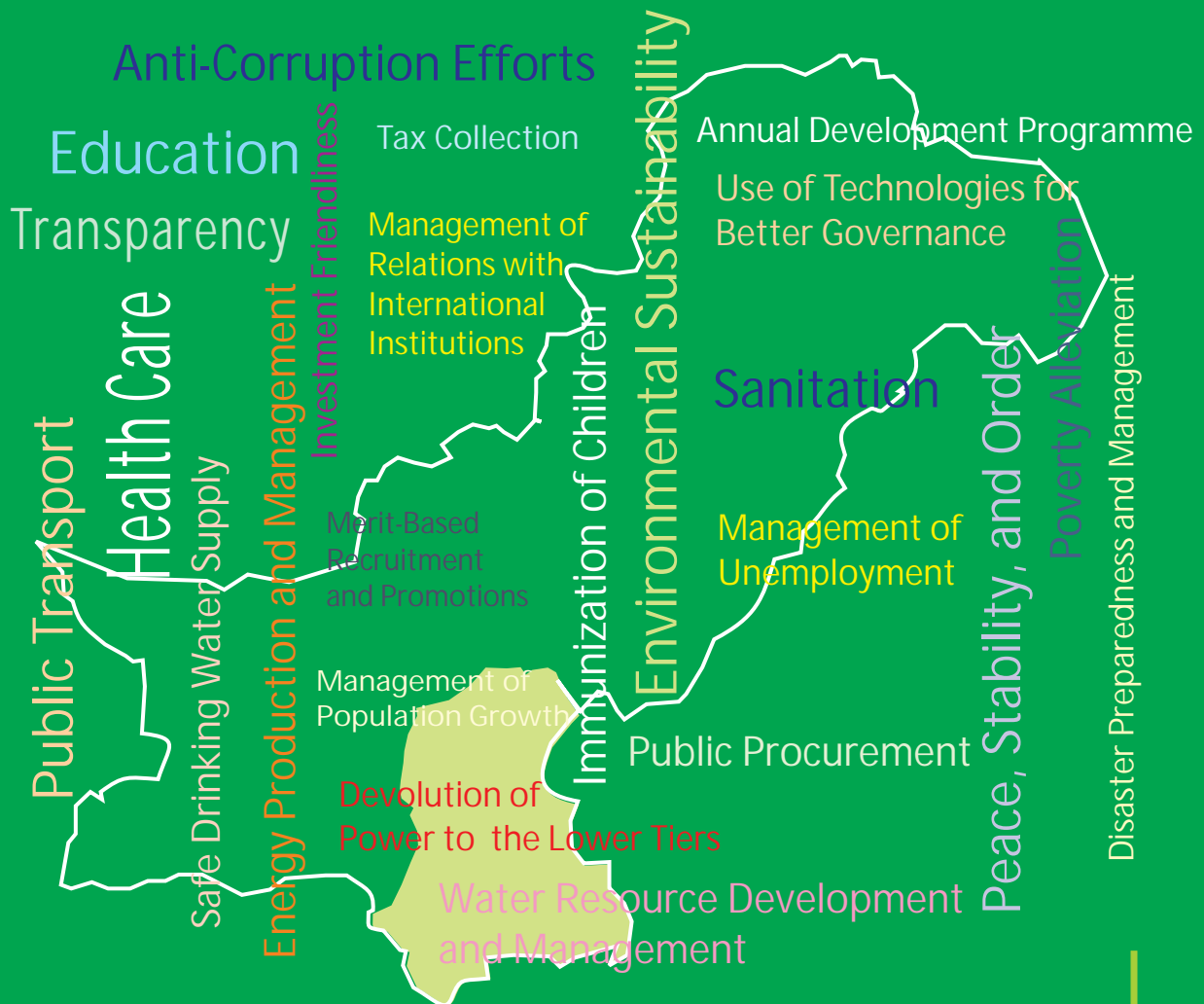


Assessment of the Quality of Governance

SCORE CARD

First Year of the Government of Sindh

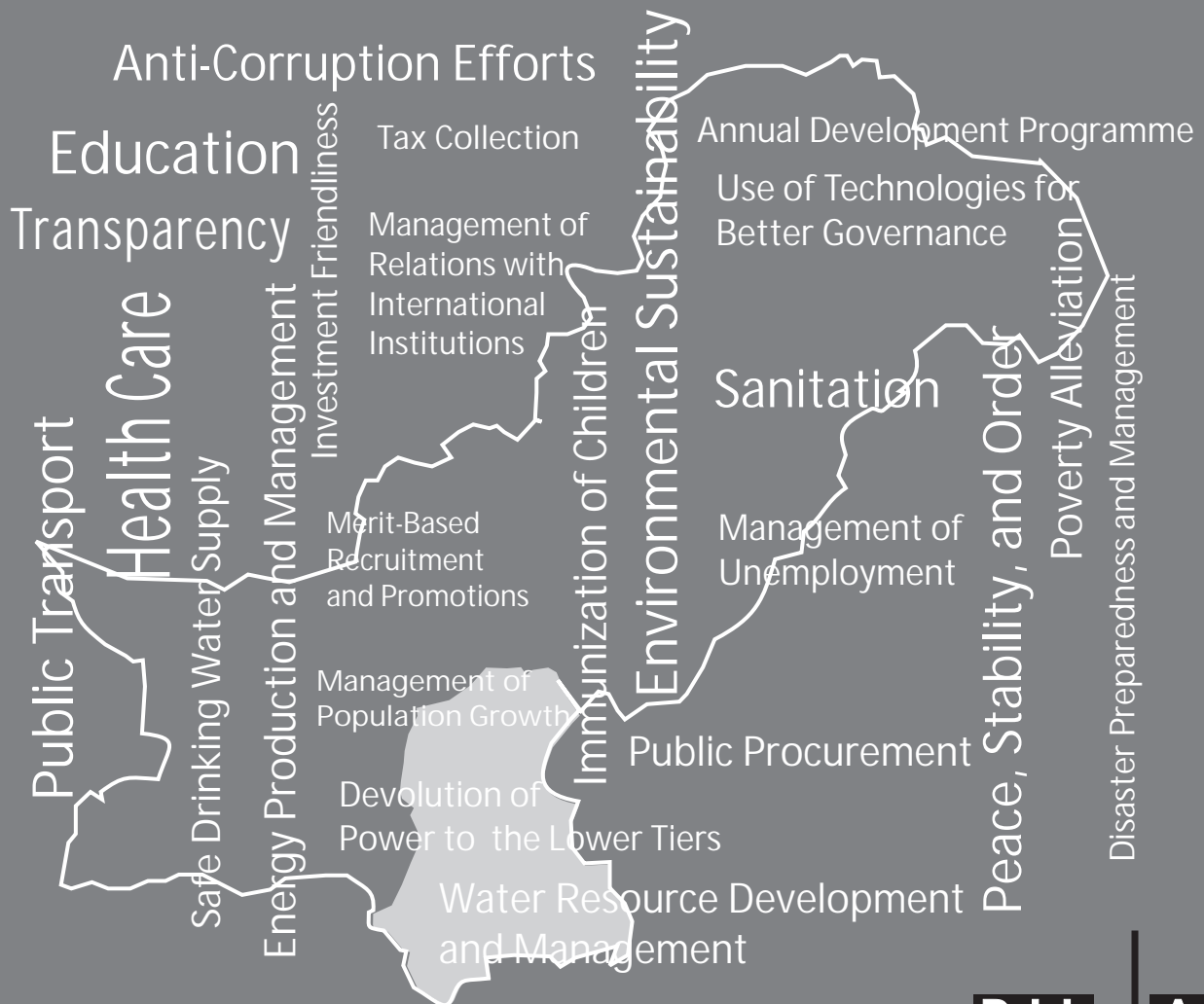
May 30, 2013 - May 29, 2014



SCORE CARD

First Year of the Government of Sindh

May 30, 2013 - May 29, 2014



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May 30, 2013 – May 29, 2014

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PREFACE

PILDAT Score Card on the **Assessment of the Quality of Governance: First Year of the Government of Sindh: May 30, 2013 - May 29, 2014** is the first of its kind. It assesses the quality of governance in Sindh upon the completion of the first year of the Government in Office since May 2013 General Election.

This Score Card is primarily based on data provided by the Provincial Government of Sindh. PILDAT supplemented the data referring to several publications and websites both 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 project aims to examine the performance of the Federal and Provincial Governments in 2013-2014 in comparison to 2012-2013. As democracy progresses in Pakistan, PILDAT believes the focus should now be on the performance of democracy and not just 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.

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

The PILDAT's initiative to assess the Quality of Governance of the Provincial Government is by no means an exercise to criticize 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 carried out a *Public Opinion Poll on the Quality of Governance in Pakistan: First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments*, released in September 2014. The Performance Assessment Score Card of the Federal and Provincial Governments, as a second part of this exercise, is 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 of this Score Card.

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 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 and in some cases with the Chief Minister's Secretariat in the process of this assessment. A draft of the analysis and Score Card was shared with the Provincial Government. However, no feedback was received by PILDAT from the Sindh Government on the draft Score Card and Assessment of the Quality of Governance: First Year of the Government of Sindh: May 30, 2013-May 29, 2014.

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 the Sindh Government, particularly Mr. Abdul Hafeez Imrani, Secretary I&C, SG and CD Department, who was designated as the Focal Person by the Government of Sindh and assisted in providing data from various departments of the Government.

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.

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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. 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 omissions therefore are not deliberate.

Islamabad
May 2015

May 30, 2013 – May 29, 2014

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Programme
AGP	Auditor General Pakistan
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APCs	Armoured Personal Carriers
BBSYDP	Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Youth Development Programme
CGA	Controller General Accounts
CRE	Current Revenue Expenditure
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDO	Drawing and Disbursement Officers
DERA	Digital Education Resource Archive
DHQ	District Headquarters
EC	Education City
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMC	Environmental Management Consultants
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPA	Foreign Project Assistance
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
HAD	Hyderabad Development Authority
HESCO	Hyderabad Electric Supply Company
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Healthcare Management Information System
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IST	Institute of Space Technology
KCCI	Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Company
KIBOR	Karachi Inter Bank Offer Rate
KPT	Karachi Port Trust
LBOD	Left Bank Outfall Drains
LG	Local Government
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NPIW	National Program for Improvement of Water Courses
PAC	Pakistan Against Corruption
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Committee
PPO	Pakistan Protection Ordinance
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
SDF	Sindh Development Fund
SIDA	Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority
SRB	Sindh Revenue Board
STEVTA	<i>Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority</i>
THQ	Tehsil Head Quarters
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TI	Transparency International
UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USC	Utility Store Corporation
WPPF	Workers Profit Participation Fund
WSIP	Water Sector Improvement Project
WWF	Workers Welfare Fund

May 30, 2013 – May 29, 2014

Executive Summary

An assessment of the quality of governance of Sindh Government in its first year in office (May 30, 2013-May 29, 2014) has earned it a score of **34%**.

The Sindh Government has scored 50% or above on only 1 out of the 24 governance parameters –i.e. Public Procurement, which received a score of 50%. Whereas, the parameters with lowest scores were Safe Drinking Water Supply at 29%, Public Transport at 28%, Sanitation at 27% Poverty Alleviation at 26%, Disaster Preparedness and Management at 25%, Management of Unemployment at 24% Anti Corruption at 22%, Devolution of Powers to the Lower Tiers 21% and Transparency at 21%.

Some of the parameters have shown improvement when compared with previous year including Tax Collection at 48%, Use of Technologies for Better Governance at 46%, Energy Production and Management and Healthcare, both at 44%, Peace, Stability and Order at 41% and Annual Development Programme and Environmental Sustainability at 40%.

A majority of parameters in terms of measuring the performance of the Government of Sindh have acquired a relatively moderate score including Education at 38%, Investment Friendliness at 36%, Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions and Management of Population Growth both at 33%, Management of Relations with International Institutions at 32%, Immunization of Children at 31%,

The results of the public approval ratings of Sindh Government, based on a PILDAT Public Opinion Poll conducted at the end of its first year in July-August 2014, had earned it the lowest approval ratings of 30% out of all 4 Provinces. Its scores on quality of governance for the same period based on the analysis of data by PILDAT is 34%, indicating that the public perception of the quality of governance in Sindh province is worse than indicated by the data analysis. In either case, however, the quality of governance is poor and rated as the poorest among the Provinces.

Positive Parameters of Sindh Governance

The Sindh Government performance shows that it has given priority to Energy Production and Management, Healthcare, Public Procurement, Tax Collection and Use of Technologies for Better Governance. Energy sector continues to be a booming sector in Sindh with 21 projects initiated during 2013-2014. Moreover, Sindh has shown progress in the technology sector leading to computerization of ten Government departments. The Sindh Government has also taken an important measure to ensure an e-portal for all departments in the Government Departments. The Government is also working on the e-procurement management system for the Government of Sindh. The health sector has also shown improvement. There has been an increase in the total budgetary allocation for the health sector by the Government. The total budgetary allocation for healthcare in Sindh was revised from Rs. 13.6 billion, to Rs. 17 billion leading to an increase of 4 billion.

Negative Parameters of Sindh Governance

The Government did not perform well in combating polio in the province. The number of polio cases increased from 10 in 2013 to 30 cases in 2014, showing a 4 times increase in comparison to the previous year. No new laws, policies and population welfare strategies were passed in the year 2013-2014. Over 50% of Sindh's population does not have access to sewerage system and proper sewage treatment. In 2013, three people lost their lives to 'brain-eating' Amoeba in Sindh, whereas in 2014, the number of casualties increased a little less than three fold and caused death of 11 persons due to Amoeba. Contaminated drinking water is one of the main causes of over 150,000 diarrhoea cases reported in the Province in 2014. It was reported that 13 people have died of Diarrhoea in 2013, whereas the number of deaths increased to 15 in 2014 registering an increase of 15%. With regard to the sewerage systems in 2014, Rs. 1007.435 million was spent.

The Sindh Government showed inadequate response to the disasters. A total of 3,068 villages have been affected by the floods in the year 2013, 524,833, people displaced and impacted by the floods. The floods also damaged 246,590 acres of the cropped area, 35,495 houses, with 1,135 in the relief camps. 27 new relief camps were established to accommodate the persons displaced as a consequence of the floods. In 2013-2014, the Sindh Government launched one new scheme to connect main cities of rural Sindh with Karachi with a total cost of Rs. 340 million; out of which the Annual Development Programme allocated Rs. 140.327 million.

