

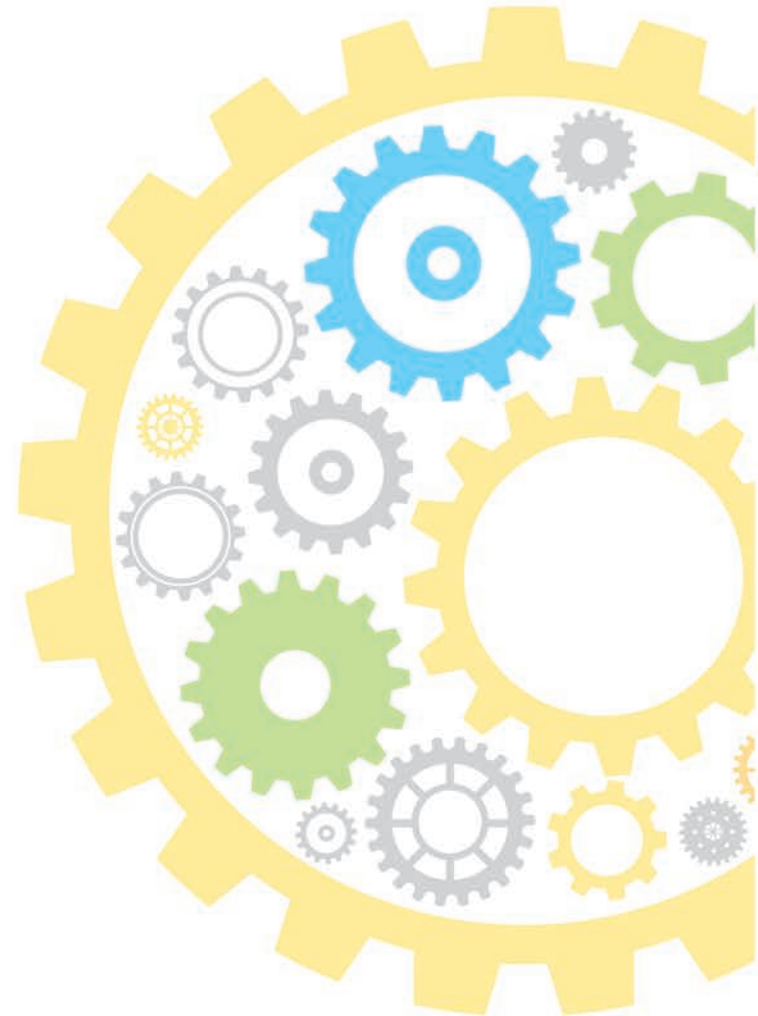
**CITIZENS
BUDGET
2016-17**
INCLUSIVE GROWTH FOR ALL



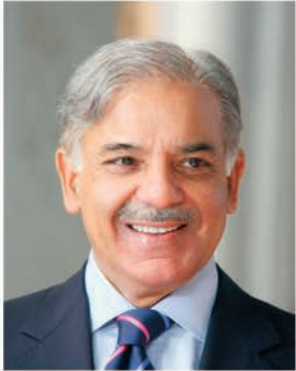
Government of the Punjab

About this booklet

Citizen's Budget was launched by the Government of the Punjab in 2014 with the technical support of Sub-National Governance (SNG) Programme. This is the third annual edition of Citizens' Budget. Due to its effectiveness in communicating budgetary information with the public in a lucid manner, the Government of the Punjab has made it an integral part of its annual budget documents.



Message from the Chief Minister



“Annual budget is the most valuable policy document for any government as it details the revenue collection and expenditure priorities of an incumbent government. It is extremely important for participatory governance that citizens are enabled to have access to information on policies, projects and targets set in the annual budget. It is also equally important that this information is made available to citizens in an easy to understand format. This was, however, not the case in the past and budget documents were traditionally too technical, detailed and complex for citizens to understand. Therefore, Government of the Punjab launched Citizen’s Budget two years ago. The idea behind this initiative was to make budgetary information accessible to general public in a simple and easy to understand manner. This was a deliberate effort by the Government to share with public as to how their government is raising and spending public money. I believe that Citizens’ Budget would not only encourage citizens to participate in policy making but also make governments more responsive to their needs.

I deeply appreciate the whole team of the Finance Department in preparing the Citizens’ Budget and earnestly expect that this becomes a permanent feature in the annual budget-making at the provincial level.”

Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif

Message from the Finance Minister



"Citizens' Budget is a very welcome development initiated by the Government in FY 2014-15. It presents complex budgetary information in simple and lucid manner to help citizens understand policies and plans of the Government and thus enables them to participate in policy making debate. It is also an important step towards implementation of the Right to Information Act promulgated by Punjab Assembly a couple of years ago. More importantly the document helps remove a number of misunderstandings about budget due to inability of common citizens and even experts to understand many a riddles of public sector budgeting. A common problem in the past, for example, was the confusion regarding the total allocation for education in Punjab. A significant proportion of this allocation gets spent by district governments as primary and secondary education are devolved subjects. However, since this part of education budget was shown as transfers in the provincial budget, many experts failed to count this amount in the allocation for education and hence considered expenditure on education to be too little. Citizens' Budget provided the opportunity to show consolidated allocations on different sectors including education and removed these confusions regarding budget. The initiative was taken after undertaking an assessment of budget transparency and access to information in Punjab using Open Budget Survey methodology.

