Score Card
Assessment of Quality of Governance: Third Year of Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2015-2016)
PILDAT is an independent, non-partisan and not-for-profit indigenous research and training institution with the mission to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan.

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Preface

PILDAT’s Score Card on the Assessment of Quality of Governance: Third Year of Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 2015-2016 assesses the change in the quality of governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa upon the completion of the third year in office (2015-2016).

The assessment and Score Card is part of PILDAT’s initiative under its Democracy and Governance Programme. As democracy progresses in Pakistan, PILDAT believes that the focus should be on the performance of democracy and not just the process of democracy. With the “Assessment of the Quality of Governance in Pakistan” project, PILDAT seeks to understand the extent to which Pakistan’s democratically elected governments have delivered to their respective citizens in terms of providing good governance.

Upon the completion of the third year of the Federal and Provincial Governments in office in June 2016, PILDAT also conducted and published the results of its Public Opinion Poll on the Quality of Governance in Pakistan: Third Year of Federal and Provincial Governments in October 2016. Both the Public Opinion Poll and the Performance Assessment Score Cards on Federal and Provincial governance are part of the effort to assist Pakistan’s elected Governments to improve their quality of governance. PILDAT’s assessment also serves as a means for the general public to better scrutinise Government.

The assessment within this Score Card is derived primarily from data provided by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Wherever it was necessary, PILDAT supplemented the data by referring to various publications and websites of the Provincial Government and also publications by international agencies and think tanks, along with media reports.

The framework for PILDAT’s governance assessment, while greatly benefitting from many international frameworks, has been created indigenously with the invaluable input of a 24-member Governance Assessment Group (GAG), comprising some of the most eminent experts from Pakistan’s four Provinces.

PILDAT’s initiative to assess the quality of governance at the Federal and Provincial levels is a collaborative effort to highlight areas of strengths and potential areas that may require improvement in the quality of governance. To this end, it is hoped that policymakers, Government officials and politicians will benefit from the perspectives highlighted in PILDAT’s assessment report.

PILDAT’s governance assessment Score Cards are intended to be an annual exercise to keep track of the trend of the quality of governance in Pakistan. This report and the Public Opinion Poll released in October 2016 are the third of their kind in this series.

PILDAT’s Experience with Data Collection

PILDAT sent a formal data request to the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on August 31, 2016. However, a focal person to facilitate in data collection was not assigned till October 2016. Consequently, the PILDAT research team visited all Government Departments located in the Civil Secretariat in Peshawar between November 03-04, 2016 and then again from November 15-16, 2016 to provide various Government representatives
a background to PILDAT’s initiative in order to conclude the data collection. The first body to send data to PILDAT was the Right to Information Commission of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. By December 31, 2016, 81% of all departments and public bodies had sent data to PILDAT. As a result of this, some key data was lacking and, wherever possible, had to be sourced from Budget White Papers and the Labour Force Survey by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, among other independent publications.

In the course of PILDAT’s data collection for its 2015-2016 governance assessment, the Government of Punjab took the lead in promptly responding to requests for data and holding meetings with PILDAT’s team; 100% of Government entities in Punjab had provided data to PILDAT by November 14, 2016. However, unresolved gaps remained as of the finalising of PILDAT’s report. In comparison, the Governments of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh shared data over an extended period of time after PILDAT initiated its data request in August 2016. By the compilation of this report, 80% of Balochistan’s Departments and public bodies, 81% of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Departments and public bodies and 89% of Sindh’s Departments and public bodies had shared data with PILDAT. It may be noted that Departments that shared data with PILDAT did not necessarily share complete information that was requested.

Acknowledgements

PILDAT gratefully acknowledges the support provided by the Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in extending their cooperation for compiling this Score Card. We especially wish to acknowledge the support of Mr. Muhammad Israr Khan, Principle Secretary to the Chief Minister, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, who was designated as the Focal Person by Mr. Pervaiz Khattak, MPA, the Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for providing data to PILDAT.

In addition, we wish to acknowledge the support of the Planning and Development Department of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; specifically, Mr. Shahab Ali Shah, Secretary, Planning and Development Department; Mr. Zahir Shah, Chief of Coordination Section; and, Mr. Junaid, Research Officer, Coordination Section.

This Score Card benefits from compilation of data and assessment carried out by Ms. Mehrbano Raja, Projects Manager, alongside Mr. Abdul Mueed, Projects Officer, under the review by Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director, PILDAT and overall leadership and guidance by Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President, PILDAT.

The Score Card has been prepared by PILDAT as 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 Score Card and views expressed in this do not necessarily represent the views of DANIDA, Royal Danish Embassy, Islamabad, or the Government of Denmark.

Disclaimer

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

Islamabad
February 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADP</td>
<td>Annual Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>Antenatal Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>BHU</td>
<td>Basic Health Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>BPS</td>
<td>Basic Pay Scale</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRT</td>
<td>Bus Rapid Transit</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCI</td>
<td>Council of Common Interest</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPO</td>
<td>Central Police Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTD</td>
<td>Counter Terrorism Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPI</td>
<td>Expanded Programme on Immunisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>Federal Administered Tribal Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIR</td>
<td>First Information Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>GST</td>
<td>General Sales Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDS</td>
<td>Integrated Development Strategy</td>
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<td>IRS A</td>
<td>Indus River System Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td>Kilometre</td>
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<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
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<tr>
<td>KP-BOIT</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Investment and Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>KP-TEVTA</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPOGCL</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Oil and Gas Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPPCL</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Power Company Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>KP-PPRA</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement Regulatory Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPPSC</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Service Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPRA</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Megawatts</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTS</td>
<td>National Testing Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDMA</td>
<td>Provincial Disaster Management Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEDO</td>
<td>Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>Police Information Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Public Information Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTI</td>
<td>Right to Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHYDO</td>
<td>Sarhad Hydel Development organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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Executive Summary

Quality of Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has earned an overall score of 63.0% in PILDAT’s Score Card on the Quality of Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during the third year of governance, i.e., 2015-2016.

The findings of PILDAT’s Assessment of the Quality of Governance in the Third Year of Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa highlight key governance developments during 2015-2016. PILDAT’s comparative analysis of 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 has revealed areas where Provincial governance excels and also areas where it needs to improve. A higher score denotes greater percentage improvement relative to other Provinces, as compared to a lower score.

Highest Scoring Governance Parameters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governance during 2015-2016 are:
1. Devolution of Powers to Local Governments – 86.88%
2. Disaster Preparedness & Management – 75.63%
3. Poverty Alleviation – 74.69%

Lowest Scoring Governance Parameters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governance during 2015-2016 are:
1. Sanitation (Sewerage, Solid Waste Collection & Disposal) – 54.69%
2. Immunisation of Children – 53.38%
3. Public Transport – 40.94%

Key governance developments within the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are assessed and scored based on data provided by the Government in the following manner:

i. Scores below 50% indicate deterioration in governance compared to the last year
ii. Score of 50% indicates no change
iii. Scores of 51% to 60% are indicative of marginal improvement in governance
iv. Scores of 61% to 70% indicate a clear and unambiguous improvement in governance
v. Scores above 70% show an exceptional improvement in governance

Rule of Law

Anti-Corruption efforts during 2015-2016, when compared to 2014-2015, have earned a score of 65.31%. The utilisation of the cumulative budget of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Anti-Corruption Establishment (ACE) and the Ehtesab Commission exceeded the combined allocations: the total actual spending in 2014-2015 was Rs. 363.60 million (17.18% higher than the year’s Rs. 310.30 million allocation), which increased to Rs. 371.70 million (33.78% higher than the year’s 277.85 million allocation) in 2015-16. Additionally, the strength of trained investigative staff at the ACE more than doubled, from 10 officers in 2014-2015 to 24 officer in 2015-2016.
Peace, Stability and Order in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 54.78%. The overall incidence of serious crimes\(^1\) declined by 8.92%, from 5,009 incidents in 2014-2015 to 4,562 incidents in 2015-2016. Additionally, the strength of law enforcement agency (LEA) personnel increased by 2.05%, from 89,995 LEA personnel in 2014-2015 to 91,841 LEA personnel in 2015-2016. In comparison to its efforts in 2014-2015, and relative to the improvements in other Provinces, the improvements during 2015-2016 in the law and order governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have not been significant.

Transparency earned a score of 63.13% in 2015-2016. The number of information requests under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Right to Information Act, 2013 received by Government Departments in KP increased from 1,767 requests in 2014-2015 to 3,512 in 2015-2016: an increase of 98.75%. However, the percentage of requests decided in the mandated time of the law declined by 30.41 percentage points from 67.74% in 2014-2015 to 37.33% in 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for the RTI Commission increased by 43.24%, from Rs. 30.00 million in 2014-2015\(^2\) to Rs. 42.97 million in 2015-2016;\(^3\) on the other hand, actual spending increased from Rs. 17.15 million (i.e. 57.16% utilisation) in 2014-2015 to Rs. 24.94 million (i.e. 58.03% utilisation) in 2015-2016.

Management of Economy

Agricultural Development in 2015-2016 received a score of 70.88%. Despite a 58.53% decrease in the output of cotton, the combined output of wheat, rice and cotton increased by 11.59%, from 1.39 million tonnes in 2014-2015 to 1.56 million tonnes in 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for disease prevention in livestock increased by 10.00% from Rs. 67.26 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 73.99 million in 2015-2016; this budget was fully utilised in both years.

Based on the available data, the Collection of Taxes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 70.31%. The total amount of tax collected by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority (KPRA) and the Revenue Department increased by 13.34%, from Rs. 9,394.7 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 10,647.7 million in 2015-2016. Additionally, this tax collection as a percentage of its corresponding tax target increased: the tax collected in 2014-2015 was 62.34% of the Rs. 15,070 million tax target, whereas the tax collected in 2015-2016 was 94.96% of the Rs. 11,212.70 million tax target although the tax target was considerably scaled down by over 25% during 2015-2016.

Development Programmes received a score of 56.56%. The allocation for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Annual Development Plan (ADP) increased by 12.94%, from Rs. 100,050 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 113,000 million in 2015-2016, whereas the utilisation of the ADP increased from 89.97% in 2014-2015 to 91.19% in 2015-2016. However, block allocations in the ADP, i.e., funds that are not specifically assigned to a project or location and is left to the discretion of the relevant Government entity, increased by 62.18%, from Rs. 3,699.56

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\(1\) The following crimes are considered in this category: murder, theft, armed robberies, kidnapping for ransom and reported rape cases

\(2\) For more details, please see the Financial Statement of the KP RTI Commission for the year 2014-2015 which can be accessed at: http://www.kprti.gov.pk/documents/147141514957b3ef1805a3b.pdf

\(3\) For more details, please see the Financial Statement of the KP RTI Commission for the year 2015-2016 which can be accessed at: http://www.kprti.gov.pk/documents/147141312757b3ef2a172ef.pdf
million in 2014-2015 (i.e. 3.70% of the 2014-2015 ADP) to Rs. 6,000 million in 2015-2016 (i.e. 5.31% of the 2015-2016 ADP). The block allocations have been regarded as a negative aspect of the governance as it enhances discretionary powers, dilute transparency and accountability by the assembly.

**Electricity Production and Management** received a score of 56.56%. The installed capacity of electric power in the Province remained unchanged in both years, at 105 Megawatts (MW). Additionally, while the allocated budget for new power plants and the upgrading of existing ones in KP increased from Rs. 3,046 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 3,400 million in 2015-2016 (an 11.62% increase), the utilisation of the budget fell between the two years: 99.83% of the allocation in 2014-2015 (i.e. Rs. 3,040.89 million) was utilised, whereas 43.88% of the allocation was utilised in 2015-2016 (i.e. 1,492.07 million).

The policies and institutional framework regarding **Investment Friendliness** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 58.75%. For the second year in a row, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Investment and Trade has not provided any data which could enable PILDAT in its assessment of the investment friendliness in the Province. As result, this parameter was only scored for the legal framework for investment friendliness in the Province.

A score of 59.06% was assigned to KP for the **Management of Unemployment** in the Province. Owing to the lack of data on the unemployment rate for 2015-2016, a comparison was made between the unemployment rates of 2013-2014 (8.36%) and 2014-2015 (7.71%), according to which overall unemployment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has fallen by 0.65 percentage points. However, the allocated budget for the vocational training by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (KP-TEVTA) decreased by 14.53%, from Rs. 3,558 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 3,041 million in 2014-2015. Moreover, the utilisation of this budget also fell, from 63.18% in 2014-2015 to 61.07% in 2015-2016. PILDAT believes that a better-funded and better-managed training programme at TEVTA contributes to better management of unemployment.

**Water Resource Development and Management** received a score of 62.19% in 2015-2016. While total allocated budget for the water sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa fell from Rs. 1,492.37 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,008 million in 2015-2016 (a 32.46% decrease), the budget utilisation remained at 100% in both years. Additionally, the cumulative length of lined irrigation canals increased from 1,198 kilometres in 2014-2015 to 1,203 kilometres in 2015-2016 (a 9.42% increase), while the number of tube wells in the Province increased from 1,012 in 2014-2015 to 1,037 in 2015-2016 (a 2.47% increase).

**Social Indicators**

As per PILDAT’s assessment **Environmental Sustainability** in 2015-2016 in KP earned the score of 58.75%. The allocated budget for the Forestry Department for environmental protection and sustainability increased by 37% from Rs. 885.93 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,219.57 million in 2015-2016; the utilisation of the budget increased from 99% in 2014-2015 to 100% in 2015-2016. However, the total forest area in the Province did not change and remained at 18,821 square kilometres (or 25% of the total land mass of the Province.) Additionally, the number of environmental violations on which action was taken by the
Environmental Protection Agency declined from 603 violations (i.e. 80.72% of total reported violations) on which action was taken during 2014-2015 to 601 violations (i.e., 79.92% of total reported violations) on which action was taken during 2015-2016.