Assessment of the Quality of Governance First Year of the Government of Sindh

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Unemployment in Sindh increased from 5.24% in 2012-2013 to 5.60% in 2013-2014. The economy of Sindh is estimated to have grown annually at over 7% between 2000-2002 and 2007-2008. This fell very sharply to about 2% between 2007-2008 and 2013-2014 due, in particular, to the precarious law and order situation in Karachi. Nothing concrete was done by the Sindh Government in devolving powers to the lower tiers. The amendments to the Local Government Act were not done therefore the delimitation of constituencies were not carried out by Election Commission of Pakistan during the year 2013-2014. The Local Government Election therefore could not be held during the reporting period.

Table 1: Score Card and Assessment of the Quality of Governance: First Year of the Government of Sindh: May 30, 2013 – May 29, 2014

Sr. No.	Parameters	Score card assigned by	Approval Rating
1.	Public Procurement	50%	24%
2.	Tax Collection	48%	31%
3.	Use of Technologies for Better Governance	46%	27%
4.	Energy Production and Management	44%	19%
5.	Health Care	44%	34%
6.	Peace Stability and Order	41%	32%
7.	Annual Development Programme	40%	33%
8.	Environmental Sustainability	40%	25%
9.	Education	38%	31%
10.	Investment Friendliness	36%	29%
11.	Management of Population Growth	33%	NA
12.	Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions	33%	18%
13.	Management of Relations with International Institutions	32%	38%
14.	Immunization	31%	46%
15.	Safe Drinking Water Supply	29%	28%
16.	Public Transport	28%	43%
17.	Sanitation	27%	24%
18.	Poverty Alleviation	26%	20%
19.	Disaster Preparedness and Management	25%	28%
20.	Water Resource Development and Management	25%	29%
21.	Management of Unemployment	24%	24%

Assessment of the Quality of Governance First Year of the Government of Sindh

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22.	Anti Corruption Efforts	22%	17%
23.	Devolution of Powers to Lower Tiers	21%	58%
24.	Transparency	21%	30%
Overall Quality of Governance based on the average value of above scores		34%	30%

The quality of governance is assessed based on PILDAT Framework with 24 parameters. The scores are assigned on each parameter, primarily 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 the PILDAT assessment of governance in 24 parameters, the Government of Sindh has shown **improvement in 5** parameters, **marginal improvement in 3** parameters, **no improvement in 5** parameters, and **declining performance in 10** parameters for the reporting year 2013-2014 as compared to 2012-2013.

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

- I. Public Procurement
- ii. Tax Collection
- iii. Use of Technologies for Better Governance
- iv. Energy Production and Management
- v. Health Care

Marginal improvement has been seen in the following parameters:

- i. Peace Stability and Order
- ii. Annual Development Programme
- iii. Environmental Sustainability

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

- i. Education
- ii. Investment Friendliness
- iii. Management of Population Growth
- iv. Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions
- v. Management of Relations with International Institutions

Sindh Government' **Performance has declined** in the following parameters:

- i. Immunization
- ii. Safe Drinking Water Supply
- iii. Public Transport
- iv. Sanitation
- v. Poverty Alleviation
- vi. Disaster Preparedness and Management
- vii. Water Resource Development and Management
- viii. Management of Unemployment
- ix. Anti Corruption Efforts
- x. Devolution of Powers to Lower Tiers

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xi. Transparency

Parameters Showing Improvement

Public Procurement

The Government made amendments in the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, which aim to improve the existing bidding process. The Sindh Public Procurement Rule Authority (SPPRA) formed three Complaint Redressal Committees to address complaints in 2012-2013 whereas twelve committees were formed in 2013-2014. The SPPRA has sent eight letters giving instructions for ensuring compliance of Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010 to various

Government Departments during the time span of 2013-2014 as opposed to 12 letters sent in 2012-2013. The Government had come up with the Procurement Plans for the year 2013-2014 for institutions and departments in Sindh with an aim to do away with any violation of the procurement rules while procuring goods and services.

Tax Collection

In July 2014, the Sindh Government reduced Sales Tax rate in the province to 15% from the previous 16%. Furthermore, target was set by the Government to increase their revenue collection to Rs. 200 billion in the next three years. The Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) collected Rs. 33.65 billion as taxes in 2012-2013 whereas the total tax collection increased to Rs. 39.49 billion in 2013-2014 which translates to 14.78% increase. Revenue target of the SRB for the 2012-2013 fiscal years was Rs. 32 billion and SRB was able to exceed this target by Rs. 1.698 billion whereas in 2013-2014 the revenue target was increased by 31.25% to Rs. 42 billion. However, the SRB was Rs. 2.51 short of meeting its target in 2014. It should also be noted that the revenue target for the fiscal year 2014 increased by Rs.10 billion in comparison to the previous fiscal year.

Use of Technologies for Better Governance

Ten departments have been computerized including Sindh Police, 15 Madadgar (helpline) Call Centre, e-Driving License and Violation Ticketing System and Traffic Management System, etc. In Civil Hospital Karachi; an integrated Healthcare Management Information System (HMIS) has been introduced. Excise and Taxation has been automated for vehicle registration and tax collection. A web-based data collection and teacher/staff monitoring system has been introduced. Land Record MIS Project is in progress. The Sindh Government has also taken an important measure to ensure an e-portal for all departments in the Government of Sindh. The Government is also working on the e-procurement management system. The Sindh Public Services Electronic Delivery Act, 2014 was drafted by the Government. A feasibility report and IT Road Map for 2015-2020 has been designed for fifty-two departments of Government of Sindh.

Energy Production and Management

A total of fifteen new projects on energy production commenced in 2013-2014 in Sindh. The projects have an overall capacity of 1,700 MWs and cost US \$ 4.296 billion. The Sindh Engro Coal Mining JV Project moved forward in 2013-2014 and as a positive step the Federal Government agreed to lend support to the project. A total of 5,180 villages of Sindh have been electrified during the financial year 2013-14 through an allocation of Rs. 1.5 billion. Government of Sindh has entered into a joint venture with 4 foreign companies to establish Power Plants with the estimated capacity of 2000 MWs. In addition, the Planning Commission of Pakistan initiated the 50 MW Underground Coal Gasification Project. The overall generation capacity of the approved power plants fell by 70% from 2,200 MW in 2012-2013 to 650 MW in 2013-2014. The overall budgetary allocation on energy development has increased by 20% in 2013-2014. The Government has declared Thar Coal fields as Special Economic Zone and Thar Coal Projects are exempted for 30 years from all taxes and 20% US \$ based internal rate of return (IRR) was allowed on the Projects

Healthcare

The Sindh Government initiated the funding of Accident Emergency Ancillary Services Complex at Civil Hospital Karachi, with a cost Rs. 1.8 billion. Rs. 1.7 billion was allocated for the pilot project of 12-bedded mobile Health units in Sindh. The Provincial Government also assigned Rs. 0.2 billion for the Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences. Rs. 0.5 billion were allocated to improve and upgrade the *Tehsil Headquarters (THQ)* hospitals to District Headquarters (DHQ) hospitals. The expansion and improvement of DHQ Hospitals in Badin, Shikarpur, Khairpur and Mithi, costing Rs. 0.9 billion was planned. Rs. 1 billion was allocated for various prevention measures for Hepatitis. The Provincial

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Government in the year 2013-2014 initiated to establish the Children Hospital Sukkur, improving Children Hospital Karachi and developing hospitals in Hyderabad, Karachi and Khairpur. The total budgetary allocation for healthcare in 2013-2014 was Rs. 17 billion, an increase of 54% from the previous year. There are 2,700 basic health units and 60 taluka hospitals in Sindh¹ in 2013-2014. Whereas in 2013-2014 USAID inaugurated a US \$ 4.5 million project, which provided 60 beds to facilitate surgeries of fistula and other gynaecological related ailments. In 2012-2013 a pilot project was initiated for mobile 12-bedded health units and its total cost amounts to Rs. 1.65 billion. The total budgetary allocation for healthcare under the Sindh Government in the year 2012-2013 was revised from Rs. 11 billion to Rs. 13.6 billion, however in the current fiscal years Rs. 17 billion has been allocated for healthcare; this shows an increase of 54% from the previous year. The Sindh Government passed the Sindh Mental Health Act 2013 setting up of Sindh Mental Health Authority and Board of Visitors. The Sindh Prevention and Control of Thalassemia Act was passed which aims to address the widespread occurrence of Thalassemia in the Province. The Sindh Assembly also enacted the Sindh HIV and AIDS Control, Treatment and Protection Act 2013. The New Born Screening Act 2013 passed by the Provincial Assembly directs all health institutions under their jurisdiction to integrate a screening system for all new born to detect congenital diseases.

The Peoples Primary Health Initiative (PPHI) has been managing 1137 Rural Health Centres with over 1500 doctors and 2500 paramedic staff currently working. The Government of Sindh is spending in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services with the focus on immunization, malaria/dengue control programme, prevention and control of blindness, basic development needs programme, enhanced HIV/ AIDS control programme, hepatitis and provincial tuberculosis control programme.

The Special Development and Maintenance of infrastructure Cess is being levied to meet the cost of wear and tear on infrastructure due to the increased traffic of the goods entering Sindh by air and sea and for the provision of security.

Parameters Showing Marginal Improvement

Peace, Stability and Order

The Sindh Cabinet approved the recruitment of 10,000 policemen in the province. Sindh Rangers initiated online complaints mechanism through their official website. In Sindh the number of murder cases reduced by 9%; gang rapes reduced by 33%, kidnapping and abduction cases decreased by 2%, cases of robberies reduced by 3% and motor vehicle theft also decreased by 16%. However incidents of assault on public servants increased by 17%, kidnapping for ransom increased by 20% and dacoity increased marginally by 1%. A total of 1,565 civilian lives were lost due to terrorism in 2012-2013, however, in 2013-2014, the number of deaths significantly decreased by 37% to 981 civilian deaths. Furthermore, the number of terrorists killed during 2013-2014 doubled in comparison to the previous year; whereas the number of bomb blasts and suicide attacks significantly increased by 30% and 4 ½ times respectively. However, the number of sectarian attacks recorded in the Province decreased by 24%. In the year 2012-2013, an amount of Rs. 2.70 billion was spent to strengthen the law enforcement that includes provision of GSM locator facility for the police. The law and order budget for the financial year 2013-2014 stands at Rs. 48.63 billion. In the same year 10,000 new posts have been created to address the issue of shortage of police force in Sindh. In order to further strengthen the security systems in Karachi, Rs. 400 million have been set aside for the purchase and installation of surveillance cameras. In an effort to curtail the proliferation of illegal arms, the Sindh Government has introduced Computerized Arms Licensing System for which Rs. 16.50 million have been earmarked for the project in the financial year 2013-2014. The Provincial Assembly enacted the Sindh Witness Protection Bill 2013, The Sindh Arms (Amendment) Bill 2014 and the Sindh Criminal, Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) (Amendment) Bill 2014.

Annual Development Programme

In 2013-2014, the total development funds amount to Rs. 229.9 billion of which Rs. 165 billion was in the Provincial ADP, Rs. 20 billion was for the District Governments, Rs. 15.4 billion was from Federal Government Grants and Rs. 29.6 billion from Foreign Project Assistance. Rs. 185 billion has been set-aside for Provincial and District ADP for 2013-2014 as compared to Rs. 181.0 billion in 2012-2013. There has been an increase of 3% from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014. 78.43% of the development budget was contributed by the Provincial Government while 14.19% of the development funding in Sindh has been received from donor/external assistance in the year 2013-2014 and 7.38% by Federal

1. Express Tribune: Health woes of Sindh: Hospital beds have become deathbeds available online at [<http://tribune.com.pk/story/708568/health-woes-of-sindh-hospital-beds-have-become-deathbeds/>] accessed on April 24, 2015

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Contribution. The development expenditure of Sindh for the year 2013-2014 consisted Rs. 1,850 billion including Rs. 20 billion of District ADP; Rs. 29.5 billion External/ Donor Assisted component and Rs. 15.4 billion Federally Funded Projects. Amongst the amount allocated to the sectors in Sindh, 30% went to the economic sector, an increase of 32% from Rs. 52 billion in 2012-2013 to Rs. 68.8 billion in 2013-2014. The ADP for Sindh depicts an overall increase of 2.2% in the budget allocated in 2013-2014 in comparison to 2012-2013.

Environmental Sustainability

The Sindh High Court ordered an environmental impact assessment (EIA) for the construction of flyover and underpass. A petition was filed against the construction of two nuclear power plants near Karachi in the Sindh High Court, as there was no public hearing held to review the Environmental Impact Assessment. Information of the report was also held from the public, which violates the legal requirements. A total of three petitions have been filed against the high level of contamination and pollution in Manchhar Lake, which is believed to be the one of the largest fresh-water reservoirs in Asia, and Keenjhar Lake, which is the main source of Karachi's water supply. Other environmental petitions have also been filed including petitions against the illegal cutting of forests in interior Sindh and mangroves deforestation along Karachi's coastal belt. The budgetary allocation for the sector of environment actually fell during the year June 2013-2014 by 60%. A public hearing of a development project Canola Oil Extraction Unit of Dalda Pakistan Private Limited was held. The Sindh Environmental Protection Act 2014 was passed by the Provincial Assembly and established the Sindh Environment Protection Council.

Parameters Showing No Improvement

Education

The overall literacy rate in Sindh is 59%. The overall growth rate in literacy has been under 1% over the period of past three years. The number of higher secondary schools has shown an increase of 1.3% whereas the number of primary schools in Sindh has decreased by 1.3%, middle/elementary schools decreased by 3.8% and secondary schools decreased by 1.2% in 2013-2014 as compared to 2012-2013. The enrolment in primary schools in Sindh has decreased by 5.4%. The enrolment in middle schools has decreased by 6.4 % whereas the enrolment in secondary schools has increased from by 1.5%. On the other hand the enrolment in higher secondary schools also increased by 0.9 % in 2013-2014. The number of teachers in the middle, secondary and higher secondary schools of Sindh has increased by 11.3%, 17.6% and 7.5% respectively. In budgetary terms, the Education Department is the biggest department of Sindh Government. In 2012-2013, the ADP allocation for Education Sector was Rs. 12 billion, which has been increased to Rs. 13.48 billion in 2013-2014. On the current expenditure side, the budgetary allocation for education for the financial year 2013-2014 is Rs. 118.74 billion. The Sindh Government has allocated Rs 1.25 billion for the establishment of 23 English medium schools. The Government is working on establishment and promotion of engineering colleges in Khairpur and Larkana, establishment of law colleges at Hala, Dadu and Lyari, establishment of girls cadet college at Shaheed Benazirabad and establishment of cadet colleges at Dadu, Mithi and Khairpur. The Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013 was passed making education free and compulsory for children between five and sixteen years. The Bill was approved unanimously on February 2013 in Sindh Assembly making Sindh the first Province to pass this bill.

