an overall score of **39%** in an evaluation of its performance against an Evaluation Framework developed by Inter-Parliamentary Union-IPU.

The aspect of the performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan to achieve the highest score is of **Representativeness** at **50%**.

The weakest aspect of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan in its second Parliamentary year is of the **Assembly's Involvement in International Policy** at **31%**.

Objective of the Evaluation

PILDAT is an independent, non-partisan think tank dedicated to strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions. PILDAT focuses on the National and Provincial Assemblies for the capacity building of Parliamentarians, Committees, Parliamentary Processes, and the Legislature as a whole.

PILDAT undertakes performance assessments of the National and Provincial Legislatures in order to highlight the strengths, identify the weaknesses and suggest ways by which performance in upcoming years could be improved. As part of this endeavor, it conducted an evaluation of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan based on the useful Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Evaluation Framework, to allow a series of experts to assess the performance of the Assembly.

PILDAT undertakes performance assessments of the National and Provincial Legislatures in order to highlight the strengths, identify the weaknesses and suggest ways by which performance in upcoming years could be improved

The effort is not meant to criticise the Assembly but rather to involve key stakeholders to strengthen the bond between the citizen and their Provincial Assembly and assist the institution to further improve and strengthen in the future.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

An Evaluation Framework developed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), an international organization of parliaments from 166 countries including Pakistan, was used as part of this exercise. The IPU developed this Evaluation Framework in 2008 for elected representatives to assess the performance of their own parliaments against an internationally recognized criterion.

The Evaluation Framework assists members and the public to identify the weaknesses in the performance of a legislature and aids in the development of priorities for future strengthening. Drawing extensively from the International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA) State of Democracy Assessment methodology, the IPU developed a framework as a self-assessment toolkit in 2008 for the evaluation of legislatures.

Questions and Topics in the Evaluation Framework

The IPU defines a democratic Legislature as the one that is:

- *Representative*
- *Transparent*
- *Accessible*
- *Accountable*
- *Effective*

The Evaluation Framework consists of a set of questions that cover one aspect of a democratic legislature. The method of evaluation involves answering the questions that relates to the nature and work of the legislature concerned. These questions, 44 in total and called sub-areas, are grouped under the following six (6) areas:

1. The Representativeness of the Legislature
2. Parliamentary Oversight over the Executive
3. The Legislative Capacity
4. The Transparency and Accessibility of the Legislature
5. The Accountability of the Legislature
6. Effectiveness of the Legislature's Involvement in International Policy

The evaluation is based on value judgments of how the legislature, in this case the Provincial Assembly of

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015

Balochistan, measures against each of these parameters. It is to be expected that an Assembly may not attain the highest score for every question since all the parameters, for instance democracy, can always be further improved.

PIL DAT assembled a diverse Evaluation Group to assign score against the questions under each parameter, on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 representing the minimum score and 5 representing the maximum. PIL DAT averaged the scores assigned by all of the Evaluators and converted the score to percentages for simplification.

The Evaluation Group

The Evaluation Group consisted of a representative and diverse group of current and former legislators from the Senate, the National, and all four Provincial Assemblies, in addition to political analysis, eminent lawyers, and media persons. The politician group members had diverse political affiliations; it consisted of 3 members from the PML-N, 3 from PTI, 2 from PPPP, 2 from PML, 1 from JUI-F, 1 from QWP, and 1 Independent elected official.

