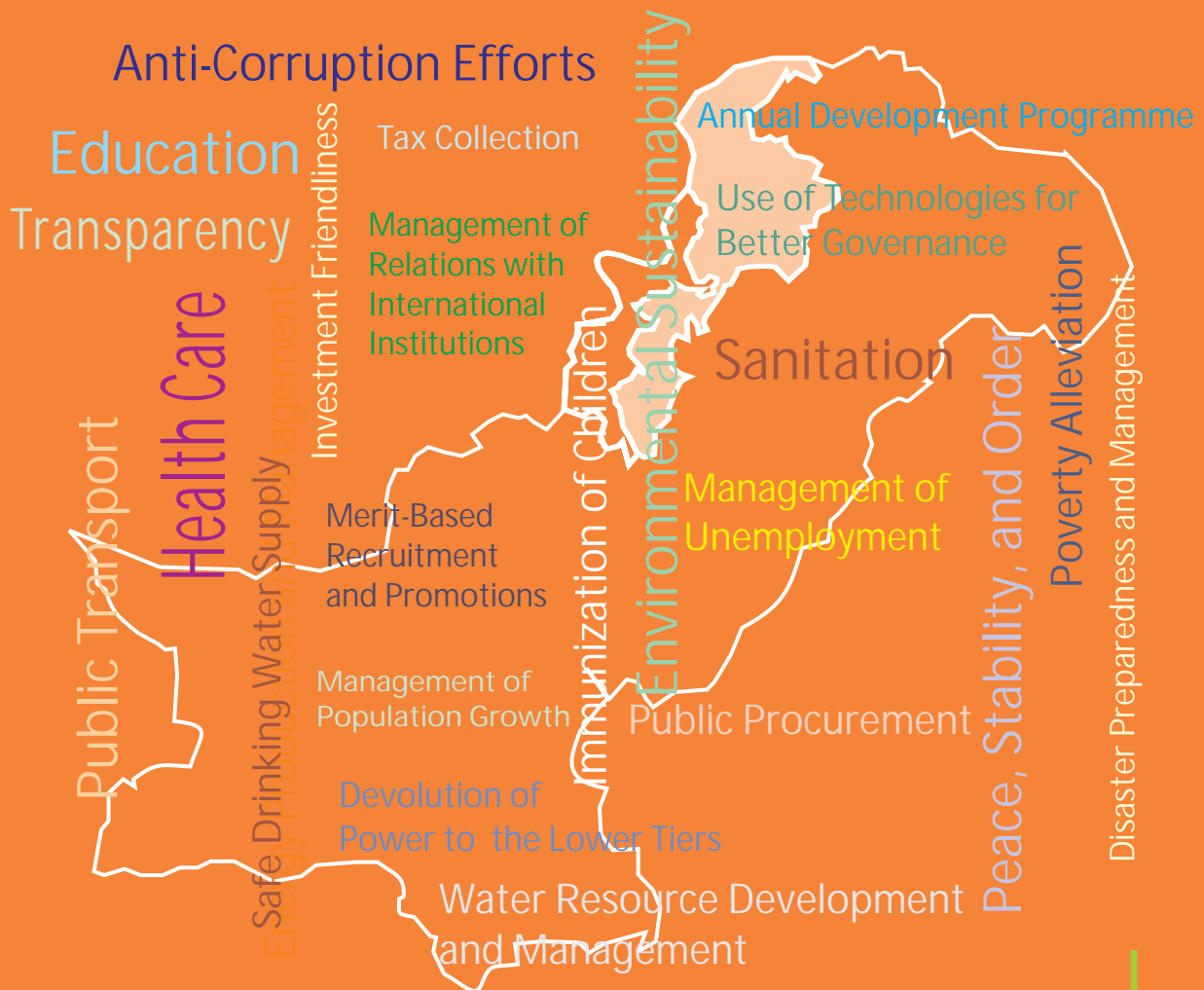


Assessment of the Quality of Governance

SCORE CARD

First Year of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

May 31, 2013 - May 30, 2014



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PILDAT is an independent, non-partisan and not-for-profit indigenous research and training institution with the mission to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan.

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Printed in Pakistan

Published: May 2015

ISBN: 978-969-558-446-0

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PREFACE

PILDAT Score Card on the Assessment of Quality of Governance in Pakistan: First Year of Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: May 31, 2013 – May 30, 2014 is the first of its kind which assesses the Quality of Governance of the Provincial Governments of Pakistan upon the completion of the 1st Year in Office since May 2013 General Election.

This Score Card is primarily based on data provided by the Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. PILDAT supplemented the data by referring to several publications and websites both of the Provincial Government and other entities such as international agencies, think tanks and media reports.

The assessment and Score Card is a part of PILDAT's new initiative under its Democracy and Governance Programme. Within this programme, the Assessment of the Quality of Governance in Pakistan aims to examine the performance of the Federal and Provincial Governments. As democracy progresses in Pakistan, PILDAT believes the focus should now be on the *performance* of democracy as distinct from the *process* of democracy. With this Score Card, PILDAT seeks to understand the extent to which the democratic governments have delivered to their citizens in terms of providing good governance.

PILDAT has developed an indigenous framework to monitor the quality of governance to assess the performance of the Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan. While greatly benefitting from many international frameworks to assess the quality of governance, PILDAT's framework has been indigenously prepared with the valuable input of a 27-member Governance Assessment Group comprising some of the most eminent experts across four Provinces.

PILDAT's initiative to assess the quality of governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is by no means an exercise to criticise the performance of the Government. It is, in fact, a collaborative effort to highlight areas of strengths and potential areas requiring improvement in the quality of governance.

Earlier, upon the completion of the first year of the Federal and Provincial Governments in office in June 2013, PILDAT had undertaken and published a *Public Opinion Poll on the Quality of Governance in Pakistan: First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments*, which was released in September 2014. Both the public opinion poll and the Performance Assessment Score Card of the Federal and Provincial Governments are part of the effort to assist elected political Governments in the Centre and the Provinces to improve their quality of governance. It is hoped that policymakers, Government officials, and politicians will benefit from the findings presented in this Score Card.

Both the Score Card based on the analysis of the Government data as well as Public Approval Ratings on governance indicators through public opinion polls are planned to be conducted annually by PILDAT to keep a track of the trend of performance on governance.

The data for this Score Card was requested by PILDAT and provided by the Provincial Government. It was supplemented from published and online resources, where required. Meetings were held with various Departments of the Provincial Government in the process of this assessment. A draft of the analysis and the Score Card was shared with the Provincial Government. The comments by the Government were incorporated to the extent considered suitable by PILDAT before finalising the report.

Acknowledgements

PILDAT gratefully acknowledges the support and cooperation of all the government and non-government institutions and organizations that extended their cooperation in compiling this score card. We especially wish to acknowledge the cooperation of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government led by the Honourable Chief Minister Mr. Pervez Khattak particularly Mr. Shah Farman, Provincial Minister for Public Health Engineering who was designated as the Focal Person by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for this Score Card and assisted PILDAT by providing data from various departments of the Government and led his Government's delegation for presentation on the performance of the Provincial Government to the PILDAT Governance Assessment Group. We would also like to acknowledge the support received from Mr. Abid Majeed, Secretary Information, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government in reviewing the draft Score

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Card on Assessment of the Quality of Governance: First Year of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: May 31, 2013 – May 30, 2014.

PILDAT also acknowledges the support and assistance provided by the members of the Governance Assessment Group consisting of eminent Pakistanis on an honorary basis. *Appendix A* carries the list of members of the Governance Assessment Group.

This Score Card benefits from compilation of assessment and background research, where needed, carried out by *Ms. Naureen Ahsan*, Senior Projects Manager / Joint Director, *Ms. Reem Hassan*, former Project Manager, *Ms. Sara Ali*, *Ms. Mehrbano Raja* and *Ms. Neha Ali Gauhar*, Projects Officers PILDAT, its review by *Ms. Aasiya Riaz*, Joint Director, PILDAT, under the overall guidance and direction by *Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob*, President PILDAT.

This Score Card has been prepared by PILDAT as a part of the Governance and Democracy Programme, which is supported by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Government of Denmark. We wish to thank them for their support but reiterate that the views expressed in this Score Card do not necessarily represent the views of DANIDA, Royal Danish Embassy, Islamabad or the Government of Denmark.

Disclaimer

PILDAT has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of data and assessment in this Score Card. Any error or omission therefore is not deliberate.

Islamabad
May 2015

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Programme
AIOU	Allama Iqbal Open University
CB	Cantonment Board
CCTV	Closed Circuit Tele Vision
CPO	Central Police Office
CRTI	Coalition on Right to Information
CTD	Counter Terrorism Department
DDMU	District Disaster Management Units
FIR	First Information Report
GAG	Governance Assessment Group
GGI	Green Growth Initiative
GRR	Gross Reproductive Rate
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
JDA	Joint Development Agreement
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPEC	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ehtesab Commission Act 2014
KPOGCL	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Oil and Gas Company Limited
KPRA	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority
MCH	Mother Child Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTDF	Medium Term Development Framework
MTS	Mass Transit System
NSP	National Sanitation Policy
NTS	National Testing Service
PC	Planning Commission
PDA	Peshawar Development Authority
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEDO	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization
PHC	Provincial Holding Company
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PILDAT	Pakistan Institute of Legislative Democracy and Transparency
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PTA	Provincial Transport Authority
PTC	Parent Teacher Committees
RNI	Rate of Natural Increase
RTA	Regional Transport Authority
RTI	Right to Information
RTIC	Right to Information Commission
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
TB	Tuberculosis
TEU	Traffic Engineering Unit
TFC	Tax Facilitation Centres
TUSDEC	Technology Up-gradation and Skill Development Company
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WSSP	Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar

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Executive Summary

An assessment of the quality of governance of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government in its first year in office (May 31, 2013- May 30, 2014) has earned it a score of **37%**.

The Government has scored 50% and above on 2 out of the 24 governance parameters –i.e., Tax Collection given a score of 64% and Transparency at 50%. Whereas, the parameters with lowest scores were Safe Drinking Water Supply at 24%, Management of Population Growth at 25%, Public Transport at 28% and Sanitation at 29%. Some of the parameters have shown marginal improvement including Energy Production and Management at 43%, Public Procurement and Use of Technologies for better Governance at 44% and Healthcare at 45%. A majority of parameters around 13 out of 24 have acquired a relatively average score from 39% to 33% amongst them are Education, and Water Resource Development and Management at 39%; Disaster Preparedness and Management, Investment Friendliness, Management of Unemployment, and Environmental Sustainability at 38%; Management of Relations with International Institutions, and Poverty Alleviation at 36%; Immunization of Children and Peace, Stability and Order at 34%; and Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions at 33%. (Table 1)

KP has secured second position in the comparative ranking of the four Provinces both in the Public Opinion Poll and the score assigned on the basis of the data analysis.

The Quality of Governance in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province had received a public approval rating of 37 % in the Public Opinion Poll, conducted in July-August 2014, which is same as compared to the overall score of 37 % assigned on the basis of the data analysis. According to the approval ratings the 4 parameters that scored 50% and above are Use of Technology for Better Governance 54%, Transparency and Health 53% each, and management of Population Growth 51%. Tax Collection, which scored highest i.e., 64% on the basis of data analysis is almost 34 percentage points behind in the public approval rating of 30% indicating that the good work done by the Government in tax collection as assessed by PILDAT through data analysis is probably not communicated effectively to the public at large within the Province. On the other hand, Public Transport gets 51% on the basis of approval ratings, which is 23 percentage points more than the scores assigned on the basis of data analysis. Similarly Immunization of children and Safe Drinking Water Supply also gets 53% and 47% respectively which is 18 and 23 percentage points respectively more than the scores assigned on the basis of data analysis. (Table 1)

Strengths of the Governance in KP

The Government in KP has shown a marginal improvement in governance in 2013-2014 in comparison to the year 2012-2013.

The Province has shown great potential in legislative and policy development. Major developments in this area are the enactment of KP Right to Information (RTI) Act 2013, KP Right to Public Services Act 2014 and KP Local Government Act 2013. The Right to Information Commission (RTIC) has also started functioning under the RTI Act. KP Government leads in passing the KP Right to Public Services Act 2014 under which the KP Right to Public Services Commission was also established in order to provide time bound services, which can be demanded by the citizens. The Government also declared 5 services i.e., the provision of domicile, *Ferd* (a document with land ownership details), building plan, a copy of the first information report (FIR) lodged with the Police, and birth/death certificate as essential public services along with the stipulated time within which these have to be provided. KP Local Government Act is considered most effective among the similar laws in the four Provinces in terms of meaningfully devolving the powers and resources to the local level. The Government also steered the passage of KPEhtesab Commission Act, 2014 in January 2014.

There was a greater emphasis on the energy production and construction of dams for water resource management and small hydel power. 6 projects are in the initial phase with a total installed capacity of 470 MW. 356 sites were identified with the capacity of 35.5 MW for micro hydel power stations. Overall the Government initiated 7 new hydel power projects during financial year 2013-2014. Total investment in this sector was approximately, Rs. 520 billion, which not only will increase the installed capacity from 105 MW to 1749.5 MW, but these funds will also be used for gas exploration purposes.

Many new initiatives were carried out to use technologies for better governance. These include centralized repository of

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information, centralized human resources management information system, biometric attendance system, file tracking system, office automation for all Government departments including e-office, document management system, project management system, knowledge management system and hospital management information system. The Citizen Centric Governance system also entails complaint redressal system for education department, right to information portal, e-recruitment, citizen facilitation centres, e-procurement and zakat disbursement system.