Investment Friendliness

Pilot project of Entrepreneurship Development has been completed during 2013-2014. The Marble City Project is being established in Karachi on 300 acres to strengthen the Provincial Marble Sector. The Sindh Government has ensured ease in investment by reducing minimum foreign equity requirement for a project from US \$ 0.5 million to US \$ 0.3 million. Moreover, it has allowed repatriation of 100% capital, profits, and royalty, technology, and franchise fees. In Sindh, there is zero import duties on capital goods, plant and machinery and equipment not manufactured locally. The Sindh Development Fund (SDF) for agro-based industries has subsidized 100% Karachi Inter Bank Offer Rate (KIBOR) on Capital Cost and 50% KIBOR on working capital. The on-going schemes have a total budget of Rs. 1,100 million, which has been doubled for the new schemes making it 2,200 million. The total budget for investment has increased to Rs. 3,300 million in the year 2013-2014.

Management of Population Growth

In 2012-2013, the Government of Sindh allocated total Rs. 362 million for Population Welfare schemes. Whereas in 2013-2014, the Government of Sindh allocated total Rs. 1,122 million which was a three fold increase. The population of Sindh in the year 2013-2014 was calculated to be 42.4 million. According to the population Census of 1998, the

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population was 30.4 million. In the span of 16 years, the population has grown by 39%. According to the Census, in 1998, the annual population growth was recorded at 2.8%. According to a NIPS Report, in 2012-2013, contraceptive prevalence was at 30%. 2013-2014 data was not available resulting in lack of comparison. According to a NIPS Report, in 2012, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.9%. No new laws, policies and population welfare strategies were passed in the year 2013-2014. However a policy is currently being drafted with the help of the United Nation Population Fund and will be released in the year 2014-2015.

Merit Based Recruitment and Promotion

In November 2013, the Sindh Government decided to terminate 13,000 employees of the Local Government Department from the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation as their recruitment was declared to be illegal. The Sindh Government in compliance to the Supreme Court's decision withdrew the shoulder promotions of 59 police officers in the Province. However, the promotion of twelve chief officers was not withdrawn. In the department of Law and Criminal Prosecution Department 57 officials were recruited in 2013.

Management of Relations with International Institutions

The major contributors in Sindh were the World Bank and Asian Development Bank etc., of which total amount for 2013-2014 in the ADP was shown Rs. 229.6 billion. In 2012-2013 this amount was Rs. 231.2 billion showing a decline of 0.5%.

Parameters in which Performance has shown Decline

Immunization of Children

The Chief Minister Sindh launched Special Immunization Campaign against measles that was to run over thirteen days in May 2014 under which approximately 13,269,690 children under six-months to ten-year age group would be vaccinated. The number of polio cases increased from 10 in 2013 to 30 cases in 2014, showing 3-fold rise in comparison to the previous year. The number of reported measles cases has significantly decreased from 13,607 in 2013 to 700 in 2014. Furthermore, the reported number of deaths caused by measles has also decreased by 55% in 2014 in comparison to the previous year.

Safe Drinking Water Supply

For over 75% of Sindh's population, the main source of drinking water is surface water and over 50% have no access to waste water treatment. K-IV project has been initiated by the Government of Sindh in collaboration with the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) at a cost of Rs. 25.552 billion. The Annual Development Programme 2013-2014 allocated Rs.1,000 million for this project. 79% of the Province's population uses surface water source, whereas 31% of the population uses ground water aquifers and rain water collection. In 2013, three people lost their lives to 'brain-eating' amoeba in Sindh, where as in 2014, the number of casualties increased by about four times from 3 deaths in 2013 to 11 deaths in 2014 caused by amoeba. Contaminated drinking water is one of the main causes of the over 150,000 diarrhoea cases reported in the province in 2014. It was reported that 13 people have died of diarrhoea in 2013, whereas the number of deaths increased to 15 in 2014. In 2013-2014, the Annual Development Programme is currently funding two on-going projects, which was allocated the sum of Rs. 590 million by the Government; in comparison these projects were allocated Rs. 104.04 million in 2012-2013, which shows an increase of Rs. 485.96 million.

An allocation of Rs.3 billion has been made for water supply and drainage schemes in different areas of Sindh. Moreover, under Special Initiative Department, four major schemes for establishment of Drinking Water Hubs (2500 units) across Sindh have been launched which costs Rs. 14,017.06 million. In the year 2013-2014, Rs. 6,176 million has been allocated for the scheme.

Public Transport

In order to improve the public transport system in the Province, a bus service consisting of 100 buses was planned to run between Karachi and five cities in Sindh during 2013. With the support of the Asian Development Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Government of Sindh will initiate and develop a sustainable urban transport system in Karachi. In the 2013-2014, the Sindh Government launched one new scheme to connect main cities of rural Sindh with Karachi with a total cost of Rs. 340 million; out of which the Annual Development Programme allocated Rs. 140.327 million. Furthermore, the Government was also supporting two on-going projects on improving transport in

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Sindh in 2013-2014, with the total cost of Rs. 159.673. In 2012-2013 Rs. 86.725 was allocated for transport whereas in 2013-2014, Rs. 300 million was allocated, which is about three and half times increase. The Government of Sindh with the assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) began implementation of the project Karachi Circular Railway in Karachi during 2013-2014. The estimated cost of the project is US \$ 2.6 billion. 500 KMs of rural roads are also being constructed with the support from JICA the cost of which is Rs. 8.8 billion and the work is currently being done on this initiative.

Sanitation

3/4th of Sindh's rural population had no access to adequate sanitation facilities. The percentage of the population with access to sewerage in Sindh almost remained the same in the years 2013 and 2014 in both rural and urban regions. The budgetary allocation for the provision of sewerage system in Sindh decreased from Rs. 1,682.347 million in 2013 to Rs. 1,627.579 million in 2014 reducing by Rs. 54.768 million. Actual spending on the provision of sewerage system in Sindh also decreased by 34.7% in the year 2014 compared to the previous year. In 2013, Rs. 1,542.947 million were spent on provision of sewerage system in Sindh, whereas in 2014, Rs. 1,007.435 million was spent. 150,000 cases of diarrhoea were reported in Sindh in 2014 and 15 people lost their lives due to this. However in 2013, 13 people were killed by diarrhoea, which shows that there was a 15.38% increase in the number of deaths in the Province.

Greater Karachi Sewerage Plan (S-III) being one of the major projects for Karachi having a cost of Rs. 7,982 million out of which Federal Government has agreed to contribute Rs. 3,991 million. Till date the Federal Government has released 798 million for this project and the Government of Sindh has contributed by giving Rs. 800 million. In the Annual Development Programme 2013-2014, Rs. 1,040 million have been allocated for this purpose.

Poverty Alleviation

Community Development Programme initiated a social sector development programme to provide basic facilities that includes access to health, education, skill development, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The Government allocated Rs. 750 million for this project, which is a 50% increase from the amount allocated in the previous year. The overall cost of the project is Rs. 3,000 million, of which Rs. 1,158.012 million has been spent till date. The amount allocated for 2013-2014 for this project was Rs. 335 million, which was 66.5% less than the allocation in 2012-2013. In addition, the project's total cost is Rs. 2,009.520 million, of which Rs. 1,925.770 million has been spent. Expansion of Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme has been initiated with overall cost of Rs. 4,000 million whereas Rs. 1,300 million was allotted to carry out this project in 2013-2014. Nutrition Support Programme Sindh aims to ensure that pregnant women and children below the age of two are granted access to basic foods and nutrients. Rs. 158 million have been assigned to this project in 2013-2014, which is a 4 times increase from the preceding year. The Modern Grain Storage Facility was set up with a total estimated cost of Rs. 8,500 million. The drought in southern Sindh has taken the lives of 470 people, mostly children in 2014, and the number of casualties increased by 4 ½ times from the previous year. This dry spell has been on going since 2012 and has forced the community to migrate in search of livelihood. Budgetary Allocations for the year 2013-2014 was 10.78% or Rs. 23,581 million less than the amount allocated in the year 2012-2013. Five new programmes were launched by the Sindh Government to improve the food and nutrition problem.

Disaster Preparedness and Management

The Government of Sindh revised and modified the structure of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC), and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Board approved in June 2014. The Government has re-constituted the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) for every district. The Government spent Rs. 3.5 billion for remodelling of drainage system and Rs. 1.5 billion for emergency clearance of spinal drains of Left Bank Outfall Drainage. The Government announced a compensation of Rs. 200,000 for each of the family, which lost their children as a consequence of malnutrition. 5,000 ration bags of 20 kg each, 12,000 mineral water bottles of 1.5 litres and 12,000 kg high-energy biscuits for children were distributed to the people affected by the famine. Against the allocation of Rs. 500 million in 2013-2014, the Sindh Government has reduced the funds for Provincial Disaster Management Authority, allocating only Rs. 360 million for the PDMA under the rehabilitation schemes. A total of 3,068 villages have been affected by the floods in the year 2013, 524,833, people displaced and impacted by the floods. The floods also damaged 246,590 acres of the cropped area and, 35,495 houses. 27 new relief camps were established to accommodate the persons displaced as a consequence of the floods.

Water Resource Management and Development

Sindh Water Sector Improvement Project (WSIP) is under implementation having an estimated cost of US \$ 175 million

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with the Sindh Government contribution of US \$ 25.8 million through the provincial Annual Development Programme. Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) conducted a Policy Maker's Disclosure Workshop on 'Preparation of Regional Master Plan for the left bank of Indus, Delta and Coastal Zone'. During 2012-2013, Rs. 8 billion were allocated for Water Resource Management and development in Sindh out of which Rs. 5.6 billion, were allotted to on-going programmes and Rs. 2.8 billion were allocated to new programmes. However the budget was increased from Rs. 4 billion in 2012-2013 to Rs. 12 billion in 2013-2014 - a 3 times increase.

Management of Unemployment

An allocation of Rs. 984.20 million is made for the Board with a target of training 65,000 unskilled youth of Sindh in different demand driven trades. Also *Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority* (STEVTVA) introduced Entrepreneurship Training Programme to provide training in the job-oriented fields in the private sector to 15,000 youth in the year 2013-2014. Through the Sindh Skills Development Programme, 45,000 young girls/ boys will get training in employable skills, which mean 15,000 girls/boys in the year 2013-2014. Rs. 20.1 billion has been allocated for the financial year 2013-2014. Unemployment in Sindh increased from 5.24% in 2012-2013 to 5.60% in 2013-2014. The economy of Sindh is estimated to have grown annually at over 7% between 2000-2002 and 2007-2008. This fell very sharply to about 2% between 2007-2008 and 2013-2014 due, in particular, to the bad law and order situation in Karachi. For the year 2013-2014, the budgetary allocations for STEVTVA amounts to Rs. 785.71 million. The BISP on the request of Sindh Government initiated the 'Waseela-e-Haq Sindh' in January 2012 with the aim to reach out to 34,000 families by giving them an interest free loan of Rs. 30,000 each. For this venture, the Government committed to meet the total outlay, which was around Rs. 12 billion. In order to create more employment opportunities, the Government of Sindh has agreed to allocate Rs. 2 billion for the revival of Sick Industries in the smaller towns of the Province. The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource, Research and Development Board was established through an Act. Technical, vocational and skill development trainings are being consolidated under this Board.

Anti Corruption Efforts

Appointment of the new Chairman, Inquires and Anti Corruption Establishment was made during the reporting period. The anti corruption department of Sindh had registered 183 cases with Challans of 160 presented in the court. Investigations were underway in 113 cases during the time span 2013-2014.

Devolution of Power to the Lower Tiers

The Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 Act was passed in August 2013. The Government also introduced amendments to the Act in December 2013, which were to cause disparities in the delimitation process. Therefore the High Court declared these amendments unconstitutional and illegal. The Sindh Government has not carried out appropriate amendments/legislation to empower the ECP to initiate and carry out the process of delimitation of constituencies for the LGE. Furthermore this exercise should be completed within a period of five months from April 2014, and the ECP is ordered to take requisite measures to carry out the process of delimitation of constituencies for the Local Government (LG) expeditiously so as to complete the same within a period of 45 days of the enactment/amendments in laws in terms of this order. In order to comply to the decision of the Supreme Court, an amendment to the Local Government Act 2013 was to be presented in the Sindh Provincial Assembly whereby assigning the authority to carry out the delimitations of the constituencies for the purpose of conducting LGE for the Province, besides making other changes to the Act. The ECP also reported that the LG elections could not be held for another year because the polling staff has to be trained as well as printing of the ballot papers for Karachi on party basis is also quite a challenge. The amendments to the Local Government Act were not done therefore the delimitation of constituencies were not carried out by ECP during the year 2013-2014, and hence LGE was not held during the reporting period.

Transparency

The Provincial Government has made no legislative and policy interventions under this parameter after the Sindh Freedom of Information Act, 2006; which has been the only law that has been enacted on the subject of transparency in Sindh. Furthermore, data illustrates that in 2013-2014, the Ombudsman has made decisions of 70-80% of the cases filed. However, there still are delays in the process due to inadequate institutions and mechanisms in place.

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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 years. A matrix has been developed based on the indigenous 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 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 in parameters as well as governance scores assigned based on the analysis of data provided by Governments.

The draft Score Cards and assessment based on Government data are 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 Government data as well as Public Approval Ratings on governance parameters through public opinion polls

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

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

The findings emanating from the assessment are to be presented to relevant Government and its Ministries/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 Sindh 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 ministry/division/body. The data is collected, organized and analysed according to these sub parameters within each parameter.

In each parameter there is a discussion on:

- 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

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each parameter to understand and assess the 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 the analysis of the official performance data provided by the Provincial Government or acquired from the official publications of the Government. 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 partly or solely on open source material due to unavailability of sufficient/ related data from the Government especially under the parameters of Energy Production and Management, Management of Relations with International Institutions, Devolution of Powers to Lower Tiers, and Management of Unemployment, Management of Population Growth, and Anti-Corruption Efforts.