Current and Former Members of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

1. **Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo**, MPA, Acting Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, (PB-41, Balochistan, PML)
2. **Mr. Aslam Bhootani**, Former MPA, Former Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan
3. **Ms. Raheela Durrani**, MPA, (PBW-55, Balochistan, PML-N)

Current and Former Members of the Remaining Legislatures

1. **Mr. Wazir Jomezai**, Former MNA, Former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan
2. **Syed Naveed Qamar Shah**, MNA, (NA-222, Sindh, PPPP)
3. **Mr. Shafqat Mahmood**, MNA, (NA-126, Punjab, PTI)
4. **Senator Mohsin Leghari**, Senate of Pakistan, IND
5. **Ms. Anisa Zeb Tahirkheli**, MPA, (WR-18, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, QWP)
6. **Mr. Muhammad Asmatullah**, MPA, (PK-62, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, JUI-F)
7. **Ms. Nabila Hakim Ali**, MPA, (W-358, Punjab, PTI)
8. **Dr. Murad Rass**, MPA, (PP-152, Punjab, PTI)
9. **Mr. Qazi Adnan Fareed**, MPA, (PP-268, Punjab, PML-N)
10. **Engr. Qamar Islam Raja**, MPA, (PP-5, Punjab, PML-N)

Lawyers, Media Persons, and Political Analysts

1. **Mr. Shahid Hamid**, Senior Advocate Supreme Court; Former Governor of the Punjab
2. **Mr. Hamid Mir**, Anchor, Geo TV
3. **Mr. Farrukh Khan Pitafi**, Anchor, PTV World
4. **Mr. Khawar Ghuman**, Parliamentary Correspondent, Daily Dawn
5. **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, President, PIL DAT
6. **Ms. Aasiya Riaz**, Joint Director, PIL DAT

The Evaluation Results

Overall, the current and former legislators from the

Figure 6: Overall and Area-wise Evaluation Scores

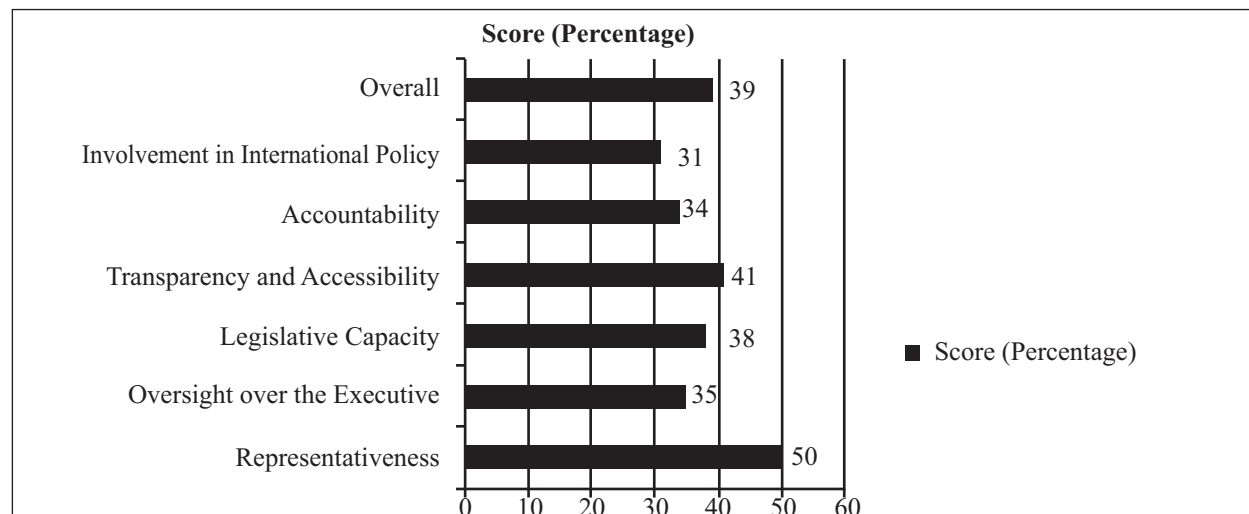
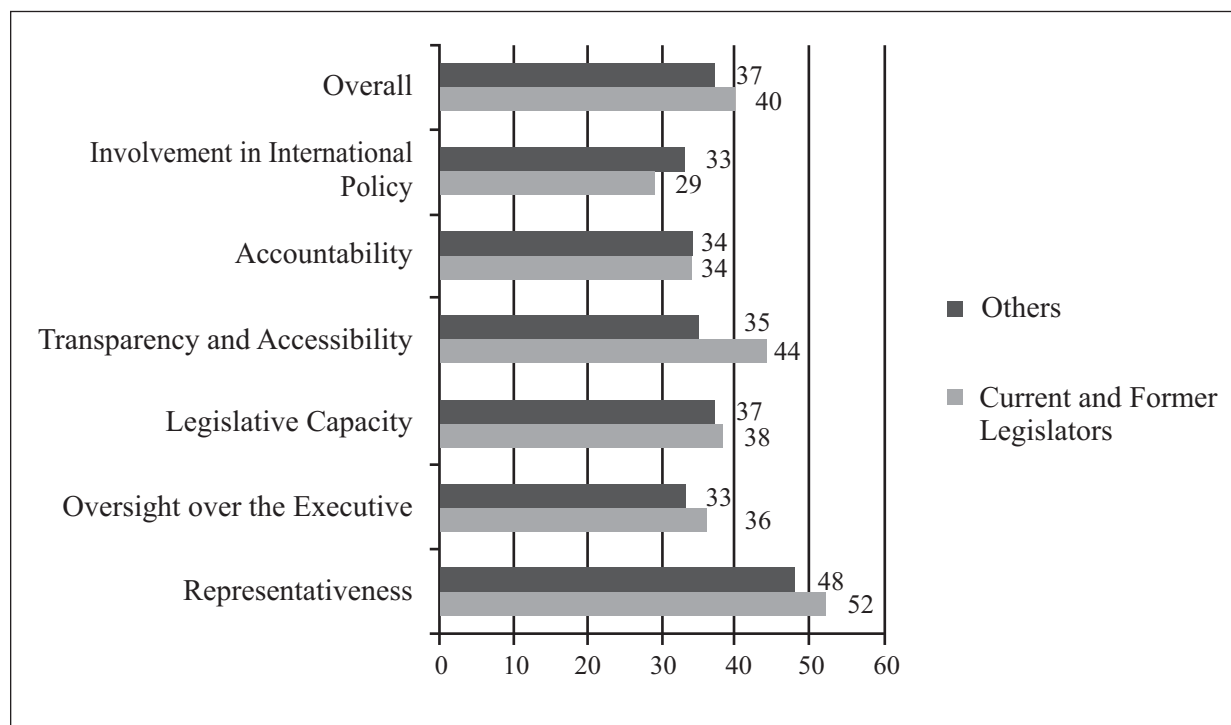