I would like to thank the Finance Department and Sub-National Governance Programme for producing this excellent document. This will go a long way towards promoting transparency and access to budgetary information in Punjab "

Dr. Aisha G. Pasha

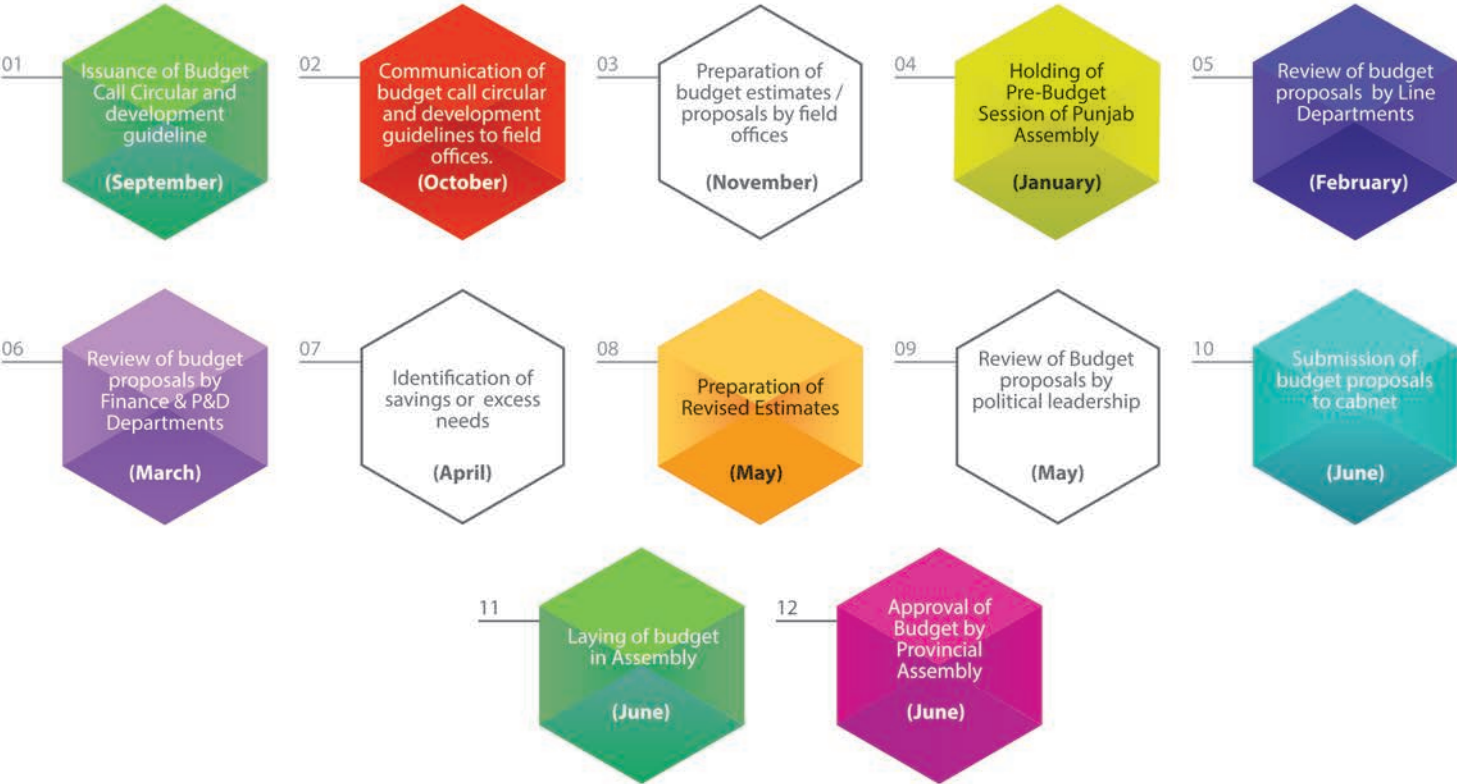
WHAT IS BUDGET ?

Budget is the financial plan of a 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. Article 120 of 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.

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. The budgetary documents, on the other hand, are essentially prepared for internal use by government and are thus complex and difficult to understand by the common citizen. The Citizens' Budget, albeit a budget document, presents budgetary information in an easy to understand form.



BUDGET MAKING PROCESS



PUNJAB'S VISION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

“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”.

Budget 2016-17 is aligned with the priorities set in the Punjab Growth Strategy 2018. The salient features of this Strategy are worth looking at before taking a look at the Provincial Budget.





