



Government of the Punjab  
Planning & Development Department

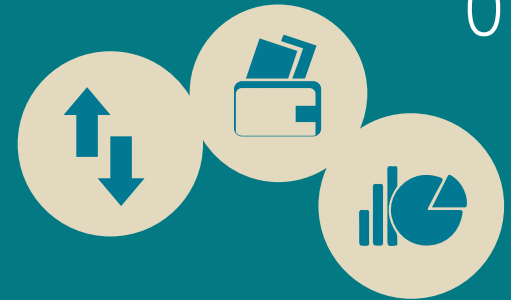


*Inclusive  
growth for all*

2015-16  
**Citizens' Budget**

# About this booklet

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Government of the Punjab initiated the Citizens' Budget last year with technical support of the Sub-National Governance (SNG) programme. The objective of preparing this document is to improve citizen's access to budgetary information, promote accountability of government and enhance transparency in public financial management. The Citizens' Budget presents the provincial budget in a simple and lucid manner, highlighting its salient features and making it easy for a layman to understand. The policies and programmes reflected in the budget affect the lives of all citizens; therefore, it is imperative for them to fully comprehend their implications.

In view of its effectiveness in communicating budget information to citizens in an easily understandable manner, it has been decided by the Provincial Government, Punjab to make it an integral part of the set of budget documents prepared annually.

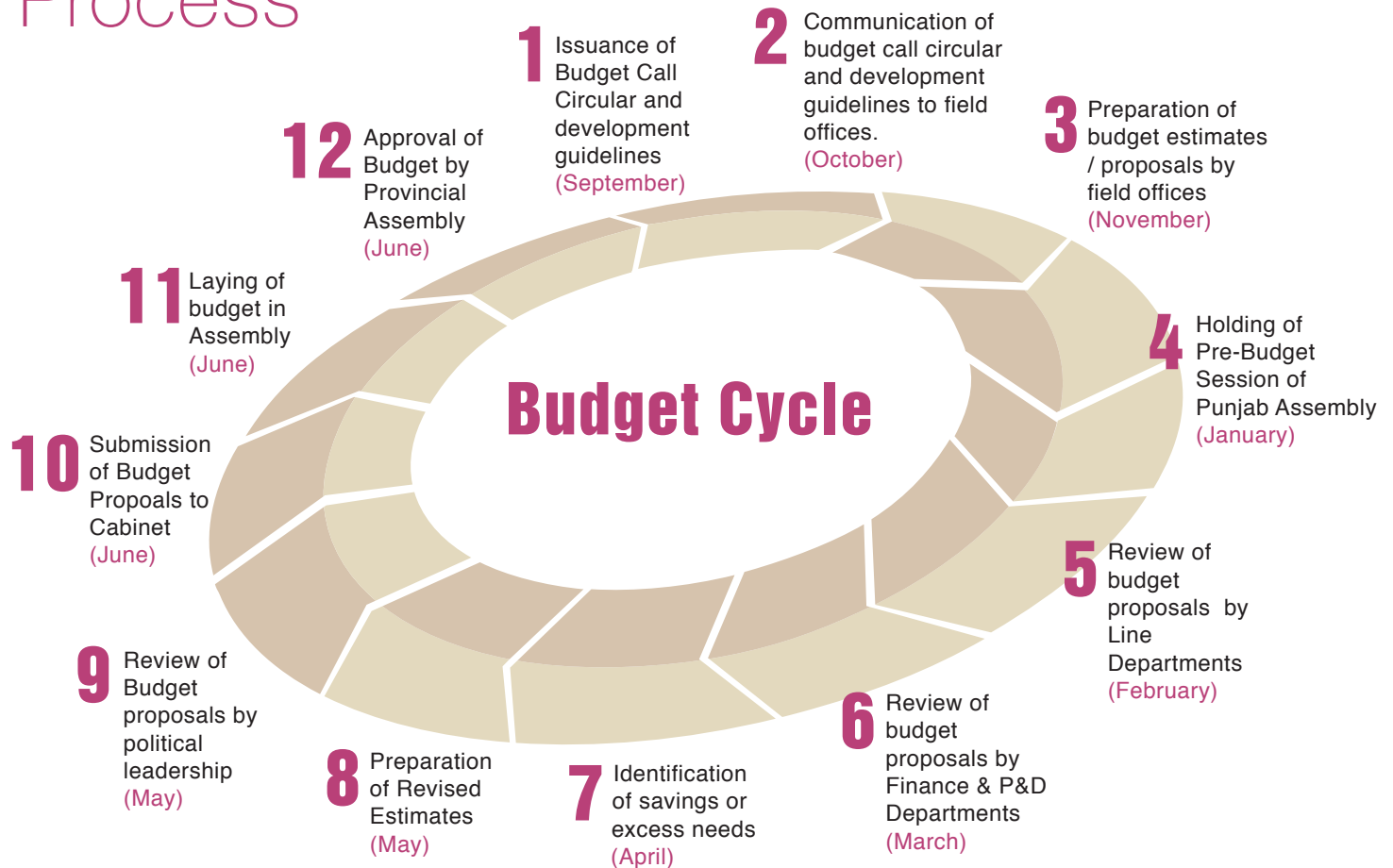
It is hoped that the information provided in this document will empower citizens to hold their elected governments and public officials accountable and thus contribute to good governance.