Figure 7: Comparative Evaluation by Current & Former Legislators and Others



Evaluation Group assigned a score of **40%**, in comparison; the remaining members assigned a score of **37%** for the performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan in its second Parliamentary year.

Analysis of the Evaluation Scores in Each of the Six Areas

1. The Representativeness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

Nine sub-areas were evaluated to determine the representativeness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan:

- i. Diversity of Representation
- ii. Women's Representation
- iii. Representation of Marginalized Groups and Regions
- iv. Electability of a Person of Average Means
- v. Internal Party Arrangements to Ensure Balance Representation
- vi. Freedom to the Opposition
- vii. Infrastructure of the Provincial Assembly
- viii. Freedom and Security for Dissenting Members
- ix. Assembly's Effectiveness for Debate on Questions

of Public concern.

The strongest aspect of the Representativeness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan for Women's Representation

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has performed highest in the sub-parameter for its *representativeness of women* at **66%**.

The weakest aspect of Representativeness: Electability of a Person of Average Means

Under this sub-parameter in the *ability of a person of average means to be elected* to the Provincial Assembly, the Evaluation Group assigned a low score of **31%**.

The overall score for the Representativeness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

The second Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has recorded a high score of **50%** for its performance on *representativeness*.

Current and former legislators have assigned this parameter a score of **52%** while the remaining members of the Evaluation Group, a score of **48%**.