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Assessment of the Quality of Governance under Individual Parameters

Annual Development Programme Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

During the financial year 2013-2014, the Government of Sindh has allocated funds to Social, Economic, Mines, Investment and Education sectors. The total development funds amount to Rs. 229.9 billion of which Rs. 165 billion is from the Provincial Annual Development Programme (ADP), Rs. 20 billion is from the District Governments, Rs. 15.4 billion is from Federal Government Grants and Rs. 29.6 billion from Foreign Project Assistance.²

Amongst the amount allocated to the sectors in Sindh, the main share of 30% went to the economic sector, which was increased from Rs. 52 billion in 2012-2013 to Rs. 68.8 billion in 2013-2014 representing a 32%

increase. The economic sector includes agriculture, irrigation, labour, roads etc.³

The ADP for the province of Sindh depicts an overall increase of 2.5% in the budget allocated to the total number of schemes in 2013-2014 in comparison to 2012-2013 as reflected in Table 2. As a whole the ADP for 2013-2014 has shown an increase of 2.5% over the ADP of 2012-2013.⁴ Rs. 185 billion has been set-aside for Provincial and District ADP for 2013-2014 as compared to Rs. 181 billion in 2012-2013. There has been an increase of 3% from the last year to 2013-2014.⁵

The major bulk of development funding, i.e., 78.43%, is from the Provincial Government of Sindh for the year 2013-2014.⁶ 14.19 % of the development funding in Sindh has been received from donor / external assistance in the year 2013-2014 and 7.38% by Federal Contribution as mentioned in Table 3.⁷ Education sector.⁸ The Government of Sindh in its development programme has given serious attention to irrigation and water management.⁹

Table: 2 Annual Development Programme 2013-2014 (Rs. in billions)

	No of Schemes 2012-2013			Allocation 2012-2013			No of Schemes 2013-2014			Allocation-2013-2014		
	On-going	New	Total	On-going	New	Total	On-going	New	Total	On-going	New	Total
Provincial Programm												
Grand Total	1,288	1,323	2,611	112,631	48,368	160,930	1,363	1,100	2,463	131,902	33,098	165,000

Table: 3 Financing Plan

Financing Plan	2012-2013		2013-2014	% share
	Allocation	Revised	Allocation	
Provincial Share	173,856	82,253	163,362	78.43
Carryover Cash Balance	5,000	-12,130	-5,000	
Provincial Contribution	168,856	94,383	168,362	
Net Current Account	163,265	96,709	173,221	
Net Capital Account	-3,309	-8,273	-12,859	
Net Public Account	8,900	5,947	8,000	
Donor/External Assistance	35,657	32,387	29,558	14.19
Foreign Project Assistance (FPA)	35,657	32,387	29,558	
Federal Contribution	14,494	12,127	15,379	7.38
DERA	0	0	0	
Other Federal Grants	14,494	12,127	15,379	
Total Development Financing	224,007	126,767	208,299	100.00

2. Budget Analysis 2013-14, Finance Department, Government of Sindh available at [http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/BUDGETper cent20ANALYSISper cent20per cent20 2013-14.pdf] accessed on February 6, 2015

3. Id.

4. Id.

5. Id.

6. Budget Analysis 2013-14, Finance Department, Government of Sindh available at [http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/BUDGETper cent20ANALYSISper cent20per cent20 2013-14.pdf] accessed on February 6, 2015

7. Id.

8. Id.

9. Id.

Anti Corruption Efforts

Appointment of the new Chairman, Inquires and Anti Corruption Establishment was made during the reporting period. The anti corruption department of Sindh had registered 183 cases with Challans of 160 presented in the court. Investigations were underway in 113 cases during the time span 2013-2014.

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Devolution of Power to the Lower Tiers

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 Act was passed on August 19, 2013 and came into force on August 26, 2013. It is mainly based on Local Government Ordinance, 1979. Local Government (LG) tiers from the Ordinance have been retained which are Metropolitan Corporation, District Municipal Corporations in Karachi, Municipal Corporations, District Councils, Municipal Committees, Town Committees and Union Councils. The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), instead of Provincial Election Authority, will conduct Local Government Election (LGE). According to the Act, the LGE will be held on party basis.

The Government introduced amendments to the Act in December 2013, which were to cause disparities in the delimitation process. Therefore the High Court declared these amendments unconstitutional and illegal.¹⁰

This order was challenged in the Supreme Court, which held that the power to hold elections of the LG is vested in the ECP in terms of Article 140-A of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.¹¹ It further upheld that since the delimitation of constituencies of the LG is part of the process of organizing and holding elections honestly, justly and fairly, which is the Constitutional mandate of the ECP, the power to carry out such delimitation should vest with the ECP. The Supreme Court directed the Provincial Government to carry out appropriate amendments/legislation to empower the ECP to initiate and carry out the process of delimitation of constituencies for the LGE. Furthermore this exercise should be completed within a period of five months from April 2014, and the ECP is ordered to take requisite measures to carry out the process of delimitation of constituencies for the LG expeditiously so as to complete the same within a period of 45 days of the enactment/amendments in laws in terms of this order. It stressed that the announcement of election schedule and the process of holding it is complete by or before of November 15, 2014.

Key Steps Taken

In order to comply with the decision of the Supreme

The Supreme Court directed the Provincial Government of Sindh to carry out appropriate amendments/legislation to empower the ECP to initiate and carry out the process of delimitation of constituencies for the LGE

Court, an amendment to the Local Government Act 2013 was to be presented in the Sindh Provincial Assembly whereby assigning the authority to carry out the delimitations of the constituencies for the purpose of conducting LGE for the province, besides making other changes to the Act.

Analysis

According to the ECP, the Sindh Government was not cooperating with it for the purposes of delimitation.¹² The ECP also reported that the LGE could not be held for another year because the polling staff had to be trained as well as printing of the ballot papers for Karachi on party basis was also quite a challenge. The transfer to LG is pitched at Rs. 39.30 billion for 2013-2014.

10. SHC declares amendments to Sindh Local Government Act unconstitutional Published: December 30, 2013.

<http://tribune.com.pk/story/652535/shc-declares-amendments-to-sindh-local-government-act-unconstitutional/>
Accessed on January 29, 2015

11. Supreme Court Releases Detail Judgment In Civil Appeal Nos. 38 To 45 Of 2014, April 8, 2014

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/web/page.asp?id=1808> Accessed on January 29, 2015

12. By Azam Khan, Non-cooperative Provinces: In Sindh and Punjab, LG polls not in sight. Published: December 1, 2014
<http://tribune.com.pk/story/799906/non-cooperative-Provinces-in-sindh-and-punjab-lg-polls-not-in-sight/>

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Disaster Preparedness and Management

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Government of Sindh revised and modified the structure of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC), and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Board approved by Chief Minister Sindh in June 2014. The Government of Sindh has re-constituted the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) for every district under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. DDMA comprises Member of the National Assembly, Member of the Provincial Assembly, District Officers (of Health, Education, Social Welfare, Livestock, Civil Defence, and Irrigation), three representatives from the civil society, two representatives from the business community and two representatives from agriculturalists.

The following are the terms of reference of the reconstituted DDMA:

- It shall prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district.
- It shall ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district
- It shall step-up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanisms for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to the public
- It shall coordinate with and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that pre-disaster and post-disaster management activities in the district are carried out promptly and effectively

Key Steps Taken

PDMA Sindh established camp office at Tharparkar, which became fully operational in March 2014 and coordinated with the district administration Tharparkar

for relief activities. The Government of Sindh has spent Rs. 3.5 billion for remodelling of drainage system and Rs. 1.5 billion for emergency clearance of spinal drains of Left Bank Outfall Drainage (LBOD).¹³ The Sindh Government directed the Secretary irrigation to prepare fool-proof flood fighting contingency plan in a way so that no incident of breach could take place.¹⁴ The Government announced a compensation of Rs. 200,000 for each of the family, which lost their children as a consequence of malnutrition.¹⁵ The Government also distributed 5,000 ration bags of 20 kg each, 12,000 mineral water bottles of 1.5 litres and 12,000 kg high-energy biscuits for children. The District Administration of Tharparkar and Sindh Livestock Department have reported to carrying out vaccination of livestock against various diseases. So far, the Department has carried out vaccination of 1.9 million livestock animals through its 15 mobile teams, the report adds.

The Sindh Irrigation Drainage Authority (SIDA) has been patrolling the embankment to monitor the flood situation.¹⁶ As a result of slow relief efforts for floods in Tharparkar, the Sindh High Court has formed a three-member judicial commission.¹⁷

Analysis

Even though the Province of Sindh has remained a victim of natural calamities including water floods and droughts in the region of Thar area and cyclones in coastal belt of the province, disaster risk reductions and preparation do not appear to be a priority of the Sindh Government. Against the allocation of Rs. 500 million of outgoing fiscal year 2013-2014, the Sindh Government has reduced the funds for PDMA, allocating only Rs. 360 million for the PDMA under the rehabilitation schemes.¹⁸

A total of 3,068 villages have been affected by the floods in the year 2013, 524,833, people displaced and impacted by the floods. The floods also had a devastating impact on agriculture as it damaged 246,590 acres of the cropped area. It also damaged

13. Daily Times: Sindh administration to ensure foolproof flood fighting plan' available online at [<http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/sindh/05-Jun-2014/sindh-administration-to-ensure-foolproof-flood-fighting-plan>] accessed on February 13, 2015
14. id
15. Business Recorder Federal, Sindh Governments working together to provide relief to Thar people available online at [<http://www.brecorder.com/top-news/108-pakistan-top-news/162035-federal-sindh-governments-working-together-to-provide-relief-to-thar-people.html>] accessed on February 13, 2015
16. Express Tribune: Indus embankments safe: Sharjeel Memon available online at [<http://tribune.com.pk/story/594962/indus-embankments-safe-sharjeel-memon/>] accessed on February 13, 2015
17. Express Tribune, Thar suo motu case: SHC forms 3-member judicial commission available online at [<http://tribune.com.pk/story/687087/thar-suo-motu-case-shc-forms-3-member-judicial-commission/>] accessed on February 13, 2015
18. Sindh reduces development outlay to Rs. 168 billion available online at [<http://nation.com.pk/business/14-Jun-2014/sindh-reduces-development-outlay-to-rs168b>] accessed on February 13, 2015

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35,495 houses, led to displacement of people as a consequence of which 1,135 are dwelling in the relief camps. 27 new relief camps were established to accommodate the persons displaced as a result of the floods as depicted in Table 4.

Approximately 87% of the drought-hit areas are facing diarrhoea, 82% are suffering from fever and malaria.¹⁹ The number of people who died from drought-related diseases and hunger in Tharparkar has reached 191, 59% of which are children. More than 66,229 cattle have been affected with epidemic diseases and 2,044 have died.²⁰ As a result of the drought in Sindh in 2013, agriculture has met losses of 79% and livestock 69%.²¹

The Government announced a compensation of Rs. 200,000 for each of the family, which lost their children due to malnutrition. The Government also distributed 5,000 ration bags and 12,000 mineral water bottles

Table 4: Provincial Disaster Management Authority: Statement of Losses /Damages Due To Rain/Floods 2013

District	No. of Villages Affected	No of Persons Affected	Cropped Area Affected (Acres)	No. of Houses Damaged	No of Person Injured	No of Cattle Head Perished	No of Relief Camps Established	No of Persons in Relief Camps
Sindh	3068	524833	246590	35495	43	88	27	1135

19. Id.

20. Express Tribune [What Thar lacks more than water is a contingency plan](http://tribune.com.pk/story/691557/) available online at [what-thar-lacks-more-than-water-is-a-contingency-plan <http://tribune.com.pk/story/691557/>] accessed on February 13, 2015

21. Id.

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Education

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013 was passed making education, free and compulsory for children between five and sixteen years and requiring private schools to reserve 10% admissions for underprivileged and terrorism effected children. The Bill was approved in February 2013 making Sindh the first province to pass this Act.²²

Key Steps Taken

The Sindh Education Reform Programme, under which the Sindh Government has taken following steps:

- Prepared school budgets; both salary and non-salary components, following transparent, objective and merit-based criteria.
- Merged distinct government schools that share the same building, same compound or are in close proximity and cater to the same local population into single school.
- Appointed specialized education managers and school headmasters following transparent, objective, merit based criteria. For this purpose and to achieve this objective Sindh Government has kept funds for creation of 2,000 posts of Head

Masters/ Head mistresses during the 2013-2014. Strengthened Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Education by having a strong design and implementation of accountability based PPP. The number of primary schools in Sindh has decreased by 1.3% from 42,900 in 2012-2013 to 42,342 in 2013-2014. The number of middle/elementary schools has also decreased by 3.8% from 2,429 in 2012-2013 to 2,336 in 2013-2014. The number of secondary schools in Sindh has decreased by 1.2% from 1,775 in 2012-2013 to 1,752 in 2013-2014. The higher secondary schools have increased by 1.3% from 290 in 2012-2013 to 294 in 2013-2014.

The enrolment in primary schools in Sindh has decreased by 5.4% from 2,963,622 to 2,802,824. The enrolment in middle schools has decreased by 6.4% from 263,910 in 2012-2013 to 246,893. The enrolment in secondary schools has increased by 1.5% from 711,940 in 2012-2013 to 723,052 in 2013-2014. The enrolment in higher secondary schools has increased by 0.9% from 309,561 in 2012-13 to 312,646 in 2013-2014.

The number of teachers in primary schools in Sindh has decreased by 4% from 96,401 in 2012-2013 to 92,521

Table 5: Number of Schools

Level	2012-2013	2013-2014	% Change
Primary	42,900	42,342	-1.3%
Middle/Elementary	2,429	2,336	-3.8%
Secondary	1,775	1,752	-1.2%
Higher Secondary	290	294	1.3%

Table 6: Comparison of Enrolment

Level	2012-2013	2013-2014	Per Cent Change
Primary	2,963,622	2,802,824	-5.4%
Middle/Elementary	263,910	246,893	-6.4%
Secondary	711,940	723,052	1.5%
Higher Secondary	309,561	312,646	0.9%

Source: Sindh Education Profile 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

22. UNESCO takes Right to Free and Compulsory Education to Sindh available online at [<http://www.unic.org.pk/pdf/PR-UNESCO-20130227a.pdf>] accessed on February 6, 2015
23. Sindh Education Profile 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

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to 2013-2014. The number of teachers in the middle schools of Sindh has increased by 11.3% from 10,755 in 2012-2013 to 11,980 in 2013-2014. The number of teachers in secondary schools has increased by 17.6 % from 27,357 in 2012-2013 to 32,194 in 2013-2014. The number of teachers in higher secondary schools has increased from 8,126 to 8,743, which amounts to an increase of 7.5%.

The Sindh Government has allocated Rs. 1.25 billion for the establishment of 23 English Medium Schools. The Government is working on establishment and promotion of engineering colleges in Khairpur and Larkana, establishment of law colleges at Hala, Dadu and Lyari, establishment of girls Cadet College at Shaheed Benazirabad and establishment of cadet

college at Dadu, Mithi and Khairpur.

Analysis

In Budgetary terms, the Education Department is the biggest department of Sindh Government. In the Financial year 2012-2013, the ADP allocation for Education Sector was Rs. 12 billion, which has been increased to Rs. 13.48 billion in 2013-2014. The budgetary allocation for the financial year 2013-2014 is Rs. 118.7 billion. There is an increase of 21 per cent in the Current Revenue Expenditure (CRE), which increases from Rs. 99.4 billion in 2012-2013 to Rs. 120.5 billion in 2013-2014. The overall literacy rate in Sindh is 59%. The overall growth rate in literacy has been less than 1 percentage point over the years.