# What is a Budget?



Budget is the financial plan of the government for a specific financial year (starting from 1st July to 30th June, in case of Pakistan/Punjab) and it provides projected revenues and expenditures. It also reflects government's policy priorities and programmes to be implemented in that year. The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 makes it mandatory for a provincial government to prepare and present its budget proposals for approval of the Provincial Assembly before the start of a financial year.

# Budget Making Process



# Punjab's Vision for Economic Growth

The Provincial Government envisions Punjab as a secure, economically vibrant, industrialized and knowledge-based province, which is prosperous and where every citizen can expect to lead a fulfilling life.



# Punjab's Economic Growth Strategy 2014-18



Budget 2015-16 is aligned with the priorities set in the Punjab Growth Strategy 2018.

## Targets (2018) for Punjab

- i. Achieving 8% economic growth
- ii. Doubling private sector investment
- iii. Creating 1 million quality jobs every year
- iv. Training 2 million skills graduates
- v. Increase exports by 15% every year
- vi. Achieving all Millennium Development Goals and targeted Sustainable Development Goals
- vii. Narrowing security gaps and improving law and order

## Key outcomes

- Human capital and skills development
- Overcoming energy shortages
- Institutional reforms and good governance
- Gender mainstreaming
- Equitable regional development
- Export-led growth
- Productivity enhancement

# Drivers of Growth



Employment  
intensive  
economic growth



Effective security



Export  
buoyancy

Catalyzing  
Punjab's GRP  
growth



Private  
sector-led  
economic  
growth



Complete social  
sector coverage



# Economic Assumptions

The budget has been prepared on the basis of following economic assumptions for FY 2015-16:



Size of GDP<sup>1</sup>  
(market prices)

**Rs. 30,672  
billion**

Inflation

**6.0%**

Economic  
Growth  
Rate

**5.5%**

FBR Taxes to  
GDP Ratio

**10.1%**

FBR Revenue  
Target

**Rs. 3,104  
billion**

1 GDP i.e. value of all goods and services produced in a year (Gross Domestic Product) taken at market prices.



# Overview of budget 2015-16

Size of Total Budget:

**Rs. 1447.2 billion**

including repayment of loans, investments advances by Government to autonomous bodies and wheat procurement operation

(7.6% higher compared to budget allocation of Rs. 699.5 billion in FY 2014-15)



Allocation of **Rs. 753.0 billion for service delivery**

**Capital budget** amounting to **Rs. 294.2 billion**

## Significant reasons for increase in size of current expenditure:

- **Rs.6.0 billion** for increase in salary of civil servants
- **Rs.5.0 billion** increase in pension payments to retired staff
- **Rs.3.0 billion** increase in of Rs. 10.6 billion in allocation for (Law and Order)
- **Rs.7.0 billion** increase in non-salary budget for schools

(increase of 15.9%)

**Development budget**

increased from **Rs. 345 billion to Rs. 400 billion**

# Where Does The Money Come From

## PROVINCIAL TAX COLLECTION

Agriculture Income Tax	2.3
Registration Fee	0.8
Urban Immovable Property Tax	9.5
Land Revenue	13.7
Tax on professions, Trades and Callings	0.8
Capital Value Tax on Immovable Property	8.8
Sales Tax on Services	72.0
Provincial Excise	2.8
Stamp Duty	24.4
Motor Vehicle Taxes	11.2
Other Indirect Taxes	14.3
Total	160.6

**Revenue:** Monies that the province receives from its share in federally collected divisible pool of taxes, provincial taxes, user fees, royalties, grants and loans.