**Gender Equality** received a score of 54.69%. The maternal mortality rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declined by 75%, from 646 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2014-2015 to 161 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015-2016. Additionally, the gender gap in literacy rates (i.e., the difference between the male and female literacy rates) has narrowed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: the gender literacy gap in the Province declined from 37.00% in 2013-2014 to 35.30% in 2014-2015. However, the gender gap in unemployment rates (i.e., the difference between male and female employment rates) increased from 9.34% in 2013-2014 to 10.03% in 2014-2015.4

The score for **Poverty Alleviation** for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2015-2016 is 74.69%. The allocated budget for poverty alleviation programmes and schemes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (e.g., housing schemes for homeless, free of cost medical treatment to poor people, etc.) increased by 3.37%, from Rs. 7,900 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 8,166 million in 2015-2016. Additionally, according to the findings of the Federal Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform’s report titled “Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan,”5 the Multidimensional Poverty Index headcount (i.e., incidence of poverty) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during 2014-2015 was 49.2%.

The **Management of Population Growth** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 72.13% in 2015-2016. Although the allocated budget for population welfare programmes in the Province decreased by 1.03%, from Rs. 1,214.76 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,202.23 million in 2015-2016, the budget was almost fully utilised in both years: budget utilisation was 99.57% in 2014-2015 and 99.54% in 2015-2016. Additionally, total fertility rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa fell from an average of 3.7 children per child-bearing woman in 2014-2015, to an average of 3.6 children per child-bearing woman in 2015-2016, which is a 2.70% decrease. Moreover, the crude birth rate declined from 29.3 births per 1,000 people in 2014-2015 to 28.9 births per 1,000 people in 2015-2016, which is a 1.37% decrease.

**Service Delivery**

**Education** sector received a score of 55.63%. The overall literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased from 53.20% in 2013-2014 to 54.10% in 2014-2015,6 while the overall dropout rate in the Province decreased from 13.24% in 2014-2015 to 11.99% in 2015-2016; the female dropout declined even more, from 16.39% in 2014-2015 to 14.33% in 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased by 8.03%, from Rs. 94,117.81 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 101,674.0 million in

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4 These gaps have been calculated based on the literacy rates and unemployment rates as reported in the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey for 2013-14 and 2014-15; the publication for 2015-2016 was not available as of the finalising of PILDAT’s assessment.

5 For details, please see an overview of the Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan report along with its findings at this link: [http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html](http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html)

2015-2016. However, the budget utilisation fell from 97.83% in 2014-2015 to 88.98% in 2015-2016 (an 8.85 percentage point decline).

For its efforts to provide Healthcare services and facilities, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 66.69%. The total allocation for healthcare in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declined by 27.95% from Rs. 8,280 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 6,040 million in 2015-2016; however, the utilisation of the budget increased from 95.86% in 2014-2015 to 100% in 2015-2016. Additionally, while the number of Basic Health Units in the Province declined by 2.17% from 784 in 2014-2015 to 767 BHUs in 2015-2016, the total number of doctors in BHUs across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased by 59.07%: from 3,262 doctors (or around 4 doctors per BHU) in 2014-2015 to 5,189 doctors (or around 6 doctors per BHU) in 2015-2016.

With regards to the Immunisation of Children against diseases, especially against polio, the Province received a score of 53.38%. The children covered by anti-Polio vaccination in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (as a percentage of all the children who should be vaccinated against polio) increased from 98% in 2014-2015, to 102% (i.e., 2 percentage points above the initial target). Consequently, the number of reported polio cases declined to 8, from 17 reported cases during the previous year (a decline of 52.94%). However, the budget utilisation for immunisation declined from 61.18% of the Rs. 114.53 million allocation in 2014-2015 to 21.50% of the Rs. 120.63 million allocation in 2015-2016.

Safe Drinking Water Supply received a score of 70.31%. The percentage of people with access to improved sources7 of drinking water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa rose to 74.74% in 2015-2016, compared to 67.00% in 2014-2015. Additionally, the combined allocated budget for the provision of safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities increased from Rs. 5,851 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 7,362 million in 2015-2016, which is a 25.82% increase. However, budget utilisation fell from 103.83% of the allocation in 2014-2015 to 75.36% of the allocation in 2015-2016.

Sanitation (Sewerage, Solid Waste Collection and Disposal) received a score of 54.69%. The percentage of people in the Province with access to improved sanitation8 increased to 79.00% in 2015-2016 from 76.00% in 2014-2015. Notably, the percentage of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s population that has access to solid waste collection and disposal stood at 100% in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for solid waste collection in 2015-2016 (Rs. 8,840 million) was over 5 times higher than in the previous year (Rs. 1,672 million). However, the utilisation of this budget declined from 30.72% in 2014-2015 to 25.00% in 2015-2016.

Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in terms of Disaster Preparedness and Management received a score of 75.63%. While the total allocated budget for disaster related interventions in 2015-2016 was Rs. 13,365.75 million, it was 8 times higher the Rs. 1,655.63 million allocated for the same purpose in 2014-2015. However, the monetary value of the

7 As per Goal 7 ("Ensure environmental sustainability"), access to safe drinking water is defined by Millennium Development Goals as the number of people who can get clean water through pipes or from a source which, through technological intervention, increases the likelihood that it provides safe water.

8 Access to sanitation is defined by Millennium Development Goals as the number of people who have a source of sanitation that, through technological intervention, increases the likelihood that it provides better/improved sanitation. This is as per Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
reserves of emergency goods and provisions (such as tents, boats, medicines, etc.) held by the PDMA declined by 14.59%, from Rs. 54.54 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 50 million in 2015-2016.

The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa does not have an effective Public Transport system and private companies provide the only transport available to citizens in the Province. However, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has established the TransPeshawar as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Company. The Government has also obtained US $1.6 million from the Asian Development Bank for Project Preparatory Technical Assistance in order to conduct a detailed feasibility study and conceptual design work for BRT Peshawar. The KP score for Public Transport is 40.94%.

Administrative Effectiveness

For the Devolution of Powers to Local Governments, the Province has received a score of 86.88%. In keeping with Section 53 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act, 2013, the Government allocated Rs. 42,030 million for District Development Programme in 2015-2016, which is 37.19% of the Rs. 113,000 million ADP for 2015-2016, and is 25 times higher than the 2014-2015 allocation for the District Development Programme, which was Rs. 1,627 million (1.67% of the Rs. 100,050 million ADP for 2014-2015).

Merit-Based Recruitments and Promotions received a score of 57.50%. The total recruitments within the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through thoroughly scrutinised methods (such as through the Provincial Public Service Commission, tests administered by the National Testing Service, Department Selection Boards/Promotion Committees, etc.) decreased by 2.88 percentage points, from 76.50% of total recruitments during 2014-2015 to 73.62% of total recruitments during 2015-2016.

A score of 64.38% was calculated for Clean, Efficient and Economic Public Procurements in 2015-2016. The budget allocated to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (KP-PPRA) in 2015-2016 (Rs. 60 million) was 94.36% higher than in 2014-2015 (Rs. 30.87 million). However, the utilisation of the budget declined from 88.76% in 2014-2015 to 47.12% in 2015-2016. Nevertheless, the total number of persons trained in procurement rules more than doubled from 298 government officials in 2014-2015 to 690 government officials in 2015-2016.

The Use of Technology for Better Governance in KP received a score of 66.88%. The percentage of computerised land records in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased from 45% in 2014-2015 to 96% in 2015-2016, an increase of 51 percentage points. Additionally, the allocated budget for the use of technology for better governance increased by 11.03%, from Rs. 972.71 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,080 million in 2015-2016. The percentage of computerised arms licenses also increased from 9.33% in 2014-2015 to 16.39% in 2015-2016.

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9 PILDAT requested 37 Departments/entities of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for recruitment related data; of these entities, only 21 provided data, not all of which was without gaps
# Score Card on the Assessment of the Quality of Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Under Governance Pillars and Parameters (2015-2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillars and Parameters</th>
<th>Final Score (From PILDAT's 2015-2016 Governance Assessment of Data)</th>
<th>Public Approval Rating (From PILDAT’s Public Opinion Poll on the Quality of Governance in 2015-2016)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rule of Law</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of Law</td>
<td>61.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Corruption</td>
<td>65.31%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace, Stability &amp; Order</td>
<td>54.78%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>63.13%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management of Economy</strong></td>
<td>62.04%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Development</td>
<td>67.88%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of Taxes</td>
<td>70.31%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Programmes</td>
<td>55.66%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Production &amp; Management</td>
<td>56.56%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Friendliness</td>
<td>56.75%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Unemployment</td>
<td>59.06%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resource Development &amp; Management</td>
<td>62.19%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>58.75%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
<td>54.69%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>74.69%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Population Growth</td>
<td>72.13%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service Delivery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>55.63%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>66.69%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunisation of Children</td>
<td>53.38%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Drinking Water Supply</td>
<td>70.31%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation (Sewerage, Solid Waste Collection &amp; Disposal)</td>
<td>54.69%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Preparedness &amp; Management)</td>
<td>75.63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transport</td>
<td>40.94%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative Effectiveness</strong></td>
<td>68.91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devolution of Powers to Local Governments</td>
<td>86.88%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit-Based Recruitments</td>
<td>57.55%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean, Efficient &amp; Economic Public Procurements</td>
<td>64.38%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Technology for Better Governance</td>
<td>66.88%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction**

**Rationale of Assessment**

PILDAT believes that, as a principle, democracy must translate into improved governance in a country. Although the concept of governance is widely discussed among policymakers and scholars, there is as yet no strong consensus around a single definition of governance. For the purpose of this study, PILDAT seeks to navigate between overly broad and narrow definitions to define governance thus: “The capacity of the Government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies for benefit of the country’s citizens.” This definition is inclusive of the institutions by which authority is exercised and services are managed and delivered to the public.

In order to assess whether Pakistan’s democratically elected Governments have been able to deliver improved governance, PILDAT formed a Governance Assessment Group (GAG) comprising of leading experts from all four Provinces. With the valuable input from the GAG, an indigenous PILDAT governance assessment framework was developed to carry out an assessment of the quality of governance at the Federal and Provincial levels.

PILDAT’s assessment is intended to provide a fact-based assessment, and assign scores based on percentage change in the Governments’ performance over the course of their time in office. Broadly, the assessment of each of PILDAT’s parameters has two components: Legal Framework and Implementation. In doing so, PILDAT’s assessment integrates both qualitative and quantitative scoring methodologies to capture the percentage change in governance indicators that are reflective of their performance.

The two major components of the assessment scopes are described below:

1. **Legal Framework** (given a 25% weightage in scoring)

   - Laws drafted, bills passed or formal policy documents approved by the Provincial Government
   - Institutions, bodies or committees created or restructured by the Government to oversee, design and execute implementation
   - Rules, regulations or procedures that were finalised during the year that pertain to the parameter

2. **Implementation** (given a 75% weightage during scoring)

   - List of indicators specific to the parameters under consideration that enable the assessor to compare governance performance in comparison to the previous year.
   - The budget allocations and actual spending for the parameter under observation.

**PILDAT’s 5 Pillars of Governance**

PILDAT has categorised its assessment parameters into five Pillars of governance: Rule of Law, Management of Economy, Social Indicators, Service Delivery and Administrative Effectiveness. While we believe that this is a useful way of grouping different aspects of governance, these five Pillars are not independent of one another. For instance, better accountability mechanisms lead to less corruption and more effective service delivery.
Therefore, PILDAT’s Pillars and parameters are inter-related and must considered as a whole for a holistic picture of governance performance.

**PILDAT’s 5 Pillars of Governance (Categorisation of Governance Assessment Indicators)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule of Law</th>
<th>Management of Economy</th>
<th>Social Indicators</th>
<th>Service Delivery</th>
<th>Administrative Effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Corruption</td>
<td>Agricultural Development</td>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Devolution of Powers to Local Governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace, Stability &amp; Order</td>
<td>Collection of Taxes</td>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>Merit-Based Recruitments &amp; Promotions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>Development Programmes</td>
<td>Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>Immunisation of Children</td>
<td>Clean, Efficient &amp; Economic Public Procurements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity Production &amp; Management</td>
<td>Management of Population Growth</td>
<td>Safe Drinking Water Supply</td>
<td>Use of Technology for Better Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment Friendliness</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation (Sewerage, Solid Waste Collection &amp; Disposal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management of Unemployment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disaster Preparedness &amp; Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Resource Development &amp; Management</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology

Data Sources

For the purpose of this assessment, PILDAT draws together quantitative data directly from various Government Departments and publicly verified Government Surveys. The latter include, but are not limited to, publications like the Pakistan Labour Force Survey, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey, Governments’ budget statements and the Pakistan Economic Survey. In the case of indicators for which data is missing, PILDAT has relied on independent sources in order to ensure validity and reliability of data.

Data Analysis

PILDAT’s assessment relies on statistical analysis to ascertain how the quality of governance has changed (improved, remained static, etc.) in comparison to the previous year. This methodology facilitates a fact-based and impartial assessment of governance. For more in-depth qualitative assessment of governance, the study also analyses governance perceptions as reported by survey respondents of PILDAT’s Public Opinion Poll, policy legislations passed by the legislatures and major developments as reported in the media.

Findings

The findings from PILDAT’s governance assessment are presented through this report to facilitate Governments in making informed decisions on governance. PILDAT’s assessment also serves as a means for the general public to better scrutinise governance performance.

Scoring Mechanism

PILDAT’s scoring mechanism was derived from the one used by the World Bank for its assessment of global governance. PILDAT’s scoring mechanism takes into account percentage changes in the values for all sub-parameters (i.e., statistical indicator) between two years; in the case of this year’s assessment, these years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

For any given sub-parameter (i.e., statistical indicator), the percentage changes in 2015-2016 are computed using the Governments’ own progress for the indicator during 2014-2015 as the baseline. For instance, if net enrolment in Province A increases from 60 million in 2014-2015 to 70 million in 2015-2016 (approx. 17% increase) and in Province B it increases from 30 million in 2014-2015 to 40 million in 2015-2016 (approx. 33% increase), the improvement in Province B, in terms of percentage change from its 2014-2015 baseline, is greater for Province B than it is for Province A.