Table 7: Comparison on Number of Teachers

Level	2012-2013	2013-2014	Per Cent Change
Primary	96,401	92,521	- 4 %
Middle/Elementary	10,755	11,980	11.3%
Secondary	27,357	32,194	17.6%
Higher Secondary	8,126	8,743	7.5%

Source: Sindh Education Profile 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

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Energy Production and Management

Legislative and Policy Interventions

Government of Sindh established a Company under Companies Act 1984 titled “Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company” for development of Coal Mine and installation of 600-1000 MW Power Plant.²⁴

Key Steps Taken

The Government has declared Thar Coal fields as Special Economic Zone and Thar Coal Projects are exempted for 30 years from all taxes and 20% USD based internal rate of return (IRR) is allowed on the Projects. Following steps were taken:

- 20% (dollar-based) IRR is guaranteed to firms which achieve Financial Close before December 31, 2015 for mining and power generation based on indigenous coal and additional 0.5% i.e. 20.5% IRR for firms which achieve Financial Close by December 31, 2014.
- Zero % customs duties on import of coal mining equipment and machinery including vehicles for site use.
- Exemption on withholding tax to shareholders on dividend for initial 30 year.
- Exemption on withholding tax on procurement of goods and services during project construction and operations.
- A total of 15 new projects on energy production in Sindh were commenced in 2013-2014. These projects have an overall capacity of 1700 MWs and are costing US \$ 4.296 billion.
- The Government of Sindh has leased out a coal

block for an integrated mining project and power generation to increase the share of coal.

- According to the following table the generation capacity of the projects introduced in 2013-2014 fell from what it was in 2012-2013. There has been a 70% decline in the generation capacity of the approved plants from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014.
- A total of 5,180 villages of Sindh have been electrified during the financial year 2013-2014 through an allocation of Rs. 1.5 billion.

Analysis

At present, three major projects of 2400 MW capacity are underway and targeted to be completed by 2017-2018.²⁵ The Government plans to spend Rs. 32 billion for infrastructure projects. For this purpose Rs. 10 billion was earmarked during financial year 2012-2013 and Rs. 12 billion has been allocated for the 2013-2014.

According to the Budget Analysis 2013-2014 issued by the Government of Sindh, the Government has entered into a joint venture with 4 foreign companies to establish Power Plants with the estimated capacity of 2000 MWs.

The JV Project Sindh Engro Coal Mining in 2013-2014 proceeded ahead and a positive step is that the Federal Government agreed to lend support to the project. A total of 5,180 villages of Sindh have been electrified during the financial year 2013-2014 through an allocation of Rs. 1.5 billion.

The overall budgetary allocation on energy schemes has increased 20% from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014.

Table 8: Approved Power Plants

Year	Approved Power Plants	Generation Capacity
2012-2013	K-I & K-II Nuclear Projects	2,200 MW
2013-2014	C-I & C-II	650 MW

Table 9: Budgetary Allocation for Energy Development 2013-2014²⁶ (Rs. in billion)

Year	Allocation	Per Cent Change
2012-2013	10	20%
2013-2014	12	

24. Pakistan Economic Survey 2013-14 available online at [http://finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_14/14_Energy.pdf] accessed on January 29, 2015

25. Budget Analysis 2013-2014 Available online [http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/BUDGET%20ANALYSIS%20%202013-14.pdf] Accessed on May 26, 2015

26. Budget Analysis 2013-2014, Finance Department, Government of Sindh. Available online [http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/BUDGET%20ANALYSIS%20%202013-14.pdf] Accessed on May 26, 2015

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Environmental Sustainability

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Provincial Assembly of Sindh on February 24, 2014 passed the Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014. The key element of the Act was the establishment of the Sindh Environment Protection Council, a supervisory body to be headed by the Chief Minister.²⁷ The Government of Sindh is working to establish 'Green Courts' in the Province to deal with environmental cases in the Province.

Key Steps Taken

On December 12, 2013, in a public hearing of a development project Canola Oil Extraction Unit of Dalda Pakistan Private Limited, it was assured that the estimates of the amount of effluent, waste and noise and their nature will be clearly described in environmental management plan soon after the project becomes operational.²⁸ The Sindh High Court ordered environmental impact assessment (EIA) for digging of flyover and underpass between Bagh Ibn-e-Qasim and the shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi.

Analysis

A total of three petitions have been filed against the high level of contamination and pollution in Manchhar Lake, which is believed to be the one of the largest fresh-water reservoirs in Asia, and Keenjhar Lake, which is the main source of Karachi's water supply. Other environmental petitions have also been filed including petitions against the illegal cutting of forests in interior Sindh and mangroves deforestation along Karachi's coastal belt. Due to the lack of a specialized Green Court, these cases are being heard in different courts across the Province.²⁹

Various contaminations were found in Sindh during 2013-2014; these include higher accumulation of arsenal and lead.³⁰

The huge trees lining the main road that leads to Park Towers from Do Talwar were chopped down, illegally, by the employees of the District Municipal Corporation

in October, 2013. No action has been taken so far against this.³¹

Provincial Government has taken initiative to set up two nuclear power plants near Karachi funded by the Chinese Government. A petition was filed against this project in the Sindh High Court claiming that the Environmental Impact Assessment of the project was reviewed without public participation and the information of the report was also not made public, which is against the legal requirements of Section 12 of the 1997 Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, (PEPA).³²

Budgetary Allocation

The budgetary allocation for the sub sector of environment under the sector Environment and Alternative Energy Department was Rs. 215 million in 2013-2014³³ whereas it was Rs. 274 million in 2012-2013.³⁴ This depicts a decline of 27% in the allocations for environment protection for the year 2013-2014.

27. Tehmina Qureshi: The News, Sindh set to take environment into its own hands available online at [<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-234587-Sindh-set-to-take-environment-into-its->] accessed on January 30, 2015.
28. Express Tribune: Despite a high rate of environmental wrongs, Sindh lacks a green court available online at [<http://newstoday.nayab.net/2014/02/despite-a-high-rate-of-environmental-wrongs-sindh-lacks-a-green-court.html>]
29. The Express Tribune: Environment Unfriendly: Trees being cut despite the protests of social activists available online at [<http://newstoday.nayab.net/2013/10/environment-unfriendly-trees-being-cut-despite-the-protests-of-social-activists.html>] accessed on January 30, 2015
31. Court Rules Against Construction of the Karachi Reactors in Pakistan [<http://www.worldnuclearreport.org/Court-Rules-Against-Construction.html>] Accessed on February 13, 2015
32. Annual development Programme 2013-2014 available online at [<http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/VOLUME-V-2013-14/12-Environment%20&%20Alternative%20Energy.pdf>]
33. Environment%20&%20Alternative%20Energy.pdf Accessed on January 30, 2015
34. Annual development Programme 2013-2014 available online at [] Accessed on May 28, 2015

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Healthcare

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Sindh Government was the first province to introduce legislation on mental health, by adopting the Sindh Mental Health Act 2013. Under this law, Sindh Mental Health Authority and Board of Visitors will be formed to establish psychiatric facilities for admission, treatment, rehabilitation and care of mentally ill patients.³⁵

The Sindh Prevention and Control of Thalassemia Act was passed on September 19, 2013. This Act aims to address the epidemic of thalassemia in the province by making blood test mandatory for the diagnoses of the disease before marriage.³⁶

The Sindh Assembly unanimously enacted the Sindh HIV and AIDS Control, Treatment and Protection Act 2013, to formulate measures to control the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in Sindh and to ensure efficient treatment and support to patients.³⁷

The New Born Screening Act 2013 passed by the Provincial Assembly directs all health institutions under their jurisdiction to integrate a screening system for all new-borns to detect congenital diseases.³⁸

On December 13, 2013, Sindh Health Secretary, Iqbal Hussain Durrani, announced that a new health policy would be introduced in the Province to improve government hospitals.³⁹

Key Steps Taken⁴⁰

The Sindh Government founded the Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Accident Emergency Ancillary Services Complex at Civil Hospital Karachi, with cost of Rs. 1.8 billion. Rs. 1.7 billion was allocated for the pilot project of 12-bedded mobile Health Units in Sindh. The Provincial Government also assigned Rs. 0.2 billion for

the Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences. Rs. 0.5 billion were allotted to improve and upgrade the *Tehsil Headquarters (THQ)* hospitals to District Headquarters (DHQ) hospitals. The expansion and improvement of DHQ Hospitals in Badin, Shikarpur, Khairpur and Mithi, costing Rs. 0.9 billion was planned by the Sindh Government. In order to control the epidemic of hepatitis Rs. 1.0 billion was allocated for various prevention measures.

There were 2,700 basic health units and 60 taluka hospitals in Sindh⁴¹ in 2013-2014. Whereas in 2013-2014 USAID inaugurated a US \$ 4.5 million facility, which provided 60 beds to facilitate surgeries of fistula and other gynecological related ailments. In 2012-2013 a pilot project was initiated for mobile 12-bedded health units and its total cost amounts to Rs. 1.65 billion.

The Peoples Primary Health Initiative (PPHI) is managing 1137 Rural Health Centres with over 1500 doctors and 2500 paramedic staff. The Government of Sindh is spending in primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare services with the focus on immunization, malaria/dengue control programme, prevention and control of blindness, basic development needs programme, enhanced HIV/AIDS control programme, hepatitis and provincial tuberculosis control programme.

In addition, key steps initiated by the Provincial Government in the year 2013-2014 included the establishing of Children Hospital Sukkur, improving Children Hospital Karachi and developing medical hospitals in Hyderabad, Karachi and Khairpur.

Analysis

The total budgetary allocation for healthcare under the Sindh Government in the year 2012-2013 was revised from Rs. 11 billion to Rs. 13.6 billion. In 2013-2014, Rs. 17 billion have been allocated to health care depicting an increase of 54% from the previous year.

Table 10: Budgetary Allocation for Healthcare under Sindh Government (Rs. in billion)

Fiscal year	2012-2013	2013-2014	Per Cent Change
Total Budget Allocated	13.6	17	54%

35. Express Tribune, World Mental Health Day: Reconstructing mental health law and policy in Sindh [http://tribune.com.pk/story/773114/world-mental-health-day-reconstructing-mental-health-law-and-policy-in-sindh/] accessed 29 January 2015
36. Express Tribune, Thalassemi.a alert!: Desperate measures [http://tribune.com.pk/story/664301/thalassemi-alert-desperate-measures/] accessed 29 January 2015
37. The News In Sindh, HIV patients may have a normal life after all [http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-203338-In-Sindh-HIV-patients-may-have-a-normal-life-after-all] accessed 29 January 2015
38. The News, Newborns to be screened for congenital diseases [http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-203924-Newborns-to-be-screened-for-congenital-diseases] accessed 29 January 2015
39. The News 'Sindh to have new health policy soon' [http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-219787-Sindh-to-have-new-health-policy-soon] accessed 29 January 2015
40. Budget Analysis, Finance Department, Government of Sindh [www.fdsindh.gov.pk] accessed 29 January 2015
41. Express Tribune: Health woes of Sindh: Hospital beds have become deathbeds available online at [http://tribune.com.pk/story/708568/health-woes-of-sindh-hospital-beds-have-become-deathbeds/] accessed on April 24, 2015

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Immunization of Children

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

On March 27, 2013, Pneumococcal vaccine was introduced in Sindh with the help of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) in partnership with UNICEF and the World Health Organisation.⁴²

The Chief Minister Sindh launched Special Immunization Campaign against measles that was to run over thirteen days in May 2014. Under this approximately 13,269,690 children under six-months to ten-year age group were to be vaccinated.⁴³

Analysis

Table 12 illustrates that the number of polio cases increased from 10 in 2013 to 30 cases in 2014, showing three-fold increase in comparison to the previous year

The number of reported measles cases has significantly decreased from 13,607 in 2013 to 700 reported cases in 2014. Furthermore, the reported number of deaths

The number of polio cases increased from 10 in 2013 to 30 cases in 2014, showing an increase of three-fold whereas the number of reported measles cases have decreased from 13,607 in 2013 to 700

caused by measles has also decreased by 55% in 2014 in comparison to the previous year. Official statistics of Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) state that 60-70% of children in the Province were immunized against the disease, whereas international health organizations report that only 20-30% children were vaccinated across the country.⁴⁴

Table 11: Number of Reported Polio cases in Sindh

Year	2013	2014	Per Cent Change
Total number of Reported Cases	10	30	Three times or 200% increase

Table 12: Number of Reported Cases and Deaths from Measles

Year	2013	2014	Per Cent Change
Total number of Reported Cases	13,607	700	- 95%
Total number of Deaths	100	45	- 55%

42. Dawn Pneumonia vaccine introduced in Sindh

[<http://www.dawn.com/news/798365/pneumonia-vaccine-introduced-in-sindh>] accessed 2 February 2015

43. CM Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah inaugurated 13-days long Special Immunization Campaign against Measles in Sindh

[<https://mediacellppp.wordpress.com/2014/05/20/cm-sindh-syed-qaim-ali-shah-inaugurated-13-days-long-special-immunization-campaign-against-measles-in-sindh/>]

44. The Tribune, Child immunisation: International bodies reject EPI report

[<http://tribune.com.pk/story/536036/child-immunisation-international-bodies-reject-epi-report/>] accessed 2 February 2015

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Investment Friendliness

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

The pilot project of Entrepreneurship Development has been completed during 2013-2014. The Marble City Project is being established in Karachi on 300 acres to strengthen the Provincial Marble Sector. The Sindh Government is also working on mutual cooperation with Turkish counterparts in different socio-economic uplifting projects including infrastructure development, tourism, agri- business, alternate energy and coal energy. The Sindh Government was working on the following investment related projects:

- **Education City Project:** Government of Sindh plans to make an ambitious and visionary investment in our people and economy by creating the Education City. This includes creating Ziauddin University, Habib Foundation, New Port Institute, Judicial Academy, Cadet College, IT Media City and World renowned Ivy League Universities
- **Arfa Karim Techno polis project:** AKTP is stretched over an area of 200 acres of in the Education City (EC). Work for construction of boundary and office enclave is already at advance stage.
- **Bus Rapid Transport System in Karachi:** Topographic surveys for both corridors have been done. Moreover, traffic count survey has been done on all major intersection along the both corridors and social and environmental surveys have also been done on both the corridors.
- **Keenjhar Lake Resort**
- **Sukkur Dry Port:** The proposed Sukkur Dry Port will initially handle 15000-20000 containers annually with estimated economic value of about

Rs. 2 billion. The figure is expected to double in 5 to 10 years' time.