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015

2. Effectiveness of the Provincial Assembly's Oversight over the Executive

Within this parameter, there are eight sub-parameters:

- i. Procedures
- ii. Effectiveness
- iii. The Budget Process
- iv. Scrutiny of Executive Appointments
- v. Ability to hold non-elected public bodies accountable
- vi. Autonomy of the Assembly
- vii. Expertise on Professional Staff
- viii. Research Facilities

The weakest aspect of the Provincial Assembly's Oversight over the Executive: Scrutiny of Executive Appointments

The Provincial assembly received a low score of **29%** for its *scrutiny over appointments to executive posts and the accountability of occupants*.

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has performed much higher for its Autonomy

The second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has received a high score of **52%** for being *autonomous from the executive in terms of having control over its own budget, agenda, and timetable*.

Overall effectiveness of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan in Oversight over the Executive

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan received an average score of **35%** for its *oversight over executive*.

Neither the current and former legislators, nor the remaining members of the Evaluation Group were impressed with the performance of the Assembly under this parameter, with the former assigning a score of **36%**, and the latter a score of **33%**.

3. Effectiveness of the Legislative Capacity of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

Effectiveness of the Legislative Capacity of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan was evaluated in the following seven sub-areas:

- i. Procedures for Full and Open Debates
- ii. Effectiveness of Committees to Amend Draft Legislation
- iii. Procedure to Consult Various Interest Groups on Legislation
- iv. Facilities to Introduce Private Members' Bills
- v. Effectiveness of the Assembly in Ensuring Quality of the Passed Legislation

- vi. Conformity of Legislation to the Constitution
- vii. Incorporation of Gender Equality Perspective in Assembly Working

The weakest aspect of the effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Procedure to Consult Various Interest Groups on Legislation

The Assembly has performed poorly on its *procedures for consultation with relevant groups during legislation* at **33%**.

The strongest aspect of the effectiveness of the Legislative Capacity of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan is for the Conformity of Legislation to the Constitution

The Assembly received a score of **45%** for ensuring that legislation that is enacted is *consistent with the Constitution and the human rights of the population*.

The overall effectiveness of the Legislative Capacity of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

Overall, the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan received a low score under this parameter at **38%**.

Current and former legislators assigned a score of **38%**, and the remaining members of the Group a score that is marginally lower at **37%**.

4. The Transparency and Accessibility of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

Seven questions were asked to evaluate the transparency and accessibility of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, including:

- i. Media Access to the Assembly
- ii. Freedom of Journalists to Cover the Assembly Proceedings
- iii. Communication with the General Public
- iv. Ability to Attract Youth to the Assembly's Work
- v. Channels of Direct Communication by the People to the Members of the Assembly
- vi. Availability of Channels of Communication with the Assembly to Civil Society Groups
- vii. Opportunity to Citizens' Direct Involvement in Legislation

The strongest aspect of the transparency and accessibility of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Freedom to journalists to cover the Assembly Proceedings

The second Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan received a score of **68%**, the greatest score it has received under any sub-parameter,

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015

for the *freedom for journalists in reporting on the Assembly and the activities of its members*.

The weakest aspect of the transparency and accessibility of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Opportunity to Citizens' Direct Involvement in Legislation

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has been assigned its weakest score under any sub-parameter for the *poor opportunity for citizens in direct involvement in legislation* at 21%.

Overall Transparency and Accessibility of Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

The Provincial Assembly, in its second Parliamentary year, has a recorded a score of 41% for its *transparency and accessibility*.

Current and former legislators have assigned it a high score of 44% while the remaining members of the Evaluation Group were less impressed and gave a score of 35%.