The percentage changes for all four Provinces for an indicator are then used to compute an average percentage change. Each Province’s percentage change is then compared with this average percentage change. Using the example above, if Province B has a higher percentage change in net enrolment than the average percentage change in net enrolment, and Province A has a lower percentage change in net enrolment than the average percentage change in net enrolment it will get a higher score as compared to Province A.

In this way, PILDAT’s governance assessment relies on relative change instead of an analysis
of absolute performance.

The statistical indicators used for PILDAT’s assessment are both positive and negative. A positive indicator is one for which an increase is considered to be a positive aspect of governance. There is a direct relationship between a positive indicator and the score that is assigned. For example, in the case of Education, an increase in the rate of enrolment, which is a positive indicator, will contribute to a better score in Education.

In contrast, the opposite is true for a negative indicator: there is an inverse relationship between a negative indicator and the score that is assigned; for example, an increase in the number of sectarian attacks, which is a negative indicator, will contribute to a lower score for Peace, Stability & Order.

**Formula:**

\[ X_1 = \text{Value of sub-parameter in 2014-2015} \]
\[ X_2 = \text{Value of sub-parameter in 2015-2016} \]
\[ X_3 = \left(\frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}\right) \times 100 \] (Percentage change in the sub-parameter)

**For sub-parameters which are positive in the context of governance; for example, primary school enrolment**

IF \( X_3 \leq (\text{Average} - 2 \text{ Standard Deviations}) \), then assign a score of 1

IF \( X_3 < = (\text{Average} - 1 \text{ Standard Deviation}) \), then assign a score of 2

IF \( X_3 = \text{Average} \), then assign a score of 3

IF \( X_3 > = (\text{Average} + 1 \text{ Standard Deviation}) \), then assign a score of 4

IF \( X_3 > = (\text{Average} + 2 \text{ Standard Deviations}) \), then assign a score of 5

**For sub-parameters which are negative in the context of governance; for example, number of fatalities in a sectarian attack (the order of scoring reverses);**

IF \( X_3 < = (\text{Average} - 2 \text{ Standard Deviations}) \), then assign a score of 5

IF \( X_3 < = (\text{Average} - 1 \text{ Standard Deviation}) \), then assign a score of 4

IF \( X_3 = \text{Average} \), then assign a score of 3

IF \( X_3 > = (\text{Average} + 1 \text{ Standard Deviation}) \), then assign a score of 2

IF \( X_3 > = (\text{Average} + 2 \text{ Standard Deviations}) \), then assign a score of 1

- The scores are then aggregated for all sub-parameters within a primary parameter to arrive at a score out of 5. Subsequently, all parameter scores are aggregated to arrive at the score for the whole Province. The final parameter and overall scores are then expressed as percentages.
Legal Framework Scoring

The evaluation mechanism for the legal framework component for each parameter is also based on a scale of 1-5; where 1 means lowest and 5 means highest. The scores were assigned qualitatively based on: i) any new legislation introduced; ii) bills drafted or passed; and, iii) any amendments or revisions made to or rules created pertinent to a specific governance parameter. An average score was then calculated.

In order to guide this qualitative scoring, a policy matrix was designed indigenously. The following is an example of the matrix.

Policy Matrix Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Framework</th>
<th>Expected Impact/ Outcomes</th>
<th>Cost Effectiveness</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
<th>Equity/ Distributional Fairness</th>
<th>Need/ Relevance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of laws drafted, bills passed or formal policy documents approved by the Provincial Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of institutions, bodies or committees created or restructured by the Provincial Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of rules, regulations or procedures that were finalised during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Use these 5 criteria and check boxes if you think the sub parameter in the left most column checks out against the criteria. Please give a score from 1-5 based on this evaluation.

Definition of the Criteria:

Expected Impact/Outcome
How much would each regulatory option change the targeted behaviour or lead to improvements in conditions?

Cost-effectiveness
For a given level of response to a policy change, how much will legislation or a bill cost? Is it economically feasible, given budget constraints?
**Efficiency**
Does the proposed law or policy optimise the use of resources and time?

**Equity/Distributional Fairness**
Taking into account that different policies will affect different groups of people differently, does a policy, legislation or bill yield a fair distribution of impacts?

**Need/Relevance**
Does the regulation or policy framework fulfil an existing gap or need with regards to the particular parameter under consideration? Does it add value to the existing regulatory framework or is it redundant?

**Data Collection Procedure**

The PILDAT governance assessment team sent requests for support in data collection to the Chief Ministers of all four Provincial Governments, after which briefing sessions were held as and when necessary with each Government separately. The data collection process started in August 2016. In a departure from PILDAT’s previous two governance assessments, Department-wise data forms were prepared for all four Provincial Governments. This was done to facilitate Government Departments to respond to PILDAT according to the scope of their work.

**Limitations**

It was found during the course of the project that Governments do not collect certain types of data which was requested, because they either classify it differently than PILDAT’s framework or because they do not have consolidated databases. A major limitation the Governments faced was the lack of updated survey data, such as from the Labour Force Survey and the Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement survey.

More importantly, PILDAT did not receive a full response from all Government Departments; since the 2015-2016 governance exercise was designed to consolidate the responses of all Government Departments to arrive at a holistic view of governance, the lack of complete responses meant that the data, especially in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, for cross cutting parameters such as Merit-Based Recruitments, Gender Equality, Transparency and Clean, Efficient and Economic Public Procurements was not a full representation of governance initiatives.

**Hypothetical Data Saturation**

Due to the nature of PIDAT’s governance assessment, which scores on the basis of relative change in governance progress instead of absolute Government performance, PILDAT acknowledges that it is theoretically possible for there to be a point of so-called “saturation” for certain data indicators; i.e., progress on indicators might not improve beyond a certain point because these have reached peak improvement. PILDAT has not observed any data saturation in its current or previous governance assessments that may affect any final
scores. Nevertheless, as a hypothetical exercise, PILDAT has devised a possible method to account for such data saturation.

*It may be noted that this method is a proposal and is under continued consideration. It has not been used in PILDAT’s 2015-2016 governance assessment. Before it is finalised, this proposed method will be further discussed and refined with input from governance experts as well as of representatives from all Provincial Governments.*

Should data saturation ever arise, PILDAT proposes an additional weighted portion in the scoring of a Provincial Government’s progress above 80% for an indicator; i.e., additional marks for the percentage points by which this progress exceeds 80%. The score given to this excess over 80% can form 25% of the overall score of a parameter, meaning a 25% weightage for legal framework improvements, 50% weightage for the improvement between years and 25% weightage for improvement above 80% during the year of assessment.

As an illustration, consider the following hypothetical data for “Computerisation of Land Records” (under PILDAT’s Use of Technology for Better Governance parameter) in Year X:

- Province A = 30%
- Province B = 65%
- Province C = 83%
- Province D = 91%

In order to counter the relative saturation in Provinces C and D (who have computerised most of their land records), these Provinces would get extra marks during the governance assessment of Year X. These extra marks could be scored as per the following ranges:

- 80% Computerised Land Records = 1 point
- More than 80% but less than or equal to 85% = 2
- More than 85% but less than or equal to 90% = 3
- More than 90% but less than or equal to 95% = 4
- More than 95% but less than or equal to 100% = 5

Province C will get an additional 2 points (with a weightage of 25% of the total score for Use of Technology for Better Governance) for its implementation of more than 80% computerised land records and Province D will get an extra 4 points (with a weightage of 25% of the total score for Use of Technology for Better Governance). In this way, Provinces C and D will not be unduly outscored by a greater improvement by Provinces A and B.

However, it should be noted that, if Provinces A and B have not improved their percentage of computerised land records in Year X from the previous year, the method above may not give the due advantage to Provinces C and D. In fact, if Provinces A and B have not improved their percentage of computerised land records from the previous year, these will be unduly penalised, while Provinces C and D will be over-scored.

Once again, it is underscored that such a methodology has not been used in the 2015-2016 governance assessment as a scenario did not arise requiring the use of this method of scoring.
Rule of Law

This Pillar of governance provides an overall examination of the maintenance of law and order and public safety in the Province, along with transparency within the Provincial Government.

- Anti-Corruption
- Peace, Stability and Order
- Transparency
Anti-Corruption
Score: 65.31%
Public Approval Rating: 62.0%

Definition
This parameter analyses Government’s efforts to prevent corruption, ensure accountability and take effective punitive legal action wherever there are violations of due procedure or irregularities within the Government.

Legal Framework
1. An ordinance was passed to amend the Ehtesab Commission Act in February 2016 according to which no legislator will be arrested without prior intimation to the Speaker of the Assembly. Similarly, the Chief Secretary would have to be informed before the arrest of a civil servant. The Director General of the Ehtesab Commission allegedly resigned in protest. The Government withdrew the ordinance in March 2016.
2. The Conflict of Interest Law was pending for the whole of the 2015-2016 financial year. It was finally passed in the fourth year beyond the scope of this assessment.

Key Initiatives
1. The Anti-Corruption Establishment (ACE) increased the number of trained investigative staff by 99% from 221 individuals in 2014-2015 to 441 individuals in 2015-2016.
2. The total amount of money recovered by ACE declined by 69% from Rs. 1.26 billion in 2014-2015 to Rs. 390.99 million in 2015-2016.
3. Ehtesab Commission increased its trained investigative staff from 10 people to 24 people in 2015-2016.

Key Challenges
1. The number of people the ACE arrested declined from 372 individuals in 2014-2015 to 171 individuals in 2015-2016.
2. Cases initiated by the Ehtesab Commission are still at the trial stage; consequently, the Ehtesab Commission has also not recovered any embezzled funds in the period under consideration by PILDAT.

For details, please see “Cabinet okays drastic changes in Ehtesab Commission law” on DAWN which can be accessed at: http://www.dawn.com/news/1237540
For details, please see “Changing the law: Ehtesab Commission DG quits in a huff over amendments” on Express Tribune which can be accessed at: http://tribune.com.pk/story/1043721/k-ps-ehtesab-commission-dg-resigns-over-differences-with-pti-led-govt/
Implementation

**Figure 1: Anti-Corruption Establishment**

- **Number of complaints received by the Anti-Corruption Establishment**
  - 2015-2016: 1871
  - 2014-2015: 1048
- **Number of inquiries initiated by the Anti-Corruption Establishment**
  - 2015-2016: 1048
  - 2014-2015: 902
- **Number of inquiries that led to FIRs**
  - 2015-2016: 86
  - 2014-2015: 115
- **Number of cases challaned in accountability courts**
  - 2015-2016: 82
  - 2014-2015: 115
- **Number of cases that ended up in convictions (by accountability courts)**
  - 2015-2016: 9
  - 2014-2015: 9

**Figure 2: Ehtesab Commission**

- **Number of complaints received by the Ehtesab Commission**
  - 2015-2016: 682
  - 2014-2015: 36
- **Number of inquiries initiated by the Ehtesab Commission**
  - 2015-2016: 36
  - 2014-2015: 87
- **Number of inquiries that led to FIRs**
  - 2015-2016: 36
  - 2014-2015: 43
- **Number of cases challaned in accountability courts**
  - 2015-2016: 9
  - 2014-2015: 11
- **Number of cases that ended up in convictions (by accountability courts)**
  - 2015-2016: 9
  - 2014-2015: 9
Conclusion

Anti-Corruption efforts during 2015-2016, when compared to 2014-2015, have earned a score of 65.31%. The utilisation of the cumulative budget of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Anti-Corruption Establishment (ACE) and the Ehtesab Commission exceeded the combined allocations: the total actual spending in 2014-2015 was Rs. 363.60 million (17.18% higher than the year’s Rs. 310.30 million allocation), which increased to Rs. 371.70 million (33.78% higher than the year’s 277.85 million allocation) in 2015-16. Additionally, the strength of trained investigative staff at the ACE more than doubled, from 10 officers in 2014-2015 to 24 officer in 2015-2016.
Peace, Stability & Order
Score: 54.78%
Public Approval Rating: 38.0%

Definition
This parameter analyses the Provincial Government’s capacity to ensure the safety of citizens, maintain peace and uphold the law, by analysing the incidents of various crimes committed, the number of arrests and convictions made and also the investigative facilities at the disposal of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

Legal Framework
1. The Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Police Order (Amendment) Bill 2015 was amended in August 2015 to provide legal cover to Dispute Resolution Centres in the third year (2015-2016).

Key Initiatives
1. The budget towards Peace, Stability and Order witnessed an increase by 8% during 2015-2016.
2. In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, the budget was fully utilised; in fact, the utilisation exceeded the budget by 0.95 percentage points in 2014-2015 and 1.33 percentage points in 2015-2016.
3. The Police School of Information Technology in Peshawar was inaugurated in September 2015 for training of Police.
4. During the inauguration of the Police School of Information Technology, it was announced that the Police had so far digitised almost 1 million First Information Reports (FIRs), while in total about more than 1.36 million records were put in digital form.12
5. A number of amendments were proposed to the Police Act during the financial year including the modernisation of the police stations, and setting up security or peace committees at the village and neighbourhood councils. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Police Bill containing these provisions was introduced in the Provincial Assembly and was at the committee stage in 2015-2016.
7. A research and analysis wing was established at the Counter-Terrorism Department (CTD) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while a separate section will eventually be set up at the Central Police Office (CPO)

Key Challenges
1. While overall terrorism cases in the Province have seen a reduction (see Table 1), the Province was struck by a major attack in the form of the Bacha Khan University Attack, which took place on January 20, 2016 and took the lives of 22 people.