During the reporting period the dismissal of Provincial Ministers on charges of corruption and / or inefficiency in KP was almost an unprecedented action, which sent a positive signal about lack of tolerance for corruption and inefficiency even among influential class.

Notably there was a decrease of 40-50% in the bomb blasts, suicide attacks and sectarian attacks.

Weaknesses in the Governance of the KP Government

The Government has been criticised for only spending 27% of the total ADP budget.¹

The relative weak security in the Province and the decline in peace, stability and order has been highlighted through the massive jail break on July 30, 2013 in Der Ismail Khan where the militants helped 243 prisoners escape from the Central Prison after killing 12 persons, including six policemen, while five attackers were also killed. Similar incident also happened in April 2012 when around 300 prisoners had escaped in a jailbreak in Bannu. The overall crime data shows an increase in murder by 1%, Gang Rape by 75%, kidnappings / abductions by 30%, dacoity by 38%, robbery by 62%, kidnapping for ransom 59% and Motor Vehicle Theft / Snatching by 100%.

68 polio cases were detected in KP during 2013-2014 compared to only 11 in 2012-2013 even though the polio workers and budgetary allocations were increased, showing a 6-fold rise in the polio case.

Table 1: Score Card on Assessment of the Quality of Governance: First Year of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: May 31, 2013-May 30, 2014

No.	Parameters	Score assigned by PILDAT based on Data Analysis	Approval Rating according to the Public Opinion Poll conducted in July-August 2014
1.	Tax Collection	64%	30%
2.	Transparency	50%	53%
3.	Healthcare	45%	53%
4.	Public Procurement	44%	32%
5.	Use of Technologies for Better Governance	44%	54%
6.	Energy Production and Management	43%	30%
7.	Water Resource Development and Management	39%	35%
8.	Education	39%	28%
9.	Disaster Preparedness and Management	38%	27%
10.	Environmental Sustainability	38%	30%
11.	Investment Friendliness	38%	31%
12.	Management of Unemployment	38%	46%
13.	Management of Relations with International Institution	36%	31%

1. Provincial Budget Proposals 2014-2015, IPR Report June 2014, Institute for Policy Reform, P. 12, Available online [<http://ipr.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Provincial-Budget-Final-5th-June.pdf>] Accessed on May 26, 2015

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14.	Poverty alleviation	36%	32%
15.	Anti corruption Efforts	35%	28%
16.	Immunization of Children	34%	53%
17.	Peace Stability and Order	34%	45%
18.	Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions	33%	29%
19.	Annual Development Programme	31%	37%
20.	Devolution of Powers to Lower Tiers	30%	24%
21.	Sanitation	29%	21%
22.	Public Transport	28%	51%
23.	Management of Population Growth	25%	NA
24.	Safe Drinking Water	24%	47%
Overall Quality of Governance based on the average value of above scores		37%	37%

The quality of governance is assessed based on PILDAT Framework with 24 parameters. The scores are assigned on each parameter, based on data provided by the Governments, by comparing the quality of governance during 2013-2014 with the previous year of 2012-2013 .

While assessing the quality of governance, PILDAT has looked at both the Policy Formulation and Actual Implementation of Governance Policies. Policy Formulation including legislation and institution building was assigned a 40% weightage whereas the results achieved through implementation were assigned 60% weightage.

According to PILDAT assessment of governance in 24 parameters the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Government has shown improvement in 6 parameters, marginal improvement in 6 parameters, no improvement in 3 parameters, and declining performance in 9 parameters for the reporting year 2013-2014 as compared to 2012-2013.

The KP Government has shown improvement in the following governance parameters:

- i. Tax Collection
- ii. Transparency
- iii. Healthcare
- iv. Public Procurement
- v. Use of Technologies for Better Governance
- vi. Energy Production and Management

The KP Government has shown **marginal improvement** in the following governance parameters:

- i. Water Resource Development and Management
- ii. Education
- iii. Disaster Preparedness and Management
- iv. Environmental Sustainability
- v. Investment Friendliness
- vi. Management of Unemployment

The governance has **not improved** and remained the same as in the previous year in the following parameters:

- i. Management of Relations with International Institution

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- ii. Poverty Alleviation
- iii. Anti Corruption Efforts

Provincial Government's performance **has declined** in the following parameters:

- i. Immunization of Children
- ii. Peace Stability and Order
- iii. Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions
- iv. Annual Development Programme
- v. Devolution of Powers to Lower Tiers
- vi. Sanitation
- vii. Public Transport
- viii. Management of Population Growth
- ix. Safe Drinking Water

Parameters Shown improvement

Tax Collection

During the 2013-2014, the KP Revenue Authority (KPRA) has collected Rs. 4.3 billion General Sales Tax (GST), against the Provincial Government GST on services target of Rs. 6 billion for the current financial year. The number of taxpayers increased from 112 to 4,799 in 2013-2014. Tax receipts comprising both direct (11.8%) and indirect taxes (67.6%), increased compared to previous years. The target set to collect Rs. 6 billion, however, could not be achieved and fell short by Rs. 1.7 billion or 28%. KPRA was established under the KP Finance Act, 2013 with an aim to regulate sales tax on services; administer and collect such other taxes, duties and levies as are assigned to it under a fiscal law; implement tax administration reforms amongst others. The rates of various Taxes i.e. Motor Vehicles, Tax on Profession Trade and Calling, Tobacco, sugarcane Development Cess, Court Fee etc. have been revised. The fee under electricity Rules, Timber Duty rates, Water Charges, Contractor Registration and Tender Form fee have been revised. Web enabled motor vehicle registration systems and new registration policy for motor vehicle has been introduced. The direct receipts, which include taxes on Agricultural Income, Property, Land Revenue etc., increased from Rs. 1,808.56 million in 2012-2013 to Rs. 2,005.910 million in 2013-2014 registering 10.91% increase in direct tax collection. The revised estimate of direct taxes during 2013-2014 is Rs. 2,005.910 million as compared with the Budget Estimates 2013-2014 of Rs. 1,696.083 million estimating an increase of 18.3% during the financial year. Similarly, indirect tax collection has also illustrated an upward trend. Estimated Tax receipts from GST on services of KP reflect a 3.33% increase from a Budget Estimate of Rs. 6,000 million for 2013-2014 compared to Revised Estimates of Rs. 8,000 million for 2013-2014. On the whole, indirect taxes reflect an estimated 61.2% increase from Budget Estimate of Rs. 8591.505 million against revised estimates of Rs. 10,631.900 million. Total Provincial Revenue Tax Collection estimates have increased by 22.8% when we compare Budget Estimates of Rs. 10,287.588 million against revised estimates of Rs. 12,637.810 million for the year 2013-2014.

Transparency

On November 5, 2013, KP passed the Right to Information (RTI) Act 2013. The Right to Information Commission (RTIC) has also started functioning. According to the data available on RTIC website 44 applications for request for information were received in the reporting period i.e., 2013-2014 and information was provided in 39 such requests. In 2 applications the RTIC passed order to provide the information during the reporting period.

Healthcare

The Government initiated a Mother Child Health (MCH) service to cover the financial costs of visits to trained midwives and health centres by expecting mothers. 46 Basic Health Units for Mother Child Health services have been made operational in 2013-2014. The Government of KP has launched the *Sehat Ka Insaf* programme. 456 new doctors and 257 nurses were appointed during 2013-2014. Rs. 1,156 million approved for Social Health Protections and Rs. 946.010 million approved for Tuberculosis control. Rs. 59 million approved and distributed for dengue. The total number of doctors employed by the Province for public healthcare was 6,000. The number of patients treated at all public sector hospitals and clinics was 11,749,478. The number of Basic Health Units in the Province was 746. Number of hospital beds in the public sector in the Province was 17,465. The number of patients receiving medicine for Tuberculosis (TB)

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was 15,045.

Public Procurement

The KP Public Procurement of Goods, Works and Services Rules 2014 were approved for compliance in all cases of public procurement. A sum of Rs. 10 million has been allocated for this purpose for the year 2013-2014. Standard bidding documents were formulated and made available online for all the departments.

Use of Technologies for Better Governance

Computerization of Property Tax Records, automation of Public Service Commission Home and Food Department are on going. The KP Police are using various technologies to carry out investigations. Online admissions to School/Colleges were facilitated during the reporting period. The Province has also improved the prison information management system by digitalizing data of all prisoners. A Data Centre has been established in home Department, which will ensure Web hosting of all related services pertaining to all departments under one roof.² The Government has introduced a new web portal to make the websites of all administrative departments accessible to the citizens. The Government has undertaken IT initiatives under two separate streams i.e. Governance based on “Technology is our new ideology” and citizens support on “citizens should be on-line rather than in-line”. The e-governance initiatives include: centralized repository of information, centralized human resources management information system, biometric attendance system, file tracking system, office automation for all Government departments including e-office, document management system, project management system, knowledge management system and hospital management information system. The Citizen-Centric Governance system also entails complaint redressal system for education department, right to information portal, e-recruitment, citizen facilitation centres, e-procurement and zakat disbursement system.

Energy Production and Management

The Government established KP Oil and Gas Company Limited (KPOGCL) a Provincial Holding Company (PHC) under the Petroleum Policy-2012. Pakhtunkhwa Hydel Development Organization Act, 1993, was amended in March 2014 and was renamed as Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization through Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (Amendment) Act 2014. This amendment also sought to add the thermal generation and alternative renewable energy into the scope of the Organisation. The Chief Executive Officer was appointed and tenders were floated for selection of implementing organization for KP Oil & Gas Company. The Government of KP has amended and notified the Provincial Hydel Power Policy in December 2013. The amended Policy has removed the bar of minimum 50 MW for projects and bidding of raw sites. The cost of business has been reduced and new processing fee structure was introduced and *force majeure*³ clause was included. Around 7 projects with total installed capacity of 210 MW were to be completed by the end of August 2014. 6 projects are in the initial phase with a total installed capacity of 470 MW. 356 sites were identified with the capacity of 35.5 MW for Micro Hydel-Power stations. Construction of two projects has been initiated by Joint Development Agreement (JDA) with Government of Pakistan and WAPDA costing US \$ 3 billion with an installed capacity of 1000 MW. Overall the Government initiated 7 new hydel power projects during financial year 2013-2014. Total investment in this sector was approximately, Rs. 520 billion, which not only will increase the installed capacity to 1749.5 MW but also be used for gas exploration purposes.

Parameters Shown Marginal Improvement

Water Resource Development and Management

An allocation of Rs. 3138.293 million has been made for the implementation of 90 schemes, out of which, 52 are on-going and 38 are new. 4 per cent allocation has been made in the 2013-2014 in the ADP for this sector including work on small and medium dams and continuation of on going schemes. Various irrigation schemes will bring 40,000 acres of land under cultivation. Provincial Government started construction work on 2 dams during 2013-2014. Feasibility studies of 11 detail design of 7 small dams sites have been completed. The Irrigation Scheme and Head Works damaged during flood 2010 were restored. 50 Tube Wells/ Lift irrigation schemes have been installed which will bring 7,500 acres of new barren land under irrigation. Work on installation of 100 irrigation tube wells in the Province has been initiated. In the drought area of the Province, about 50 small ponds in various districts have been constructed that would provide

2. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Official Gateway to Government, Highlights, E-Governance. Available online [http://khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/e_governance.php] Accessed on May 25, 2015

3. Meaning of force majeure: Unforeseeable circumstances that prevent someone from fulfilling a contract. [online] Available at http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/force-majeure

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intermittent irrigation facility to about 500 acres of barren land under irrigation. In 2013-2014 an amount of Rs. 2,858.289 million had been allocated for 91 schemes on water and irrigation. Out of which about 42 schemes have been completed.

Education

The enrolment rate, number of schools, number of teachers as well as gross and net enrolment almost remained the same. The overall dropout rate in 2013-2014 is also the same as in year 2012-2013. There has been almost no improvement in the enrolment from 2012-2013 and the number and percentage at all levels of the institutions is the same. Overall gross enrolment is 85% according to the Annual Statistics Report 2013-2014. No new teachers were inducted and the vacant positions have not been filled. Rs. 8,132.139 million were allocated for Elementary and Secondary Education and Rs. 5,742.546 million for Higher Education during 2013-2014. The total budget estimates for the Elementary and Secondary Education for 2012-2013 were Rs. 681.068 million, which were enhanced to Rs. 945.297 million in the Revised Estimates 2012-2013. KP Education Endowment Scholarship Act 2014 was passed to provide scholarships to deserving students on merit. Government has declared education emergency in the Province in 2013-2014. *Iqra Firog-e-Taleem* Scheme was launched with Rs. 13,829,600 allocated in the ADP. Hard area allowance for was set up with allocation of Rs. 15 million. Rs. 100 million has been allocated for sports facilities. The Chief Minister's Education and Higher Education Endowment Fund has been set up with Rs. 600 million. The number of beneficiary students under '*Stori da Pakhtunkhwa*' initiative (a scholarship for top 10 position holder students of each educational Board of KP in both faculty of science and arts awarded to them for 2 years) at the cost of Rs. 360 million were doubled and there was an expansion of *Rokhana Pakhtunkhwa* Programme (under this programme free education to boys and girls are ensured with public-private partnership in entire union councils that lack Government middle and high schools for boys and girls) for which Rs. 800 million were allocated.