5. The Accountability of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

Seven detailed sub-areas were evaluated to determine Accountability in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, namely:

- i. Availability of a Proper System for Members of the assembly to Report Back to their Constituents on their Performance
- ii. Effectiveness of the Electoral System to Ensure Accountability of the Assembly and its Members to the Electorate
- iii. Accountability of the Members through Election; Observance of the Code Conduct by the Members
- iv. Transparency of Procedures to Prevent Conflict of Interest by the Members
- v. Oversight of Funding to Candidates and Parties
- vi. Acceptable System of Determining Members' Salaries
- vii. Availability of a Proper System of Measuring Public Confidence in the Assembly

The weakest aspect of the accountability of the Provincial Assembly: Availability of a Proper System of Measuring Public Confidence in the Assembly

The lowest score within this parameter has been assigned to the *proper system of measuring public confidence in the Assembly*, for which the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan received a score of 24%.

The strongest aspect of the accountability of the

Provincial Assembly of Balochistan: Effective system for ensuring the observance of agreed codes of conduct by members

For the sub-parameter on having *effective systems for ensuring the observance of agreed codes of conduct by members*, the second year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan registered a score of 46%

Overall score for the Accountability of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan in its second Parliamentary year received a low score of 34% under this parameter.

The legislator and non-legislator members of the Evaluation Group assigned the same score at 34% for Accountability of the Provincial Assembly.

6. Effectiveness of the Provincial Assembly's Involvement in International Policy

Six sub-areas evaluated the effectiveness of Provincial Assembly of Balochistan's involvement in international policy. These sub-areas were:

- i. Ability to influence the commitments made by the Provincial Government to international entities
- ii. The Assembly's ability to influence monitoring reports submitted by the Government as a part of its international commitments
- iii. Provincial Assembly's ability to monitor Government's development policy as a donor or recipient
- iv. The Assembly's effectiveness to foster political dialogue for resolving domestic conflicts
- v. Effectiveness of inter-parliamentary cooperation at the domestic and international level
- vi. The ability of the Assembly to scrutinize the policies and performance of international entities like the UN to which the country contributes

The weakest Aspect of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan's Involvement in International Policy: The ability of the Assembly to scrutinize the policies and performance of international entities

For the second Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, the legislature was assigned a low score of 26% for its *scrutiny of the policies and performance of international entities like the UN to which the country contributes*

The strongest Aspect: Ability to influence the commitments made by the Provincial Government to international entities

The Provincial Assembly received a score of 36% for its *ability to influence the commitments made by the*

Provincial Government to international entities.

Overall Score for the Effectiveness of the Provincial Assembly's Involvement in International Policy

The second Parliamentary year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan registered its weakest score in involvement in international policy at **31%**.

It is the only parameter under which non-legislators assigned a higher score to Assembly at **33%** while current and former legislators assigned a score of **29%**.

Part 5: A Case for Required Reforms in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

A series of reform proposals to improve performance have been put forward by PILDAT for the consideration of the leadership and MPAs of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan:

Mechanisms to Improve Transparency and Accessibility

One of the weakest aspects of the performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has been in the lack of transparency. Crucial data on the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has not been made available on its official website, such as updated information Government Bills passed in the second year. The Assembly is recommended to follow the best practices of other Pakistani legislatures such as the Provincial Assemblies of the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which are comparatively more transparent as well as efficient in updating their websites on a regular basis.

1. The Provincial Assembly of the Punjab has begun uploading the attendance of members online. The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan can follow the example of the Punjab Assembly and upload the attendance record of MPAs to make them more accountable to their constituents.
2. The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan must regularly update its website and display compiled performance statistics for public access.
3. The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan is advised to make all data 'open', which means it should be available in open and structured formats. Formats such as HTML and PDF are difficult for computers to process. Providing data in structured formats, such as JSON and XML add significant ease to access and allow more advanced analyses, especially with large amounts of information.
4. There is a need to develop a Register of Members' Interest as in the United Kingdom's Parliament. The Register of Members' Interests must be compiled and published online to declare any interests that MPAs may hold outside the Assembly that might affect their position or create a conflict of interest. A Register of Members' Interests would not only curb the possibility of a conflict of interest from occurring, but also diminish the allegations.