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12 For details, please see: “Govt to give legal cover to police reforms: CM” on DAWN which can be accessed at: [http://www.dawn.com/news/1205648](http://www.dawn.com/news/1205648)
2. Another major terrorist attack targeted a bus carrying Government employees in Peshawar; 15 people were killed in this incident.

3. The Prosecution Department of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is an attached Department of the Home and Tribal Affairs Department, as a result of which the Prosecution Department’s work is constrained because of low budget allocations, and also by a lack of operational autonomy as the Prosecution Department can only operate with regards to cases being heard in the district and subordinate judiciary, while the office of the Advocate General of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa takes up the appeals in the High Court and Supreme Court.

Implementation

Figure 4: Budget for Peace, Stability and Order (Rs. in Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget Allocation</th>
<th>Actual Spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>31,038</td>
<td>31,333.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>33,508</td>
<td>33,953.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5: Crime Statistics for KP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kidnappings for Ransom</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Robberies</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Rape Cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murders</td>
<td>2638</td>
<td>3051</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: LEAs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Additional Crime Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of cases registered for possession of illegal arms</td>
<td>23,326.00</td>
<td>20,748.00</td>
<td>-11.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of crimes against minorities</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-66.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number of People Arrested for the crimes mentioned above</td>
<td>29,728</td>
<td>27,047</td>
<td>-9.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of People <em>challaned</em> for the crimes mentioned above</td>
<td>29,728</td>
<td>27,047</td>
<td>-9.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of people convicted by the trial court for the crimes mentioned above</td>
<td>16,941</td>
<td>14,370</td>
<td>-15.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total number of terrorism cases (showing bomb blasts separately)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>-51.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Incidents of Sectarian violence</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Number of armed assaults on police stations and judicial centres</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>People killed in incidents of terrorism</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-64.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Number of civilians (targeted victims and bystanders) killed in terrorist attacks</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-65.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Number of security personnel martyred in terrorist attacks</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-38.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Number of militants/insurgents killed in terrorist attacks</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-52.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Total number of persons in Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) under the Provincial Government, along with the following breakdown:</td>
<td>89,995</td>
<td>91,841</td>
<td>2.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13a</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>82,375</td>
<td>84,221</td>
<td>2.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13b</td>
<td>Provincial Levies</td>
<td>5,414</td>
<td>5,414</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13c</td>
<td>Counter Terrorism Department</td>
<td>2,206</td>
<td>2,206</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Peace, Stability and Order in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 54.78%. The overall incidence of serious crimes\(^\text{13}\) declined by 8.92%, from 5,009 incidents in 2014-2015 to 4,562 incidents in 2015-2016. Additionally, the strength of law enforcement agency (LEA) personnel increased by 2.05%, from 89,995 LEA personnel in 2014-2015 to 91,841 LEA personnel in 2015-2016. In comparison to its efforts in 2014-2015, and relative to the improvements in other Provinces, the improvements during 2015-2016 in the law and order governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have not been significant.

\(^{13}\) The following crimes are considered in this category: murder, theft, armed robberies, kidnapping for ransom and reported rape cases
Transparency Score: 63.13%
Public Approval Rating: 61.0%

Definition
This parameter assesses the Government's capacity and efforts in making information about its affairs available to the public in an accessible and timely manner.

Legal Framework
1. The Provincial Government passed the first Right to Information (RTI) Commission law in Pakistan on October 31, 2013. In the same year, the RTI Commission was established. Public Information Officers (PIOs) were subsequently assigned across Government Departments.
2. In September 2015, the RTI law was amended to reverse an earlier amendment to exclude the Provincial Assembly from the law. The RTI Commission has submitted key amendments to the law that would ensure aspects such as the inclusion of the Peshawar High Court under the ambit of the law.

Key Initiatives
1. One of the greatest challenges identified in 2014-2015 to the KP Right to Information Law was the exclusion of the KP Assembly and its Secretariat from the ambit of the law through an amendment passed earlier that year. On September 10, 2015, this was corrected as Members of the Provincial Assembly voted to bring the Assembly back under the ambit of the law.
2. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa RTI Commission proposed a number of amendments to make the RTI law more effective, such as the proposed amendment to Section 2 of the Act, which would make the Peshawar High Court will fall within the ambit of the law. Additionally, the amendments would mandate the Government to fill vacancies at the RTI Commission within 120 days. The amendments also would criminalise supplying false information under the law.
3. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa RTI Commission undertook a series of awareness campaigns on the rights of citizens with the RTI law. This included seminars, installation of billboards and announcements on the radio.
4. The allocated budget for the RTI Commission increased by 43.24%, from Rs. 30.00 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 42.97 million in 2015-2016; additionally, actual spending increased from Rs. 17.15 million (i.e. 57.16% utilisation) in 2014-2015 to Rs. 24.94 million (i.e. 58.03% utilisation) in 2015-2016.

Key Challenges
1. The number of information requests increased in KP from 1,767 in 2014-2015 to 3,512 in 2015-2016: an increase of 98.75%. However, the percentage of requests decided in the mandated time of the law declined by 30.41 percentage points from 67.74% in 2014-2015 to 37.33% in 2015-2016.

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14 For more details, please see the Financial Statement of the KP RTI Commission for the year 2014-2015 which can be accessed at: http://www.kptri.gov.pk/documents/147141514957b3ef1805a3b.pdf
15 For more details, please see the Financial Statement of the KP RTI Commission for the year 2015-2016 which can be accessed at: http://www.kptri.gov.pk/documents/147141312757b3ef2a172ef.pdf
2. The number of complaints received by the RTI Commission on adherence to the RTI law more than doubled from 516 in 2014-2015 to 1,771 in 2015-2016. The RTI Commission, as a result of increased volume of complaints, carried forward 362 complaints in the next year as compared to 82 complaints carried forward from 2014-2015 to the next year.

3. The number of PIOs in the KP Government declined by 0.49%, from 612 PIOs in 2014-2015 to 609 PIOs in 2015-2016; additionally, 150 PIOs received training on the transparency law during 2015-2016, which is down from 2014-2015 when 490 PIOs received similar training.

Implementation

Figure 6: Implementation of Right to Information

![Graph showing implementation of Right to Information]

Figure 7: Disposal of Complaints by RTI Commission

![Graph showing disposal of complaints by RTI Commission]
Conclusion

Transparency earned a score of 63.13% in 2015-2016. The number of information requests under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Right to Information Act, 2013 received by Government Departments in KP increased from 1,767 requests in 2014-2015 to 3,512 in 2015-2016: an increase of 98.75%. However, the percentage of requests decided in the mandated time of the law declined by 30.41 percentage points from 67.74% in 2014-2015 to 37.33% in 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for the RTI Commission increased by 43.24%, from Rs. 30.00 million in 2014-2015\(^{16}\) to Rs. 42.97 million in 2015-2016;\(^ {17}\) on the other hand, actual spending increased from Rs. 17.15 million (i.e. 57.16% utilisation) in 2014-2015 to Rs. 24.94 million (i.e. 58.03% utilisation) in 2015-2016.

\(^{16}\) For more details, please see the Financial Statement of the KP RTI Commission for the year 2014-2015 which can be accessed at: [http://www.kprti.gov.pk/documents/147141514957b3ef1805a3b.pdf](http://www.kprti.gov.pk/documents/147141514957b3ef1805a3b.pdf)

\(^{17}\) For more details, please see the Financial Statement of the KP RTI Commission for the year 2015-2016 which can be accessed at: [http://www.kprti.gov.pk/documents/147141312757b3ef2a172ef.pdf](http://www.kprti.gov.pk/documents/147141312757b3ef2a172ef.pdf)
Management of Economy

*This Pillar of governance assesses the Government’s efforts to advance overall economic development in the Province*

- Agricultural Development
- Collections of Taxes
- Development Programmes
- Electricity Production and Management
- Investment Friendliness
- Management of Unemployment
- Water Resource Development and Management
Agricultural Development
Score: 70.88%
Public Approval Rating: None

Definition
This parameter measures the Government's performance in improving and sustaining the Province's agriculture sector, evaluating changes in agricultural output against developments in policies and against the financial resources dedicated to agriculture.

Legal Framework
1. The existing legal framework for agricultural development in the Province consists of the following:
   a) The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Farm Services Act, 2014
   b) Agricultural and Livestock Produce Market Act, 2007
   c) The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Fertilizer Control Act, 1989
   d) The Agricultural Pesticides Ordinance, 1971
   e) The amended version of the West Pakistan Seeds and Fruit Plants Ordinance, 1965
   f) The West Pakistan Slaughter Control Act, 1963
   g) The West Pakistan Milk Board Ordinance, 1963
   h) The West Pakistan Fisheries Ordinance, 1961
2. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agriculture Policy was approved by the Provincial Cabinet in July 2015
3. Livestock Policy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the process of being finalised.
4. No new laws have been introduced during 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa launched a Seeds Programme in September 2015 under the Insaf Seed Programme. The Agriculture Department distributed free, and high quality seeds to 371,000 small-scale farmers with the aim of increasing the wheat yield by 25%.
2. A project for developing the Gomal Zam Dam’s command area was initiated which is expected to irrigate 191,000 acres of agricultural land, which will also be levelled with a laser leveller.

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19 The complete and exact text of the Agricultural and Livestock Produce Market Act, 2007 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/1247
21 The complete and exact text of the West Pakistan Seeds and Fruit Plants Ordinance, 1965 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/695
23 The complete and exact text of the West Pakistan Milk Board Ordinance, 1963 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/702
3. The overall output of all major crops (i.e. wheat, rice and cotton) has increased by 11.59%, from 1.39 million tonnes in 2014-2015 to 1.66 million tonnes in 2015-2016.
4. Total production of meat in the Province increased by 3.19% (from 5.26 million tonnes in 2014-2015 to 5.43 million tonnes in 2015-2016) while the total output of milk increased by 5.42% from 369,000 gallons in 2014-2015 to 389,000 gallons in 2015-2016 (see Table 2).

Key Challenges
1. While the budget allocation for agricultural development remained nearly the same, actual spending declined by 28 percentage points. However, it is pertinent to note that in both years, the spending exceeded the budget allocation.
3. A number of laws drafted by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government (e.g. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Seed Bill and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pesticides Bill) are pending as the KP Government maintains these require Federal approval.

Implementation

Figure 8: Output of Crops in KP
Figure 9: Budget for Agricultural Development (Rs. in Million)

Table 2: Agricultural Development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Additional Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Budget allocation for disease prevention in livestock animals (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>67.26</td>
<td>73.99</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Actual spending on disease prevention in livestock animals (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>67.26</td>
<td>73.99</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utilisation of Budget</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total production of meat in the Province (in tonnes)</td>
<td>5,263,000</td>
<td>5,431,000</td>
<td>3.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total production of milk in the Province (in gallons)</td>
<td>369,000</td>
<td>389,000</td>
<td>5.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Agricultural Development in 2015-2016 received a score of 70.88%. Despite a 58.53% decrease in the output of cotton, the combined output of wheat, rice and cotton increased by 11.59%, from 1.39 million tonnes in 2014-2015 to 1.56 million tonnes in 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for disease prevention in livestock increased by 10.00% from Rs. 67.26 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 73.99 million in 2015-2016; this budget was fully utilised in both years.
Collection of Taxes
Score: 70.31%
Public Approval Rating: 49.0%

Definition
This parameter is an assessment of the tax policies, tax targets and actual collection of taxes in the Province.

Legal Framework
1. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sales Tax on Special Procedure (Withholding) Regulation, 2015\(^{26}\) was issued in 2015-2016, which provides for the collection of sales tax by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority.
2. No new laws were introduced during 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. Up till May 2016 (after a period of 11 months), the KP Government had recovered Rs. 21,697.265 million in its own revenue receipts against its total target for the year at Rs. 54,424.79 million.
2. The amount of direct taxes (e.g. taxes on agriculture income, property, land revenue and trades, etc.) collected in 2015-2016 at Rs. 3,801.200 million, were 64% higher than in 2014-2015.
3. The KPRA was able to increase the number of direct taxpayers from 615 in 2014-2015 to 1,121 in 2015-2016: an increase of 82%.
4. The KPRA tax target declined by 33% between the two financial years while actual tax collected increased.

Key Challenges
1. Comprising 83.12% of total tax collection in 2015-2016, indirect taxes (e.g. general sales tax on services, Provincial excise tax, motor vehicle tax, stamp duties, etc.) formed a major component of tax receipts.
2. Indirect tax collection in 2015-2016, Rs. 18,793.300 million, was nearly 10% higher than in 2014-2015.
3. The Revenue Department’s tax target increased from Rs. 3,118.7 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 3,378 million in 2015-2016: an increase by 8%. The actual tax collected against target declined by 3 percentage points.

\(^{26}\) The complete and exact text of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sales Tax on Special Procedure (Withholding) Regulation, 2015 can be accessed at: https://kpra.kp.gov.pk/KPRANewsContent/Act_Rules/Special_Procedure(Withholding)_Regulation,2015.pdf
Implementation

Figure 10: Number of Taxpayers under KPRA

Figure 11: Tax Collection by KPRA (Rs. in Million)
Conclusion

Based on the available data, the Collection of Taxes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 70.31%. The total amount of tax collected by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority (KPRA) and the Revenue Department increased by 13.34%, from Rs. 9,394.7 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 10,647.7 million in 2015-2016. Additionally, this tax collection as a percentage of its corresponding tax target increased: the tax collected in 2014-2015 was 62.34% of the Rs. 15,070 million tax target, whereas the tax collected in 2015-2016 was 94.96% of the Rs. 11,212.70 million tax target although the tax target was considerably scaled down by over 25% during 2015-2016.
Development Programmes
Score: 56.56%
Public Approval Rating: 70.0%

Definition
This parameter looks at the overall development programme of the Province, analysing changes in allocation and utilisation against any significant policy changes with regards to development initiatives.