Disaster Preparedness and Management

Total allocation for relief and rehabilitation in under ADP is Rs. 1447.435 million. For the Development of Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (Phase-II), which is an on-going programme, Rs. 152.349 million have been allocated in 2013-2014. Rs. 208.833 million have been allocated to establish Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122) in District Swat and Rs. 200 million allocated to establish Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122) in District Dera Ismail Khan in 2013-2014. Capacity of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and District Disaster Management Units was enhanced at the cost of Rs. 86.253 million including purchase of land for Provincial Warehouse in KP. For disaster mitigation and preparedness Rs. 300 million were allocated in ADP. Rs. 500 million were allocated for the purchase of land for flood damaged schools in KP.

Environmental Sustainability

The Environmental Protection Bill 2014 was introduced in the KP Assembly. Various proposed notifications for amendments in Wildlife Rules and KP Forest Force Rules, 2013 were drafted. The Green Growth Initiative (GGI) has been initiated. The Government plans to set up a forest force and a KP Task Force on environment. Three regional offices of EPA in Abbottabad, Swat and Dera Ismail Khan and three divisional offices in Mardan, Kohat and Bannu were established. The Government has also enhanced share of ADP under forestry by 1 percentage point. The number of arrests made of those who have violated the environmental laws was more in April 2014 (i.e. 333) as compared to June 2013 (i.e. 293). The numbers of violations discovered and reported were 133, in June 2013, which has increased to 228 in April 2014. The KP Government has launched a "Billion Tree Tsunami Programme" that not only emphasizes on planting new trees and formulation of rules for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in order to assign carbon value to forests, conserving forests as valued natural assets, and enforcing ban on cutting down of trees in the Province.

Investment Friendliness

The Government of KP allocated 3% of the ADP budget to the Industries, amounting to Rs. 2,516 million. Only 69.3% of this amount has been utilised during the year 2013-2014. The Industries, Commerce and Technical Education Department of KP, establishment Small Industrial Estate at Hattar, Abbottabad, & Darghai Malakan, Marble city at Buner and Technical University at Peshawar. The Provincial Government of KP also set up the Investment Promotion Cell inviting investors to invest in the Province.

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Management of Unemployment

The Government of KP launched the Public Policy and Social Protection Reforms Unit (PP&SPRU) and management of unemployment is one of the sub-components within the scheme. The KP *Hunnarmand Rozgar* Scheme was introduced to give a Monthly Stipend for unemployed youth. Under this initiative, educated unemployed youth were to get Rs. 2000 as an allowance. Technology Up-gradation and Skill Development Company (TUSDEC) was established with a sum of Rs. 150 million. Youth Skill Development Programme has been initiated with a sum of Rs. 120 million. *Khud Kifalat* Interest free scheme has been introduced with an allocation of Rs. 2.7 billion.

Parameters Shown No Improvement

Management of Relations with International Institutions

The Government of KP committed Rs. 158 million funding for early childhood classrooms for pre-school children in the budget 2013-2014. Australia aid and Save the Children have agreed to work with the Government of KP to develop low-cost and cost-effective options for this project. The DFID, UK is working with the Government of KP and police in Pakistan's border region of KP to create a more accessible security and justice system so that women have the confidence to report crimes and injustices. According to the media reports the World Bank has decided to reduce the duration of health care project in KP from three years to one year and curtail its grant from US \$ 16 to US \$ 10.2 million as a result of the extensive delays in implementation, the reason given in the World Bank Implementation Report.⁴ In August 2013, the KP Government presented its development programmes to international donor agencies like the World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ).

Poverty Alleviation

In 2012, 32% of the population in KP was living under poverty. Government of KP has promulgated the *'Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Deserving Widows and Special Persons Welfare Foundation Ordinance, 2013'* in 2013. Rs. 500 million was allocated to support deserving widows and underprivileged people in the Province. Rs. 30,000 will be given to widows on a monthly basis, and Rs. 25,000 will be given to people with disabilities. It has been proposed to raise additional funds by appealing to the philanthropist to contribute to the Welfare Foundation.⁵ Food packages were to be distributed to the underprivileged in the Province. About 900,000 families with 5.5 million family members were to receive Rs. 600 per month subsidy on 40 kilograms of wheat flour. Additionally, 5 kg ghee (cooking oil) will become available for the poor families free of cost.

Anti-Corruption Efforts

KP Ehtesab Commission (KPEC) Act 2014 was passed which repealed the Anti Corruption Establishment Ordinance 1961. The Government through the Act established the Ehtesab Commission, which was to be the sole body to investigate corruption practices. All employees of the Anti-Corruption Establishment and all assets and liabilities, including furniture, fixtures machinery and vehicles were transferred to the Commission. The Ehtesab Commission's jurisdiction was extended to cases starting from 2004. However, in June 2014 KPEC Act was amended to delete section 57 that had repealed the Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance 1961. The Government of KP decided to keep both Ehtesab Commission as well as the Anti Corruption Establishment. Further, a sub-section 5 was inserted in the section 35 of the Act, allowing the Anti-Corruption Establishment to continue to function. Forty-eight cases of corruption were registered in KP from June 2013 till April 2014.

Parameters Shown Decline

Immunization of Children

In KP, 68 polio cases were detected during 2013-2014 compared to only 11 in 2012-2013. More than 10 million doses of OPV were delivered in 12 week. The number of health workers and vaccinators increased with an allocation of Rs. 22.89 billion. 17,583 people did not allow health workers to administer anti-polio drops to their children in high-risk union councils. The provincial health department vaccinated 94% of the targeted 581,463 children.

4. Amin Ahmed, *World Bank cuts grant for healthcare project due to 'extensive implementation delays'*. The Dawn, July 2, 2015.

5. Available online [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1116443>] Accessed on May 26, 2015

'K-P promulgates Widows and Special Persons Welfare Foundation Ordinance', The Express Tribune, December 17, 2013
<http://tribune.com.pk/story/646862/k-p-promulgates-widows-and-special-persons-welfare-foundation-ordinance/>

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Peace, Stability and Order

In January 2012-2013 the rate of convictions was at 8%, and by 2013-2014, it increased to 30%.⁶ The use of forensic evidence, technology and development in the training of law enforcement agents of the Province was also adopted. According to the table given below, the number of Murders in the Province marginally increased by 1%; Assault on Public Servants decreased by 2%; Gang rapes increased by 75%; Kidnapping / Abduction increased by 30%; Kidnapping for Ransom increased by 59%, Dacoity increased by 38%; Robbery increased by 62%; Motor Vehicle Theft / Snatching increased by 100%. An overall evaluation of the percentage of serious crimes committed in KP in 2013-2014 in comparison to the previous year illustrates an increase in the crime rate. The Sensitive and Vulnerable Establishments and Places (security) Ordinance 2014 and *Restriction of Rented Buildings (security) Ordinance 2014* were passed. In June 2014, the KP Police launched the School of Investigation, which aims to train police officers in the use of modern techniques of crime investigation. A web-based FIR system has been initiated. A system of monitoring FIRs has been put in place. A monitoring cell connected with all district prosecution offices has been established. A toll free number of 0800 00400 has been created as a direct line to the Central Police Office (CPO) in Peshawar. Women Desks at about 70 police stations were established. TETRA Communication System, a security and anti breach communication system, was installed at Mardan Jail as a pilot project. Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) was created and 649 posts of 1,760 have been filled.

Merit Based Recruitment and Promotion

The KP Government took the initiative to ensure that the recruitment of KP police is conducted in a transparent manner. For the first time in the Province, police constables have been recruited based on the National Testing Service (NTS). Even the promotions in the lower cadres of police are based on NTS and not on departmental tests.

Annual Development Programme

The total development outlay was of Rs. 118,000 million in the year 2013-2014, which was 21% higher than ADP 2012-2013.⁷ In 2013-2014, under its Annual Development Programme (ADP) the KP Government has undertaken 989 projects at the cost of Rs. 329,543 million with an allocation of Rs. 83,000 million as given under ADP's programme-wise summary.⁸ There were 567 on-going projects in ADP with a total cost of Rs. 225,255 million and allocation of Rs. 44,128 million in ADP 2013-2014. The number of new projects for the year 2013-2014 were 355 with a total cost of Rs. 91,216 million and Rs. 347,81 million have been allocated under the ADP 2013-2014. 66 other projects were also given in ADP with the total cost of Rs. 114,00 million. The ADP has enhanced the allocation for the completion of 404 projects within approximately 2 years.⁹

Devolution of Powers to the Lower Tiers

The KP Local Government Act 2013 was passed in November 2013. An amendment was also passed to this Act in March 2014, which added a few more councils in the Schedule to the Act. So far the elections could not be held as the matter was beyond the powers of the KP Government. The Provincial Government carried out delimitations for the purpose of Local Government Election (LGE). However the Supreme Court in two separate cases has declared the delimitations conducted by the Provincial Governments null and void as the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has been entrusted with the responsibility to do so.

Sanitation

A Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar (WSSP) was set up providing services to around 2.6 million population. Rs. 1,137.392 million have been approved. For 2013-2014, Rs. 3,276.75 million were earmarked for drinking water and sanitation for 22 new and on-going projects. This allocation was enhanced from Rs. 3,194.483 million allocated in 2012-2013. There was also Rs. 289 million in foreign aid available to the Province, which makes the total available budget as Rs. 3550.998 million in 2013-2014. A Feasibility Study for Drainage, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management Plan for Dera Ismail Khan was carried out at a cost of Rs. 20 million. Sanitation schemes for 6 districts were initiated with a total allocation of Rs. 90 million. The total allocated budget for construction of sanitation schemes was Rs. 472 million for 2013-2014. Of the total population of KP only 66% of the population has access to sanitation and only 39% of the latrines

6. KP reports increase in criminal convictions' Available online [http://www.siasat.pk/forum/showthread.php?258617-KP-reports-increase-in-criminal-convictions!!!!] Accessed on May 27, 2015

7. White Paper, Chapter No. 12: Annual Development Programme 2013-2014 Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Finance Department. Available online [http://financekpp.gov.pk/FD/attachments/article/8/White%20Paper%202013-14.pdf] Accessed on May 26, 2015

8. Id.

9. Id.

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are considered sanitary. Open defecation is rampant in rural areas. However, in urban areas sanitation is up to 90%.

Public Transport

Transport Regulatory Authority was set up with Rs. 200 million. Mass Transit System (MTS) project in Peshawar has been launched. The feasibility and reference design work is being carried out on Bus Rapid Transit corridors. The MTS project is also developing designs for pedestrian routes in Peshawar. The Government is establishing a Transport Complex where all transport related operations will take place in one specially designed complex. Government's transport records are being computerised. Provincial Transport Authority (PTA) and Regional Transport Authority (RTA) are issuing computerised route permits to the public.

Management of Population Growth

The total Fertility Rate of KP has reduced from 5.1% in 1998 to 3.9% in 2013. Since the last census report in 1998, the population growth rate has decreased from 2.98% to 2.05%. The Government formulated the KP Population Policy of 2013. During 2014, 7 new schemes were proposed for the management of population growth that had an overall cost of Rs. 593.744 million. There are 4 on-going scheme with a total cost of Rs. 213.003 million, comprising the pilot project for construction of Reproductive Health Service Centres. The Budget Estimate for Population Welfare in KP for the year 2013-2014 was at Rs. 224.801 million. In the year 2012-2013, the budget had been Rs. 207.68 million showing an increase by 8.24% in comparison to 2012-2013.

Safe Drinking Water Supply

Whereas under the KP Local Government Act 2013 village and neighbourhood councils were introduced which would be responsible for drinking water supply. However the local elections have not been held in KP and the elected Local Government system is still not in place. In 2013-2014 Rs. 3,276.756 million were earmarked for Drinking water and Sanitation for 22 new and on-going projects. A city-wide water and sanitation utility by the name of Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar (WSSP) was set. WSSP would include 44 Urban and 33 peri urban UCs, providing services to around 2.6 million population. It will take over services from Peshawar Development Authority, Municipal Corporation Peshawar, Cantonment Board and District Council Peshawar. Rs. 1,137.392 million has been approved. Rs. 3.26 million has been allocated for the provision for the supply of clean drinking water. The schemes include some water supply schemes and some replacement of rusty pipes.

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Introduction

Background and Rationale

As a basic principle and assumption, democracy must translate into improved governance in a country. In order to assess whether democratic governments have been able to deliver improved governance in Pakistan, their performance has to be assessed on certain parameters. PILDAT has undertaken this by first forming a Governance Assessment Group (GAG) comprising leading experts from all four Provinces. With the valuable input from the members of the GAG, an indigenous PILDAT Governance Assessment Framework has been developed by PILDAT, which formed the basic guideline to carry out an assessment of the quality of governance in the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Methodology

The PILDAT Governance Assessment Framework has been used to collect data from the Government sources, which has been further substantiated through other reliable and official sources. Leading experts have been invited to give their expert analysis based on this data. A detailed comparative analysis has been carried out between the preceding and current financial years. A matrix has been developed based on the Governance Assessment Framework. Statistical analysis has been carried out which indicates whether performance on governance has improved, marginally improved, remained static or deteriorated in comparison to the previous year. This methodology facilitates a fact-based and impartial assessment of Government performance.

In addition to PILDAT's assessment of quality of governance based on the analysis of the data provided by respective Governments, PILDAT also conducted a Public Opinion Poll to ascertain public perception in key governance areas of both Federal and 4 Provincial Governments. The rationale behind the exercise is to provide both public approval ratings on governance parameters as well as governance scores assigned based on analysis of data provided by Governments.