- **Thar Mining and Coal Generation Project:** The Investors have opted for acquiring Blocks for Coal Mining and Power Generation and other uses of coal like briquetting, coal to liquids, gasification etc.
- **Halal Meat Park:** Government of Sindh is looking to offer land for the establishment of Halal Meat Park in Sukkur and in Thatta near Karachi. It is believed that Pakistan has the potential to attract Halal meat market of the non-traditional players like Iran, Algeria, Syria and Indonesia.

Analysis

The Sindh Government has ensured ease in investment by reducing minimum foreign equity requirement for a project from US \$ 0.5 million to US \$ 0.3 million. Moreover, it has ensured repatriation of 100% capital, profits, royalty, technology, and franchise fees allowed. In Sindh, there are zero import duties on capital goods, plant and machinery and equipment not manufactured local. It ensures zero-rated import tariff on agriculture machinery (not manufactured locally) for registered corporate agricultural projects and zero import duties on raw materials used in the production of exports.

The Sindh Development Fund (SDF) for agro-based industries has subsidized 100% KIBOR (Karachi Inter Bank Offer Rate) on capital cost and 50% KIBOR on working capital. The on-going schemes have a total budget of Rs. 1100 million which has been doubled for the new schemes making it Rs. 22,00 million. The total budget for investment has increased to Rs. 3,300 million in the year 2013-2014. The total budget for on-going schemes is Rs. 11,00 million and for the new schemes is Rs. 12,00 million. There has been a decline in the amount from Rs. 5674 million that was carried forward on July 1, 2013 to Rs. 33,00 million in July 2014. The year has witnessed a decline of 41% from July 2013.

Table 13: Budgetary Allocation in the ADP for Sindh Board of Investment

Sub-Sector	Total (Rs. in million)		
	Capital	Revenue	Total
Sindh Board of Investment	2,523	776	3,300

Source: [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1095525>] accessed January 2015

45. Entrepreneurial Development Programme, Sindh Board of Investment available at [<http://www.sbi.gos.pk/EDP.php>] accessed on February 3, 2015
46. Ease of Investment, Sindh Board of Investment available at [<http://www.sbi.gos.pk/ease-of-investment.php>] accessed on February 3, 2015

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Management of Population Growth

Legislative and Policy Interventions

No provincial legislation was passed in the year 2013-2014 regarding the management of population growth. The Government has also not formed any new population policies to guide Population Welfare strategies in the province. Government Officials have stated that a policy is currently being drafted with the help of the United Nation Population Fund and will be released in the year 2014-2015.⁴⁷

The Government of Sindh also coordinates with the United Nations to meet MDG 5, which seeks to bring up the contraceptive prevalence rate, reduce the adolescent birth rate, and improve antenatal care for women.

Key Steps Taken

In 2002, with the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, the Ministry of Population Welfare was devolved and population management became the subject of the Provincial Governments. The Population Welfare Department of the Government of Sindh is the relevant authority for managing population growth.

In 2012-2013, the Government of Sindh allocated total Rs. 362 million for Population Welfare schemes. In 2013-2014, the Government of Sindh allocated total Rs. 1,122 million for Population Welfare depicting an increase of over three fold.

Analysis

Population Growth

The population of the Province of Sindh in the year 2013-2014 was calculated to be 42.4 million. According to the population Census of 1998, the population was 30.4 million. In the span of 16 years, the population has grown by 39%. According to the Census, in 1998, the annual population growth was recorded at 2.8%.

Contraceptive Prevalence

Contraceptive prevalence was calculated in 2002 by UNDP to be 15%.⁴⁸ According to a NIPS Report, in 2012-2013, Contraceptive Prevalence was at 30%.⁴⁹ However, according to the Status of Millennium Development Goals 2012 Report by United Nations and Government of Sindh, the Government will not be able to meet its MDG 5 Goals to substantially increase the rate by 2015.⁵⁰

Population Density

Population density in the Province of Sindh was last recorded at 216 persons per square kilometre in the 1998 Census. The density at present is 300 persons per square kilometre.⁵¹

Total Fertility Rate

A United Nations Report estimated the total fertility rate (TFR) in 2004 to be at 5.25%.⁵² According to a NIPS Report, in 2012, the TFR was 3.9%.⁵³ While this shows progress, the Government of Sindh and the United Nations will be unable to achieve MDG 5 as the goal to reduce the TFR is also “off track”.⁵⁴

47. The News, (2014). 'Sindh to introduce population control policy soon'. [online] Available at: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-261559-Sindh-to-introduce-population-control-policy-soon>

48. Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goals Sindh. (2012). 1st ed. [pdf] UNDP, Government of Sindh. Available at: <http://www.pk.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/MDGs/UNDP-PK-MDG-SindhReport-2012.pdf>

49. Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey. (2013). 1st ed. [pdf] Available at: http://www.nips.org.pk/abstract_files/PDHSper cent20Finalper cent20Reportper cent20asper cent20ofper cent20Janper cent2022-2014.pdf

50. Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goals Sindh. (2012). 1st ed. [pdf] UNDP, Government of Sindh. Available at: <http://www.pk.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/MDGs/UNDP-PK-MDG-SindhReport-2012.pdf>

51. Government of Sindh, (2014). *Population Welfare Department Sindh*. [online] Available at: <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/>

52. Id.

53. Id.

54. Id.

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Management of Relations with International Institutions

The major contributors in Sindh were the World Bank and Asian Development Bank etc., of which total amount for 2013-2014 in the ADP was shown Rs. 229.6 billion. In 2012-2013 this amount was Rs. 231.2 billion showing a decline of 0.5%.⁵⁵

55. Budget Analysis 2013-2014 online Available at [<http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/BUDGET%20ANALYSIS%20%202013-14.pdf>] Accessed on May 25, 2015

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Management of Unemployment

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

Sindh Skills Development Programme: World Bank (WB) spending of Rs. 1,724.184 million is committed for which the WB will be training 45,000 youths under Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Youth Development Programme (BBSYDP) for a period of three years from 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014. The project aims to provide training in job-oriented fields in the private sector to 15,000 youth in the year 2013-2014. 75% interest charges to be borne by the Government on micro finance facility to successful/ deserving trainees selected on the basis of merit. The programme envisages that the existing 49 training centres of the main manpower training established in Sindh for the skill development shall impart the skill training to the youth.

The Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA) introduced entrepreneurship-training programme for promoting self-employment in 30 institutions of Sindh. 4,116 jobless youth were trained in different fields of agriculture through Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Youth Development Program (BBSYDP) in the year 2013-2014. Under the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Youth Development Programme, the Government has trained 1,98,503 youth in various employable trades since

2008. While acknowledging the success of BBSYDP, in 2013 the house had given a permanent structure to the programme through a bill namely The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource, Research and Development Board. Technical, vocational and skill development trainings are being consolidated under this Board. The Board will provide a comprehensive solution for eradication of poverty and unemployment among youth. An allocation of Rs. 984.20 million is being made for BBYS DP through this budget with a target of training 65,000 unskilled youth of Sindh in different demand driven trades. The newly constituted board has planned to improve existing curricula of the training with the modules of business development and soft skills so that youth may qualify for micro finance facilities after the successful completion of their training; which will be offered to them in partnership with Sindh Bank.

Analysis

Through the Sindh Skills Development Programme, 45000 young girls/ boys will get training in employable skills, which mean 15000 girls/boys in the year 2013-2014. For the training of each trainee Rs. 33829 will be incurred. Under this project it is expected that 25-35% of graduated trainees would be able to get job in local and international market, 10-20% will be self-employed. A number of initiatives were taken by the STEVTA to regulate and promote skills development programs in the Province in the year 2012-2013. These include, imparting employable technical training to more than 100,000 youth, public-private partnership

Table 14: Component-Wise and Year-Wise Physical Activity

Items	Units	Year-I 2011-2012	Year-II 2012-2013	Year-III 2013-2014
Comp-I	45,000 trainees	33%	33%	34%
Comp-II	Purchase & up gradation of durable goods	40%	40%	20%
Comp-III	Capacity Building of STEVTA Institutes	40%	40%	20%

56. 2013-2014 Budget, Budget Speech by Syed Qaim Ali Shah Jillani available online at [<http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/Otherpercent20volumespercent202013-14/BUDGETpercent20SPEECHpercent202013-14.PDF>]

58. Daily Times: MPAs urged to play role for prosperity of Sindh available online at [<http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/sindh/14-Jun-2014/mpas-urged-to-play-role-for-prosperity-of-sindh>] accessed on February 4, 2015

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with reputable organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Engro, Hunar Foundation Pakistan, Air Force and British Petroleum and development of Sindh Skills Strategy 2012-2017 in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO). The Government of Sindh plans to train another 300,000 youth in the next five years, i.e., 2013 onwards while collaborating with World Bank and Japan Social Development Fund. For this purpose, amount of Rs. 1 billion has been allocated for the financial year 2013-2014.

The unemployment rate in Sindh is depicted in Table 16. It shows that unemployment in Sindh increased from 5.24% in 2012-2013 to 5.60% in 2013-2014. The economy of Sindh is estimated to have grown annually at over 7% between 2001-2002 and 2007-2008. This fell very sharply to about 2% between 2007-2008 and 2013-2014 due, in particular, to the bad law and order situation in Karachi. For the year 2013-2014, the budgetary allocations for STEVTA amount to Rs. 785.71 million. The BISP on the request of Sindh Government initiated the 'Waseela-e-Haq Sindh' in January 2012 with the aim to reach out to 34000

The Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA) introduced entrepreneurship-training programme for promoting self-employment in 30 institutions of Sindh. 4,116 jobless youth were trained in different fields of agriculture 2013-2014

families by giving them an interest free loan of Rs 30,000 each. For this venture, the Government committed to meet the total outlay, which was around Rs. 12 billion. In order to create more employment opportunities, the Government of Sindh has agreed to allocate Rs. 2 billion for the revival of Sick Industries in the smaller towns of the province.⁵⁹

Table 15: Unemployment Rate in Sindh, Percentage

	2001-2002	2007-2008	2012-2013	2013-2014
Sindh	5.15	3.10	5.24	5.60
Urban	7.09	3.63	8.72	-
Rural	2.19	2.04	2.52	-

Source: PBS, Labor Force Surveys.

59. Business Recorder: Sindh govt. presents Rs.617 billion outlay budget 2013-2014 available online at <http://www.brecorder.com/budget/budget-2013-14/budget-news/124110-sindh-govt-presents-rs-617-billion-outlay-budget-2013-14.html> accessed on April 27, 2015

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Merit Based Recruitment and Promotions

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

In November 2013, the Sindh Government decided to terminate 13,000 employees of the Local Government Department from the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation as their recruitment was declared to be illegal.⁶⁰

The Sindh Government in compliance to the Supreme Court's decision withdrew the shoulder promotions of 59 police officers in the Province. However, the promotion of twelve chief officers was not withdrawn.⁶¹

Analysis

Table 17 shows the total number of Government Servants recruited through the Provincial Public Service Commission in Sindh during the years 2012 and 2013. The following results can be observed from the data:

- In the department of Law and Criminal Prosecution Department 57 officials were recruited in 2013 where as none were recruited in 2012.
- 115 more officers were recruited in 2013 compared to 2012 in Education and Literacy Department
- There was a 44 % increase in recruitment in Environment and Alternate Energy Department in 2013 in comparison to the preceding year.
- The Health Department recruited approximately three times more in 2013 than the year 2012.
- In the Department of Livestock and Fisheries and the Agriculture Department almost half the numbers of officers were recruited in 2013 compared to the recruitment in 2012.
- The Sindh Public Service Commission hired 38 officers in 2013 whereas they had hired 13 in 2012.
- Transport Department did not recruit any officials in 2012 however in 2013, 8 recruitments were made.
- No new officials were hired in 2013 by the Labour Department, while 6 officials were recruited in 2012.

- Similarly, the Combined Competition Exam department did not recruit any new officials in 2013, whilst 26 officials were recruited the previous year.
- The Home Department recruited 271 officials in 2013, whereas no new recruitments were made in 2012.
- The Mines and Mineral Development and Enquiries and Anti Corruption Department both recruited 2 officials each in 2012 and did not make any additional recruitment in 2013.
- 1 official was recruited by the Planning and Development Department in 2012, whereas none were recruited in 2012
- The Board of Revenue Department recruited 6 new officials in 2013, while none were recruited the previous year
- No recruitments were made in 2012 or 2013 by the Work and Service Department, Women Development Department, Excise and Taxation Department, Zakat Department, Culture and Tourism Department, Forest and Wild Life Department and Information Department.

60. The Nation, Sindh Govt to Terminate 13000 LG Workers [<http://nation.com.pk/karachi/06-nov-2013/sindh-govt-to-terminate-13-000-lg-workers>] accessed 9 February 2015

61. Dawn, Order silent about 12 key officials: Sindh Government revokes promotion of 59 police officers [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1028941>] accessed 9 February 2015

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Table 16: Total Number of Government Servants Recruited through Provincial Public Service Commission

Department	Grade	2012	2013
Law and Criminal Prosecution Department	18	Nil	12
	17		45
	Total	Nil	57
Education and Literacy	18	6	30
	17	390	481
	Total	396	511
Environment and Alternate Energy Department	19	Nil	1
	18	Nil	4
	17	4	4
	16	5	4
	Total	9	13
Health Department	18	7	10
	17	60	510
	16	93	Nil
	Total	160	520
Livestock and Fisheries Department	18	4	Nil
	17	57	27
	16	8	8
	Total	69	35
Work and Service Department	Nil		
Sindh Public Service Commission	18	Nil	1
	17	Nil	2
	14	11	Nil
	12	1	2
	11	1	Nil
	10	Nil	8
	7	Nil	7
	Total	13	38
Transport Department	17	Nil	8
	Total	Nil	8
Zakat and Usher Department	Nil		
Labour Department	16	4	Nil
	17	Nil	1
	Total	4	1
Agriculture Department	18	6	Nil
	17	14	10
	Total	20	10
Combined Competition Exam- 2008 (Exec and Eng. Cadre)	17	15	Nil

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	16	11	Nil
	Total	26	Nil
Board of Revenue	16	Nil	6
	Total	Nil	6
Home Department	17	27	Nil
	9	Nil	271
	Total	27	271
Mines and Mineral Development	16	2	Nil
	Total	2	Nil
Women Development Department	Nil		
Excise and Taxation Department	Nil		
Culture and Tourism Department	Nil		
Enquiries and Anti Corruption Department	16	2	Nil
	Total	2	Nil
Planning and Development Department	17	1	Nil
	Total	1	Nil
Information Department	Nil		
Forest and Wild Life Department	Nil		

Source: Services, General Administration and Coordination Department, Government of Sindh

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Peace, Stability and Order

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Provincial Assembly enacted the Sindh Witness Protection Act 2013 granting protection to witnesses in criminal proceedings. Sindh is the first province in the country that has a witness protection programme.⁶²

The Sindh Arms (Amendment) Bill 2014 was devised to give the Provincial Government the power to issue arm licenses.⁶³

The Sindh Criminal, Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) (Amendment) Bill 2014 was passed on April 16 2014 to strengthen legal measures taken to eliminate crime in the Province.⁶⁴ The Sindh Chief Minister stated that there is a need for legislation similar to the Pakistan Protection Ordinance (PPO) in Sindh to counter terrorist activities in the Province.