Legal Framework
1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa adopted the United Nation Development Programme’s (UNDP) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
   a. Currently awaiting approval is a Rs. 600 million PC-1 (half to be paid by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and half by the UNDP) for the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) exercise, which is the UNDP’s policy support initiative for SDGs.
   b. By the close of the 2015-2016, the Government was conducting awareness sessions in all districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and was in the process of finalising the SDG Unit at the Planning and Development Department.
2. The Integrated Development Strategy (IDS), which was formed in 2014, serves as a roadmap to integrate and coordinate development priorities in the Province.
3. No new laws were introduced during 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. District Needs Assessment was carried out in six districts of the Province in 2015-2016.
   a. All six districts prepared budget proposals for the fiscal year 2015-2016 covering six sectors, i.e., education, health, communication and works, agriculture, social welfare and municipal services.
   b. These district budget proposals were discussed at District Reform Group meetings and approved by the Planning and Development Department.
   c. Subsequently, the proposals were shared with the relevant Departments for incorporation in the ADP that ultimately culminated into district development plans.
2. Around 17 meetings of the Provincial Development Working Party were held in which 566 Projects pertaining to different sectors were approved.
3. An amount of Rs. 8,166.000 million was allocated during 2015-2016 for various initiatives, including the Youth Challenge Fund and “Khud-Kifalat” Scheme, as well as cash stipend programmes to enable jobless youth to start self-employment activities, and skills development programmes.
4. There was a 42% increase in the 2015-2016 ADP to account for Local Governments.

Key Challenges
1. The total Annual Development Programme (ADP) allocation was revised from the original Rs. 142,000 million to Rs. 113,000 million; of the original allocated budget, only 58% (i.e. Rs. 82,549 million) was utilised by the close of 2015-2016 and whereas in comparison to the revised allocation, 73% was spent.
2. In comparison, 81% of the total original allocated budget was spent in 2014-2015, and 68% was spent in 2013-2014.

Implementation

**Table 3: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Annual Development Programme (ADP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allocated Local ADP (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>100,050</td>
<td>113,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spending of ADP (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>90,014</td>
<td>103,046</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utilization of ADP from Allocated Budget</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>+ 1 percentage point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion**

Development Programmes received a score of 56.56%. The allocation for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Annual Development Plan (ADP) increased by 12.94%, from Rs. 100,050 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 113,000 million in 2015-2016, whereas the utilisation of the ADP increased from 89.97% in 2014-2015 to 91.19% in 2015-2016. However, block allocations in the ADP, i.e., funds that are not specifically assigned to a project or location and is left to the discretion of the relevant Government entity, increased by 62.18%, from Rs. 3,699.56 million in 2014-2015 (i.e. 3.70% of the 2014-2015 ADP) to Rs. 6,000 million in 2015-2016 (i.e. 5.31% of the 2015-2016 ADP). The block allocations have been regarded as a negative aspect of the governance as it enhances discretionary powers, dilute transparency and accountability by the assembly.
Electricity Production and Management
Score: 56.56%
Public Approval Rating: 58.0%

Definition
This parameter assesses the Provincial Government's initiatives to ensure the provision of electricity to its citizens by looking at installed electric capacity in the Province, initiatives to improve this capacity, the budget allocation for power plants and the utilisation of this budget.

Legal Framework
1. The Provincial Government approved the restructuring of the Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organisation (PEDO), which aims to transform the entity into a company with subsidiaries and which was created out of the Sarhad Hydel Development Organisation SHYDO.
2. The KP Hydropower Policy was created in January 2016 for the construction of 356 micro hydropower plants and a few medium-size projects to provide cheaper electricity. This policy will allow the addition of 216 Megawatts (MW) of electricity to the Province’s supply.
3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the first Province to have established a Provincial oil and gas company, i.e., the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Oil and Gas Company (KPOGCL), in 2013 under the administrative control of Energy & Power Department to carry out exploration and production of oil and gas. KPOGCL is headed by a fully independent Board with a majority of members from the private sector.

Key Initiatives
1. A power project of 2.5 MW was inaugurated at Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan
2. According to the Energy and Power Ministry of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Government is installing 350 run-of-the-river micro power generation units of 35 MW worth Rs. 5 billion in hilly areas that would electrify 350 villages.27
3. The Malakand-III, Pehur and Shishi Power Station Projects have been commissioned in 2015-2016.
4. For hydropower projects under construction, the total potential added to the existing potential would amount to 271.2 megawatts by December 2019.28

Key Challenges
1. The total budget allocation for new power projects and for upgrading existing power plants increased by 11.62%, from Rs. 3,046 million in 2014-2105 to Rs. 3,400 million in 2015-2016. However, the utilisation rate declined by 55.95 percentage points between the two financial years.
2. The installed electric capacity in KP remained at 105 MW in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

27 For details, please see “Drastic reforms, smooth governance in KP: Khattak” on DAWN which can be accessed at: http://www.dawn.com/news/1211202
28 For more details, please see the website of the Energy and Power Department of the Government of KP which can be accessed at: http://www.kpkep.gov.pk/power%20projects.html
Implementation

Figure 13: Budget Allocation for New Power Plants and Upgrade of Existing Plants (Rs. in Million)

Conclusion

Electricity Production and Management received a score of 56.56%. The installed capacity of electric power in the Province remained unchanged in both years, at 105 Megawatts (MW). Additionally, while the allocated budget for new power plants and the upgrading of existing ones in KP increased from Rs. 3,046 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 3,400 million in 2015-2016 (an 11.62% increase), the utilisation of the budget fell between the two years: 99.83% of the allocation in 2014-2015 (i.e. Rs. 3,040.89 million) was utilised, whereas 43.88% of the allocation was utilised in 2015-2016 (i.e. 1,492.07 million).
Investment Friendliness
Score: 58.75%
Public Approval Rating: 49.0%

Definition
This parameter assesses the flow of investments and the Government’s efforts to promote more business within the Province. Due to the lack of data for this parameter from Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, this parameter was only scored for the legal framework component for all four Provinces.

Legal Framework
1. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly passed the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Investment and Trade Act in December 2015, formally establishing the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Investment and Trade (KP-BOIT). The Board exists to facilitate investors in the Province, and is also responsible for coordinating with the Federal Government and other Provincial Governments in this regard.
2. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also formed the KP Industrial Policy 2016 in December 2015 to give financial concessions, investment incentives, infrastructural and services facilities with the purpose of promoting investment, trade and industries.

Key Initiatives
1. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Economic Zone Development and Management Company has been established as a public non-profit company to build new and rehabilitate existing Industrial Estates.
2. The energy and power department began the process of restructuring the PEDO and form the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Power Company Limited (KPPCL) in January 2016. The restructuring will bring in corporate management and increase its autonomy. This move is also intended to attract more investment in the Province.

Key Challenges
1. None

Implementation
The KP-BOIT for the second year in a row did not provide data on the amount of foreign and/or domestic investment in the Province.

Conclusion
The policies and institutional framework regarding Investment Friendliness in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 58.75%. For the second year in a row, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Investment and Trade has not provided any data which could enable PILDAT in its assessment of the investment friendliness in the Province. As result, this parameter was only scored for the legal framework for investment friendliness in the Province.

31 The complete and exact text of the Board of Investment and Trade Act, 2015 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/831
Management of Unemployment  
Score: 59.06%  
Public Approval Rating: 52.0%

Definition  
This parameter takes a look at the Government's efforts to manage unemployment in the Province, by observing changes in the unemployment rate in conjunction with policy changes and initiatives to stem unemployment.

Legal Framework  
1. The existing framework for the management of unemployment in the Province includes the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (KP-TEVTA), which was formed by an Act\textsuperscript{32} of the same name during 2014-2015; like other Provincial TEVTAs, the KP-TEVTA is charged with providing skill development training to people in the Province.  
2. In 2015-2016, no new laws, rules or policies were introduced.

Key Challenges  
1. Unemployment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is higher than the average for the rest of the country. It was 7.71% in 2014-2015 as per the Labour Force Survey (see Table 4) undertaken by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.  
2. During 2014-2015, the unemployment rate for females was 15.78% compared to 5.75% for males; the unemployment disparity between the genders was greater in urban areas, with a 30.16% female unemployment rate compared to a 6.92% male unemployment rate.  
3. Social restrictions in parts of the Province impede employment access to women.  
4. The allocation for KP-TEVTA declined by 15%.

Key Initiatives  
1. The Youth Challenge Fund and “Khud-Kifalat” Schemes from previous year are ongoing.  
   a. The Youth Challenge Fund is envisaged to provide technical and financial assistance to skilled youth  
   b. “Khud Kifalat” scheme is intended to extend interest-free loans from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 200,000 for a period of three years.  
2. The KP-TEVTA conducted Competency Based Training courses in 11 institutions with the goal of helping young people acquire necessary skills for increased employability.

\textsuperscript{32} The complete and exact text of the Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority Act, 2015 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/843
Implementation

Table 4: Unemployment in 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Labour Force Survey 2014-2015</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Overall Unemployment Rate in KP</td>
<td>7.71%</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>15.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>7.26%</td>
<td>5.46%</td>
<td>13.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>9.74%</td>
<td>6.92%</td>
<td>30.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 14: Budget for KP-TEVTA (Rs. in Million)

Conclusion

A score of 59.06% was assigned to KP for the Management of Unemployment in the Province. Owing to the lack of data on the unemployment rate for 2015-2016, a comparison was made between the unemployment rates of 2013-2014 (8.36%) and 2014-2015 (7.71%), according to which overall unemployment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has fallen by 0.65 percentage points. However, the allocated budget for the vocational training by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (KP-TEVTA) decreased by 14.53%, from Rs. 3,558 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 3,041 million in 2014-2015. Moreover, the utilisation of this budget also fell, from 63.18% in 2014-2015 to 61.07% in 2015-2016. PILDAT believes that a better-funded and better-managed training programme at TEVTA contributes to better management of unemployment.

33 Up-to-date statistics for 2015-2016 were not available as of the publishing of PILDAT’s assessment and no projections were provided by the Government of KP
**Water Resource Development and Management**

**Score:** 62.19%

**Public Approval Rating:** 65.0%

**Definition**
This parameter examines the Government’s efforts in improving and effectively managing water resources for agricultural irrigation, such as through canals and tube wells, either by way of conservation or by developing new sources of water.

**Legal Framework**
1. In 2015-2016, no new laws or policies were passed.
2. The KP Government had moved to amend the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) Act 1992 in 2015, but has not heard back from a dedicated committee in the Federal Government to resolve the problem under the Council of Common Interest (CCI). Through this amendment, compensation can be sought for KP’s share of water. Furthermore, the Government also wants to devise a formula whereby payment of arrears can be worked out.34

**Key Initiatives**
1. The Water Sector in the ADP for the improvement of irrigation channels, construction of new flood protection works and installation of tube wells was allocated Rs. 6,870 million; 110 schemes are ongoing with allocation of Rs. 47,55.61 Million and 92 are new with allocation of Rs. 2,114.395 Million. This amount is 45% above the previous year’s allocation.35
2. The Government has initiated the process of removing encroachments on watercourses. Due to the frequency of flooding, these structures will be removed to diminish the possibility severe losses.
3. The Government began plans to construct three small dams in Karak and Nowshera districts in order to generate inexpensive electricity and provide irrigation water for uplift of agriculture and industrial sectors.
4. A project for developing the Gomal Zam Dam’s command area was initiated which is expected to irrigate 191,000 acres of agricultural land.
5. Work on Gomal Zam Dam in the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is ongoing, but funded from the Provincial budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by the Government and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

**Key Challenges**
2. Annual flooding in the monsoon rainfalls causes embankments along the Indus Basin to flood causing widespread destruction. The July 2015 floods destroyed hundreds of homes, agricultural land and even destroyed the Reshun hydropower station.

---


Implementation

Table 5: Budget for Water Sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. in Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Budget Allocation to Water Sector (construction &amp; improvement of irrigation channels, construction of new flood protection works and installation of tube wells) [Rs. in Million]</td>
<td>1,492.37</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>-32.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Actual Spending (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>1,492.37</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>-32.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utilisation of Budget</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Actual spending on the maintenance and repairs of waterways (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-44.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cumulative length of irrigation canals by year end (KM)</td>
<td>3,529</td>
<td>3,569</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cumulative length of lined irrigation canals by year end (KM)</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total number of tube wells in the Province</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>2.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Water Resource Development and Management received a score of 62.19% in 2015-2016. While total allocated budget for the water sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa fell from Rs. 1,492.37 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,008 million in 2015-2016 (a 32.46% decrease), the budget utilisation remained at 100% in both years. Additionally, the cumulative length of lined irrigation canals increased from 1,198 kilometres in 2014-2015 to 1,203 kilometres in 2015-2016 (a 9.42% increase), while the number of tube wells in the Province increased from 1,012 in 2014-2015 to 1,037 in 2015-2016 (a 2.47% increase).
Social Indicators

The parameters within this Pillar of governance provide a comprehensive view of the Government’s efforts in ensuring social development, equity and justice

- Environmental Sustainability
- Gender Equality
- Poverty Alleviation
- Management of Population Growth
Environmental Sustainability
Score: 58.75%
Public Approval Rating: 59.0%

Definition
In conjunction with the institutional, procedural and legal set-up in place, this parameter assesses the steps taken by the Provincial Government with regards to ensuring a clean and healthy environment in the Province.