DRIVERS OF GROWTH



PUNJAB'S GROWTH STRATEGY 2018

Budget 2016-17 is aligned with the priorities set in the Punjab Growth Strategy 2018

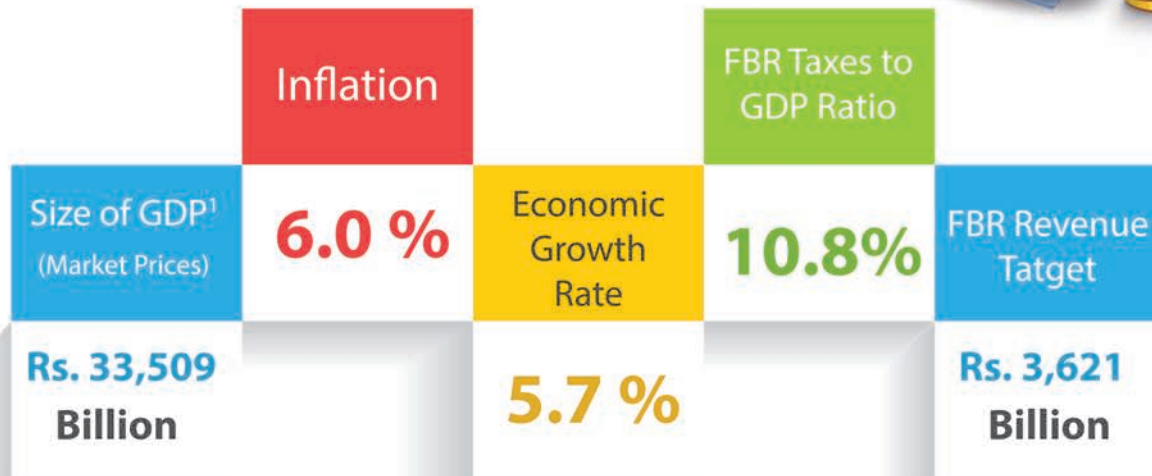
Targets (2018) for Punjab



ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

The budget has been prepared on the basis of following economic assumptions:

2016-2017



1. GDP or Gross Domestic Product means value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year

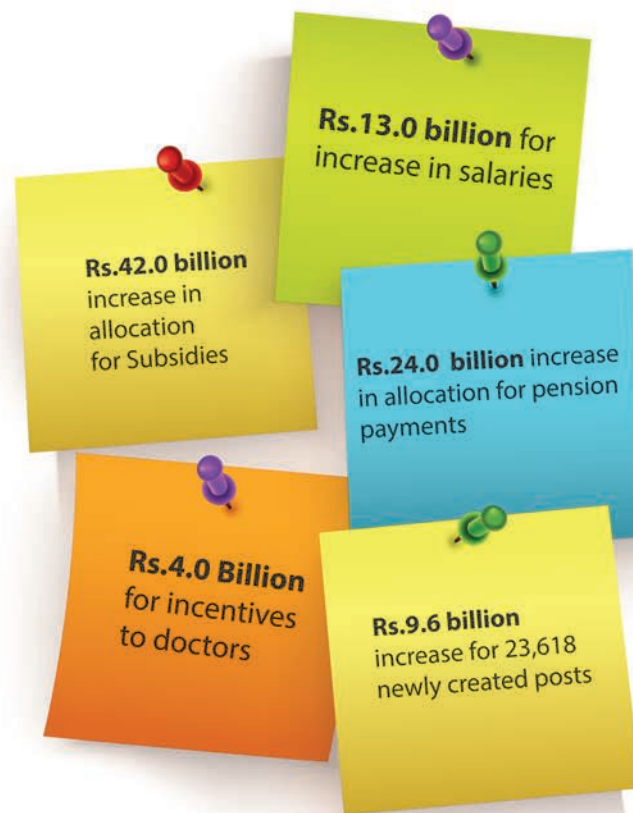
OVERVIEW OF BUDGET 2016-17

Size of Total Budget

Rs.1,681.4 Billion

- Allocation of **Rs.849.9 billion** for service delivery to citizens (12.9% higher compared to budget allocation of **Rs. 753.0 billion** in FY 2015-16)
- Development budget increased from **Rs.400.0 billion** to **Rs. 550.0 billion** (increase of 37.5%)
- Capital budget amounting to **Rs. 281.5 billion** including repayment of loans, advances by Government to autonomous bodies and money for wheat procurement operations

Significant reasons for increase
in size of current budget



WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM

	Rs. in billion
Agriculture income tax	2.3
Registration fee	0.8
Urban Immovalbe property tax	12.3
land Revenue	14.5
Tax on profession, trades and callings	0.8
capital value tax on immovable property	12.3
sales tax on services	86.5
provincial Excise	2.9
Stamp duty	31.6
Motor vehicle taxes	12.7
other in direct taxes	7.7
Total	184.4

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

	Rs. in billion
Share in federally collected divisible pool of taxes	1,039.9
Revenue of provincial taxes	184.4
Revenue from user fees, grants and royalties	95.6
Borrowing(Including the borrowing for commodity operation)	361.5
Total	1,681.4

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 fail to pay their taxes. This is why tax is defined as a 'compulsory levy'.