The draft Score Cards and assessment based on the analysis of the Government data were shared with each Government to receive official input before publication and public dissemination. This is to ensure that stakeholders and Government take ownership of the assessment.

Both the Score Card based on the analysis of the Government data as well as Public Approval Ratings on governance parameters through public opinion polls

The rationale behind this exercise is to provide both public opinion approval ratings on governance parameters as well as governance scores assigned on the basis analysis of the data provided by the Governments

are planned to be conducted annually by PILDAT to keep track of the trend of performance on governance.

The findings emanating from the assessment are to be presented to relevant Government and its Departments as the objective behind the exercise to assess quality of governance across Federal and Provincial Governments is to improve governance across Pakistan.

Scheme of this Score Card

PILDAT has undertaken to compile this Score Card, which assesses the performance of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government during the year 2013-2014 in 24 parameters. Each parameter has sub parameters that address 3 to 8 questions in order to get specific information on that particular area of working of the Government department/body. The data is collected, organized and analysed according to these sub parameters within each parameter.

In each parameter there is a discussion on the following:

- How many legislative and policy interventions have the Government introduced and got passed?
- How many new institutions, bodies and/or committees have been created or restructured to design, execute and oversee the implementation?
- What key steps have been taken to implement and execute laws and policies?
- What has been the budgetary allocation and actual spending in the parameter?
- How has the Government performed compared to the previous year? (In this case year 2013-2014 as compared to the year 2012-2013). Specific questions were devised and answered relating to each parameter to understand and assess the

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performance on implementation.

Use of Government Data

Not only this is the first Score Card of its kind prepared indigenously in Pakistan to assess the quality of governance based on a specific framework, the strength of this assessment is that it is primarily based on official performance data provided by the Government of the KP. PILDAT sought official data on governance performance by providing data sheets to Government so that relevant data is organized in a systematic format. These data sets have been further substantiated through open source and other official sources.

At places, however, the analysis is based solely on open source material due to unavailability of sufficient / related data from the Government especially under the parameters of Devolution of Power to the Lower Tiers, Management of Unemployment, Anti-Corruption Efforts, Poverty Alleviation, Management of Population Growth, Management of Relations with International Institutions.

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Assessment of the Quality of Governance under Individual Parameters

Annual Development Programme

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

KP had a development budget of Rs. 118,000 million in the year 2013-2014.

In ADP 2013-2014, 989 projects were proposed with an estimated total cost of Rs. 329,543 million.¹⁰ Rs. 83,000 million were allocated for these 989 projects under the ADP 2013-2014. 66 projects were also proposed with the total cost of Rs. 11,400 million. The on-going projects as stated in the ADP were 567 with a total cost of Rs. 225,255 million and Rs. 44,128 million was allocated for these projects. 355 new projects were included in the ADP for the year 2013-2014 with a total

cost of Rs. 91,216 million and Rs. 34,781 million have been allocated for it under the ADP 2013-2014. For the districts ADP, 1 project has been proposed with the total cost and allocation of Rs. 1672 million in 2013-2014.

Under the ADP, KP Government plans to achieve a sustained growth rate of 7% or above within 3 years to create more jobs and bring down the unemployment level in the Province.

Analysis

In 2012-2013 the ADP allocation was Rs. 97,458 million. In 2013-2014 the total amount of Rs. 118,000 million of ADP was 21% higher than 2012-2013. Other than the foreign funded ADP projects, the Federal Government will also provide Rs. 84 billion for 169 projects, which include 155 on-going and 14 new schemes. The salient features as mentioned in ADP 2013-2014 are health, education, energy and power, sports, tourism and youth affairs. ADP also puts emphasis on improving facilities, infrastructure and enhance beautification of Peshawar, the Provincial capital.

Table 2: Comparison of ADP 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 (Rs. in million)

2012-2013	2013-2014	Per Cent Change
974,58	118,000	21%

10. White Paper, Chapter No. 12: Annual Development Programme 2013-2014 Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Finance Department. Available online [<http://financekpp.gov.pk/FD/attachments/article/8/White%20Paper%202013-14.pdf>] Accessed on May 26, 2015

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Anti-Corruption Efforts

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ehtesab Commission Act 2014 was passed which repealed the Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance 1961. The Government through the Act established the Ehtesab Commission, which was to be the sole body to investigate corruption practices. All employees of the Anti-Corruption Establishment (ACE) and all assets and liabilities, including furniture, fixtures machinery and vehicles were transferred to the Commission. However in June 2014 it was amended to delete section 57 that had repealed the Anti-Corruption Ordinance. Further a sub-section 5 was inserted in the section 35 of the Act, allowing the ACE to continue to function.

Analysis

The Chairman of the Ehtesab Commission has not been appointed and recruitments of other officers were not done during the reporting period. Both the Ehtesab Commission and ACE have parallel jurisdiction, which might create overlapping and a state of confusion.

48 cases of corruption were registered in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from June 2013 till April 2014 by the ACE. No new hiring was made in the Anti-Corruption Establishment.

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Disaster Preparedness and Management

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

The Government has established warehouses, at the cost of Rs. 86.253 million. Monsoon Contingency Plan, and District and community based Disaster Management Strategies were prepared. Capacity building of related stakeholders and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMUs) throughout the province was carried out.

Analysis

Total allocation for relief and rehabilitation in under ADP is Rs. 1447.435 million.¹¹ An amount of Rs. 1215.479 million was allocated in ADP 2012-2013.¹² This shows an increased allocation of 19% in ADP 2013-2014.

For the Development of Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (Phase-II), which is an on-going programme, Rs. 152.349 million have been allocated in 2013-2014.

Rs. 208.833 million have been allocated to establish Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122) in District Swat and Rs. 200 million allocated to establish Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122) in District Dera Ismail Khan in 2013-2014.

Capacity of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and District Disaster Management Units was enhanced at the cost of Rs. 86.253 million including purchase of land for Provincial Warehouse in KP. For disaster mitigation and preparedness Rs. 300 million were allocated in ADP. Rs. 500 million were allocated for the purchase of land for flood damaged schools in KP.

The rains and flash floods in August 2013 destroyed 60 houses and 15 shops while 120 houses were partially destroyed in KP.¹³ Pakistan Army rescue teams successfully rescued 35 people in Peshawar. Heavy

The total allocation for relief and rehabilitation under ADP is Rs. 1447.435 million. An amount of Rs. 1215.479 million was allocated in ADP 2012-2013. This shows an increased allocation of 19% in ADP 2013-2014

rain also damaged the Raishoon powerhouse and clean drinking water and power supply to the area was suspended. Six bridges were also destroyed.¹⁴ However the relief and rehabilitation efforts have not been adequate to the response of disaster preparedness and management.

11. Annual Development Plan, 2013-2014, Finance Department, Government of KP. Available online [<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/cms/downloads/kp.gov.pk-downlaods-%20fde995764f960d9f2cc74ce1e5f1c5f4.pdf>] Accessed on May 27, 2015
12. Annual Development Plan, 2012-2013, Finance Department, Government of KP. Available online [<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/cms/downloads/kp.gov.pk-downlaods-%20e98e6e1a156615c79d454ac510bae0f1.pdf>] Accessed on May 27, 2015
13. Emergency declared: Two die, one injured as floods rage towards Peshawar. The Express Tribune online. August 2, 2013 [<http://tribune.com.pk/story/585508/summer-rain-45-houses-washed-away-in-chitral/>] Accessed on May 27, 2015
14. Id.

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Devolution of Powers to the Lower Tiers

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act 2013 was passed in November 2013 providing for establishment of, among others, village and neighbourhood councils through non-party based polls. Major functions of the tehsil and municipal administration are to monitor and supervise performance of functionaries of Government offices located in the tehsil and hold them accountable by making inquiries and reports to the District Government or as the case may be, Government consideration and action.

The village and neighbourhood council shall comprise ten to fifteen members including five to ten members, determined on the basis of population, elected to general seats, two members elected to seats reserved for women, one seat for peasants and workers, one for youth and one for non-Muslims.

Responsibilities of the Nazim, village council and neighbourhood council are to provide leadership for council-wide development and prepare budget, organize management of municipal infrastructure within the area of respective village council or neighbourhood council.

Subsequently an amendment was also passed to this Act in March 2014, which added a few more councils in the Schedule to the Act.

Key Steps Taken and Analysis

The Provincial Government carried out delimitations of constituencies for the purpose of LGE. However the Supreme Court in 2 separate cases has declared the delimitations conducted by the Provincial Governments null and void as the Election Commission of Pakistan has been entrusted with the responsibility to do so. Therefore if the Election Commission of Pakistan will have to carry out new delimitation for LGE to be held in November 2014, (a deadline set by the Supreme Court) there is not enough time and so the LGE may not be held within the stipulated time of November 2014

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Education

Legislative and Policy Interventions

A Special Act has been passed in January 2014 called, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Endowment Scholarship Act.

Key Steps Taken

Government of KP has declared education emergency in the Province in 2013-2014 and stated education to be the top priority agenda. KP Government has launched an *Iqra Firog-e-Taleem* Scheme with Rs. 138,296,00 allocated in the ADP. Under this scheme Rs. 400/- per month will be paid to girl students of class 6th and above at middle level so as to ensure continuity of education and to curtail the number of dropouts. Furthermore, hard area allowance was allocated for lady education supervisor for which Rs. 15 million have been allocated.

Sports facilities have been provided in schools with the budget of Rs. 100 million. 980 schools i.e., 350 Higher Secondary Schools (Boys & Girls), 226 (Girls High Schools) and 404 (Boys High Schools) have been given Rs. 100,000 each for purchase of Sports kits through Parent Teacher Committees (PTCs)

During 2013-2014, Chief Minister's Education Endowment fund has been set up with Rs. 500 million; Higher education Endowment fund has been set up with Rs. 300 million.

The Government established Independent Monitoring Unit (IMU) to improve monitoring and supervision system and discourage teacher absenteeism in all the 28,000 government schools in the Province. For this purpose, the Government of KP has allocated Rs. 1,500

million. The IMU has been made operational from 1st week of February 2014. For this purpose, 500 monitoring assistants have been selected.

The Government in order to assess the performance of education facilities in the province plans to hire a third party by following the procurement process in a transparent manner. A sum of Rs. 10 million has been allocated for this purpose for the year 2013-2014.

Analysis

There have been no steps taken in 2013-2014 in terms of bringing structural changes in the Education Department. The structure and functioning of the education department is the same.

Overall gross enrolment is 85% according to the Annual Statistics Report 2013-2014,¹⁵ while enrolment in the Government schools alone is 65%.

3,147 posts of the teachers have been upgraded to BPS-18, BPS -19, and BPS-20. No new teachers were inducted and the vacant posts of teachers were not filled.

The total budget for education during 2013-2014 was Rs. 73 billion, which is 21% of the total budget for the Province; however Rs. 59 billion is allocated for the recurring expenditure (salary and non-salary) and Rs. 14 billion for development purposes.¹⁶

The Government announced the following steps to be taken in 2013-2014 as enlisted in the ADP and according to the special secretary Education KP Government all of these have been successfully completed. These include but are not limited to:

Table 3: Number of Monitoring Reports Generated by IMU in the Month of March and April 2014

Total number of monitoring in March, 2014	25279
Total schools visited	88%
District Administrators' visits to school	40%
Closed schools	14%
Teacher absentees	30%
Student absentees	47%

15. 'Primary education: In Pakistan 6.2m children still out of school, says report' The Express Tribune , April 22,

2015 <http://tribune.com.pk/story/873694/primary-education-in-pakistan-6-2m-children-still-out-of-school-says-report/>

16. Riazul Haq, 'Budget 2013-14: Despite higher allocations, education still not a priority' The Express Tribune, July 12, 2013 Available online [<http://tribune.com.pk/story/575729/budget-2013-14-despite-higher-allocations-education-still-not-a-priority/>] Accessed on May 26, 2015

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- Establishment of comprehensive Monitoring System at the cost of Rs. 600 million.
- Establishment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Commission and Joint Education Advisory Commission at the cost of Rs. 20 million.
- Doubling the number of beneficiary students under '*Stori da Pakhtunkhwa*' initiative at the cost of Rs. 360 million. Under this initiative a scholarship for top 10 position holder students of each educational Board of KP in both faculty of science and arts awarded to them for 2 years.
- Continuation of the stipend of Rs. 200 per month per girl scholarship in selected districts for which Rs. 100 million have been allocated.
- Chief Minister's Endowment Fund' for sponsoring higher education of needy student for which Rs. 500 million¹⁷ have been allocated, expansion of *Rokhana Pakhtunkhwa* Programme for which Rs. 800 million have been allocated. Under this programme free education to boys and girls are ensured with public-private partnership in entire union councils that lack Government middle and high schools for boys and girls.

All the primary and middle schools in Province have been notified in the form of 2,300 clusters. The cluster head will be responsible for effective and close administration supervision of primary and middle schools. Financial and administrative powers are being delegated to the Cluster Heads.

Textbook Board Ordinance is being reviewed and the textbook policy is to be incorporated therein. Provincial textbook learning, material policy and plan of action have been finalized.

Early Childhood Care and Education was introduced in 500 schools and it was included in the development programme of the province for the first time in education sector.

17. Provincial Budget KP 2013-2014

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Energy Production and Management

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Government established Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Oil and Gas Company Limited (KPOGCL) entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out Exploration and Production (E&P) activities as well as to facilitate private E&P Companies to undertake exploration. It is a Provincial Holding Company (PHC) under the Petroleum Policy – 2012. Energy and Power Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization are the attached departments working under KPOGCL.