## Why Citizens Must Pay Taxes

Government requires money to function and provide services to its citizens. The taxes and fees paid by citizens are used to finance these services. The government would not be able to provide for law and order, education, health, roads, system of justice, water supply and sanitation and other services, if citizens do not to pay their taxes. This is why tax has to be used a 'compulsory levy'.

Moreover the taxpayers are more likely to hold the government accountable compared to those who don't pay their taxes. Furthermore, taxation helps the government establish a system in which resources are collected from rich and used to provide services to all citizens, especially poor

**Rs. 888.5  
billion**

Share in federally collected divisible pool of Taxes

**Rs. 160.6  
billion**

Revenue from provincial taxes

**Rs. 95.5  
billion**

Revenue from user fees, grants and royalties

**Rs. 302.6  
billion**

Borrowing (including the borrowing for commodity operation)

**Total:  
1447.2  
billion**

# Where Does The Money Go

Expenditure: Money spent by the Government on public service delivery and investments to deliver these services

	(Rs. in billion)		(Rs. in billion)
<b>GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES*</b>	<b>434.5</b>	Construction and Works	64.6
Transfers to Local Governments	287.3	Agriculture	32.6
Provincial assembly, Finance Department, Pension Payment and Interest Payment	135.6	Irrigation and Land Reclamation	46.4
General Administration	11.6	Forestry	4.1
		Fisheries	1.0
<b>PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY AFFAIRS</b>	<b>124.9</b>	Food	23.8
Police	87.9	Energy	31.1
Law Courts (High Court and Lower Judiciary)	16.0	Industries	17.2
Administration of Public Order (Including Rescue & Emergency Services)	13.3	Mines	2.1
Prison Administration and Operations (Jails)	7.6		
Fire Protection (Civil Defence)	0.1	<b>ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES</b>	<b>61.8</b>
		Community Development (including Ashiana Housing Scheme)	25.6
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>82.5</b>	Water Supply & Sanitation	36.2
		<b>RECREATION, CULTURE &amp; RELIGION</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>ECONOMIC AFFAIRS</b>	<b>329.3</b>	<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Labour	1.0	<b>REPAYMENT OF LOANS, ADVANCE, INVESTMENT AND COMMODITY OPERATION</b>	<b>294.2</b>
Roads	105.4	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1447.2</b>

# Meeting the Challenge of Energy Crisis

In an effort to reduce the gap between demand and supply of energy in the province, Government of the Punjab has allocated Rs. 31.1 billion in the budget 2015-16 to undertake several important initiatives in this sector. These will not only address this shortfall but also complement the Federal Government's effort to eliminate load-shedding.



**Eliminating energy  
shortfall can  
increase economic  
growth of Punjab by  
2 percentage points**

Establishment of  
**Small Coal Power  
Plants** near load  
centers in 04 districts  
(Lahore, Kasur,  
Faisalabad and Multan)  
of Punjab

**1000**  
**MW RLNG**  
based  
power plant

**Energy  
Efficiency &  
Conservation  
Programme**



Establishment of  
**15-20 MW  
Biomass Thermal  
Power Plant** at  
Chak Jumra  
Faisalabad is  
planned



Establishment of 55 MW  
coal based power plants  
at M-3 Industrial Estate  
Faisalabad and Sunder  
Industrial Estate, Lahore

**4 Small Hydel  
power projects**  
on canals under  
Renewable Energy  
Development  
Sector Investment  
Programme



### **In addition, following projects are being implemented through foreign / private investment:**

- 1320 MW power plant at Sahiwal in partnership with Chinese investors
- Extension in production capacity of Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park, Bahawalpur from 100 MW to 1000 MW
- 330 MW coal power project at Pind Dadan Khan (this project is part of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and is expected to be complete by December 2017 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 80 billion)

# Developing rural areas of Punjab

Majority of Punjab's population still lives in rural areas. Development of rural areas is among top priorities of the Government.



## Allocation of Rs.117.1 billion for development of rural areas of Punjab in Provincial ADP

- Rs. 52.0 billion project for construction / repair of rural roads
- Allocation of Rs.35.4 billion for improvement in irrigation infrastructure
- Saaf Paani Programme (clean drinking water) with Rs.11.0 billion
- Allocation of Rs.10.7 billion for agriculture sector
- Livestock and Dairy Development Projects worth Rs.5.1 billion.
- Allocation of Rs.2.9 billion for other rural development projects

## Khadem-e-Punjab Rural Roads Programme

Largest programme for rural roads in the history of Pakistan with investment of Rs.150 billion over 3 years. Its implementation will have far reaching economic benefits for the province by increasing access of the rural population:

- From farms to markets
- To educational institutions - schools, colleges and universities; and
- Health facilities – BHUs, THQ, DHQ and Tertiary Hospitals
- Job markets
- Construction / repair of over 2000 km rural roads
- Two feet treated shoulders on both sides.