Reforms in the Budget Process

The following reforms are suggested to improve the

One of the weakest aspects of the performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has been in the lack of transparency. Crucial data on the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has not been made available on its official website, such as updated information Government Bills passed in the second year

budget process of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan:

1. Despite its critical importance in the entire legislative business of the Assembly, sufficient time is not allocated in the Rules of Procedure of the Balochistan Assembly to carry out a thorough discussion on the budget. According to Chapter XIV Rule 118 of the Balochistan Rules of Procedure, the budget is to be discussed for a minimum of three days. This is not enough time to thoroughly examine the Provincial Budget. It is recommended that the Budget Session period be increased from the existing minimum of three days to at least 30 to 45 days so that MPAs can thoroughly scrutinise the budget. This would require budget to be presented to the House in May every year so as to conclude the budget session before June 30.
1. The Rules of the Provincial Assemblies of the Punjab and Sindh make it mandatory for the legislators to hold pre budget debates. The Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan must also be amended so that a pre budget debate is held and legislators can give their recommendations to the Government before the Provincial budget is presented in the House.
2. Standing Committees must be empowered to review the budget grants submitted by departments both before and after the presentation of the Budget. Standing Committees should also be empowered, through an amendment in the Rules of Procedure, to review the status of disbursed funds and the expenditures made.

Standing Committees

A key shortcoming faced by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan has been on its inability to make Standing Committees operational. The formation of the Standing Committees of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan was delayed by 8 months, and even after they were finally formed, the chairpersons of the Committees could not be elected by the conclusion of the second year. This is unacceptable because Standing Committees are crucial to Parliamentary oversight over the Executive. To avoid such delays in formation and appointments in the future a provision should be made in the Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan entailing the institution of Standing Committees before a certain time period. Such a provision is found in the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly in which their members are required to be elected by the Assembly within 30 days after the election of the Leader of the House.

Appointment of a Speaker

The Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, Mir Jan Muhammad Jamali, MPA (PB-25, Balochistan, PML-N), resigned from his post on May 23, 2015. As a result, the Deputy Speaker, Abdul Quddus Bizenjo, MPA, (PB-41, Balochistan, PML) assumed the post of Acting Speaker. No Speaker was elected till the publishing of this report. According to Chapter III Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure “Whenever the office of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, an election to fill that office shall be held– (a) If the Assembly is in session, as soon as possible during the session.” The Provincial Assembly was not able to elect a new Speaker during the final session of the second year; therefore it must elect a Speaker at the earliest during the third year.

Introduction of a Zero Hour

A public issues hour must be created in the Assembly in order to highlight public grievances and problems of the constituency. Such a provision could be called the Zero Hour which takes places after the Question Hour and is devoted solely to matters of public concern.

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Appendix A

Score Card

Score Card on the Evaluation of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan using the IPU Toolkit

The Second Parliamentary Year: 2014-2015

Table 3: Score Card on the Performance of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan using the IPU Toolkit

No.	Parameter and Sub Area of Evaluation	Score (Percentage) Second Year of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan
1	The Representativeness of the Assembly	50
1.1	How adequately does the Assembly represent the diversity of political opinion in the country (e.g. as reflected in votes for the respective political parties)?	60
1.2	How representative of women is the composition of the Assembly?	66
1.3	How representative of marginalized groups and region is the compositions of the	49
1.4	How easy is it for a person of average means to be elected to the Assembly?	31
1.5	How adequate are internal party arrangements for improving imbalances in parliamentary representation?	39
1.6	How adequate are arrangements for ensuring that opposition and minority parties or groups and their members can effectively contribute to the work of the Assembly?	47
1.7	How conducive is the infrastructure of the Assembly, and its unwritten mores, to the participation of women and men?	49
1.8	How secure is the right of all members to express their opinions freely and how well are members protected from executive or legal interference?	55
1.9	How effective is the Assembly as a forum for debate on questions of public concern?	58
2	Parliamentary Oversight over the Executive	35
2.1	How rigorous and systematic are the procedures whereby member can question the executive and secure adequate information from it?	41
2.2	How effective are specialist committees in carrying out their oversight function?	31
2.3	How well is the Assembly able to influence and scrutinize the budget, through all its	33
2.4	How effectively can the Assembly scrutinizes appointments to executive posts, and holds their occupants to account?	29
2.5	How far is the Assembly able to hold non-elected public bodies to account?	31
2.6	How far is the Assembly autonomous in practice from the executive, e.g. through control over its own budget, agenda, timetable personal, etc.?	52