Pakhtunkhwa Hydel Development Organization Act, 1993, was amended in March 2014 to rename it as Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organisation (Amendment) Act 2014. This amendment also sought to add the thermal generation and alternative renewable energy into the scope of the Organisation.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has amended and notified the Provincial Hydel Power Policy in December 2013.¹⁸ The amended Policy has removed the bar of minimum 50 MW for projects and bidding of raw sites. The cost of business has been reduced and new processing fee structure has been introduced and *force majeure*¹⁹ clause has been included.

Key Steps Taken

The Chief Executive Officer was appointed and tenders were floated for selection of implementing organization for KPOil & Gas Company.

Following projects are underway and near completion:

- Machai Hydel Power Project with production capacity of 2.6 MW Mardan will be completed by end of August, 2014
- Ranolia Hydel Power Project with production capacity 17 MW Kohistan will be completed by December 2014.
- Daral Khwar 36 MW Swat, will be completed by December 2015.
- Lawi 69 MW Chitral and Matiltan 84 MW Swat

Following projects are in initial phase and tender

process was initiated and contract will be awarded soon for the following projects:

- Koto Hydel Power Project (31 MW) was approved and the Management consultant was selected.
- Jabori 7 MW Manshera and Karora 10 MW Shangla for which management consultant was selected.

Furthermore 3 Hydel Power Projects were approved on December 31, 2013:

- Sharmai Dir-150 MW
- Shushai-Zhendoli Chitral -144 MW and
- Shogosin Chitral -132 MW

Investment in Oil & Gas exploration was planned in two major petroleum concession blocks i.e., Bratai & Pezo.

Joint Development Agreement (JDA) for construction of two projects with Government of Pakistan and WAPDA was signed costing US \$ 3 billion in the following projects:²⁰

- Lower Palas Kohistan: 665 MW
- Lower Spatgah Kohistan: 496 MW

Analysis

The KP Oil and Gas Company became functional. A private sector led board for this company has been reconstituted and the business plan got approval from energy apex committee. Pakhtunkhwa Hydel Development Organisation was restructured into Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) and its private sector-led board of directors was also formed. The Provincial Government has approved a fund of Rs. 10 billion for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (KPOGDCL) with comprehensive action plan for accelerating work on exploration of oil and gas in the Province.²¹

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has approved setting up of a consultancy firm to assess investment opportunities for alternate resources in energy sector.²²

18. Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organisation, [online] Available at Accessed on March 12, 2015

19. Meaning of *force majeure*: Unforeseeable circumstances that prevent someone from a contract. [online] Available at <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/force-majeure>

20. Tribune.com.pk, (2014). *KP Govt. approves extensive energy plan – The Express Tribune*. [online] Available at: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/663012/k-p-govt-approves-extensive-energy-plan/> [Accessed 26 Aug. 2014].

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

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It initiated 14 new hydel power projects during financial year 2013-2014. Total investment in this hydel power generation has been up to Rs. 520 billion, which will increase the installed capacity from 105 MW to 1749.5 MW.

The KP Government has been operating its power plant to its full generation capacity of 105 MW as compared to actual generation of 99 MW previously. This additional 6 MW has been fed into the system, which is continuing since June 2013. The KP Government plans to invest Rs. 7.5 billion in oil and gas sector in order to utilise the natural resources of oil and gas located in two districts of Karak and Kohat.²³

23. The Nation, (2014). KP to invest 7.5b, in oil, gas sector. [online] Available at: <http://www.nation.com.pk/business/10-Jul-2014/kp-govt-to-invest-rs7-5b-in-oil-gas-sector> [Accessed 1 Sep. 2014].

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Environmental Sustainability

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Government passed various notifications for amendment in Wildlife Rules²⁴ and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forest Force Rules, 2013.

Key Steps Taken

The Green Growth Initiative (GGI) has been initiated to advance and improve the forest area coverage and forest stocking from the current 20% to 22% by the year 2018.²⁵ The GGI project strives to nullify the challenges presented by global warming and climate change. Under this initiative, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa aims to set up national parks and ensure greening of the province by planting saplings with the help of the Forest Department and the Civil Society Organisations.²⁶

The Government plans to set up a forest force which shall be deployed by the mid of 2014.

KP Government has developed a task force on environment at the provincial level that will cater to and address all the environmental issues and queries. It has also established three regional offices of EPA in Abbottabad, Swat and Dera Ismail Khan and three divisional offices in Mardan, Kohat and Bannu.

The law department in KP is aiming to come up with a proposal to introduce the 'Strategic Environment Assessment' concept. The idea is to achieve and figure out a way for assessing the environmental impact of plan and policies.²⁷

According to the media reports 100 cases are pending in the Environmental Protection Tribunal during 2013-2014.²⁸ The tribunal was non-functional due to non-appointment of its chairman in 2013-2014.

The Environmental Protection Bill, 2014 proposed an, 'Environmental Endowment Fund' to help formulate

small projects for saving the environment. The fund will be generated from heavy fines imposed by violators of environmental rules.

The Environment Protection Body failed to make presence in most parts of KP and this attributes to the fact that KP does not have an environment monitoring mechanism in place in many areas except for Peshawar.²⁹ The Environmental Protection Agency set up under the 1997 Act does not exist in all the 24 districts of the province.

Analysis

On going Projects in KP according to the Annual Development Programme 2013-2014³⁰

- Strengthening of Legal/ Prosecution Unit, EPA of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Monitoring of Soil and Ground Water near Industrial areas.
- Introduction of biodegradable plastic bags in KP.
- Environmental Trainings for Line Departments at Provincial and District level.
- Establishment of Climate Change Cell

24. Data provided by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

25. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (2014). Integrated Development Strategy 2014-2018. [online] Available at: <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/cms/downloads/kp.gov.pk-downlaods-%204d03341e2270bac774adeed45144043c.pdf> [Accessed 1 Sep. 2014].

26. Ibid

27. Dawn, (2014). KP wants to introduce environmental assessment at strategic level. [online] Available at: http://epaper.dawn.com/DetailImage.php?StoryImage=29_10_2013_181_007 [Accessed 1 Sep. 2014].

28. Akhtar Amin, 'Over 100 cases pending due to non-functional Environment Tribunal'. The News, September 22, 2014. Available online [http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-7-274183-Over-100-cases-pending-due-to-non-funct] Accessed on May 25, 2015

29. Amir, I. (2014). Environment protection body lacks presence in most of KP. *Dawn*. [online] Available at:

http://www.epaper.dawn.com/DetailImage.php?StoryImage=08_11_2013_005_007 [Accessed 1 Sep. 2014].

30. Annual Development Programme 2013-2014. (2014). [online] Available at: <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/PnD/ADP-2013-2014.pdf> [Accessed 1 Sep. 2014].

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Healthcare

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Government passed a number of laws including the Health Foundation Act, the Medical Health Institutions Act, and the Food Safety Authority Act, The Health Regulatory Authority Act and the Medical Transplantation Regulatory Authority Act. All these laws seek to regulate, monitor and reform healthcare systems.

The KP Protection of Breastfeeding and Young Child Nutrition Bill 2014' was also introduced by the Government in the Provincial Assembly.

Key Steps Taken

Maternal and Child Health care in the province has lagged behind the other provinces due to poor quality and restriction of women from good quality healthcare. The Government is providing a Mother Child Health (MCH) Service. The MCH programme aims at meeting these difficulties and covers the financial costs of visits to trained midwives and health centres.³¹

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has launched the *Sehat Ka Insaf* programme. This programme aims at providing vaccinations for nine major epidemics, including polio.³²

The Government data reports on the progress of this programme thus far:³³

- More than 10 million doses of OPV were delivered in 12 weeks
- 14 people killed, and 15 injured in Peshawar during this campaign
- 11,000 police force members are providing security to health workers
- 15,000 *Sehat Ka Insaf* volunteers have participated so far.

To prevent spurious drugs, three regional drug and food testing laboratories have been approved by the Government.

Health cards for patients at BHU level finalized and in

place. Mobile Health Services for MCH launched in district Mansehra, Nowshera, Charsadda, Peshawar, Haripur, Mardan and Swat. In addition 456 doctors have been appointed.

PC-I worth Rs. 1156 million approved for Social Health Protection and PC-I worth Rs. 946.010 million approved for TB control.

Analysis

The challenges of maternal and child healthcare, the spread of epidemics, and the immigration influx are major problems facing the authorities of the KP Government in improving healthcare facilities. The influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as a result of the on-going conflict in region especially in Waziristan³⁴ has hindered the province's efforts to curtail the spread of epidemics and making access to medical care equitable. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is now faced with the issue of the 160,000 un-immunized children who have arrived in the province since the start of the military operation in Waziristan. Nevertheless, the Government continues its efforts in meeting the on-going medical challenges of citizens, including food regulation, healthcare, the training of enough trained staff members, and the equitable allocation of funds.

On the progress of drug and food regulations, the Government reports the following in the months of March to May 2014:

- 276% more medical stores have been inspected
- 126 more drug samples have been drawn
- 218% more drug samples tested
- 374% more seizures carried out in the last 3 months
- 136% more fines imposed by the Drug Court.
- 25 additional posts of Drug Inspectors sanctioned
- 5 posts of Drug Analysts sanctioned

Progress has also been made in the provision of Primary Health Care:

- Health Cards for patients at Basic Health Unit level are in place
- 46 Basic Health Units for Mother Child Health

31. Central Asia Online, (2014). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provides Maternal, Child Health Care - Central Asia Online. [online] Available at: http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/features/pakistan/main/2014/07/31/feature-01

32. Rehman, T. (2014). SehatKaInsafProgramme Launched. *The News International*. [online] Available at: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-7-229811-Sehat-Ka-Insaf-programme-launched>.

33. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (2010). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Comprehensive Development Strategy. [online] Available at: <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/cms/downloads/kp.gov.pk-downlaods-%202658e9a65f6e6c5b89cc749549cf7a02.pdf>

34. Central Asia Online, (2014). IDPs Pose Polio Threat to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Children. [online] Available at: http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/features/pakistan/main/2014/08/04/feature-01

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services are in place

- Mobile Health Services for Mother Child Health launched in Mansehra, Nowshera, Charsadda, Haripur, Mardan, and Swat

To address the shortfall of doctors and nurses, the appointments of medical staff this past year includes:

- 456 new doctors
- 257 new nurses

The distribution of allocated funds to improve healthcare are:

- Rs. 1,156 million approved for Social Health Protections, a programme through which Micro Health Insurance will be given in four districts of the Province
- Rs. 946.010 million approved for Tuberculosis control
- Rs. 59 million approved and distributed for dengue protection
- Rs. 53 million approved for Extended Programme on Immunisation
- 9% of the total provincial budget has been allocated to Healthcare, approximately Rs. 28 billion.

The status of Government-provided healthcare at the end of the first year of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa could be summarised as following:

- The total number of doctors employed by the province for public healthcare was 6,000
- The number of patients treated at all public sector hospitals and clinics was 11,749,478
- The number of Basic Health Units in the province was 746
- Number of hospital beds in the public sector in the Province was 17,465
- The number of patients receiving medicine for Tuberculosis (TB) was 15,045. The TB detection rate is at 97% while the TB treatment success rate was at 93%
- The number of patients suffering from Hepatitis B and C was 9,900.
- An on-going Dengue fever outbreak is being confronted in district Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the media reports the K-P Health Department's data suggests over 11,600 people

were affected by dengue fever in K-P in 2013.³⁵ Out of these cases, 9,000 were from Swat alone and, according to official figures, nearly 40 people from the district died due to the virus.³⁶ However, unofficial estimates suggest the number could be over 60.

35. Asad Zia, "Effective measures?: Dengue fever loses sting in K-P". The Express Tribune, August 31, 2014 Available online [<http://tribune.com.pk/story/755892/effective-measures-dengue-fever-loses-sting-in-k-p/>] Accessed on May 26, 2015

36. Id.

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Immunization of Children

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government has launched Sehat Ka Insaaf Programme. More than 10 million doses of OPV delivered in 12 weeks. The Government also planned to increase the number of health workers and vaccinators under the integrated PC-1 worth Rs. 22.89 billion.³⁷ According to the 2013 survey, complete immunisation in KP reached 54%, which was 47% in the 2006-2007 report.

Analysis and Conclusion

68 Polio cases have been reported in 2013-2014, in comparison 11 cases were reported in 2012-2013, this illustrates that the number of Polio cases in KP have increased almost 6 times in one year. 16,700 in Peshawar, 6,591 in Mardan, 8,589 in Bannu, 3,357 in Charsada and 3,211 in Lakki Marwat refused the vaccine. The Provincial health department vaccinated 94 per cent of the targeted 581,463 children in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Lakki Marwat, Tank, Karak and Hangu districts.

37. The Express Tribune, (2014). Welcome initiative: K-P to invest in immunisation, maternal and child health. Online Available at: [<http://tribune.com.pk/story/684399/welcome-initiative-k-p-to-invest-in-immunisation-maternal-and-child-health/>] Accessed September 1, 2014

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Investment Friendliness

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

The KP Government established the Industries, Commerce and Technical Education Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Small Industrial Estate at Hattar, Abbottabad, & Darghai Malakand, Marble city at Buner and Technical University at Peshawar.³⁸

In 2013-2014 the Government allocated 3% of the ADP budget to the Industries, amounting to Rs. 2,516 million whereas only 69.3% of this amount has been utilised during the year 2013-2014.³⁹ In 2012-2013 the ADP allocation was Rs. 2,799 million⁴⁰ for Industries.