Legal Framework
1. The Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 was amended in the financial year so that anyone throwing garbage, polythene bags in canals or land encroachers diverting sewerage lines towards the canals would be fined Rs. 20,000 and imprisoned for up to two years.
2. The existing policy framework consists of:
   a. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014 which was promulgated on November 12, 2014 to provide for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment, monitoring, prevention and control of pollution, and promotion of sustainable development in the Province.
      i. After the enforcement of the Act, the Government was to establish the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Council to oversee the implementation of the Act.
      ii. The Council was not notified by the conclusion of the third year of Government.
   b. The Provincial Assembly had also passed the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act 2015 on January 05, 2015

Key Initiatives
1. The Peshawar High Court set up a green bench for hearing environment related cases
2. Billion Tree Tsunami initiative was launched in 2015 and was ongoing in 2015-2016. This was within the Province’s ongoing Green Growth Initiative. By March 2016, 250 million saplings had been raised in nurseries across KP.\(^{37}\)

Key Challenges
1. None.

\(^{37}\) For details, please see “Pakistan’s ‘Billion Tree Tsunami’ gains momentum” on DAWN which can be accessed at: [http://www.dawn.com/news/1258918](http://www.dawn.com/news/1258918)
Implementation

Table 6: Environmental Sustainability – Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Budget Allocation for the Forestry Department (ADP) [Rs. in Million]</td>
<td>885.93</td>
<td>1,210.57</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Actual Spending in the Forestry Department (ADP) [Rs. in Million]</td>
<td>885.25</td>
<td>1,210.57</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utilisation of Budget by the Forestry Department</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1 percentage point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total forest area in the Province (In sq. KM and as percentage of total land mass of the Province) by year end</td>
<td>18,821 Sq. KM (25%)</td>
<td>18,821 Sq. KM (25%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total number of construction/development projects initiated by the Provincial Government</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total number of the Provincial Government's construction and development projects rejected or declined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by year end</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number of reported environmental violations</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Number of violations on which action was taken by the EPA by year end</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>-0.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

As per PILDAT’s assessment Environmental Sustainability in 2015-2016 in KP earned the score of 58.75%. The allocated budget for the Forestry Department for environmental protection and sustainability increased by 37% from Rs. 885.93 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,219.57 million in 2015-2016; the utilisation of the budget increased from 99% in 2014-2015 to 100% in 2015-2016. However, the total forest area in the Province did not change and remained at 18,821 square kilometres (or 25% of the total land mass of the Province.) Additionally, the number of environmental violations on which action was taken by the Environmental Protection Agency declined from 603 violations (i.e. 80.72% of total reported violations) on which action was taken during 2014-2015 to 601 violations (i.e., 79.92% of total reported violations) on which action was taken during 2015-2016.
Gender Equality
Score: 54.69%
Public Approval Rating: None

Definition
This parameter observes the extent of social parity between men and women in the Province by observing policy developments with key gender-specific indicators regarding participation in education and employment, especially within the Provincial Government.

Legal Framework
1. During 2014-2015, the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Act 2015 was passed, amending KP’s Maternity Benefit Act 2013 to facilitate working women during their pregnancy so their health is not affected adversely.
   a. The amendment mandates that no employer may ask employed women to do any work of an arduous that involves long hours of standing or which is likely to adversely affect her health for a period of one month immediately preceding the period of six weeks before the date of her expected delivery and succeeding six weeks after the date of her delivery.
2. No new laws or policies were introduced in 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. The KP Population Policy launched in the third financial year aims to increase access for poor and vulnerable women to family planning services.
2. Election of Ms. Mehr Taj Roghani as the first woman Deputy Speaker of the KP Assembly in December 2015.
3. Stipends for female students are given out by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to increase enrolment. Under the programme, Rs. 1,500 per month were given to primary school girls and Rs. 2,000 per month to girls in grades 6 to 10.
5. The proportion of all pregnant women in the Province who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased from 59.22% in 2014-2015 to 66.94% in 2015-2016.

Key Challenges
1. The Domestic Violence Bill was not tabled in the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as the Council of Common Interests rejected it. As a result, in 2015-2016, KP became the only Province without a domestic violence bill.
2. Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were yet to appoint Ombudspersons to receive and decide on complaints against harassment as prescribed under the Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010, a Federal law.

40 For details, please see “Stipend motivates girl students to continue education” on DAWN, which can be accessed at: http://www.dawn.com/news/1161230
3. By September 2015, 42.97% registered voters in the Province were women, while 57.03% were men.
4. The website for the Provincial Commission for the Status of Women has been dysfunctional and, therefore, cannot provide key information on the status of women in the Province, which is a detriment to the Commission’s ability to engage its target audience.
5. During 2014-2015, the unemployment rate for females was 15.78% compared to 5.75% for males; the unemployment disparity between the genders was greater in urban areas, with a 30.16% female unemployment rate compared to a 6.92% male unemployment rate.

Implementation

Table 7: Female Access to Medical Care in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>-75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Women who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider</td>
<td>59.22%</td>
<td>66.94%</td>
<td>+7.72 percentage points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 15: Gender-Wise Unemployment Rates in KP

Conclusion

Gender Equality received a score of 54.69%. The maternal mortality rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declined by 75%, from 646 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2014-2015 to 161 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015-2016. Additionally, the gender gap in literacy rates (i.e., the difference between the male and female literacy rates) has narrowed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: the gender literacy gap in the Province declined from 37.00% in 2013-2014 to 35.30% in 2014-2015. However, the gender gap in unemployment rates (i.e., the difference
between male and female employment rates) increased from 9.34% in 2013-2014 to 10.03% in 2014-2015.\textsuperscript{41}

\textsuperscript{41} These gaps have been calculated based on the literacy rates and unemployment rates as reported in the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey for 2013-14 and 2014-15; the publication for 2015-2016 was not available as of the finalising of PILDAT’s assessment.
Poverty Alleviation
Score: 74.69%
Public Approval Rating: 52.0%

Definition
This parameter observes changes in the Province's poverty headcount ratio and analyses the work of the Government in effectively alleviating poverty through development schemes and programmes.

Legal Framework
1. In May 2016, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Lissail-e-Wal Mahroom Foundation Act, 2016 was passed and provided for the creation of a Foundation dedicated to continue the schemes of the project and “further synergize welfare activities” in the Province.

Key Initiatives
1. Project Lissail wal Mahroom is still ongoing, which was initiated in 2014 for the welfare of widows, disabled persons, and the underprivileged with the purpose of providing patients with free treatment, stipends for orphans, and skills development of unemployed youth.
2. Continuation of the Sasta Atta, Ghee Khasosi Package in 2015-2016 to provide food subsidies for underprivileged families. The allocation for this project was Rs. 5,000 million in 2015-2016.
3. Introduction of co-operative fishing to alleviate poverty.
4. Iqra Faroghe Taleem Voucher Scheme has been ongoing in the 2015-2016 financial year to support out of school poor children in getting education in private educational institutions.
5. In the Social Welfare and Women Empowerment sector, there were schemes for destitute women, orphans, beggars, drug addicts and special persons in the 2015-2016 ADP. An allocation of Rs. 523.00 Million has been made for total of 26 projects out of which 16 are ongoing with allocation of Rs. 324.366 Million and 10 are new with allocation of Rs. 198.634 Million. The following targets were laid out:
   b. Construction of a Special Education Centre at Shangla.
   c. Construction of a building for a school for the hearing-impaired and mute at Takhtbhai, Mardan.
   d. Provision of laptops for blind school students.
   e. Construction of a building for the education of special needs children at Haripur.
   f. Establishment of Zakat & Ushr Offices at Hayatabad.
   g. Construction of TABDEELI Center at Hayatabad in Peshawar.
   h. Completion of balance work of women vocational centre at Matta, District Swat.

Key Challenges:
1. The poverty headcount ratio in the Province during 2014-2015 was 38%.
2. Additionally, according to the Federal Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform’s report titled “Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan,” which was developed in collaboration with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and the United Nations Development Programme:\(^2\)

   a. The Multidimensional Poverty Index headcount (i.e. incidence of poverty) in KP during 2014-2015 was 49.2%, with an average poverty intensity of 50.7% in the various dimensions observed (e.g. access to healthcare facilities, years and quality of schooling, access to water and sanitation, ownership of assets, land and livestock, etc.).

   b. Like in all other Provinces, the most significant contributor to the multidimensional poverty in KP is a lack of at least 5 years of schooling of people above the age of 10.

**Implementation\(^3\)**

The Zakat, Ushr, Social Welfare and Women Development Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had an allocation of Rs. 1,250 million in both the 2014-2015 and the 2015-2016. The greatest portion of the budget for this department was for the Guzara Allowance: a monthly grant meant for the chronic poor; Rs. 415.2 million was allocated towards these stipends at 33% of the allocated budget.

**Figure 16: Budget – Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. in Million)**

\(^2\) For details, please see an overview of the Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan report along with its findings at this link: [http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html](http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html)

\(^3\) The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has not provided PILDAT with the poverty headcount ratio for 2014-2015, nor has it provided any data for the number of children in the Province between the ages of 0 and 3 years who are malnourished in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.
Conclusion

The score for Poverty Alleviation for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2015-2016 is 74.69%. The allocated budget for poverty alleviation programmes and schemes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (e.g., housing schemes for homeless, free of cost medical treatment to poor people, etc.) increased by 3.37%, from Rs. 7,900 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 8,166 million in 2015-2016. Additionally, according to the findings of the Federal Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform’s report titled “Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan,” the Multidimensional Poverty Index headcount (i.e., incidence of poverty) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during 2014-2015 was 49.2%.

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44 For details, please see an overview of the Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan report along with its findings at this link: [http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html](http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html)
Management of Population Growth
Score: 72.13%
Public Approval Rating: None

Definition
This parameter assesses the Provincial Government’s efforts to manage population growth by evaluating population control measures and policies and also by observing the financial resources dedicated to population control initiatives.

Legal Framework
1. The Population Policy 2015 that was drafted in 2014-2015 was approved in 2015-2016.
   a. The new population policy promises to bring back focus on family planning, improve health coverage in all districts, and women’s empowerment in various roles.
   b. The policy’s short-term goals till 2020 include the increasing contraceptive prevalence rate from 28.1% to 37%, and decreasing fertility rate per woman from 3.9 to 3.3 births.
   c. The policy’s long-term goals include an objective to increase the use of contraceptives from 28.1% to 55% by 2032, along with reducing fertility rate to 2.1 births per woman by 2032 and reducing population growth to 1.3% from the present 2.05%.

Key Initiatives
1. The Total Fertility Rate has declined by 2.7% from 3.7 average children per woman in 2014-2015 to 3.6 average children per woman in 2015-2016.
2. The Contraceptive Prevalence rate has improved by 1.2 percentage point from 31.2% to 32.4%.

Key Challenges
1. The urban population continues to grow by 3.7%, which is far more than population growth in rural areas (2.6%).
2. Both the budget allocation for population welfare programmes and the budget utilisation rate declined between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. The budget allocation declined by 1 percentage point while budget utilisation declined by 0.1 percentage point.
Implementation

Table 8: Management of Population Growth – Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Population by Year End (in Millions)</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>2.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Urban Population by Year End (in Millions)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rural Population by Year End (in Millions)</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>2.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>-2.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 people)</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>-1.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 People)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>-2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>1.20 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Budget Allocation for Population Welfare Programs (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>1,214.76</td>
<td>1,202.23</td>
<td>-1.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Budget Spending for Population Welfare Programs (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>1,209.52</td>
<td>1,196.68</td>
<td>-1.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Spending Rate</td>
<td>99.57%</td>
<td>99.54%</td>
<td>-0.03 percentage point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

The Management of Population Growth in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 72.13% in 2015-2016. Although the allocated budget for population welfare programmes in the Province decreased by 1.03%, from Rs. 1,214.76 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,202.23 million in 2015-2016, the budget was almost fully utilised in both years: budget utilisation was 99.57% in 2014-2015 and 99.54% in 2015-2016. Additionally, total fertility rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa fell from an average of 3.7 children per child-bearing woman in 2014-2015, to an average of 3.6 children per child-bearing woman in 2015-2016, which is a 2.70% decrease. Moreover, the crude birth rate declined from 29.3 births per 1,000 people in 2014-2015 to 28.9 births per 1,000 people in 2015-2016, which is a 1.37% decrease.
Service Delivery

This Pillar of governance takes a detailed look at the vital services for which the Provincial Government is responsible. More importantly, it looks at how timely and efficiently these services are made available to citizens.

- Education
- Healthcare
- Immunisation of Children
- Safe Drinking Water Supply
- Sanitation (Sewerage, Solid Waste Collection and Disposal)
- Disaster Preparedness and Management
- Public Transport
Education
Score: 55.63%
Public Approval Rating: 70.0%

Definition
This parameter assesses the Provincial Government's efforts to improve the provision of education by ensuring higher enrolment, better budget allocations and by improving student retention in the Government's educational institutions.

Legal Framework
1. Following are a few key laws within the existing legal framework for education in the Province:
   a. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Medical Teaching Institutions Reforms Act, 2015, which was last amended during 2015-2016.
2. No new laws, rules, policies or reforms were introduced during 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. Teacher Incentive Programme 2015 was initiated to award the best teachers and schools with the purpose of enhancing quality of education and teacher attendance.
2. Establishment of 6-Room Primary School and Secondary Schools
3. Along with the introduction of a biometric attendance system for teachers, an independent monitoring unit was established to ensure the presence of teachers, as well as students in schools.
4. Standardisation of 400 Higher Secondary Schools to “Model Schools”
5. A total of 1,170 information technology labs have been established at various Government-run institutions during the current Government’s tenure, with 500 being introduced during 2015-2016.
6. A School Management Information System was launched in KP so that parents and stakeholders could get information on 400 schools online.