# Developing Skills for job creation

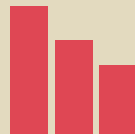


Government has developed a Skills Growth Strategy to provide technical / vocational training to 2,000,000 individuals and linking them with local and international job market. For this purpose an allocation of Rs.4 billion has been made for technical training institutions such as TEVTA, PSDF and PVTC. These institutions will provide demand driven training courses of international standard. This is a significant step towards:

## Initiatives for this sector include:



**Creating more jobs for youth**



**Contributing to economic growth of the province**



**Producing 2,000,000 skill graduates by 2018**

# Improving access, quality & coverage of school education



**Government is committed to provide better educational services in Punjab. An estimated amount of Rs. 310.2 billion (27% of budget and 2% of GRP of Punjab) would be spent on improving access, quality and coverage. This amount includes allocations at both the provincial and district levels.**

In addition, the Government aims to:

- Enrol and retain estimated 4.5 million out of school boys and girls of ages 5-9 in primary schools
- Improve access to schools
- Achieve gender parity
- Reduce regional disparities
- Promote child-friendly environments for learning
- Provide quality education

## Major initiatives

- Education Vouchers for 1.8 million children to receive education from a private school of their choice at public expense
- Reconstruction of 7,400 dangerous school buildings in Punjab
- Provision of missing facilities in schools in Punjab
- 4 new Daanish Schools
- An allocation of Rs.2.0 billion for Punjab Education Endowment Fund
- Provision of 22,000 additional classrooms in schools having highest enrollment in Punjab
- Provision of 990 IT / Science Labs in Secondary / Higher Secondary Schools in Punjab
- Opening of 500 new primary schools in Punjab under Punjab Education Foundation



# Highlights of Service Delivery in School Education

**30,000** new teachers primarily for teaching science and mathematics



Over 60 million **free textbooks distributed**

**5,160,000** stipends for **deserving girl students** in poor districts



Training for more than **100,000 teachers**

Improved **monitoring & evaluation** of Education Roadmap Programme

**Education services to 12.8 million students**

(11 million in public schools and 1.8 million in private school under Punjab Education Foundation projects) with Gender Parity Index of 0.95 (which means **6.24 million students are girls**)



**Incentives for teachers in low-performing schools** to improve educational outcomes through the High Improvers Programme



Standardized exams at Grade-V and Grade-VIII to **monitor learning outcomes** of students as well as performance of teachers

An increased **(Rs.14.0 billion** up from Rs.7.3 billion last year) non-salary budget to schools **for school improvement**



# Higher Education

**Punjab has 637,000 students in colleges, including 414,000 females with a Gender Parity Ratio of 1.86**



In order to further boost higher education, the Government will:

- Provide 100,000 laptops to students through a merit based system
- Increase the number of scholarships to talented students through Punjab Education Endowment Fund to 100,000
- Establish Lahore Knowledge Park
- Provide missing facilities in colleges in Punjab
- Construction of building of Sub Campus of GC University, Lahore College for Women University at Kala Shah Kaku, Women University at Sialkot and Ghazi University at DG Khan
- Establishment of new Universities at Jhang, Okara and Sub Campus of BZU at Vehari
- Establishment of Higher Education Complex at Lahore

## Punjab Education Endowment Fund

PEEF was created in FY 2011-12 with the vision to ensure that no talented student of Punjab was forced to abandon his/her education due to lack of resources. The Fund has come a long way since its creation:

- An allocation of Rs.2.0 billion has been proposed for PEEF in budget 2015-16
- The size of PEEF will increase to Rs.15.5 billion during FY 2015-16
- The Fund has so far extended 62,439 scholarships
- The number of beneficiaries of PEEF will increase to 100,000 next year

# Special Education

**Improving education facilities for students with disabilities is also of prime importance for the government. The province has 29,000 students with disabilities in 250 Special Education institutions.**



Key initiatives include:

- Merit based scholarships and stipends to encourage enrolment and improve special education
- Other incentives include free uniforms, text and braille books, pick & drop facilities, boarding & lodging facilities and teaching aids for special students
- Punjab Inclusive Education Project at Bahawalpur & Muzafargarh
- Institute for Slow Learners at Bahawalpur
- Establishment of Govt. Special Education Centre at Kasur, Okara, Lahore, Vehari, Jhang, Faisalabad and Mianwali.
- Construction of Buildings of Govt. Special Education Centre at Layyah, Bahawalpur, Bhakkar and Multan
- Up-gradation of Govt. Institutions/Centers of Special Education at Okara, Khushab, Multan, Layyah, Hafizabad, Nankana Sahib, Kasur, Lahore, and Okara from Middle to Secondary & Primary to Middle level
- Establishment of Speech Therapy Unit in Govt. National Special Education Centre, (Hearing Impaired Children) at Johar Town, Lahore
- Up-Gradation of Govt. School of Special Education Centre (HI), Sheikhpura from High to Higher Secondary level

# Bringing healthcare to people



**Government of the Punjab places special focus on improving the health of its citizens and has allocated Rs. 166.1 billion to various health initiatives, including medical education**

Some of the important initiatives introduced to accelerate achievement of health outcomes include:

Estimated expenditure on health is equal to **1%** of the size of Punjab's economy

**Pakistan Kidney and Liver Institute, Lahore**

**Health Insurance**

**Expansion of Tayyib Erdogan Hospital Muzaffargarh**

**Mobile Health Units in Punjab**

**Prevention and Control of Hepatitis in Punjab**

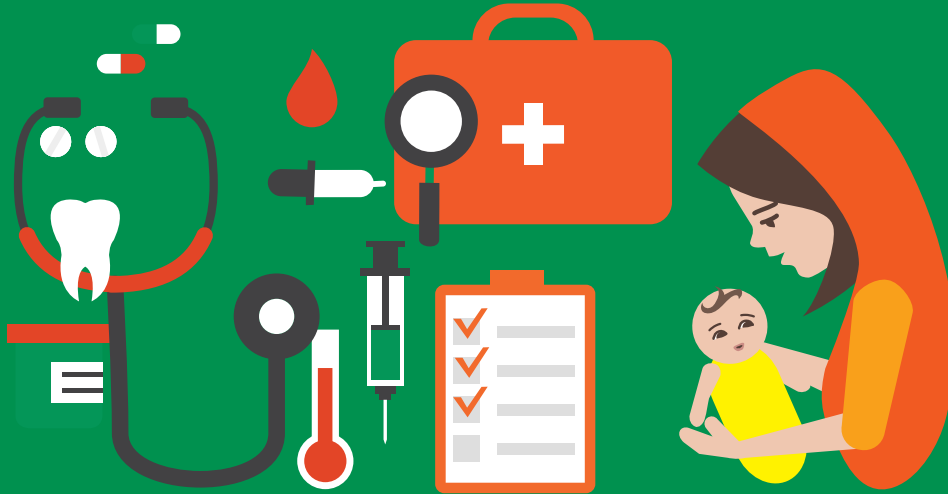
**Provision of Missing Specialities for Upgradation of DHQ Hospital to Teaching Hospital, D.G Khan**

**Provision of Missing Equipment in DHQ Hospitals in Punjab**

**Provision of Missing Equipment in THQ Hospitals in Punjab**

Service Delivery by Health Department in a year

- i. 103.4 million OPD visits
- ii. Indoor treatment to 3.9 million
- iii. 320,997 deliveries
- iv. Ante-natal care (ANC) to 1.6 million
- v. 1,026,037 surgeries
- vi. 10.1 million lab investigations
- vii. 2.62 million X-rays
- viii. 1.53 million ultrasounds
- ix. 114,340 CT scans



## Mother & Child Health Programmes

Establishment of  
**Children Hospital**  
at Gujranwala,  
Rawalpindi and  
Bahawalpur

Integrated  
Reproductive  
**Maternal New  
Born & Child  
Health** (RMNCH)  
& Nutrition  
Program

**Punjab  
Millennium  
Development  
Goals  
Programme**

**Establishment** of  
Institute of  
**Pediatric  
cardiology** and  
cardiac surgery at  
children Hospital  
Lahore

Expansion of  
**Family Welfare  
Centres &  
Introduction of  
Community Based  
Family Planning  
Workers** (2014-18)

**Strengthening  
Expanded  
Programme for  
Immunization  
(EPI)**

# Social Protection



Welfare of poor and low income groups is an important responsibility of the Government. In order to discharge this responsibility following steps are being taken:

- Allocation of **Rs.1 billion** for cash transfers to **disabled elderly individuals** under Punjab Social Protection Authority.
- **Health insurance scheme** for poor families at a cost of Rs.2 billion
- Provision of Rs.2 billion to Akhuwat for **interest free loans** under 'Khud Rozgar Scheme'.
- Distribution of 50,000 vehicles under '**Apna Rozgar Scheme**' through a transparent process
- 6,400 flats for lower income families under **Ashiana-e-Iqbal scheme** in Lahore
- Punjab **Economic Opportunities Programme** (PEOP)-DFID Assisted
- Southern Punjab **Poverty Alleviation Project** (SPPAP)-IFAD Assisted
- Establishment of **child protection institutes** in Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalnagar and Sahiwal.
- 120 bed **maternity and child health center** for laborers in Faisalabad
- 50 bed **social security hospital** in Jhang

## Important Subsidies



# Law and Order

Creating a safe and secure environment for its citizens and upholding of law and order is of paramount importance to Government of the Punjab. Security is also a pre-requisite to sustainable economic growth. Therefore, the Government has proposed an allocation of **Rs. 87.9 billion for Police.**



Major initiatives to deal with the threat of terrorism and to improve law & order include:

Establishment of the **Punjab Police Integrated Command and Communication Centre** at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan  
**(Rs.4000 million)**

Creation of **317** posts of District & Session Judges and **696** Civil Judges

Creation of Counter Terrorism Force with **1500 corporals (75 women)**



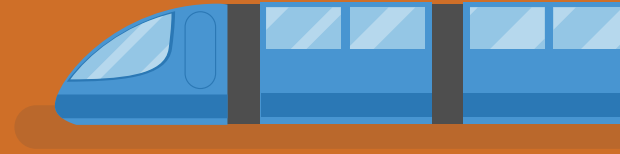
Establishment of **80 Police Service Centers**

Establishment of a **special protection unit**

**Police Emergency Response Unit**  
(Lahore Pilot)

**Incentive package for families of Police Martyrs**

# Urban Development & Mass Transit



Rapid growth of urban areas acts a catalyst for development .

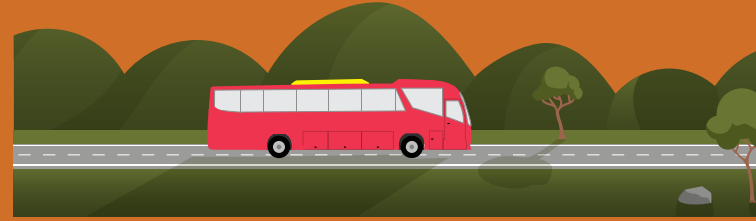
An allocation of **Rs.16.6 billion** has been made for this sector in the development programme

**Metro Train / Orange Line Lahore project will be initiated with Chinese investment.**

- **Mass Transit System, Multan**
- **Metro Train / Orange Line Lahore**
- Vehicle Inspection and Certification System through Public Private Partnership
- **Scooty for Working Women** (Pilot Project)
- Construction of RCC Conduit Sewer from Shoukat Khanum Hospital Chowk to Sattu Katla Drain, Lahore
- Construction of **Canal Expressway** from Gatt Wala Bridge to Sahianwala (M-3) Interchange, Faisalabad (Length = 24.50 KM)
- Improvement of Jhal Khanuana Chowk, Faisalabad
- Replacement of outlived, deeper and inadequate water supply lines with HDPE Pipes, Lahore (Gastro Phase-II), Lahore.
- **Sewerage System** from Larex Colony to Gulshan-e-Ravi, Lahore.
- **Replacement of outlived sewer lines in Multan**
- **Energy saving** through replacement of inefficient & outlived 105 WASA tubewells in Lahore
- Establishment of **SCADA System** at Tubewells, Disposal & Lift Stations for WASA Lahore



# Metro Systems in Punjab



**At present, 300,000 citizens are benefiting from Green Line Metro (Lahore) and Pakistan Metro Bus Service in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Initial estimates suggest that the size of the labour market near the Lahore Metro bus route has increased by 33%. This is equal to approximately 1 million additional people.**

What does it mean for the average citizen?