The Provincial Government of KP has also set up the Investment Promotion Cell inviting investors to invest in the Province.⁴¹

Table 4: Budgetary Allocations to the Industries Department (Rs. in million)

Year	Budget
2012-2013	2,799
2013-2014	2,516

38. White Paper 2013-2014, Finance Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Available online [<http://financekpp.gov.pk/FD/attachments/article/8/White%20Paper%202013-14.pdf>] Accessed on May 26, 2015

39. Id.

40. White Paper 2012-2013, Finance Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Available online [<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Gov/Budget%202012-13.pdf>] Accessed on May 26, 2015

41. <http://www.investinkpk.org.pk/>

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Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

For the first time in the Province, police constables have been recruited based on the National Testing Service (NTS).⁴² As a result of a transparent system of recruiting, more youth in KP has been encouraged to apply. The youth of KP gave an enthusiastic response and over 37,000 candidates applied for just 1500 vacancies in the recruitment process.⁴³

The recruitment of constables via NTS was conducted at DI Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Peshawar, Mardan, Mingora, Timergara, Chitral, Abbotabad and Manshera at the same time.⁴⁴ Out of the 37,000 applicants, 16,000 qualified the test measuring the physical endurance. 16,000 candidates appeared in the written test out of which, 371 candidates were able to obtain the passing grades.⁴⁵

Analysis and Conclusio

With regards to the recruitment of police in KP, the Government has taken steps to ensure transparent recruitment done through NTS.

Table 5: Recruitment of Police Constables Conducted Through NTS in 2013-2014

Total number of Applicants	37,000
The number of applicants who obtained Passing grades in NTS-conducted Written test	16,000
The number of applicants who obtained passing grades in NTS-conducted written test	371
Total number of vacancies	1,500

42. The News: KP Police complete recruitment process through NTS available online at [<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-2-262798-KP-Police-complete-recruitment-process-through-NTS>] accessed on March 13, 2015

43. *Id*

44. The News: KP Police complete recruitment process through NTS available online at [<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-2-262798-KP-Police-complete-recruitment-process-through-NTS>] accessed on March 13, 2015

45. *Id*

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Management of Population Growth

Legislative and Policy Interventions

No legislation was passed in the year 2013-2014 regarding the management of population growth. However, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa did formulate the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Population Policy of 2013 that has streamlined the goals and targets of the Government in Population Growth and Welfare. The short-term goals to be achieved by 2020 included increasing the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate to 37 %, decreasing Fertility Rate to 3.3% and reducing population growth to 1.8%. Whereas, the Long Term goals by 2030 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Population Policy of 2013 comprised of increasing Contraceptive Prevalence Rate to 50%, reducing Fertility Rate to 2.1% and decreasing Population Growth to 1.3%. The Government aims to meet these goals by taking full ownership of family planning programmes operating throughout the province. The Provincial Government will integrate family planning awareness through campaigns amongst women and children, as well as through integrating the concept into the syllabi of higher secondary education.⁴⁶

Key Steps Taken⁴⁷

During 2013-2014, 7 new schemes were proposed for the management of population growth that had an overall estimated cost of Rs. 593.744 million. These schemes include the construction of Reproductive Health Service Centres, Family Welfare Centres, procurement of Contraceptives and initiating the

establishment of the Regional Training Institute Abbottabad.

Furthermore, there are 4 on-going schemes with a total cost of Rs. 213.003 million, that comprises the pilot project for promotion of Population Welfare and construction of Reproductive Health Service Centres and renovation of Regional Training Institute, Peshawar.

Analysis

The Budget Estimate for Population Welfare in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the year 2013-2014 was at Rs. 224.801 million.⁴⁸ In the year 2012-2013, the budget had been Rs. 207.68 million.⁴⁹ The data illustrates that the budget in the 2013-14 fiscal year increased by 8.24% in comparison to 2012-2013

In 2014, the population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa stood at 24 million. According to 1998 Census, the population of the Province was at 17.4 million. Over the span of 16 years since the last official census was held, the population of the Province has increased by 36%.

In 1998, the growth rate was recorded at 2.93%;⁵⁰ whereas the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Population Policy recorded a 2.05% growth rate in 2013. This demonstrates that the growth rate has decreased in the given time-span. Similarly, the Total Fertility Rate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has reduced from 5.1% in 1998⁵¹ to 3.9% in 2013.⁵²

Table 6: Schemes proposed for Management of Population Growth

Year	Number of schemes proposed	Per Cent Change
2012-2013	4 on going	75%
2013-2014	7 new	

Table 7: Budgetary Allocations for Population Welfare (Rs. in million)

Year	Allocations	Per Cent Change
2012-2013	207.68	8.24%
2013-2014	224.801	

46. Shahid, K. (2014). Future planning: K-P conceives first population policy draft. *Express Tribune*. [online] Available at: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/657893/future-planning-k-p-conceives-first-population-policy-draft/>
47. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government [http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/khyberpk/page.php?pageID=339&deptID=36] accessed March 13, 2015
48. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Finance Department - Development Budget 2013-14, (2014). *Development Budget 2013-2014*. [online] Available at: <http://www.financekpp.gov.pk/FD/budget/developmental-budget/12-development-budget-2013-14.html>
49. White Paper 2012-2013. (2012). 1st ed. [pdf] Peshawar: Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Finance Department. Available at: <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Gov/Budget%202012-13.pdf>
50. Area and Populations. (2014). 1st ed. [pdf] Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Available at:
51. Khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk, (2014). *NWFP Profile*. [online] Available at: <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/Population%20Welfare/NWFP-Profile.php>
52. Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey. (2013). 1st ed. [pdf] Available at: http://www.nips.org.pk/abstract_files/PDHS%20Final%20Report%20as%20of%20Jan%202022-2014.pdf

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Management of Unemployment

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa launched the Public Policy and Social Protection Reforms Unit (PP&SPRU) and unemployment is one of the subcomponent within this.

Key Steps Taken

The KP *Hunnarmand Rozgar* (Employment for the Skilled) Scheme was announced under which the Bank of Khyber would provide funds for technical skilled graduates to establish their own businesses.

Monthly Stipend for unemployed youth was introduced who would get Rs. 2,000 per month as allowance.⁵³

Technology Up-gradation and Skill Development Company (TUSDEC) was established with a sum of Rs. 150 million.

Youth Skill Development was initiated to provide stipend to students between the ages of 18 and 25 years. A sum of Rs.100 million was allocated for this purpose.

Youth Challenge Fund was established to encourage local entrepreneurship in the Province. Rs. 2 million would be provided as seed money to 50 top business proposals prepared by young entrepreneurs. A sum of Rs. 120 million has been allocated for this fund. Under the *Khud Kifalat* Interest free scheme, an interest free loan of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 200,000 was provided to bona-fide residents of KP in the age range of 18 to 50 years for which a sum of Rs. 2.7 billion was allocated.

Analysis

In its Annual Development Programme 2013-2014 the Provincial Government of KP aimed to achieve a sustained growth rate of 7% or above within 3 years to create the required number of jobs and to keep unemployment within acceptable levels.⁵⁴

53. Reform Initiatives in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa June 2014. (2014). Reforms Implementation Cell, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

54. White Paper 2013-2014, Finance Department of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Management of Relations with International Institutions

Legislative and Policy Initiatives

None

Key Steps Taken

Australia and Save the Children have agreed to work with the Government of KP to develop low-cost and cost-effective options for Early Childhood Classrooms project,⁵⁵ which draw on the successful elements of the pilot projects. The DFID, UK is working with the Government of KP and police in Pakistan's frontier region of KP to create a more accessible security and justice system so that women have the confidence to report crimes and violation of rights.

Analysis and Conclusion

According to the media reports, the World Bank has decided to reduce the duration of the health care project in KP from three years to one year and curtail its grant from US \$ 16 to US \$ 10.2 million as a result of the extensive delays in implementation, the reason given in the World Bank Implementation Report.⁵⁶ In August 2013, the KP Government presented its development programmes to international donor agencies such as the World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ). The donors reportedly appreciated the Government' plans and agreed to help in achieving them.

The Government of KP has been given funds from various international donors in Australia to improve and work on early childhood education. Moreover it has also been successful in receiving funds from DFID in creating a secure justice system for women. The Government has also presented its plans on development to donors such as JICA, USAID, GIZ and the World Bank.

55. Aid Programme Performance Report 2013-2014: Pakistan: September 2014 Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Available online
[] Accessed on May 26, 2015

56. Amin Ahmed, *World Bank cuts grant for healthcare project due to 'extensive implementation delays'*. The Dawn, July 2, 2015. Available online [http://www.dawn.com/news/1116443] Accessed on May 26, 2015

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Peace, Stability and Order

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Sensitive and Vulnerable Establishments and Places (security) Ordinance 2014, was passed on February 2014. This Ordinance encompasses “sensitive establishments and places” which can either be public or privately owned.

The Restriction of Rented Buildings (security) Ordinance 2014 was passed in February 2014. The Ordinance has made it mandatory for hoteliers and landlords to know their guests and tenants before allowing them to stay. In case of substandard security measures by private entities a fine of Rs. 40,000 can be imposed.

Key Steps Taken

In June 2014, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police launched the School of Investigation, which aims to train police officers in the use of modern techniques of crime investigation.⁵⁷

The following initiatives have taken place in the past year of Government for this purpose:⁵⁸

- A web-based FIR system has been developed for the convenience of citizens. It aims to allow the public a more direct access to higher authorities at the Police Department. Thus far, 1,124 online FIRs have been registered.
- A system of monitoring FIRs has been put in place. A monitoring cell connected with all district prosecution offices has been established.
- A toll free number of 0800 00400 has been created as a direct line to the Central Police Office (CPO) in Peshawar. This aims at reducing police response time and provides the CPO a monitoring tool for assessing speed and quality of police service.
- Due to cultural barriers and low female literacy, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police Department has established Women Desks at about 70 stations.
- A Citizen Feedback System has been created as a police monitoring and accountability tool.
- The Provincial Police Officer has initiated the Special Inspections of Police Station in order to eradicate malpractices at police station level.
- TETRA Communication System, an unbreachable and fool-proof communication system

with message recording facility, has been provided in Mardan Jail as a pilot project to guard against jail breaks and other terrorist activities

- Police stations have been refurbished in many areas such as Gulbahar, Faqirabad and University Town of Peshawar.
- Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) has been created and 649 posts out of a total 1760 have been filled. Currently resources are being acquired for making this department functional.
- In order to detect hazardous and explosive material, sniffer dogs are being trained. 41 sniffer dogs have thus far have been trained and deployed.
- Recruitment and promotional exams have been outsourced to ETEA/NTS to ensure transparency and justice in promotion of police officials

Analysis

The rate of convictions was 8% during the year 2012-2013, which was increased to 30% in 2013-2014.⁵⁹ The use of forensic evidence, technology and development in the training of law enforcement agents of the province was also adopted. According to the table given below, the number of Murders in the Province marginally increased by 1%; Assault on Public Servants decreased by 2%; Gang rapes increased by 75%; Kidnapping / Abduction increased by 30%; Kidnapping for Ransom increased by 59%, Dacoity increased by 38%; Robbery increased by 62%; Motor Vehicle Theft / Snatching increased by 100%. An overall evaluation of the percentage of serious crimes committed in KP in 2013-2014 in comparison to the previous year illustrates an increase in the crime rate.

The Table 9 depicts the number of terrorist activities in KP during 2012-2013 and 2013-2014. According to the data, in 2013-2014, the percentage of Civilian Deaths decreased by 14%, Security Forces Deaths increased by 7%, Terrorist/Insurgents Deaths decreased by 32%, number of Bomb Blasts decreased by 47%, Suicide Attacks decreased by 50% and Sectarian Attacks by 46%. Therefore it can be concluded that overall the number of terrorism related incidents decreased in KP in 2013-2014 compared to 2012-2013

57. Express Tribune, (2014). *Going hi-tech: K-P police launches School of Investigation – The Express Tribune*. [online] Available at: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/720028/going-hi-tech-k-p-police-launches-school-of-investigation>

58. Available online at [http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/public_peace_and_security.php]

59. 'KP reports increase in criminal convictions' Available online [<http://www.siasat.pk/forum/showthread.php?258617-KP-reports-increase-in-criminal-convictions!!!!>] Accessed on May 27, 2015

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Table 8: Crime Data of KP

Offence	Total Recorded Crime		Per Cent Change
	June 2012-May 2013	June 2013-May 2014	
Murder	3,092	3,131	1%
Assault on Public Servant	374	366	-2%
Gang Rape	4	7	75%
Kidnapping / Abduction	947	1,230	30%
Kidnapping for Ransom	61	97	59%
Dacoity	55	76	38%
Robbery	113	183	62%
Motor Vehicle Theft / Snatching	556	1,111	100%

Table 9: Anti State Violence (Terrorism) in KP

Nature of Deaths / Incidents	No. of Deaths /Incidents		Per Cent Change
	June 2012 – May 2013	June 2013 – May 2014	
Civilian Deaths	539	466	-14%
Security Forces Deaths	148	158	7%
Terrorist / Insurgents Deaths	217	148	-32%
Bomb Blast	256	136	-47%
Suicide Attacks	26	13	-50%
Sectarian Attacks	13	7	-46%

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Poverty Alleviation

Legislative and Policy Interventions

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has promulgated the 'Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Deserving Widows and Special Persons Welfare Foundation Ordinance, 2013' on 11th December 2013. Under the Act, Rs. 500 million have been allocated to support deserving widows and underprivileged people in the province. The Government notes that there are 69,000 underprivileged widows in the Province. Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25,000 will be given to widows and persons with disabilities respectively on a monthly basis.⁶⁰ Additional funds will be raised by appealing to the philanthropists to contribute to the Welfare Foundation.