Key Challenges
1. In June 2015, it was reported that about 0.8 million students of Government schools were absent daily, which was 21% of the total enrolled students in these schools.
2. In May 2016, it was reported that the current net enrolment ratio of girls in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was 48% at primary level.
3. Additionally, it was reported that 52% girls and 21% boys were out of school across the Province in 2014-2015. According to the 2014-2015 Pakistan Education

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45 The complete and exact text of the Supervision of Curricula, Text Board and Maintenance of Standards of Education Act, 2011 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/1273
46 The complete and exact text of the Elementary and Secondary Education Foundation Ordinance, 2002 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/1228
47 For details, please see “Over 20 per cent students miss school daily in KP” on DAWN which can be accessed at: http://www.dawn.com/news/1195622
48 For details, please see “Girls’ enrolment ratio in KP secondary schools is 7pc” on The News which can be accessed at: https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/105910-Girls-enrolment-ratio-in-KP-secondary-schools-is-7pc
Statistics study, of all the children enrolled, only 69% remain in school by the time they reach class five.

4. The earthquake in August 2015 destroyed 200 schools and damaged hundreds more in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

5. According to the Federal Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform’s report titled “Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan,” which was developed in collaboration with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and the United Nations Development Programme the most significant contributor to the multidimensional poverty in KP, like in all Provinces, is a lack of at least 5 years of schooling of people above the age of 10.

Implementation

Table 9: Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total budget allocation for education in the Province (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>94,117.81</td>
<td>101,674.00</td>
<td>8.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Approximate spending on education (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>92,074.656</td>
<td>90,467.65</td>
<td>-1.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Budget utilisation</td>
<td>97.83%</td>
<td>88.98%</td>
<td>-8.85 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total primary school enrolment in the Province (in Millions)</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>2.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total primary school enrolment in KP (as % of children of primary school age in the Province)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total male primary school enrolment in the Province (in Millions)</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total female primary school enrolment in the Province (in Millions)</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dropout Rate (%)</td>
<td>13.24%</td>
<td>11.99%</td>
<td>-1.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Male Dropout Rate (%)</td>
<td>11.03%</td>
<td>10.53%</td>
<td>-0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Female Dropout Rate (%)</td>
<td>16.39%</td>
<td>14.33%</td>
<td>-2.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Overall Literacy Rate (%)</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
<td>Data Not Available</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male Literacy Rate (%)</td>
<td>72.1%</td>
<td>Data Not Available</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Female Literacy Rate (%)</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>Data Not Available</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


For details, please see an overview of the Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan report along with its findings at this link: [http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html](http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html)
Conclusion

Education sector received a score of 55.63%. The overall literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased from 53.20% in 2013-2014 to 54.10% in 2014-2015,\(^{54}\) while the overall dropout rate in the Province decreased from 13.24% in 2014-2015 to 11.99% in 2015-2016; the female dropout declined even more, from 16.39% in 2014-2015 to 14.33% in 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased by 8.03%, from Rs. 94,117.81 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 101,674.0 million in 2015-2016. However, the budget utilisation fell from 97.83% in 2014-2015 to 88.98% in 2015-2016 (an 8.85 percentage point decline).

Healthcare
Score: 66.69%
Public Approval Rating: 61.0%

Definition
This parameter gauges the efficacy and efficiency of Government-provided healthcare services and facilities for all citizens, and also the Provincial Government’s efforts to improve these services.

Legal Framework
1. The Health Foundation Act, 2016\textsuperscript{55} was passed to promote and develop innovative healthcare delivery models and improve coverage through various public-private partnerships.
2. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Care Commission Act, 2015 was passed in 2014-2015, to improve patient safety and healthcare service quality in private by forming the Health Care commission.

Key Initiatives
1. KP launched a health insurance scheme under the “Sehat Sahulat Programme” for poor patients in the Province. Under the scheme, more than 0.4 million people will be given Sehat card to access treatment.
2. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government launched an Integrated Disease Surveillance System to ascertain information about health indicators and take desired measures to prevent outbreak of diseases.
3. Deaths from communicable and non-communicable diseases decreased by 73.20% from 3,217 deaths in 2014-2015 to 862 deaths in 2015-2016.
4. While the number of Basic Health Units (BHUs) in KP declined from 784 BHUs in 2014-2015 to 765 BHUs in 2015-2016, the number of doctors in BHUs increased by 59.07% from 3,262 BHU doctors in 2014-2015 to 5,189 BHU doctors in 2015-2016.

Key Challenges
1. None.

\textsuperscript{55} The complete and exact text of the Health Foundation Act, 2016 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/1153
Implementation

Figure 17: Budget for Healthcare in Development Expenditure (Rs. in Million)

Figure 18: Reported Cases of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (in Millions)
Figure 19: Deaths from Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

![Figure 19: Deaths from Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](image)

Table 10: Healthcare – Additional Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Women who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider</td>
<td>59.22%</td>
<td>66.94%</td>
<td>7.72 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Patients treated in all public sector hospitals (in millions)</td>
<td>20.36</td>
<td>24.94</td>
<td>22.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Patients treated at Basic Health Units (BHUs) (in millions)</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>7.57</td>
<td>7.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number of Basic Health Units (BHUs) in KP</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>-2.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total number of doctors in all BHUs in KP</td>
<td>3,262</td>
<td>5,189</td>
<td>59.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Inpatient Beds per 1000 people</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

For its efforts to provide Healthcare services and facilities, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received a score of 66.69%. The total allocation for healthcare in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declined by 27.95% from Rs. 8,280 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 6,040 million in 2015-2016; however, the utilisation of the budget increased from 95.86% in 2014-2015 to 100% in 2015-2016. Additionally, while the number of Basic Health Units in the Province declined by 2.17% from 784 in 2014-2015 to 767 BHUs in 2015-2016, the total number of doctors in BHUs across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased by 59.07%: from 3,262 doctors (or around 4 doctors per BHU) in 2014-2015 to 5,189 doctors (or around 6 doctors per BHU) in 2015-2016.
Immunisation of Children
Score: 53.38%
Public Approval Rating: 58.0%

Definition
This is an assessment of the Government's efforts to reduce the spread and instance of diseases among children, especially polio, and ensuring adequate immunisation coverage.

Legal Framework
1. The legal framework regarding immunisation in the Province is based on the provisions within the amended version of the West Pakistan Vaccination Ordinance, 1958.57
2. The KP Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), helmed by the Federal Ministry of National Health Services Regulation & Coordination, is the primary institution spearheading immunisation in the Province.
3. No new laws or policies have been introduced during 2015-2016; however, the Health Department of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has drafted law regarding vaccination of children.

Key Initiatives
1. The number of reported polio cases witnessed a sharp decline from 17 in 2014-2015 to 8 in 2015-2016: a decline of 52.94%.
2. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa actually exceeded its target in the financial year 2015-2016 and vaccinated more than 43.53 million children against polio.
3. Polio surveillance was conducted in all 25 districts during the year.

Key Challenges
1. Attacks on polio workers in the Province has had a direct impact on the implementation of the immunisation campaign.

57 The complete and exact text of the amended West Pakistan Vaccination Ordinance, 1958 can be accessed at: http://blncode.pitb.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/d74d6736-3fa3-4d88-8f01-004ac60791f8
Implementation

Figure 20: Immunisation of Children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

![Bar chart showing immunisation rates](chart.png)

Figure 21: Budget for Immunisation of Children in KP (Rs. in Million)

![Bar chart showing budget allocation](chart2.png)

Conclusion

With regards to the Immunisation of Children against diseases, especially against polio, the Province received a score of 53.38%. The children covered by anti-Polio vaccination in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (as a percentage of all the children who should be vaccinated against polio) increased from 98% in 2014-2015, to 102% (i.e., 2 percentage points above the initial target). Consequently, the number of reported polio cases declined to 8, from 17 reported cases during the previous year (a decline of 52.94%). However, the budget utilisation for immunisation declined from 61.18% of the Rs. 114.53 million allocation in 2014-2015 to 21.50% of the Rs. 120.63 million allocation in 2015-2016.
Safe Drinking Water Supply
Score: 70.31%
Public Approval Rating: 51.0%

Definition
This parameter examines the proportion of people who have access to “improved” drinking water sources, such as household connections, public standpipes, boreholes and protected dug wells.

Legal Framework
1. The KP Drinking Water Policy 2015 was approved by the Provincial Cabinet in October 2015. According to this policy, it is planned that all districts will have access to clean drinking water in 10 years.
2. No new laws or policies were introduced during 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. The Public Health Engineering Department is introducing gravity based Water Supply Schemes
2. Solarisation of 200 existing water supply schemes is underway
3. Provision has been made in the budget for rehabilitation of disaster affected water supply scheme in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. In 2014-2015, 67% of the population had access to a clean drinking water supply; this increased to 74.7% in 2015-2016.

Key Challenges
1. The utilisation of the combined budget for drinking water supply and sanitation in KP declined by 28.47 percentage points; the actual spending in 2014-2015 was Rs. 6,075.3 million against an allocation of Rs. 5,851 million (i.e. 103.83% utilisation), whereas the actual spending in 2015-2016 was Rs. 55,47.99 million against an allocation of Rs. 7,362 million (i.e. 75.36% utilisation).
Implementation

Figure 22: Combined Budget for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. in Million)

Conclusion

Safe Drinking Water Supply received a score of 70.31%. The percentage of people with access to improved sources of drinking water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa rose to 74.74% in 2015-2016, compared to 67.00% in 2014-2015. Additionally, the combined allocated budget for the provision of safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities increased from Rs. 5,851 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 7,362 million in 2015-2016, which is a 25.82% increase. However, budget utilisation fell from 103.83% of the allocation in 2014-2015 to 75.36% of the allocation in 2015-2016.

58 As per Goal 7 ("Ensure environmental sustainability"), access to safe drinking water is defined by Millennium Development Goals as the number of people who can get clean water through pipes or from a source which, through technological intervention, increases the likelihood that it provides safe water.
Sanitation (Sewerage, Solid Waste Collection & Disposal)
Score: 54.69%
Public Approval Rating: 47.0%

Definition
This parameter assesses the Provincial Government’s provision of sanitation, sewerage and solid waste collection facilities. It looks at the number of people who have access to an improved source of sanitation and the Government’s efforts to improve this access through various initiatives and increased budget allocations.

Legal Framework
1. The Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 was amended in 2015-2016 so that anyone throwing garbage, polythene bags in canals or land encroachers diverting sewerage lines towards the canals would be fined Rs. 20,000 and imprisoned for up to two years.

Key Initiatives
1. After being off-track for most MDGs the Pakistan Government signed on to the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. The proposed indicator for SDG target 6.2 is “Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including handwashing facility for soap and water.”
2. According to data provided by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 100% of the Province’s population had access to a system of solid water collection in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.
3. In 2014-2015, 76% of KP’s population had access to sanitation facilities whereas in 2015-2016 this rose to 79%.

Key Challenges
1. The utilisation of the combined budget for drinking water supply and sanitation in KP declined by 28.47 percentage points; the actual spending in 2014-2015 was Rs. 6,075.3 million against an allocation of Rs. 5,851 million (i.e. 103.83% utilisation), whereas the actual spending in 2015-2016 was Rs. 55,47.99 million against an allocation of Rs. 7,362 million (i.e. 75.36% utilisation).
2. The utilisation of the budget for solid waste collection declined by 5.72 percentage points: from 30.72% (Rs. 513.6 million spent from allocation of Rs. 1,672 million) to 25% (Rs. 2,210 million spent from allocation of Rs. 8,40 million).
Implementation

Figure 23: Combined Budget for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. in Million)

Figure 24: Budget for Solid Waste Collection in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. in Million)

Conclusion

Sanitation (Sewerage, Solid Waste Collection and Disposal) received a score of 54.69%. The percentage of people in the Province with access to improved sanitation increased to 79.00% in 2015-2016 from 76.00% in 2014-2015. Notably, the percentage of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s population that has access to solid waste collection and disposal stood at 100% in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Additionally, the allocated budget for solid waste collection and disposal was fully utilized.

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59 Access to sanitation is defined by Millennium Development Goals as the number of people who have a source of sanitation that, through technological intervention, increases the likelihood that it provides better/improved sanitation. This is as per Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.
collection in 2015-2016 (Rs. 8,840 million) was over 5 times higher than in the previous year (Rs. 1,672 million). However, the utilisation of this budget declined from 30.72% in 2014-2015 to 25.00% in 2015-2016.
Disaster Preparedness and Management
Score: 75.63%
Public Approval Rating: 61.0%

Definition
This parameter examines the capacity of the Provincial Government to anticipate and respond to natural calamities in the Province through the institutional and procedural set-up and the finances set aside for disaster relief and management.

Legal Framework
1. A Monsoon Contingency Plan 2015 was approved in the third year of Government in July 2015 to cope with flood risks.
2. While the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) acts as the focal entity for disaster-related preparations and interventions, natural disasters have the potential to cause such widespread destruction that the entire Government infrastructure has to be mobilized outside of the PDMA and Rescue 1122. The Police, the Irrigation Department, the Armed forces, and especially the District Governments have to coordinate to curb the impacts of natural disasters.
3. No new law or policies were introduced during 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. The total number of persons working with the PDMA increased by 28% from 78 individuals in 2014-2015 to 100 in 2015-2016 due to recruitment of staff against sanctioned strength and posting of officers on deputation basis.
2. The allocated budget for disaster related interventions increased 7-fold in the Province from Rs. 1,655.626 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 13,365.745 million in 2015-2016.

Key Challenges
1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is prone to a number of natural hazards and is most vulnerable to floods. Due to its topography, the annual monsoon rainfalls result in flash flooding across the Province destroying agricultural land and demolishing homes. Being at the junction of the Karakoram, Hindu Kush and Himalayas, melting ice-caps in the Province heavily inundate rivers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and often cause highly destructive flooding. In 2015-2016, flash floods during monsoon season destroyed houses and standing crops in large areas.
2. Additionally, the Province is also close to epicentres that lie in the Hindu Kush regions that result in high impact from the frequent earthquakes along the plate. Several damaging earthquakes took place in the financial year. An earthquake in October 2015, which was 7.5 on the Richter scale, killed over 300 people in Pakistan and Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{60}
3. At the end of 2015-2016, the monetary value of the reserves of the stock of emergency goods at PDMA (e.g., tents, medicines and other relief goods) was Rs. 50 million, which is 14.59% lower than in 2014-2015, when it was Rs. 58.54 million.