Key Steps

The Sindh Cabinet approved the recruitment of 10,000 policemen in the province.⁶⁵ Rangers Sindh initiated online complaints mechanism through their official website in order to strengthen protection against criminal activity in the Province.⁶⁶

Analysis

The reported and recorded number of serious offences under the jurisdiction of the Sindh Government demonstrates that in 2013-2014, in comparison to 2012-2013, the number of murder cases reduced by 9%; incidents of assaults on public servants increased by 17%, cases of gang rapes reduced by 33%, kidnapping and abduction cases decreased by 2%, Kidnapping for ransom increased by 20%, dacoity increased marginally by 1%, cases of robberies reduced by 3% and motor vehicle theft also decreased by 16%.

According to the figures provided by the South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP), a total of 1,565 civilian lives were lost due to terrorism in 2012-2013, however, in 2013-2014, the number of deaths significantly decreased by 37% to 981 civilian deaths.

In 2013-2014 the number of murder cases reduced by 9%, cases of gang rapes by 33%, kidnapping and abduction cases by 2%, cases of robberies by 3% and motor vehicle theft also decreased by 16%, as compared to 2012-2013

Furthermore, the number of terrorists killed during 2013-2014 doubled in comparison to the previous year; whereas the number of bomb blasts and suicide attacks significantly increased by 30% and four times respectively. However, the number of Sectarian attacks recorded in the Province decreased by 24%.

In the year 2012-2013, the police department was strengthened by procuring APC worth Rs. 1.242 billion. In the same year an amount of Rs. 2.70 billion was spent to strengthen the law enforcement that includes provision of GSM locator facility for the police.⁶⁷ The law and order budget for the financial year 2013-2014 stands at Rs. 48.63 billion. In the same year 10,000 new posts have been created to address the issue of shortage of police force in Sindh. In order to further strengthen the security systems in Karachi Rs. 400 million have been set aside for the purchase and installation of surveillance cameras.⁶⁸

62. The Law Department [<http://www.lawdepartment.gos.pk/setup/publications/PUB-14-000232.pdf>] accessed 30 January 2015

63. Id.

64. Id.

65. Dawn, Recruitment of 10,000 policemen approved [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1123504>] accessed 30 January 2015

66. The Newstribes, Rangers Sindh open online complaint registration on official website [<http://www.thenewstribes.com/2014/03/24/rangers-sindh-open-online-complaints-registration-on-official-website/>] accessed 30 January 2015

67. Business Recorder: Sindh govt presents Rs 617 billion outlay budget 2013-14 available online at [<http://www.brecorder.com/budget/budget-2013-14/budget-news/124110-sindh-govt-presents-rs-617-billion-outlay-budget-2013-14.html>] accessed on April 27, 2015

68. Id.

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Poverty Alleviation

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

The key steps taken by the Provincial Government in order to address Poverty in Sindh in the year 2013-2014 include:⁶⁹

- Community Development Programme that initiated a social sector development programme to provide basic facilities that include access to health, education, skill development, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The Government allocated Rs. 750 million for this project, which is a 50% increase from the amount allocated in the previous year. The overall cost of the project is Rs. 3,000 million, of which Rs. 1,158.012 million has been spent till date.
- Expansion of Union Council-Based Poverty Reduction Programme which aims to support income generation activities by giving financial access to poor households in rural neighbourhoods. The amount allocated for 2013-2014 for this project was Rs. 335 million, which was 66.5% less than the allocation in 2012-2013. In addition, the project's total cost is Rs. 2,009.520 million, of which Rs. 1925.770 million has been spent.
- Expansion of Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme with an objective to restore and improve the quality of life of rain affected and landless farmers in the Rural Union Councils that require basic facilities. The overall cost of this project is Rs. 4 billion whereas Rs. 1,300 million were allotted to carry out this project in 2013-2014.

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support is a new project that plans to help 85 million households in 608 Union Councils in the Province to increase their monthly income. In addition the project aims to establish a network of community institutions with support from the Government departments that can assist in capacity building of the poverty-stricken population. This project will be funded by the European Union and the total cost of this project is EUR €1,500 million.

Nutrition Support Programme Sindh aims to ensure that pregnant women and children below the age of two are granted access to basic foods and nutrients. Rs. 158 million have been assigned to this project in 2013-2014, which is 4 times increase from the preceding year.

The Modern Grain Storage Facility in Sindh aims to enhance the Government's ability to provide longer-term food security. The total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 8,500 million.

Analysis

According to the research study conducted by Planning Commission of Pakistan and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Sindh is the poorest region of Pakistan and the most food deprived province in Pakistan.⁷⁰ The drought in southern Sindh has taken the lives of 470 people, mostly children in 2014.⁷¹ Table 19 illustrates that the number of casualties increased by 4 times from the past year. This dry spell has been ongoing since 2012 and has forced the community to migrate in search of livelihood.⁷²

Budgetary Allocations for poverty alleviation for the year 2013-2014 was 10.8% or Rs. 23,581 million less than the amount allocated in the year 2012-2013.

Table 17: Initiative of Government of Sindh for Reduction of Poverty and Ensuring Food Security (Rs. in million)

Total number of Schemes	2012-2013 Allocation	2013-2014 Allocation	Per Cent Change
5	1,540	2,543	65.13%

Source: Government of Sindh Local Government, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development and Housing Town Planning Department

69. Source: Government of Sindh, Planning and Development Department

70. The News, Sindh poorest, most food-deprived Province: report [<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-6-148081-Sindh-poorest-most-food-deprived-Province-report>] accessed 29 January 2015

71. The Tribune, Drought in Tharparkar: Death toll reaches 121 in three months

[<http://tribune.com.pk/story/679913/drought-in-tharparkar-death-toll-reaches-121-in-three-months/>] accessed 29 January 2015

72. Dawn, Death haunts drought hit Tharparkar as 7 more infants die [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1145083>] accessed 30 January 2015

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Table 18: Casualties Caused by the Famine in Sindh

Years	Number of Casualties
2012-2013	196
2013-2014	470

Source: [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1095525>] accessed January 2015

Table 19: Budgetary Allocations for Poverty Alleviation (Rs. in million)

Budgetary Allocation	2012-2013	2013-2014	Per Cent Change
	218,674.000	195,092.938	-10.8%

Source: Government of Sindh Local Government, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development and Housing Town Planning Department

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Public Procurement

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Government of Sindh in October 2013 made amendments in the Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010. These amendments relate to the clauses concerning the bidding process, which aim to improve the existing bidding process.

Key Steps Taken

The SPPRA formed 3 Complaint Redressal Committees to address complaints in 2012-2013 whereas 12 committees were formed in 2013-2014.. The Sindh Procurement Regulatory Authority has sent 8 letters giving instructions for ensuring compliance of Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010⁷³ to various Government Departments during the time span of 2013-2014 as apposed to 12 letters sent in 2012-2013. The Government had come up with the procurement plans for the year 2013-2014 for institutions and departments in Sindh with an aim to do away with any violation of the procurement of any goods and services. The following letters have been sent by the various Government Departments of Sindh to prevent and take action against any violation of the procurement rules. The Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority issued notices under PPR to the following:

- Executive Engineer, Jamrao Division, Mirpurkhas
- The Project Director, Cadet College, Khairpur
- The Executive Engineer, Provincial Highway Division, Hyderabad
- The Director, Nara Canal, Area Water Board, Mirpurkhas
- The Additional Director (Staff), NAB, Karachi
- NAB, Karachi
- Executive Engineer, Feeder Division, Hyderabad

Analysis

Sindh Police has shown unwillingness to share its purchase records for the year 2013-2014 with Directorate of Intelligence and Investment (DI&I) Karachi.⁷⁴ The Government had come up with the procurement plans⁷⁵ for the year 2013-2014 for the following departments/institutions to ensure that there is no violation of the procurement rules: District Health Officer, Mirpurkhaas, Institute of Business Administration in Karachi, Jinnah Post Graduate

Medical Centre, Police Department Government of Sindh, Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, Karachi Water and Sewerage Board, Executive Engineer Irrigation Department Rohri Division Moro, Labour Department, Municipal Services Delivery Program, Sindh Language Authority, Sindh Textbook Board, Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center.

73. Government of Sindh, Services, General Administration & Coordination Department (Regulation Wing) Karachi, dated 8th October, 2013 available online at [<http://www.pprasindh.gov.pk/downloads/files/SPPRAAmendments081013.PDF>] accessed on February 10, 2015

74. Muhammad Ali, Business Recorder: Alleged violation of PPR rules available online at [<http://epaper.brecorder.com/m/2014/11/07/14-page/465774-news.html>] accessed on February 10, 2015

75. Procurement Plans available online at [<http://www.pprasindh.gov.pk/procurementplans.php>] accessed on February 10, 2015

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Public Transport

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

In order to improve the public transport system in the Province, a bus service consisting of 100 buses was planned to run between Karachi and five cities in Sindh during July 2013.⁷⁶ The newly elected PML (N) Federal Government had planned to introduce the Metro Bus service in Karachi; however the International Monetary Fund did not agree to support this project.⁷⁷ With the support of the Asian Development Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Government of Sindh will initiate and develop a sustainable urban transport system in Karachi.⁷⁸

Analysis

In the 2013-2014, the Sindh Government launched one new scheme to connect main cities of rural Sindh with Karachi with a total cost of Rs. 340 million out of which the Annual Development Programme allocated Rs. 140.327 million in the current fiscal year. Furthermore, the Government was also supporting two on-going projects on improving transport in Sindh in 2013-2014, with the total cost of Rs. 159.673.

To sum it up, in 2012-2013, a total of Rs. 86.725 million was allocated by the Provincial Government to the transport department, whereas in 2013-2014, Rs. 300 million was allocated in 2013-2014, this illustrates an increase of around three and a half times in the given time span.

The Government of Sindh, with the assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), began implementation of the project Karachi Circular Railway in Karachi during 2013-2014. The estimated cost of the project is US \$ 2.6 billion. 500 KMs of rural roads are also being constructed with the support from JICA the cost of which is Rs. 8.8 billion and the work is currently being done on this initiative,

76. The News, 100 Buses to be Run from Karachi to Interior Sindh [<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-192320-100-buses-to-be-run-from-Karachi-to-interior-Sindh&ct=ga&cd=NzQ5NDQ1NzY1NzE1OTk2ODc2>] accessed March 16, 2015

77. Ibid

78. Dawn New, ADB Ready to Assist BRT Project[<http://www.dawn.com/news/1072079>] accessed March 16, 2015

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Safe Drinking Water Supply

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

Government Officials, Water Experts and the Civil Society have stressed on the need for the Provincial Government to develop a 'Sindh Water Vision/Policy' to manage, distribute and conserve water resources.⁷⁹

In order to meet the requirement of water supply for the growing population of Karachi, K-IV project has been initiated by the Government of Sindh in collaboration with the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) at a cost of Rs. 25.552 billion. This project aims to supply 260 MGD, additional water to the residents of Karachi. The Annual Development Programme 2013-2014 allocated Rs. 1,000 million for this project.⁸⁰

Analysis

79% of the Province's population uses surface water source, where as 31% of the population uses ground water aquifers and rain water collection. In addition, over half of Sindh's population does not have access to waste water treatment.⁸¹

Table 21 illustrates the number of deaths caused by 'brain-eating' Amoeba, a disease that spreads through un-chlorinated potable water and is fatal as it is not treatable. It has been reported that no chlorine is present in the water supplied in 40% of households in Karachi. In 2013, three people lost their lives to this deadly disease in Sindh, whereas in 2014, the number of casualties increased by almost four times from 3 to 11 deaths caused by Amoeba.⁸²

Contaminated drinking water is one of the main causes of over 150,000 Diarrhoea cases reported in the Province in 2014. The Government's failure to provide

In 2013-2014, the Annual Development Programme is currently funding two on-going projects with an allocation of Rs. 590 million by the Government; an increase of Rs. 485.96 million from 2012-2013

clean drinking water and better sanitation facilities has resulted in the increase of this disease. Even though there are a few water filtration plants available in the capital city of Karachi, the rest of the Province does not have access to any functional plants. It was reported that 13 people have died of Diarrhoea in 2013, whereas the number of deaths increased to 15 in 2014.

In 2013-2014, the Annual Development Programme is currently funding two on-going projects, which was allocated the sum of Rs. 590 million by the Government; in comparison these projects were allocated Rs. 104.04 million in 2012-2013, which shows an increase of Rs. 485.96 million or around 6 times.

An allocation of Rs. 3 billion has been made for water supply and drainage schemes in different areas of Sindh. Moreover, under Special Initiative Department four major schemes for establishment of Drinking Water Hubs (2500 units) across Sindh have been launched which costs Rs. 14,017.06 million. In the year 2013-2014, Rs. 6,176 million has been allocated for the scheme.

Table 20: Number of Deaths Caused by Amoeba

Year	2013	2014	Percentage Increase
Number of Deaths	3	11	About 4 times

79. The Nation, Sindh Water Vision Emphasised [<http://nation.com.pk/national/29-Aug-2013/sindh-water-vision-emphasised>] accessed March 17, 2015

80. Budget Speech [<http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/Otherper cent20volumesper cent202013-14/BUDGETper cent20SPEECHper cent202013-14.PDF>] accessed March 17, 2015

81. Pakistan Urban Forum, [<http://puf.urbanunit.gov.pk/Presentations/Marqueeper cent201/Dayper cent202/02Khalidper cent20Mehmoodper cent20-per cent20sindhper cent20Watersanitationper cent20forper cent20DG.pdf>] accessed March 17, 2015

82. Dawn, Brain Eating Amoeba Claims Third Life in a Month [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1115603/brain-eating-amoeba-claims-third-life-in-a-month>] accessed March 17, 2015

83. Dawn, *Over 150,000 diarrhoea cases reported in Sindh last year* [<http://www.dawn.com/news/1156416/over-150000-diarrhoea-cases-reported-in-sindh-last-year>] accessed March 17, 2015

84. Sindh ADP [<http://www.sindhpn.gov.pk/ADP/2014-15/30-Planningper cent20&per cent20Development.pdf>] accessed March 17, 2015

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Sanitation

Legislative and Policy Interventions

Consultative session to discuss the draft of the 'Sindh Sanitation Policy' was held in Karachi in June 2014. The session aimed to invite key stakeholders to share their suggestions that would be incorporated in the final draft.⁸⁵

Key Steps Taken

On March 23, 2014, the Provincial Government of Sindh conjointly with UNICEF held a training session on water, sanitation and hygiene in Karachi. During the workshop, it was declared that 3/4th of Sindh's rural population had no access to adequate sanitation facilities.⁸⁶

Greater Karachi Sewerage Plan (S-III) is one of the major projects for Karachi having a cost of Rs. 7,982 million out of which Federal Government has agreed to contribute Rs. 3,991 million. In the Annual Development Programme 2013-2014, 1,040 million have been allocated for this purpose. It is believed that the project will have immense benefits and impact as a result of the treated sewerage disposal.