The KP Comprehensive Development Strategy 2010-2017 initiated in 2010 continued this year. The Strategy aimed at helping people acquire the tools to sustain themselves. Through technical training, grants, and the help of NGOs, the Government is targeting the following areas to alleviate people from poverty:

- Social Mobilisation and Capacity Building
- Income generating grants for the destitute
- Microcredit for the poor
- Community physical infrastructure
- Access to health
- Access to education
- Agricultural inputs
- Local Government capacity building and establishment of local Government school for local governance and municipal development.⁶¹

Key Steps Taken

To support the education of poor out-of-school children, the KP Government is launching a pilot project titled *Iqra Farogh-e-Taleem Voucher Scheme*. Initially, 2,000 underprivileged children will be given admissions at reduced tuition fees of Rs. 500 in

elementary, Rs. 600 in middle, and Rs.800 for high schools. Rs. 500 million has already been allocated for the pilot programme.⁶²

The KP Government has also launched the Employment Generation Scheme, titled *Khud Kifalat*, to lift people out of poverty and allow them the opportunity to create employment opportunities for themselves. In collaboration with the Bank of Khyber and the Provincial Industry and Technical Education department, soft loans will be given to skilled youth in the province to encourage entrepreneurship. The loans will range from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 200,000 and the maximum repayment period will be three years. Rs. 2 billion has thus far been allocated towards the scheme.⁶³

The Government distributed food packages to the underprivileged in the province. About 900,000 families of 5.5 million family members would receive Rs. 600 per month subsidy on 40 kilograms of wheat flour. Additionally, 5kg ghee (cooking oil) would be available for the poor families free of cost at their nearest utility stores.⁶⁴

Analysis

In 2005-2006, the population living under poverty in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was calculated to be at approximately 29% according to the UNDP and Government of KP Report on Millennium Development Goals.⁶⁵ In 2012, an study revealed that population living under poverty was at 32%. With a growing population paralleled by the growing poverty rate, millions of people are going under the poverty line every year.⁶⁶ The analysis of sources has shown that the population living in poverty in the province has grown substantively to 32% in 2012. Although legislative and policy interventions have been taken up by the Government such as *Iqra Farogh-e-Taleem Voucher Scheme* and *Khud Kifalat*, they are meant for the citizens only with the support being provided on the basis of the National Identity Cards.

60. Express Tribune, (2013). K-P Promulgates Widows and Special Persons Welfare Foundation Ordinance. [online] Available at: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/646862/k-p-promulgates-widows-and-special-persons-welfare-foundation-ordinance>

61. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (2010). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Comprehensive Development Strategy. [online] Available at: <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/cms/downloads/kp.gov.pk-downloads-%202658e9a65fbc6c5b89cc749549cf7a02.pdf>

62. Pak Observer, (2014). KP to Launch Food Package for Poor across Province. [online] Available at: <http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=247200> [Accessed 20 Aug. 2014].

63. Dawn, (2013). KP Launches Employment Generation Scheme. [online] Available at: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1054929/kp-launches-employment-generation-scheme>.

64. Dawn, (2013). Voucher Scheme Soon for Poor Children's Education. [online] Available at: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1121032>

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Public Procurement

rekindled in KP after a period of ten years in 2013.

Legislative and Policy Interventions

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement of Goods, Works and Services Rules 2014 were approved by the Government for compliance in all cases of public procurement

Key Steps Taken

The Government in order to assess the performance of education facilities in the Province plans to hire a third party by following the procurement process in a transparent manner. A sum of Rs. 10 million has been allocated for this purpose for the year 2013-2014.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government has introduced Community-Driven Local Development Policy, which aims to achieve a sustainable improvement in the quality of the public service delivery through active involvement of the local communities. The policy emphasizes on the detailed procedure of the public procurement. Under the housing scheme of KP, a target has been set for the procurement of land for the launching of the housing scheme along motorway in Nowshera/Mardan districts

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (KPPRA) has been set up to formulate standard bidding documents, to assist major procuring entities in conducting their business processes. One of its functions is to ensure publication of procurement notices and plans on departmental official website. It is also responsible for hearing and disposal of appeals, capacity building of procurement personnel and conducting research and making recommendations to the Government.

Analysis

The Provincial Government of KP passed the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Act, 2014 in September 2013. The idea behind setting up this authority is to have an autonomous body which is in a position to provide legal and regulatory framework to provincial departments and various other public entities and organization for procurement. KP was the first Province to promulgate a procurement law in 2002 title, 'The NWFP Procurement of Goods, Works, Services and Consulting Services (Amendment) Ordinance'. In furtherance of this Ordinance, the Finance Department prepared and approved the Procurement Rules in 2003. Nevertheless, the Ordinance and the Rules did not receive wide approval, one of the numerous reasons being the lack of any institutional mechanism for the enforcement of the adopted rules. The procurement reforms were

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Public Transport

Legislative and Policy Interventions

Transport Regulatory Authority was established with a cost Rs. 200 million,⁶⁷ this body is specifically designed to coordinate and increase the efficiency of current operations. 14 posts of Assistant Directors and 8 posts of motor vehicle examiners have been created.

Key Steps Taken

In June 2014, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government allocated 19% from its budget (Rs. 7.676 billion) for the Annual Development Programme to improve roads in the Province.⁶⁸

As a part of the Comprehensive Development Strategy for KP 2010-2017, Government is committed to run a project to widen existing roads to accommodate increasing traffic. It aims to rehabilitate and maintain existing roads while working to developing new networks. Landslides are likely to remain a problem in mountain areas.

The Mass Transit System (MTS) project has been developed with funding from the Asian Development Bank and the Urban Planning Unit of the province. The project will create a Traffic Engineering Unit (TEU) in Transport Department to improve public vehicles. Furthermore, 5 corridors have been identified where the mass transit routes will be established. These include:

Corridor 1: Rail corridor from Chamkani to Hayatabad

Corridor 2A: Chamkani to Karkhano via GT road, Khyber road and Jamrud road.

Corridor 2B: Chamkani to Karkhano via GT road, Sunehri Masjid road, Sir Syed Ahmed road & Jamrud road.

Corridor 3: Warsak Road to Kohat Terminal

Corridor 4: Charsadda Road to Bara Road Terminus (Kohat)

Corridor 5: Inner City Circular road to Rind Road (Saddar)

The feasibility and reference design work is being carried out on Bus Rapid Transit corridors. The MTS project also developed designs for pedestrian routes in

Peshawar. The project is likely to take 10 years to complete.

The Government has planned to a Transport Complex where all transport related operations will take place in one specially designed complex.⁶⁹

Government's transport records are being computerised. The Provincial Transport Authority (PTA) and Regional Transport Authority (RTA) are issuing computerised route permits to the public. A Management Information System is currently being designed for this purpose.

The establishment of transport complex in Peshawar has begun, for that master plan and design along with PC-I, bidding/ tender documents and detailed cost estimates for the Transport Complex have been prepared and the completion was expected by June 2014.

Analysis

Efficient means of connectivity and transport are needed in KP to support the provincial development projects and improved road access to the growing metropolises, populations, and businesses. KP's landlocked nature makes it entirely dependent on roads for transport. Improving its road networks and developing alternate rail transport system are vital for the transportation needs of the Province. According to a study by Comprehensive Development Strategy, 44% of the Province's roads have deteriorated.⁷⁰

Transport Regulatory Authority was set up with Rs. 200 million. Mass Transit System (MTS) project in Peshawar has been launched. The feasibility and reference design work is being carried out on Bus Rapid Transit corridors. The MTS project is also developing designs for pedestrian routes in Peshawar. The Government is establishing a Transport Complex where all transport related operations will take place in one specially designed complex. Government's transport records are being computerised. Provincial Transport Authority (PTA) and Regional Transport Authority (RTA) are issuing computerised route permits to the public.

67. Ibid.

68. Ashfaq, M. (2014). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa allocates Rs139bn for development. *DAWN*. [online] Available at: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1088953>

69. Ikram, K. et. al. (2014). Reclaiming Prosperity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: A Medium Term Strategy for Inclusive Growth. *International Growth Centre*, [online] pp.77-84. Available at: <http://www.theigc.org/sites/default/files/Khyber%20Pakhtunkhwa%20%28Working%20Paper%29.pdf>

70. Ikram, K. et. al. (2014). Reclaiming Prosperity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: A Medium Term Strategy for Inclusive Growth. *International Growth Centre*, [online] pp.77-84. Available at: <http://www.theigc.org/sites/default/files/Khyber%20Pakhtunkhwa%20%28Working%20Paper%29.pdf>

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Sanitation

Legislative and Policy Interventions

A city-wide water and sanitation utility by the name of Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar (WSSP) was set up. WSSP would include 44 Urban and 33 peri urban UCs, providing services to around 2.6 million population. It will take over services from Peshawar Development Authority, Municipal Corporation Peshawar, Cantonment Board and District Council Peshawar. Its key functions include planning, designing, construction and policy matters at the Head Office level, while operations would be decentralized to Zonal levels. The PC-I of WSSP for Rs. 1137.392 million has been approved.

Key Steps Taken

In 2013-2014 the Government approved and enacted the three-tier new local Government system through KP Local Government Act 2013.⁷¹ It lays down roles and responsibilities of the District Council, tehsil, Municipal administration and Union Council. It stated that the elected representatives of the UC as well as the TMA would be responsible for the “Municipal Services”

For 2013-2014, Rs. 3,276.75 million were earmarked for drinking water and Sanitation for 22 new and on-going projects. The allocation was enhanced from 2012-2013, which was Rs. 3,194.483 million. Other than that there is also Rs. 289 million in foreign aid available to the Province, which makes the total available budget for 2013-2014 as Rs. 3,550.998 million.

The specific sanitation schemes initiated by the Government include; Feasibility Study for Drainage, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management Plan for D. I. Khan allocation of Rs 20 million, sanitation scheme Khansher Garhi, Pabbi, District Nowshera with the

allocation of Rs. 25 million, provision of Water and Sanitation Services (WSS) in Besham, provision of WSS in Khal, Dir (Lower), provision of Sewerage System for Civil Secretariat Peshawar at the total cost of Rs. 39 million out of which 18 million have been earmarked for 2013-2014, and the construction of sanitation schemes in KP with the allocated budget of Rs. 472 million for 2013-2014.

Analysis

Allocation of Rs. 3.5 billion in one fiscal year for water and sanitation is still a small amount considering that it has to cater a large population (estimated population: 17,735,912) and area of around 74,521 km².⁷² Out of the total population of KP only 66% of the population has access to sanitation and only 39% of the latrines are considered sanitary.⁷³ Open defecation is rampant in rural areas. However, in urban areas sanitation is up to 90%.⁷⁴ It has also been noted through various sources that there is no village or towns in KP that can be considered as 'free from exposure to human excreta'.⁷⁵

In the urban and rural area of the Province, there are a number of agencies, departments, corporations and authorities present mandated with the provision or water and sanitation infrastructure, installation, operation and maintenance. There is a lot of overlapping in all the sectors and sub-sectors of the water and sanitation service delivery and also a complete disconnect between the various departments and institutions.

The main responsibility of sanitation services is with the Local Governments and it is important that the Local Government elections are held without delay so that the designated offices and departments are able to perform their duties. According to the Local Government Act 2013, the duties relating to the provision of drinking water and sanitation fall within the purview of the Local Governments.

Table 10: Budgetary Allocations for Sanitation (Rs. in million)

Year	Allocations	Per Cent Change
2012-2013	3,194	2.6%
2013-2014	3,276	

71. <http://lgkp.gov.pk/services/>

72. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Official Gateway to Government. Available online [<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/aboutus/Area-Population.php>] Accessed on May 27, 2015

73. Planning and Development Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government, 2010

74. Planning and Development Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government, 2010

75. Government of Pakistan, 2006

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Safe Drinking Water Supply

Key Steps Taken

In 2013-2014 the Government approved and enacted the three-tier new local Government system KP Local Government Act 2013.⁷⁶ It lays down roles and responsibilities of the District Council, tehsil, Municipal administration and Union Council. It states that the elected representatives of the UC as well as the TMA would be responsible for the “municipal services”

For 2013-2014 Rs. 3,276.756 million were earmarked for drinking water and Sanitation for 22 new and on-going projects. Other than that there is also Rs. 289 million in foreign aid available to the Province.

A citywide water and sanitation utility by the name of Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar (WSSP) was set. WSSP would include 44 Urban and 33 peri urban UCs, providing services to around 2.6 million population. It will take over services from Peshawar Development Authority, Municipal Corporation Peshawar, Cantonment Board and District Council Peshawar. Its key functions include planning, designing, construction and policy matters at the Head Office level, while operations would be decentralized to Zonal levels. The PC-I of WSSP for Rs. 1137.392 million has been approved.

Rs. 3.26 million Provision of clean drinking water to citizens have been allocated for the supply of clean drinking water. The schemes include some water supply schemes and some replacement of rusty pipes but there is no strategic plan to tackle the challenge of water supply to the whole population.