Provincial Assembly of Balochistan The Second Parliamentary Year

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015

2.7	How adequate are the members and expertise of professional staff to support members, individually and collectively, in the effective performance of their duties?	31
2.8	How adequate are the research, information and other facilities available to all members and their groups?	30
3	The Assembly's Legislative Capacity	38
3.1	How satisfactory are the procedures for subjecting draft legislation to full and open debate in the Assembly?	36
3.2	How effective are committee procedures for scrutinizing and amending draft	35
3.3	How systematic and transparent are the procedures for consultation with relevant groups and interests in the course of legislation?	33
3.4	How adequate are the opportunities for individual members to introduce draft	36
3.5	How effective is the Assembly in ensuring that legislation enacted is clear, concise and	39
3.6	How careful is the Assembly in ensuring that legislation enacted is consistent with the constitution and the human rights of the population?	45
3.7	How careful is the Assembly in ensuring a gender-equality perspective in its work?	40
4	The Transparency and Accessibility of the Assembly	41
4.1	How open and accessible to the media and the public are the proceeding of the Assembly and its committees?	54
4.2	How free from restrictions are journalists in reporting on the Assembly and the activities of its members?	68
4.3	How effective is the Assembly in informing the public about its work, through a variety of channels?	36
4.4	How extensive and successful are attempts to interest young people in the work of the	31
4.5	How adequate are the opportunities for electors to express their views and concerns directly to their representative, regardless of party affiliations?	46
4.6	How user-friendly is the procedure for individuals and groups to make submissions to a parliamentary committee or commission of enquiry?	31
4.7	How much opportunity do citizens have for direct involvement in legislation (e.g. through citizens' initiatives, referenda, etc.)?	21
5	The Accountability of Assembly	34
5.1	How systematic are arrangements for members to report to their constituents about their performances in office?	25
5.2	How effective is the electoral system in ensuring the accountability of Assembly, individually and collectively, to the electorate?	45
5.3	How effective is the system for ensuring the observance of agreed codes of conduct by	46

Provincial Assembly of Balochistan The Second Parliamentary Year

June 01, 2014 – May 31, 2015

5.4	How transparent and robust are the procedures for preventing conflicts of financial and other interest in the conduct of parliamentary business?	33
5.5	How adequate is the oversight of party and candidate funding to ensure that members preserve independence in the performance of their duties?	33
5.6	How publicly acceptable is the system whereby members' salaries are determined?	33
5.7	How systematic is the monitoring and review of levels of public confidence in the	24
6	Effectiveness of the Assembly's Involvement in International Policy	31
6.1	How effective is each Assembly in ensuring that international commitments are implemented at the National level?	36
6.2	How effectively is each Assembly able to scrutinize and contribute to the National reports to international monitoring mechanisms and ensuring follow-up on their recommendations?	31
6.3	How effective is each Assembly in monitoring of each Government's development policy as a "recipient" of international development aid?	29
6.4	How active is the Assembly in fostering political dialogue for conflict resolution at home?	29
6.5	How effective is the Assembly in inter-parliamentary cooperation at regional and global levels such as CPA, IPU etc.?	32
6.6	How far is each Assembly able to scrutinize the policies and performance of international organizations like the UNDP, World Bank and IMF, which may be operating in the country on various projects and dealing with the national government?	26
Overall Evaluation Score for the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan		39



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