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

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO

Expenditure: Money spend by the Government on Public service delivery & investments to deliver these services

	Rs. in billion
General public services	269.8
Transfers*	60.8
Provincial assembly, finance & fiscal affairs	2.0
Pension payment, debt servicing & general administration	207.0
Public order and safety affairs	145.5
Police	100.9
Law courts (High court and lower judiciary)	18.7
Administration of public order(including rescue and emergency services)	15.7
Prison administration and operations(jails)	10.1
Fire protection(civil defence)	0.1
Education	312.8
Health	149.9
Economic affairs	424.2
Labour	1.2
Roads(including roads,bridges & transport etc.)	210.0

	Rs. in billion
Construction and works	40.1
Agriculture	52.3
Livestock	13.6
Irrigation and land reclamation	54.1
Forestry	5.9
Fsheries	1.0
Food	15.7
Energy	9.1
Industries	18.8
Mines	2.6
Enviorment protection	0.4
Housing and community amenities	81.2
Community developement	23.8
Water supply and sanitation	57.4
Recreation, culture and religion	6.2
Zakat, social welfare, etc	9.9
Repayment of loans, advances and commodity Operation	281.5
Total	1,681.4

*Allocations pertaining to primary and secondary education and health have been deducted from transfers and added to respective heads relating to education and health to provide a consolidated view of these two major sectors

Improving access, quality and coverage of school education



Government is committed to provide quality educational services in Punjab. For this purpose an estimated amount of Rs.312.8 billion (Approximately 2% of GRP of Punjab) would be spent on improving access, quality and coverage of education. This amount includes allocation at both provincial and district levels.

Government's vision for this sector includes:

- 100% enrollment of all school going age children
- Retention of all enrolled student from 5-16 years
- Achieving gender parity
- Improvement in educational standards
- International standard infrastructure in schools
- Merit based recruitment of teachers
- Incentives for good performance
- Elimination of multi-grade teaching and reducing overcrowding in schools.

Punjab Education Foundation

- Provision of free education to 1,467,461 students under Foundation Assisted Schools Programme
- Provision of free education to 310,918 students under Education Voucher Scheme
- Provision of free education to 150,004 students under New School Programme
- Public schools support programme to improve quality of education with the cooperation of private sector

PEF beneficiaries increase to 2.2 million next year

Major Projects

- Khadim -e- Punjab School Strengthening Programme (2 year programme with cost of Rs. 50 billion)
- Construction of 36,000 Additional Class Rooms in Schools over 2 years
- Opening of 500 new primary schools through PPP Mode
- Reconstruction of 4,063 Dilapidated School Buildings in Districts
- Provision of Missing Facilities
- Establishment of Cadet College at Khanpur
- Establishment of Cadet College at Fort Munro D.G.Khan
- Establishment of 627 Labs in high & higher secondary schools

HIGHER EDUCATION

Punjab has 682,509 students including 392,426 females with a Gender Parity Ratio of 1.35

Following are some of the important initiatives to further boost higher education in Punjab

- Shahbaz Sharif merit scholarships for masters and PhD scholarship in top universities of the world
- Chinese language scholarships in chinese universities for talented students of Punjab and other provinces
- Punjab Education Endowment Fund to be provided another Rs.4.0 billion for scholarships
- Distribution of 100,000 Laptops among students through a merit based and transparent system
- Lahore Knowledge Park including IT & Engineering University Lahore, Punjab
- Construction of Building of Women University Sialkot & Engineering College of University of Sargodha
- Allocation for training and incentives of college teachers
- Allocation for incentives, awards and foreign tours of talented and high achiever students
- Establishment of 103 new colleges
- Provision of mission facilities in 62 colleges
- Provision of necessary equipment in universities in Sialkot, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Rahim Yar Khan and Multan.

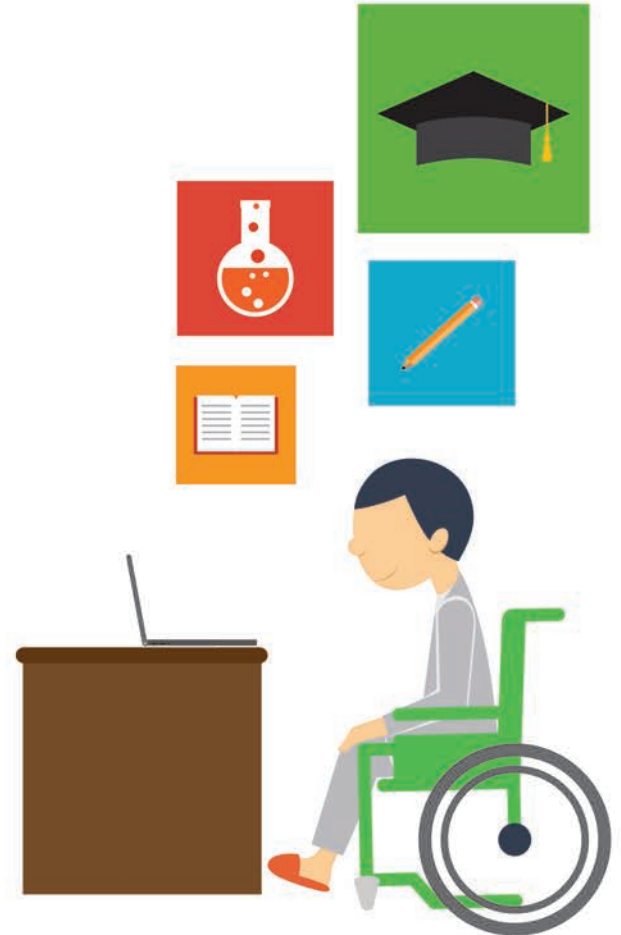


SPECIAL EDUCATION

- Merit based scholarship and stipends to encourage enrollment and improvement of special education.
- Free uniforms, text and braille books, pick & drop facility, boarding and lodging facilities and teaching aids to special students.
- Establishment of Government Degree College of Special Education at Multan.
- Establishment of two Government Secondary Schools of Special Education for hearing impaired girls at Gujranwala and Rawalpindi.
- Establishment of Government Special Education Centers in Punjab.
- Upgradation of 8 Government institutions / Centers of Special Education from Middle to Secondary level and primary to middle level