Analysis

In order to improve the provision of clean drinking water and sanitation services in the province there is a need to allocate more resources to the sector. Allocation of Rs. 3.5 billion in one fiscal year is still a very small amount considering that and it has to cater a large population spread over a large area. Only 66% of the provincial population has access to sanitation and only 39% of the latrines are considered sanitary.⁷⁷

In the urban and rural area of the Province there are a Seven Agencies involved in providing water supply and sanitation services i.e. Four (04) TMAs (Town 1 to 4), Peshawar Development Authority (PDA),

Cantonment Board (CB) and Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).⁷⁸ Resultantly there is a lot of overlap in their working and there is also lack of coordination among them.

76. <http://lgkp.gov.pk/services/>

77. Planning and Development Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2010

78. Ibid.

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Tax Collection

Legislative and Policy Interventions

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority (KPRA) was established under the KP Finance Act, 2013 with an aim to regulate sales tax on services; administer and collect such other taxes, duties and levies as are assigned to it under a fiscal law; implement tax administration reforms amongst others.

Key Steps Taken

The Government undertook the revision of rates of various Taxes i.e. UIP, Motor Vehicles, Tax on Profession Trade and Calling, Tobacco, sugarcane Development Cess, Court Fee etc. Other key steps include the following:

- Expansion of tax net in respect of UIP and Tax on Profession Trade and Callings.
- Categorization of property situated at different locations for the purpose of Tax and extension of rating area.
- Revision of fee under electricity Rules, Timber Duty rates, Water Charges, Contractor Registration and Tender Form fee. Persons who have declared Agriculture Income in their Tax Returns received from FBR are brought under Agriculture Income Tax net.
- Made it mandatory for owners and cultivators having net income of more than Rs. 100,000 to self assess.
- Introduction of web enables motor vehicle registration systems.
- Introduction of new registration policy for motor vehicle Improving revenue operations through established of KPRA.
- Establishment of Tax Facilitation Centres (TFCs)

Analysis

The Provincial Government of KP tried to minimize losses through introducing a simpler tax system. The most important measure taken was to establish the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority (KPRA) in July 2013, with the main target of increasing the revenue base of the province focusing especially on GST revenue receipts. During the first 3 Quarters of the Fiscal year 2013-2014, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority (KPRA), collected Rs. 4.3 billion GST, against the Provincial Government GST on services target of Rs. 6 billion for the current financial year.⁷⁹

The Provincial Government aimed to broaden the tax base through efficient collection and abolition of non-productive taxes in order to reduce reliance on revenue transfers from the Federal Government.

Cultivators have also been brought into the tax net and in 2013-2014 the number of taxpayers increased from 112 to 4,799. The trend from KP's tax receipts shows an increased growth rate, compared to previous years. Tax receipts comprising of both direct (11.8%) and indirect taxes (67.6%), illustrate an increasing trend compared to previous years. The direct receipts, which include taxes on Agricultural Income, Property, Land Revenue etc. increased from Rs. 1,808.56 million in 2012-2013 to Rs. 2,005.910 million in 2013-2014,⁸⁰ showing an increase of 10.91% in direct tax collection. The revised estimates of direct taxes during 2013-2014 is Rs. 2,005.910 million as compared with the Budget Estimates 2013-2014 of Rs. 1,696.083 million, showing a tax revenue increase of 18.3% during the financial year.

Similarly, indirect tax collection has also illustrated an upward trend. Estimated tax receipts from GST on services of KP reflect a 3.33% increase from a Budget Estimated of Rs. 6,000 million for 2013-2014 compared to Revised Estimates of Rs. 8,000 million for 2013-2014. On the whole, indirect taxes reflect a 61.2% increase from Budget Estimate of Rs. 8,591.505 million against revised estimates of Rs. 1,0631.900 million.

79. White Paper 2014-15, Finance Department of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014, as accessed on August 12, 2014, Link: <http://financekpp.gov.pk/FD/attachments/article/251/White%20Paper%202014-15.pdf>

80. Revised Estimates. White Paper 2014-15, Finance Department of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Transparency

Legislative and Policy Interventions

On November 5, 2013, KP became the first Province to implement the Right to Information (RTI) Ordinance. The RTI commits to ensuring transparency and accountability in service delivery in the province. It emphasizes on the legal rights and easy access of citizens to information. It has criminalised the purposeful obstruction of information and the destruction of Government documents and materials. The RTI also outlines a comprehensive list of informative material that must be made available to the public and describes the process whereby citizens can request to obtain more information from the designated Government officers.

Key Steps Taken

The RTI Commission of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also in the past year arranged for training workshops for members of the Public Information Office. 90 other Government officers have been trained on their duties and responsibilities under the RTI.⁸¹

Analysis

The RTI “breaks the culture of secrecy and ends monopoly of 'privileged' journalists, it is equally useful for the public, allowing them to seek out information about anything and of any department run by public money”.⁸² It has been widely hailed by the media and citizens around the country and even praised among international circles.

In January 2014 upon a citizen's request, a deputy commissioner in Nowshera granted access to the relevant data on public property and land in the region.⁸³

According to the data available on RTIC website 44 applications for request for information were received in the reporting period i.e., 2013-2014 and information was provided in 39 such requests. In 2 complaints the RTIC passed order to provide the information during the reporting period. However the RTIC received a total of 71 complaints since its inception, which were lodged by citizens under RTI out of which 31 have been decided.⁸⁴

81. Ibid.

82. Cheema, U. (2013). KPK Info Bill a Catalyst for Change. *The News International*. [online] Available at: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-2-196823-KPK-info-bill-a-catalyst-for-change> [Accessed 20 Aug. 2014].

83. Daudzai, R. (2014). First Citizen Gets Access to Public Record under RTI in KP. *The News International*. [online] Available at: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-7-225212-First-citizen-gets-access-to-public-record-under-RTI-in-KP> [Accessed 20 Aug. 2014].

84. Business Recorder, (2014). RTI Commission Registers 71 Cases so Far. [online] Available at: <http://www.brecorder.com/general-news/172/1202530/> [Accessed 20 Aug. 2014].

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Use of Technologies for Better Governance

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

Following are the on-going Projects relating to the use of technologies for better governance in KP, according to the Annual Development Programme 2013-2014⁸⁵

- Computerization of Property Tax Record
- Prison Management Information System for Central Jail Peshawar
- Automation of Home Department
- Automation of Food Department
- Automation of Public Service Commission Phase –II

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Police is using closed circuit TV (CCTV) cameras, jammers, explosive detectors and scanners, to improve investigations and operations against terror networks and criminals. All station house officers (SHOs) now have software on their cellular phones to check for unregistered and stolen vehicles. Cell phones have helped officers detect a number of stolen and unregistered vehicles.

The KP Police also have asked the provincial Government to allow the force to purchase at least three GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) locators that will help the force identify the name, address and location of a terrorist, extortionist or kidnapper when he makes a call. Presently, the KP Police depend on other institutions to supply the call data and records of a phone used in a terrorist incident or crime.

The process of online admissions to School/Colleges was facilitated during the reporting period.⁸⁶ Moreover, it has worked towards strengthening of traffic control and monitoring system in Peshawar District.⁸⁷ The Province has also improved the prison information management system by smooth provision of digitalized data of all prisoners for example, data of those who are

under trial, convicted with the distinction of male and female.

KP has also in place citizens' facilitation centres where one window operation for service delivery such as Domicile, Arms and Driving License is available.

Data Centre has been established in home Department, which will ensure Web hosting of all related services pertaining to all departments under one roof.⁸⁸

Analysis

The Right to Information Act, 2013 also complements KP's initiatives on e-governance and enables citizens' access to information in all public issues. This Act caters to all Public Sector Institutions of KP including the Provincial Assembly and the Subordinate Judiciary.⁸⁹ It makes web-based e-Publication and maintenance of Official records obligatory⁹⁰ and also facilitates the enforcement mechanism through an independent "Right to Information Commission". The Government has introduced a new web portal to make the websites of all administrative departments accessible to the citizens.⁹¹ On-line recruitment, procurement, enrolment to schools and colleges has been introduced.

85. Annual Development Programme 2013-2014. [Online] Available at: [http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/PnD/ADP-2013-2014.pdf] Accessed September 01, 2014

86. Id

87. Id

88. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Official Gateway to Government, Highlights, E-Governance. Available online [http://khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/e_governance.php] Accessed on May 25, 2015

89. Haines, C. (2014). Reclaiming Prosperity in Khyber Paktunkhwa- A medium term strategy for exclusive growth. *International Growth Centre*. [online] Available at: http://www.theigc.org/publications/working-paper/reclaiming-prosperity-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-medium-term-strategy-inclusive [Accessed 1 Sep. 2014].

90. Ibid

91. Reform Initiatives in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa June 2014. (2014). Reforms Implementation Cell, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Water Resource Development and Management

Legislative and Policy Interventions None

Key Steps Taken

The following steps have been taken by the Government of KP regarding the water sector:

- 4% allocation of ADP 2013-2014 including work on small and medium dams and continuation of on-going schemes.
- Jabba Khattak Dam District Nowshera and Khairbara Dam District Haripur have been 90% completed that has brought 2,065 acres of barren land under irrigation network.
- Provincial Government started construction work on Gul Dheri Dam Nowshera, Dhoke Toru-Jhangra Dam district Abbottabad/Haripur and Kiyala Dam Abbottabad during current financial year. These dams after completion would provide irrigation facilities to about 6,000 acres of barren land.
- Feasibility studies of 11 and detailed designs of 7 small dam sites completed.
- Tangi Lift Irrigation Scheme Charsadda damaged during flood 2010 has been restored.
- Munda Head Works damaged during flood 2010 has also been restored.
- 50 Tube Wells/ Lift irrigation schemes have been installed which will bring 7,500 acres of new barren land under irrigation.
- Work on installation of 100 irrigation tube wells in the Province has been initiated.
- To enhance the capacity of Baran Dam district Bannu a project for raising of Baran Dam has been initiated.
- In the drought area of the province, about 50 small ponds in various districts have been constructed that would provide intermittent irrigation facility to about 500 acres of barren land under irrigation.
- Flood Protection Works at different vulnerable sites of the province have been constructed to protect the agriculture land/property and infrastructure against the flood threats.
- To bring new area under irrigation, work on different small irrigation schemes/channels in the province has been started.

Analysis

During financial year 2013-2014 an amount of Rs. 2,858.289 million had been allocated for 91 schemes on water and irrigation. Out of which about 42 schemes have been completed.⁹²

The amount for water sector is 4 per cent of the total share of the ADP 2013-2014 and includes Rs. 132.22 million of foreign grants.

According to the Government of KP, following targets will be achieved in this sector.

Bazai irrigation scheme will be completed and 25,200 acres of land will be brought under cultivation in Mardan and Malakand

Hero Shah minor in upper Swat canal will be completed and 2143 acres of land will be irrigated. Construction of Barrage on Swat river and construction of Palai Dam Charssada, Darmalak Dam Kohat, Ghole Banda Dam Karak and Mardan Khel Dam Karak will be completed. In 2013-2014 the total water sector's budget adequate resources have been allocated for timely completion of on-going projects including Bazai Irrigation scheme in Malakand and Mardan districts, Khandan Jonali Koch irrigation scheme in Chitral district, Hero Shah minor and remodelling of link channel in upper Swat canal. Besides, the department will also execute diverse projects pertaining to construction of small & medium dams, improvement of irrigation channels, construction of new flood protection works and installation of tube wells.

92. Planning and Development department, Government of KP

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Appendix A

Members PILDAT Governance Assessment Group (GAG)
(List of members from Serial No. 1-25 is sorted in alphabetical order by last name)

S. NO	Name Destination
1.	Mr. Ahmed Rafay Alam Lawyer, Vice President Punjab Pakistan Environmental Law Association; Director Lahore Waste Management Co.
2.	Mr. Abdul Hakeem Baloch Political Analyst/Formal State Minister for Railways
3.	Mr. Salman Bashir Former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan
4.	Mr. Mohammad Feyyaz Peace & Security Expert
5.	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Moinuddin Haider Former Governor Sindh; Former Interior Minister
6.	Mr. Shahid Hamid Senior Advocate, Supreme Court; former Governor of the Punjab & Federal Minister
7.	Dr. Tariq Hassan Former Chairman SECP, Senior Lawyer
8.	Mr. Javed Ashraf Husain Former Chief Secretary Sindh
9.	Mr. Nohman Ishtiaq Public Finance Management Expert
10.	Mr. Arshad Saeed Khan Senior National Specialist (Education), (UNESCO)
11.	Dr. Zulfikar Khan Coordinator (Health System), World Health Organization (WHO)
12.	Mr. Shamsul Mulk Former Caretaker Chief Minister; Former Chairman WAPDA
13.	Dr. Niaz Murtaza Development and Political Economist, Senior Fellow UC Berkley
14.	Dr. Niaz Murtaza Former Advisor to the Prime Minister
15.	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Qureshi Former Chief Secretary Sindh
16.	Mr. Salman Akram Raja Advocate, Supreme Court
17.	Dr. Aziz ur Rehman Faculty Member, International Islamic University
18.	Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin Senior Journalist/Analyst
19.	Mr. Mujib ur Rehman Shami Editor in Chief, Daily Pakistan

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20.	Dr. Shoaib Suddle Former Federal Tax Ombudsman / Former I.G. Police
21.	Ms. Rabia Sultan Director, Farmer's Association Pakistan
22.	Ambassador (Retd.) Ayaz Wazir Former Ambassador
23.	Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Chairman IPPAC, Former Chairman FBR
24.	Syed Ali Zafar Advocate Supreme Court
25.	Dr. S. Akbar Zaidi Economist
26.	Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob President, PILDAT
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