- Out of those Metro Bus users who also own a private vehicle (car, motorcycle, cycle), 37% have switched to Metro Bus completely, while another 40% have switched partially.
- A large number (83%) of Metro Bus users say that their income has increased as they are now able to get to better-paying jobs or that they are able to work harder at their current jobs
- A large number (84%) of Metro Bus users say that they are able to work better at their current jobs because they spend far less time in travel.

Additionally, on average, the two metro systems provide transportation to approximately 300,000 passengers per day, of which about:

- **30% are females**, which means approximately 90,000 women with increased mobility and access to work, health facilities and educational institutions
- **58,600 students** have increased access to schools, colleges and universities
- **146,350** of passengers are **labourers** who travel at low cost and save time
- **60,500** other passenger including a high percentage of **civil servants** who travel to and from the office

# Building Road Infrastructure



**Improved mobility can promote economic activity as it enables the movement of passengers, freight and information. The Government is cognizant of this need and has allocated Rs.105.4 in 2015-16 budget.**

- Khadam-e-Punjab Rural Roads Programme (KPRRP) Rehabilitation & Widening of (Rural) Roads in Punjab
- Completion of 600 schemes in the next year including 255 schemes pertaining to Khadam-e-Punjab Rural roads Program Phase-I.
- Complete rehabilitation of flood 2014 damaged roads.
- Improvement / Rehabilitation of existing Multan road, Lahore from ThokarNiazBaig to Scheme more, Lahore.
- Widening and improvement of Pattoki to Kanganpur road, Length 54.80 Km, District Kasur.
- Widening and improvement of Okara Marrisattan Road, Okara.
- Construction / widening of road from Lahore Ferozpur at Kahna to Raiwind road along both sides of Butcher Khana Distributory, Lahore
- Widening and improvement of road from 18-Hazari to Fatehpur, length 57.00 Km
- Widening and improvement of Rangpur - Chowk Munda - Daira Din Pannah to Taunsa More, District M/Garh (length 72.50 Km)
- Widening and improvement of KahutaKarot road via Khalool District Rawalpindi
- Dualization of Road from Bahawalpur to Hasilpur (length 77.25Km)

# Providing Clean Drinking Water

Clean and safe drinking water can save lives. In order to ensure that the citizens of Punjab have access to clean water, the Government has allocated **Rs.36.2 billion**, in budget for water supply, including Rs.11 billion for Saaf Pani Project. The allocation for this has been increased by 120% from Rs.5 billion last year.



Saaf Pani Programme, **Clean Drinking Water** with a total outlay of Rs.70 billion

**Waste Water Treatment Plants for Rahim Yar Khan and Sialkot**

Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) in Punjab – Open Defecation Free (ODF) - 3,360 villages will be declared Open Defecation Free in 36 districts including 890 villages in 11 districts of Southern Punjab with the coverage of more than 9 million population

# Irrigation



Punjab has the largest canal irrigation network in the world with 13 barrages, 25 large canals, 3093 distributaries, 55 small dams, more than 1000 drainage tubewells and 2100 miles long flood protection bunds.

Conserving water and improving efficiency of water usage is a high priority for the Government. To achieve this end, an allocation of Rs.46.4 billion has been proposed in the budget. Government is aiming to achieve higher efficiency of irrigation system through conservation of existing water and development of new resources.

## Restoration of barrages

- New Khanki Barrage Construction Project
- Punjab Barrages Improvement Phase-II Project (PBIP-II) -Jinnah Barrage
- Sulemanki Barrage Improvement Project

## Canal Systems

- Lower Bari Doab Canal Improvement Project (PC-I)
- Pakpattan canal
- Greater Thal Canal Project Phase-II(Chobara Branch System)
- Rehabilitation of Trimmu Sidnai Link Canal

## Flood / Disaster Protection

- Disaster and Climate Resilience Improvement Programme
- Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project
- Construction/ Rehabilitation / Raising of Small Dams
- Management of Flood Protection of Deg Nullah (Channelization and enhancing capacity of Basantar Nullah)
- Flood protection of Sialkot against Aik, Bhed, and Phalku nullah
- Flood protection of Kamoki and adjoining areas

# Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of Punjab's economy. The Government is committed to transforming the agriculture sector into a vibrant and internationally linked sector that cannot only meet food security challenges, but also compete in the domestic and international market. An allocation of **Rs.32.6 billion** has been proposed in the budget.