LITERACY AND NON-FORMAL BASIC EDUCATION

- Imparting education to 900,000 adults through 6,867 literacy centers.
- Basic education for 600,000 children through 30,000 non-formal primary and feeder schools



BRINGING HEALTHCARE TO PEOPLE

Access to health care is a basic human right. A healthy population forms an efficient and productive workforce that plays its role in economic development. Keeping this in view, Government has placed special focus on provision of health services to people. Accordingly, an estimated amount of Rs.207.3 billion would be spent on health sector including allocations for water supply and sanitation.

Recently, the Government has bifurcated Health Department into

- (i) Specialized Healthcare and Medical Education Department
- (ii) Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department

The summary of the initiatives of these departments have been separately explained below:

1. SPECIALIZED HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

- Upgradation of existing DHQ hospitals into Teaching Hospitals at Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sahiwal and D.G.Khan
- Pakistan Kidney & Liver Institute (PKLI), Lahore
- Health Insurance Scheme
- Re-vamping of four tertiary care hospitals in Punjab
- Expansion of Recep Tayyip Erdogan Hospital Muzafargarh
- Construction of Surgical Tower at Mayo Hospital, Lahore
- Construction of Cardiology and cardiac surgery block at BV Hospital Bahawalpur
- Construction / Expansion of 150 beds for provision of sub-specialist services at Children Hospital Multan



2. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY HEALTHCARE

Interventions on curative side are:

- Revamping of all DHQ Hospitals and 15 major THQ Hospitals
- Restructuring of all Drug Testing Labs and revamping of Drug Control Regime
- Training programme for Lady Health Workers
- Free screening of Hepatitis and TB
- Replacement of beds in DHQ/THQ hospitals in Punjab
- Establishment of ICU and Burn Units in DHQ hospitals in Punjab
- Strengthening of Dental Units in all DHQ Hospitals in Punjab in PSHC Deptt
- Provision of Missing Health Infrastructure in Southern Punjab
- Replacement of X-ray Units in selected RHC/THQ hospitals
- Remodeling of Mortuaries and Autopsy Regime in all DHQ Hospitals
- Mobile Health Units

**Provision of
Rs.16.6 billion
for free
medicines**



Interventions on Preventive Side are:

- Prevention and control of Hepatitis Programme
- Expanded program for Immunization (EPI)
- Integrated Reproductive Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH) and Nutrition Programme
- TB Control Programme
- HIV Aids Control Programme
- Infection Control Programme
- Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases



PROVIDING CLEAN DRINKING WATER & SANITATAION

Access to Clean Drinking Water is a basic right of Citizens and is extremely important for a healthy population.

Government has allocated Rs.57.4 billion for provision of clean drinking water supply and sanitation services to the people.

Punjab Saaf Paani Programme

- Rs.300 billion programme, to be implemented in three phases
- First phase to be implemented in 15 months at a cost of Rs.121 billion.
It will benefit 23 million citizens 35 tehsils of 10 districts namely Kasur, Okara, Sahiwal, Faisalabad, Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan, DG Khan, Rajanpur, Bahawalpur and Lodhran
- Second phase will be completed by February 2018 and the third by April 2018 which will provide clean drinking water to the whole population of rural areas of the province.

Other major initiatives


- Multi Sectoral Nutrition Strategy for WASH including Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene, Waste Water Treatment, Disposal of Solid Waste (9 Villages of Brackish /Barani Districts one from each Civil Division)
- Augmentation of sewerage Scheme Sargodha
- Mega Sewerage Scheme Liaqatpur City
- Urban Sewerage / Drainage scheme, PCC Slab & Brick Pavement in Bhakkar City



IRRIGATION

Conserving water and improving efficiency of water usage is a high priority for the Government. To achieve this end, an allocation of Rs.53.8 billion has been proposed in the budget. The Government is aiming to achieve higher efficiency of irrigation system through conservation of existing water and development of new resources.

- New Khanki Barrage Construction Project
 - Lower Bari Doab Canal Improvement Project
 - Lining of Distributaries and Minors in Punjab
 - Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of Trimmu Barrage, Punjnand Headworks
 - Pakpattan Canal and Sulemanki Barrage
- Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project
 - Disaster and Climate Resilience Project
 - Construction of Rubber Dam on river Sutlej near Bahawalpur city to raise ground water
 - Rehabilitation and upgradation of drainage system to control water logging in Bahawalpur zone
 - Greater Thal Canal Project (Construction of Chobara Branch and its system) to irrigate 294, 110 acres command area



Provision of **Rs.6.6 billion** for maintenance and repair of irrigation Infrastructure

AGRICULTURE

Allocation of RS.147.0 billion for agriculture and allied sectors

Government of the Punjab is making every possible effort to improve agriculture in the province. The major focus of the initiatives in this sector is to ensure efficiency in use of water, use of ICT and other tools to increase the reach of agriculture information to small farmers with upgradation of agriculture extension, provision of agriculture machines and implements, conversion of Potohar into an olive valley and provision of better seeds. An allocation of Rs.52.3 billion has been proposed for agriculture in budget 2016-17.