Analysis

According to Table 22, the population with access to Sewerage in Sindh almost remained the same in the

years 2013 and 2014 in both Rural and Urban regions.

The Budgetary allocation for the provision of sewerage system in Sindh decreased by about 3% from Rs. 1,682.347 million in 2013 to Rs. 1,627.579 million in 2014.

The actual spending on the provision of sewerage system in Sindh also showed a significant decrease of 35% in the year 2014 compared to the previous year. In 2013, Rs. 1,542.947 million was spent on provision of sewerage system in Sindh, whereas in 2014, Rs. 1,007.435 million was spent.

Inadequate sanitation is one of the main causes of diarrhoea. According to the statistics of the Provincial Government 150,000 cases of diarrhoea were reported in Sindh in 2014 and 15 people lost their lives due to the disease. However in 2013, 13 people were killed by diarrhoea, which shows that there was a 15% increase in the number of deaths in the Province.

Table 21: Population with access to Sewerage system in Sindh (Per cent)

Year	Rural	Urban
2013	22.17%	79.47%
2014	22.55%	79.95%

Source: Government of Sindh Local Government, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development and Housing Town Planning Department

Table 22: Budgetary Allocation for Provision of Sewerage System in Sindh (Rs. in millions)

Year	2013	2014	Per Cent Change
Budgetary Allocation	1,682.347	1,627.579	-3.3%

Source: Government of Sindh Local Government, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development and Housing Town Planning Department

85. The Explorer, Sindh become first Province to have developed a draft Sanitation Policy: DG [<http://dailyexplorer.net/2014/10/sindh-become-first-Province-to-have-developed-a-draft-sanitation-policy-dg/>] accessed 3 February 2015
86. AsiaNet, One-day training workshop on water, sanitation and hygiene held [<http://asianetpakistan.com/official-news/government-institutions/174325/one-day-training-workshop-on-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-held/>] accessed 3 February 2015

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Table 23: Actual Spending on the Provision of Sewerage System in Sindh (Rs. in millions)

Year	2013	2014	Per Cent Change
Actual Spending	1,542.947	1,007.435	- 34.7%

Source: Government of Sindh Local Government, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development and Housing Town Planning Department

Table 24: Diarrhoea in Sindh

Year	2013	2014	Per Cent Change
Number of Deaths	13	15	15%

Source: Dawn, Over 150000 Diarrhoea Cases Reported in Sindh Last Year

[<http://www.dawn.com/news/1156416/over-150000-diarrhoea-cases-reported-in-sindh-last-year>] accessed 3 February 2015

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Tax Collection

Legislative and Policy Interventions

The Sindh Tax Revenue Mobilization Plan 2014-2019 was devised to undertake tax reforms in the province and to provide support to other reform initiatives of the Sindh Government.⁸⁷

Key Steps Taken

In July 2014, the Sindh Government reduced Sales Tax in the Province from 16 to 15% for the benefit of taxpayers and citizens. Furthermore, Chief Minister Sindh announced that Province planned to increase their Revenue Collection to Rs. 200 billion in the next three years.⁸⁸

The Special Development and Maintenance of infrastructure Cess is being levied to meet the cost of

wear and tear on infrastructure due to the increased traffic of the goods entering Sindh by air and sea and for the provision of security.

Analysis

Overall, the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) collected Rs. 33.65 billion as taxes in 2013 fiscal year. The Table 26 illustrates that total taxes collected reportedly increased from Rs. 33.65 billion to Rs. 39.49 billion from 2013 to 2014. Furthermore, the data in the table depicts that tax collected in 2014 was 14.78% higher than the amount of tax collected in 2013. Revenue Target of the SRB for the 2012-2013 fiscal years was Rs. 32 billion and SRB was able to exceed this target by Rs. 1.698 billion. The table depicts that in the current fiscal year 2013-2014 the Revenue Target was increased by 31.25% to Rs. 42 billion. However, the SRB was Rs. 2.51 short of meeting its target in 2014.

Table 25: Tax Collections by the SRB (Sindh Revenue Board) (Rs. in million)

Year	2013	2014
Total Tax Collection by SRB	33.65	39.49
Revenue Target	32	42

Source: Government of Sindh, Sindh Revenue Board

87. Sindh Tax Revenue Mobilization Plan 2014-2019 [<http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/STRMP-Sindhper cent20Taxper cent20Revenueper cent20Plan.pdf>] accessed 6 February 2015

88. Custom News, Sindh reduces sales tax rate to 15 per cent, aiming collection of Rs. 200 billion in next three years [<http://customnews.pk/2014/06/sindh-reduces-sales-tax-rate-15-per cent-aiming-revenue-collection-rs200-billion-next-three-years/>] accessed 6 February 2015

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Use of Technologies for Better Governance

Legislative and Policy Interventions

A comprehensive feasibility report and IT Road Map for 2015-2020 has been designed and developed for 52 Departments of Government of Sindh for further necessary action in due course of time.⁸⁹

The Sindh Public Services Electronic Delivery Act, 2014 was put up to the Government for approval.⁹⁰ The Act envisages setting up various bodies and committees. The Law will specify 'Duty of the Government to deliver all public services through electronic mode. It will allow setting up of 'Provincial Electronic Service Delivery Commission' and will set the 'Powers of Government to make rules'.⁹¹

The Information Technology Department of the Government was re-structured as Information, Science & Technology Department Government of Sindh, 2013.⁹²

Key Steps Taken

A number of Federal Government regulatory policies and agencies are being used in the province for improving public services and to introduce transparency. These include NADRA database for data verification, Board of Revenue for Registration cases, Excise and Taxation for vehicle ownership cases, BBSYDP Income Support schemes, Zakat Card from Zakat, Ushr, Auqaf and Religious Affairs Department, payment of staff salaries using NADRA Smart Card by Services Department in collaboration with AG Sindh; Domicile issuance by Deputy Commissioners; criminal investigations assistance by I.G Police Sindh and Fisherman and Farmers E-card by Livestock and Fisheries Department.⁹³ Following are the key steps;

- **Information, Science and Technology Department** arranged meetings of higher ups through Video Conferencing System with all Commissioners/ Deputy Commissioners of the divisions/districts of the Province in order to save

time and traveling and logistic cost and prompt decision of the matters for improvement in the service delivery and transparency.⁹⁴

- **Sindh Police:** 15 Madadgar (helpline) Call Centre, e-Driving License & Violation Ticketing System, Traffic Management System have been set up. As a consequence, public service has greatly improved and transparency has been introduced⁹⁵
- **Finance Department** in collaboration with AG Sindh/ PIFRA (Project to Improve Financial Reporting and Auditing) has considerably improved all financial matters such as budgeting and funds management, employees' salaries disbursement etc.⁹⁶
- **Human Rights** case tracking has significantly improved for better public service and as a consequence of that, transparency has been introduced⁹⁷
- **Civil Hospital Karachi:** An integrated Healthcare Management Information System (HMIS) has been introduced – as a result of which public service has greatly improved and transparency has been introduced.⁹⁸
- **Excise and Taxation:** Vehicle registration and tax collection has been improved.⁹⁹
- **Information and Archives:** A rapid information dissemination center is set up, multi-lingual search facility available for rare historical records and archives at Sindh Government's archives website.¹⁰⁰
- **Planning and Development Monitoring and Evaluation Cell:** Field information collection system, project monitoring and evaluation system have been introduced.¹⁰¹
- **Energy:** Through Connection Management System, energy saving as well as cost savings is being achieved.¹⁰²
- **Education:** Web-based data collection and teacher staff monitoring system has been introduced.
- **Coal and Energy Development Department:** Seismic Modelling and Financial Analysis have

89. Data provided by the Information, Science & Technology Department, Government of Sindh

90. Id.

91. Id.

92. Id.

93. Id.

94. Id.

95. Id.

96. Data provided by the Information, Science & Technology Department, Government of Sindh

97. Id.

98. Id.

99. www.sindharchives.gov.pk

100. Data provided by the Information, Science & Technology Department, Government of Sindh

101. Id.

102. Id.

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been introduced.

- **Board of Revenue R&S Wing:** Land Record MIS Project (in progress) as a result of which it is expected that the public service will greatly improve land revenues will increase and transparency will be introduced.¹⁰³
- **Governor Secretariat:** Public Grievance and Redress cell has been set up.¹⁰⁴
- **Agriculture:** National Programme for Improvement of Water Courses (NPIW) has been introduced which has led to an overall improvement in public service.¹⁰⁵

The Feasibility Study, Technology Vision 2015-2020 and 5-Year Road Map were presented to Chief Secretary Sindh and all Secretaries/ Head of Departments' of the departments of the Government of Sindh in a meeting organized by IS & T Department on May 19, 2014.

Analysis¹⁰⁶

The Government of Sindh has taken initiatives to make various sectors such as education, energy and agriculture (to name a few) technology driven and advanced. To ensure advancement in the use of technology, the Government has begun working on Arfa Kareem IT City in Karachi, which is currently in its Phase-II. Arfa IT City aims at developing a modern media city in Karachi. The Sindh Government has also taken an important measure to ensure an e-portal for all departments in the Government of Sindh (websites for all dept.) The Sindh Government has taken up the initiative to build an IT Tower in the Province. The Sindh Government is also setting up research centre in fruits and vegetables on its list of priorities. The Government is also working on the e-procurement management system for the Government of Sindh.

Moreover, the Institute of Space Technology (IST) has recently completed a comprehensive Feasibility Study. This assessment was conducted at all 52 Departments to assess their current computerization status, to identify IT projects completed or in pipeline, to identify IT skills and resources available in each Department and to obtain future vision of each department. The Feasibility Study was followed by a detailed design exercise for setting 5-Year Technology Based Vision for each department and identification of short and long-term department specific projects, which will move them towards e-Governance.

This effort by IST Department has resulted in the preparation of a 5-year Strategic Plan and Road Map which integrates all short and long term IT projects of each department so that common areas are tackled together in the most economical manner.

103. Id.
104. Id.
105. Id.
106. Id.

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Water Resource Management and Development

Legislative and Policy Interventions

None

Key Steps Taken

The Sindh Water Sector Improvement Project (WSIP) is under implementation to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of irrigation water distribution in the Province. The estimated cost of this project is US \$ 175 million and is mainly funded by the World Bank with the Sindh Government contribution of US \$ 25.8 through the provincial Annual Development

Programme.¹⁰⁷ In December 2013, a review meeting was held under the leadership of Chief Minister Sindh to discuss the progress on the Sukkar barrage.¹⁰⁸ The Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) conducted a Policy Maker's Disclosure Workshop on 'Preparation of Regional Master Plan for the left bank of Indus, Delta and Coastal Zone' in June 2013.¹⁰⁹

Analysis

During the fiscal year of 2012-2013, Rs. 8 billion were allocated for Water Resource Management and development in Sindh out of which Rs. 5.6 billion, were allotted to on-going programmes. However, during the current fiscal year 2013-2014, the budget was increased from Rs. 4 billion to Rs. 12 billion.

Table 26: Budgetary Allocations for Water Resource Management and Development Sindh (Rs. in billion)

Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	Per Cent Change
Budgetary Allocation	8	12	50%

Source: Budget Analysis, Finance Department, Government of Sindh
[<http://fdsindh.gov.pk/site/userfiles/BUDGETper cent20ANALYSISper cent20per cent202013-14.pdf>] accessed 4 February 2015

107. Sindh Water Sector Improvement Project [http://www.wsip.com.pk/wsip/project_cost.php] accessed 4 February 2015

108. WSIP News [<http://www.wsip.com.pk/images/newsletter/newsletterjan2014.jpg>] accessed 4 February 2015

109. WSIP NEWS [<http://www.wsip.com.pk/images/newsletter/april-september2013.jpg>] accessed 4 February 2015

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Appendix A

Members PIDAT Governance Assessment Group (GAG)

(List of members from Serial No. 1-25 is sorted in alphabetical order by last name)

No.	Name & Designation
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 Quetta
3.	Mr. Salman Bashir Former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan Islamabad
4.	Mr. Mohammad Feyyaz Peace & Security Expert Lahore
5.	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Moinuddin Haider Former Governor Sindh; Former Interior Minister Karachi
6.	Mr. Shahid Hamid Senior Advocate, Supreme Court; former Governor of the Punjab & Federal Minister Lahore
7.	Dr. Tariq Hassan Former Chairman SECP, Senior Lawyer Islamabad
8.	Mr. Javed Ashraf Husain Former Chief Secretary Sindh Karachi
9.	Mr. Nohman Ishtiaq Public Finance Management Expert Islamabad
10.	Mr. Arshad Saeed Khan Senior National Specialist (Education), (UNESCO) Islamabad
11.	Dr. Zulfikar Khan Coordinator (Health System), World Health Organization (WHO) Islamabad
12.	Mr. Shamsul Mulk Former Caretaker Chief Minister; Former Chairman WAPDA Peshawar / Islamabad
13.	Dr. Niaz Murtaza Development and Political Economist, Senior Fellow UC Berkley Islamabad

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14.	Dr. Hafiz A. Pasha Former Advisor to the Prime Minister Lahore
15.	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Qureshi Former Chief Secretary Sindh Islamabad
16.	Mr. Salman Akram Raja Advocate, Supreme Court Lahore
17.	Dr. Aziz ur Rehman Faculty Member, International Islamic University Islamabad
18.	Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin Senior Journalist/Analyst Karachi
19.	Mr. Mujib ur Rehman Shami Editor in Chief, Daily Pakistan Lahore
20.	Dr. Shoaib Suddle Former Federal Tax Ombudsman / Former I.G. Police Islamabad
21.	Ms. Rabia Sultan Director, Farmer's Association Pakistan Lahore
22.	Ambassador (Retd.) Ayaz Wazir Former Ambassador Islamabad
23.	Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Chairman IPPAC, Former Chairman FBR Islamabad
24.	Syed Ali Zafar Advocate Supreme Court Lahore
25.	Dr. S. Akbar Zaidi Economist Karachi
26.	Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob President, PILDAT Islamabad / Lahore
27.	Ms. Aasiya Riaz Joint Director, PILDAT Islamabad / Lahore



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