Punjab Irrigated  
**Agriculture  
Productivity  
Improvement  
Project** (PIPIP)-World  
Bank Assisted

Extension Service  
**2.0-Farmer  
Facilitation** through  
modernized extension

## Projects

Optimizing watercourse  
conveyance efficiency  
through **enhancing  
lining length**

**Promotion of  
Agriculture  
Mechanization** in  
Punjab

**Provision of Laser  
Land Levellers** to the  
farmers / service  
providers **on  
subsidized costs**

**Developing Pothohar  
into an Olive Valley  
(Rs.300 million)**

# Governance & IT



Establishment of the Punjab Police Integrated Command, Control & Communication (PPIC3) Centre at Lahore, Rawalpindi & Multan.

Land Record Management Information System (LRMIS)

**E-Payment Gateway**

IT Centric Intervention and smart monitoring under Punjab Public Management Reform Programme

**Establishment of Citizen Facilitation & Service Centers in Punjab**

**Automation of stamp papers (e-stamping)**

# Local Governments

Eliminating ponds from major villages to improve sanitation / **Eradication of vector diseases through Bio-remediation** (Phase-II)

Punjab **Municipal Services Improvement** Project Phase-II



Establishment of **Model cattle markets**

**Transfer of Rs.287.3 billion to local Government including Rs.12.0 billion for development projects**

- Establishment of model cattle markets
- Eliminating ponds from major villages to improve sanitation / eradication of vector diseases through Bio-remediation (Phase-II)
- Pilot project for Solid Waste Management in rural areas of Punjab
- Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project Phase-II
- Improvement of conditions of public graveyards

**Eradication of vector borne diseases**

Pilot Project for **Solid Waste Management** in Rural Areas of Punjab

# Improving Lives of Women & Girls

**The Government is committed to raising the status of women and girls by offering opportunities for their empowerment and welfare. In fact Gender mainstreaming is one of the key drivers of Government of the Punjab's Economic Growth Strategy. Some of the key initiatives in this regard are:**



- Integrated Reproductive Maternal new born & Child Health (RMNCH) & Nutrition Programme
- Upgradation, Provision of missing Facilities and provision of Solar Solution in Girls Schools
- Training Programme under PVTC & TEVTA
- Initiatives Under Livestock for Poor Women
- Population Welfare Programme
- Establishment / Upgradation of 94 Girls Colleges
- Development Schemes under Women Development & Social Welfare Department
- Provision of missing Facilities in 48 Girls Colleges
- Provision of Scooties to Working Women
- Establishment of 4 Women Universities (Multan, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Sialkot)



# South Punjab

Without exception and in the true spirit of inclusive growth, the Budget 2015-16 lays special emphasis on regional equity. Accordingly, a very high priority has been assigned to Southern Punjab that is reflected in allocation of 36% of total development budget for this region, which is 4 percentage points higher than the region's population.



Following are some of the important projects to be implemented in South Punjab:

## Transport

- Mass Transit System BRTS Multan

## Poverty Alleviation

- Punjab Economic Opportunities Programme
- South Punjab Poverty Alleviation Project
- Integrated Development of Cholistan (CM Package)
- Tribal Area Development Project, D.G. Khan

## Health

- Expansion of Recep Tayyip Erdogan Hospital Muzaffargarh
- Construction of cardiology and cardiac surgery block at BV Hospital, Bahawalpur
- Provision of Missing Specialties for Upgradation of DHQ Hospital to Teaching Hospital, D.G Khan

## Irrigation

- Management of hill torrents in DG Khan
- Rehabilitation of Trimmu - Sidnai Link Canal
- Management of hill torrent / flood protection of Rajanpur

## Education

- Khawaja Farid University of Engineering & IT R.Y. Khan
- Establishment of Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan (Phase-II)

- University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences at Bahawalpur

## Misc.

- Dualization of road from Bahawalpur to Hasilpur - length 77.25 Km, District Bahawalpur
- Construction of District Jails Lodhran, Khanewal and Rajanpur
- Construction of concrete silos 30,000 million tons capacity at Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar
- Construction of leftover (SPBUSP) works of sullage carrier from Bosan Road Disposal Station to Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Suraj Miani and STP to River Chenab Multan
- W/I of Khushab - Muzaffargarh Road Section Jhang District Boundary to Muzaffargarh, length 83.28 Km, district M/Garh
- Construction of bridge over River Indus near Miranpur for linking N-55 at ARBI Tiba with R.Y.Khan L=4000 RFT
- Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) in Punjab – Open Defecation Free (ODF)
- Chairlift for Fort Munroe
- Child Protection Institutes in DG Khan, Bahawalpur and Rahim Yar Khan

**In case of need for further  
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