Projects

- Punjab Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (PIPIP)
- Diversification to high value cropping through promotion of horticulture
- Research for development of cotton seed
- Developing Pothohar into an Olive Valley
- Promotion of Agriculture mechanization in Punjab
- Provision of Laser Land Levellers to the farmers / service providers on subsidized costs
- Establishment of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan (Phase-II)
- Establishment of Punjab Bio-energy Institute

Service Delivery Target of Agriculture Department

Improvement of 1200 water courses

Installation of 16,500 acres of irrigation systems

Provision of 3,000 laser units to service providers / farmers

150 training courses on improved water management practices

Rehabilitation of 450 irrigation schemes in non-canal areas

Demonstration of 312 plots for enhancing vegetables production

Rehabilitation / additional lining of 550 already improved watercourses upto 50% length

Improvement of 1200 water courses



KISSAN PACKAGE

Agriculture is the backbone of Punjab's economy. However, this important sector is facing great difficulties due to plummeting commodity prices in the international markets.

Chief Minister Punjab has announced a two year comprehensive **Kissan Package** of Rs.100 billion to address issues of farming community.

An allocation of Rs.50 billion has been made in Budget 2016-17 for Kissan Package.

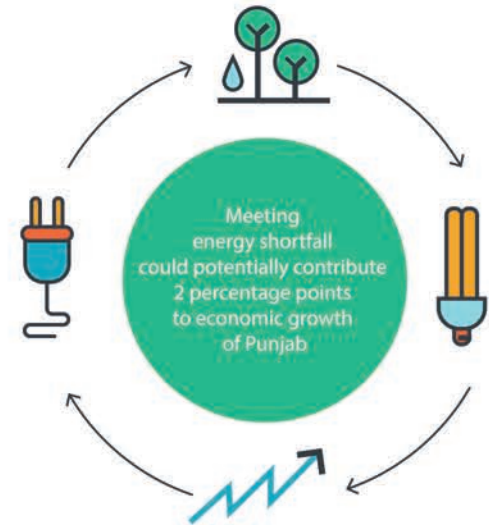
Rs. in billion

Intervention	Allocation
Subsidy on fertilizers (for over 17% reduction in the prices of DAP, Urea and Potash)	11.6
Interest free credit and smart phones for farmers	17.7
Subsidy on electric tubewells (to reduce unit rate of electricity for tubewells from Rs.8.85 to Rs.5.35)	7.0
Cotton Seeds Reforms Project in reducing new climate smart varieties on 6 million acres, benefitting one million farmers	3.0
Punjab Warehouse Receipt Financing system	2.5
High value agriculture (Climate smart technology package)	2.1
High tech mechanization service centers	1.8
Farmers cooperatives	1.0
Other initiatives	3.3
Total	50.0



MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF ENERGY CRISIS

There is a significant gap between demand and supply of energy in Pakistan. To address the shortfall and to complement the Federal Government's effort to eliminate load-shedding, Government of the Punjab is implementing a number of mega power projects. Additionally, projects are being implemented through private investments. These projects would collectively produce over 6,545 MW electricity to national grid.



Important projects of energy sectors in Punjab



1320 Coal power project
at Sahiwal
in partnership with
Chinese investor



1180 MW RLNG based
power plant at Bhikki
(will start producing 360 MW
in March 2017 and increase
production to full capacity
by December 2017)



900 MW Solar Power Project
being undertaken by Zonergy,
a Chinese company
(will start producing 300 MW
electricity very soon)



1223 MW power plant
at Balloki
(to start production by
the end of 2017)



1230 MW RLNG
power plant at
Haveli Bahadur Shah Jhang
(to start production
in December 2017)



135 MW Taunsa
hydro power plant through
IPP mode

LAW & ORDER

Provision of security to 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.

An allocation of Rs.145.5 billion for Law & Order including the allocation for Police.

Punjab Safe Cities Programme

Punjab Safe Cities programme includes establishment of integrated command, control and communication centers to make Punjab safe, peaceful and prosperous. The project worth **Rs.44.0 billion** to be launched through Punjab Safe Cities Authority in Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala and Multan besides Lahore. Salient features of the project include:

- Public safety, Countering Terrorism and Crime Reduction through Integrated Emergency Response
- Security system of highest standards enabling mega international sports events to take place in Pakistan
- One window emergency response
- Counter terrorism surveillance through 8000 cameras in streets
- Better inter-agency Coordination i.e. Police, District Government, Rescue 1122, Ambulance, Fire Brigade
- Intelligent Traffic Management via e-ticketing and e-payments

Major initiatives to improve law & order include:

- Extension of Police Reform Unit in major cities
- Expansion of Dolphin Force in 8 major cities
- Introduction of Reception Rooms in Police Stations
- Establishment of 3 new satellite stations of Punjab Forensic Science Agency
- Installation of jammers in 13 prisons
- Establishment of technical and vocational training centers in 15 prisons with assistance of TEVTA
- Establishment of 4 new prisons in Narowal, Rajanpur, Hafizabad and Shujabad.