\textsuperscript{60} For details, please see “Strong quake shakes KP, Islamabad” on DAWN which can be accessed at: http://www.dawn.com/news/1231614
Implementation

Figure 25: Budget for HR at the PDMA (Rs. in Million)

Conclusion

Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in terms of Disaster Preparedness and Management received a score of 75.63%. While the total allocated budget for disaster related interventions in 2015-2016 was Rs. 13,365.75 million, it was 8 times higher the Rs. 1,655.63 million allocated for the same purpose in 2014-2015. However, the monetary value of the reserves of emergency goods and provisions (such as tents, boats, medicines, etc.) held by the PDMA declined by 14.59%, from Rs. 54.54 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 50 million in 2015-2016.
Public Transport
Score: 40.94%
Public Approval Rating: 40.0%

Definition
This parameter assesses the Provincial Government’s efforts to ensure access to an efficient, economic and publicly-owned system of transport to the Province’s citizens.

Legal Framework
1. KP has no publically-owned transportation system yet and private companies provide everyday transport services.
2. In 2015-2016 the TransPeshawar as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Company was established and will be moving forward to provide public transport.
3. The Provincial Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities were re-structured.

Key Initiatives
1. Around Rs. 500 million were earmarked for the Mass Transit facility in Peshawar (Public Private Partnership).
2. The Asian Development Bank provided US $1.6 million for the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance for the BRT Peshawar; this will allow the Government to conduct a detailed feasibility study and conceptual design work for BRT Peshawar on corridor-2 (GT-Jamrud Road).

Key Challenges
1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a series of large and very dense urban centres including Peshawar and Mardan that have no completely publically owned transport system.
2. Cities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are becoming highly congested with a growing population and the influx of displaced persons resulting in regular traffic jams and limited public transport facilities.
3. The budget of the Transport Department increased by 17% from 200 in 2014-2015 to 234 in 2015-2016. However, the actual utilisation rate declined by 19 percentage points.
Implementation

Figure 26: Budget for Transport Department (Rs. in Million)

Conclusion

The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa does not have an effective Public Transport system and private companies provide the only transport available to citizens in the Province. However, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has established the TransPeshawar as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Company. The Government has also obtained US $1.6 million from the Asian Development Bank for Project Preparatory Technical Assistance in order to conduct a detailed feasibility study and conceptual design work for BRT Peshawar. The KP score for Public Transport is 40.94%.
Administrative Effectiveness

This Pillar of governance includes parameters that can provide a reflection of the Government’s capacity to function effectively and conduct its affairs in an efficient and fair manner.

➢ Devolution of Powers to Local Governments
➢ Merit-Based Recruitments
➢ Clean, Efficient and Economic Public Procurements
➢ Use of Technology for Better Governance
Devolution of Powers to Local Governments
Score: 86.88%
Public Approval Rating: None

Definition
This parameter assesses the Provincial Government’s efforts in devolving powers to local
governments in a way that they are able to effectively and independently govern their own
affairs, and have some level of financial autonomy.

Legal Framework
1. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act, 201361 was amended 3 times in the
financial year 2015-2016.
   a. The amendments included provisions that if a councillor becomes dissident
to their political party, resigns from party membership, casts vote or abstains
from casting vote in violation of party decision, would mean member’s
defection leading to annulment of membership.
   b. Another amendment contained the provision that the election of nazim and
naib nazim would be through majority.
2. KP’s Local Government Act provides for more effective local governance than in
other Provinces in the following key ways:
   a. According to Section 53 of the Act, the development grant for local
governments in a year cannot be less than 30% of the year’s total ADP of the
Province.
   b. The Act also mandates the creation of accounts committees – which hold
public hearings on audits and address objections to statements of accounts –
on all tiers of local governments, i.e. district, tehsil and village/neighbourhood.
3. Meanwhile, the following rules were promulgated in 2015:
   a. Rules of Business for District Governments, Tehsil Governments and Village
Councils/Neighbourhood Councils (2015)
   b. Budget Rules for District Governments, Tehsil Governments and Village
Councils/Neighbourhood Councils (2016)
   c. Local Government Planning & Development Guidelines
   d. Local Government Fiscal Transfer Rules 2015
   e. Local Government Taxation Rules 2015
4. The Local Government System (District Government) was established and notified as
result of enforcement of Section 120 of the Local Government Act, 2013 in June
2015. In accordance with Section 12, the administrative and financial authority for
the management of the offices of Government, specified in the First Schedule in a
District, was devolved to the district government of that district.

Key Initiatives
1. KP’s Provincial Finance Commission was notified in October 2015; among the
Commission’s members are four representatives, i.e. 33% of the Commission’s

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61 The complete and exact text of the Kyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act, 2013 can be accessed at:
membership, from local governments (two nazimeens elected from district councils and two nazimeens elected from tehsil councils).

2. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government notified formation of the Local Government Commission. Section 55 of the Local Government Act, 2013 states that its functions shall be to conduct annual and special inspections of local governments and submit reports to the government.

3. The Provincial Government allocated Rs. 42,030 million for District Development Programme in 2015-2016, which is 35.52% of the Rs. 113,000 million ADP for 2015-2016. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 11,756 Million has been allocated for ongoing devolved projects while an amount of Rs. 30,274 million was allocated to Village/Neighbourhood Councils, Tehsils and Districts.

Key Challenges

1. After the Local Government elections in May 2013, Opposition members alleged rigging and demanded re-election of local governments. Re-polling took place on 350 polling stations across KP in 2015-2016.

Implementation

Figure 27: Funds for Local Governments (Rs. in Million)

Conclusion

For the Devolution of Powers to Local Governments, the Province has received a score of 86.88%. In keeping with Section 53 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act, 2013, the Government allocated Rs. 42,030 million for District Development Programme in 2015-2016, which is 37.19% of the Rs. 113,000 million ADP for 2015-2016, and is 25 times higher than the 2014-2015 allocation for the District Development Programme, which was Rs. 1,627 million (1.67% of the Rs. 100,050 million ADP for 2014-2015).
**Merit-Based Recruitments**

**Score:** 57.50%

**Public Approval Rating:** 56.0%

**Definition**

This parameter takes stock of the number of recruitments in Government Departments and institutions by analysing data regarding number of recruitments made through designated methods (i.e. through Department Selection Boards/Promotion Committees, the Provincial Public Service Commission or through tests administered by an independent testing agency like the National Testing Service), and the recruitments which were not made through such methods.

**Legal Framework**

1. During 2015-2016, the Appointment of Gavi, Jica, Adhoc and Contract Employees Act, 2016 was passed and contains provisions regarding the hiring of employees specifically for the Global Alliance of Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI) Project.
2. KP amended the Civil Servants Act, 1973 in 2015-2016 to absorb hundreds of Federal employees in the departments devolved to the Provinces after the 18th Amendment.
3. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority (KPRA) Director General/Directors Appointment, Promotion and Transfer Rules 2016 were framed. In addition, the KPRA Staff Appointment, Promotion and Transfer Rules 2016 were also framed.
4. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Medical Teaching Institutions Reforms (Amendment) Act, 2016 amendment empowers the board of each medical teaching institution to create, re-designate or abolish posts.
5. The KP Civil Servants (Amendment) Act 2015 is in effect and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Service Commission (KPPSC) recruits employees of Basic Pay Scale (BPS) 16 and above. Meanwhile, Provincial Departmental Selection Committees appoint for employees between BPS-1 and BPS-15.

**Key Initiatives**

1. The Government is making use of the National Testing Services (NTS) for recruitment to the Police (BPS 9 to 11) and Teachers (BPS 16 to 17)

**Key Challenges**

1. Frequent transfers and postings of trained Government officials between Departments: in the PILDAT team’s meetings with various Government Departments in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Government representatives stated that they invest in and train employees only to have them posted to other Departments within months.

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Implementation

Table 11: Merit-Based Recruitments in the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Aggregated Data for 37 Government Entities)\(^{63}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total recruitments of Government Servants in the Department and all of its attached public bodies by year end</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Recruitments made through Public Service Commission, NTS tests, Department Selection Boards, Committees</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total number of appointments of Government servants in the Department and all of its attached public bodies made from outside of the Public Service Commission or through Department's selection committees/boards</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Merit-Based Recruitments and Promotions received a score of 57.50%. The total recruitments within the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa\(^{64}\) through thoroughly scrutinised methods (such as through the Provincial Public Service Commission, tests administered by the National Testing Service, Department Selection Boards/Promotion Committees, etc.) decreased by 2.88 percentage points, from 76.50% of total recruitments during 2014-2015 to 73.62% of total recruitments during 2015-2016.

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\(^{63}\) PILDAT requested 37 Departments/entities of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for recruitment related data; of these entities, only 21 provided data, not all of which was without gaps

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Clean, Efficient and Economic Public Procurements
Score: 64.38%
Public Approval Rating: 60.0%

Definition
This parameter examines the measures put in place by the Provincial Government to oversee the process of public procurements by individual Departments and the level of compliance to procurement rules.

Legal Framework
1. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s legal and institutional framework for the public sector’s procurement of works, goods and services includes:
   a. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (KP-PPRA) Act, 2012, which established the KPPRA to regulate public procurement in the Province.
   b. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Goods, Works and Services Rules 2014 for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (KP-PPRA), which were notified during 2013-2014; Rule 27 (3) was then amended in 2015-2016.
   c. KPPRA also prepared and notified the amendment of standard bidding documents for goods, works and services.
2. No new law or rules were introduced during 2015-2016.

Key Initiatives
1. The total number of persons trained in procurement rules more than doubled from 298 in 2014-2015 to 690 in 2015-2016.
2. The passage of the Prevention of Conflict of Interest law may also minimise corrupt practices with regards to public spending by public office holders.

Key Challenges
1. It has been reported that Government officials have been refusing to be part of procurement committees in light of the Province’s clampdown on corruption with the formation of the Ehtesab Commission. As per the Rules, a procurement committee is formed whenever a Government department has to purchase something or make a bid opening.
2. While section 35 of the KP-PPRA Act 2012 provides for a mechanism for grievance redressal for public procurements (which allows bidders to appeal decisions and submit their grievances, a “proscribed procedure” as mandated by the Act was not finalised, even by the end of 2015-2016; this is a key governance gap as the grievance redressal mechanism cannot be operational without a clearly defined grievance redressal method.

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65 The complete and exact text of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Act, 2012 can be accessed at: http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/589
66 For details, please see “Scared govt officials stay away from procurement committees” on DAWN which can be accessed at: http://www.dawn.com/news/1199563
Conclusion

A score of 64.38% was calculated for Clean, Efficient and Economic Public Procurements in 2015-2016. The budget allocated to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (KP-PPRA) in 2015-2016 (Rs. 60 million) was 94.36% higher than in 2014-2015 (Rs. 30.87 million). However, the utilisation of the budget declined from 88.76% in 2014-2015 to 47.12% in 2015-2016. Nevertheless, the total number of persons trained in procurement rules more than doubled from 298 government officials in 2014-2015 to 690 government officials in 2015-2016.
**Use of Technology for Better Governance**

**Score:** 66.88%

**Public Approval Rating:** 64.0%

**Definition**
This parameter assesses the steps taken by the Provincial Government to incorporate the use of technology to streamline its processes for better service delivery – such as by computerising driving licenses and creating complaint management systems – the use of technology for better accountability – such as by computerising land records and creating management information systems.

**Legal Framework**
1. The existing legal and institutional framework for the use of technology by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa includes:
   a. KP Information Technology Board was established by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as autonomous body in 2011 for the promotion of Information Technology (IT),
   b. Provisions exist in the Land Revenue Act 2014 for the digitisation of land records
2. No new laws, rules or institutions were introduced during 2015-2016.
3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Establishment of Information Technology Board (Amendment) Act, 2015 was passed, which now specifies the qualifications and the period of employment for the Managing Director for the Information Technology Board included

**Key Initiatives**
1. Advanced technology is being used to precisely level farm area as per existing scientific consensus, not only for sustainable use of water but also to increase crop production
2. The Science & Technology and Information Technology Department have initiated 6 different IT-related projects, such as the Professional Training Centre for IT Graduates and Government Employees, Prisons and Special Branch.
3. The Department has also worked on project of ICT Policy/Master Planning so that information technology can be improved efficiently on a grassroots level for public awareness and future planning.
4. The Interconnectivity of Chief Secretary Office, Chief Minister House and Commissioners Offices via video conferencing has been established.
5. A School Management Information System was launched in KP so that parents and stakeholders could get information on 400 schools online

**Key Challenges**
1. The utilisation of the budget or the use of technology for better governance declined by 29 percentage points in 2015-2016.
Implementation

Table 12: Use of Technology for Better Governance – Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Budget Allocation for the Use of Technology for Better Governance (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>972.71</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>11.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Actual Spending (Rs. in Million)</td>
<td>452.91</td>
<td>344.97</td>
<td>-23.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Budget Utilisation</td>
<td>46.56%</td>
<td>31.94%</td>
<td>-14.62 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Percentage of computerised land records in the Province</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>51 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Percentage of computerised arms licenses in the Province</td>
<td>9.33%</td>
<td>16.39%</td>
<td>7.06 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number of computerised driving licenses in the Province</td>
<td>60,448</td>
<td>81,379</td>
<td>34.66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

The Use of Technology for Better Governance in KP received a score of 66.88%. The percentage of computerised land records in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased from 45% in 2014-2015 to 96% in 2015-2016, an increase of 51 percentage points. Additionally, the allocated budget for the use of technology for better governance increased by 11.03%, from Rs. 972.71 million in 2014-2015 to Rs. 1,080 million in 2015-2016. The percentage of computerised arms licenses also increased from 9.33% in 2014-2015 to 16.39% in 2015-2016.