BULIDING 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.84.4 billion in budget 2016- 17 for building road and bridges infrastructure.

Khadim-e-Punjab Rural Roads Program (Rs. 27.0 billion)	Construction of flyover on G.T road at Aziz Road cross Gujranwala	Rawalpindi Murree Kashmir Road (length 32 Km) from Lower Topa to Kohala	Establishment of flyover across railway track in Raiwind City District, Lahore
Up-gradation of Road Research and Material Testing Institute (RRMII) and Building Research Stations (BRS), Lahore	Metalled road from Sheikhpura Interchange (M-2) to QAAP along Motorway (length 3.90 Km)	Construction of Bridge over River Chenab at Bhawana, Shahbazpur, River Jhelum at Lagerwal	Provision of Rs.5.4billion for repair & maintenance of roads

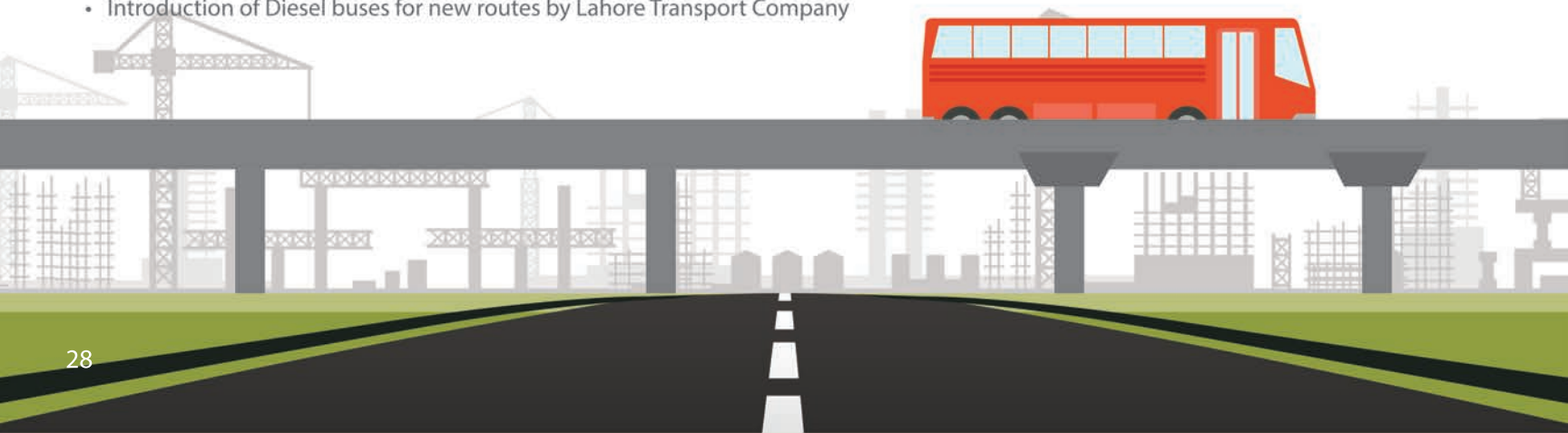
PROVIDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITY TO CITIZENS

In today's modern world, it is extremely difficult for metropolitan cities to properly function without mass transit systems. In order to provide predictable, adequate and respectable means of transportation to citizens, Government of the Punjab has taken an initiative of mass transit system in metropolitan cities of the Punjab.

An allocation of Rs.92.3 billion has been made for Urban Development and transport related projects in Punjab

Following are some of the important projects in Punjab:

- Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project
- Completion of Multan Metro Bus Project
- Establishment including Civil Works, Procurement, Installation and Maintenance of 12 Permanent & 36 Mobile Weigh Stations under Axle Load Management Regime in Punjab
- Introduction of feeder routes for further facilitation of public
- Introduction of Diesel buses for new routes by Lahore Transport Company



METRO SYSTEM IN PUNJAB

Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project



- First Metro Train at a cost of Rs.165 billion
- Track length of 27km starting from Ali Town Raiwind to Dera Gujran near Quaid-e-Azam interchange
- 26 stations, 1 depot and other infrastructure
- Initial Daily ridership of 250,000 to subsequently increase to 500,000
- Saving worth Rs.14.9 billion in terms of fuel and time of people in first year of operation and Rs.39.0 billion annually for next 30 years



Mass Transit Systems in Punjab

At present, 265,000 citizens are benefiting from Green Line Metro (Lahore) and Pakistan Metro Bus Service in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. According to an estimate, the number of beneficiaries of metro bus system will increase to 610,000 per day on completion of Multan Metro Bus Project and Orange Line Train (Lahore).



On average, the two metro systems provide transportation to approximately 265,000 passengers per day, of which about:

- 30% are females, which means approximately 79,500 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

GOVERNANCE & IT



- Land Record Management Information System established to automate land ownership records in rural areas of Punjab
- Establishment of E-Khidmat Centres at Divisional Headquarters to provide 14 different types of services under one roof
- Establishment of reception rooms in police stations to do away with thana culture
- Introduction of E-Stamping for easy availability of stamp papers and to overcome the problem of counterfeit stamp papers
- Modern monitoring systems to improve performance of departments and to monitor the performance / service delivery by field staff
- Reforms to public procurement system to ensure transparency and efficiency in public procurements
- Establishment of PPIC3 - Punjab Safe Cities programme through integrated command control and communication centers to make Punjab safe, peaceful and prosperous.
- Error free version of all the primary legislation of Punjab from 1860 till date brought online (www.punjabcode.punjab.gov.pk) along with Gazette notifications

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 in next financial year's budget:

- Allocation of Rs.1.5 billion for cash transfers to disabled elderly individuals under **Punjab Social Protection Authority**
- Provision of Rs.3.0 billion to Akhuwat for interest free loans under 'Khud Rozgar Scheme'
- Health insurance scheme
- Poverty alleviation of poor women through provision of Heifer and Sheep/ Goat in Punjab

Important Subsidies

Wheat Subsidy: Rs.10.0 billion	Ramzan Package: Rs.5.0 billion	Transport Subsidy: Rs.8.6 billion	Free Medicines: Rs.16.6 billion
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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 the Punjab's Economic Growth Strategy. Some of the key initiatives in this regard are:

- Integrated Reproductive Maternal New-born and Child Health (IRMNCH) and Nutrition Program
- Poverty alleviation of poor woman through provision of Heifers and Sheep / Goat in Punjab
- Monthly stipend of girl students (class 6-10) of South Punjab increased to Rs.1,000 per month
- Establishment of 100 bedded mother & child hospital at Murree
- Women Development Fund
- Rehabilitation and improvement of Khadija-tul-Kubra female hostel complex along-with construction of sports facility
- Rehabilitation of Existing Working Women Hostels
- Domestic Worker's Training Programme
- Construction of a Women University at Sialkot



DEVELOPING SKILLS FOR JOB CREATION

Initiatives for this sector include



Government envisions demand driven skills training of 2 million individuals under Punjab Skills Strategy 2018 for which Punjab Skills Development Project is being implemented. The project would benefit youth who wish to gain job specific skills and training to enhance their employability and contribute positively to economic growth of the province.

Following are the highlights of initiatives in this sector:

Skill Development Programme for Youth at a cost of Rs.6.5 billion

Technical Training for Youth under TEVTA with an allocation of Rs.3.0 billion

Youth Training Programme under PVTC with an allocation of Rs.2.0 billion

Other Skill Development Programmes worth Rs.3.5 billion

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Transfer of **Rs.286.5 billion**
under PFC Award,
including **Rs.15.0 billion**
for District/TMA development projects

Waste Management Companies
in 6 more cities (Gujranwala,
Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad,
Multan and Bahawalpur).

District Governments : Rs.245.0 billion
TMA: Rs.17.0 billion
UAs: Rs.6.0 billion

Establishment of 9 Cattle Market
Management Companies after
abolition of cattle fee



DEVELOPING RURAL AREAS OF THE PUNJAB

Majority of Punjab population still lives in rural areas. Development of rural areas & agricultural economy is among top priorities of the Government. The major initiatives for rural areas are as under:



- **Kissan Package (Rs.50.0 billion)**
- **Khadim -e- Punjab Rural Roads Programme (Rs.27.0 billion)**
- **Saaf Pani Programme (Rs.30.0 billion)**
- **Irrigation Sector Projects (Rs.41.0 billion)**
- **Agriculture and Livestock Projects(Rs.29.2 billion)**



SOUTH PUNJAB

Inclusive and equitable growth of the whole province is one of the important goals being pursued by the Government. In order to achieve this goal, a large number of development initiatives have been planned for implementation in South Punjab. Some of the important ones in these are:

Education

- 50% share in Laptop Scheme
- Establishment of Khawaja Farid University of Engineering and Information Technology (UEIT) R.Y. Khan
- Provision of Missing Facilities in Schools in Lodhran, Vehari, Rahim Yar Khan , Rajanpur & D.G. Khan
- Purchase of land for establishment of Cadet College at Fort Monroe, DG Khan
- Construction of 8 new colleges under Punjab Development Program

Health

- Expansion of Recep Tayyib Erdogan Hospital Muzaffargar
- Provision of Missing Health Infrastructure in Southern Punjab
- Upgradation of Teaching Hospital D.G.Khan
- Purchase of Mobile Health Units (Large Units)

Law and Order

- Expansion of Dolphin force to cities of Multan and Bahawalpur
- Construction of CTD Offices in Punjab



Water Supply & Sanitation

- Saaf Pani Programme, Clean Drinking Water (73% share of South Punjab)

Roads and Transport

- Khadim-e-Punjab Rural Roads Programme
- Mass Transit System (BRTS) Multan
- Dualization of Road from Bahawalpur to Hasilpur- Length 77.25 km

Energy

- 900 MW solar power plant through private investment
- Establishment of 135 MW Taunsa hydro power plant through IPP mode
- Two 660 MW Coal Fired Power Plants in Muzzafargarh
- Two 660 MW Coal Fired Power Plants in R.Y.Khan



In case of further information, please contact:

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