



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2025-2026





The Additional Chief Secretary (Development) was honored with a shield by the Honorable Chief Minister of Balochistan in recognition of the Planning & Development Department's outstanding services and contributions during the financial year.

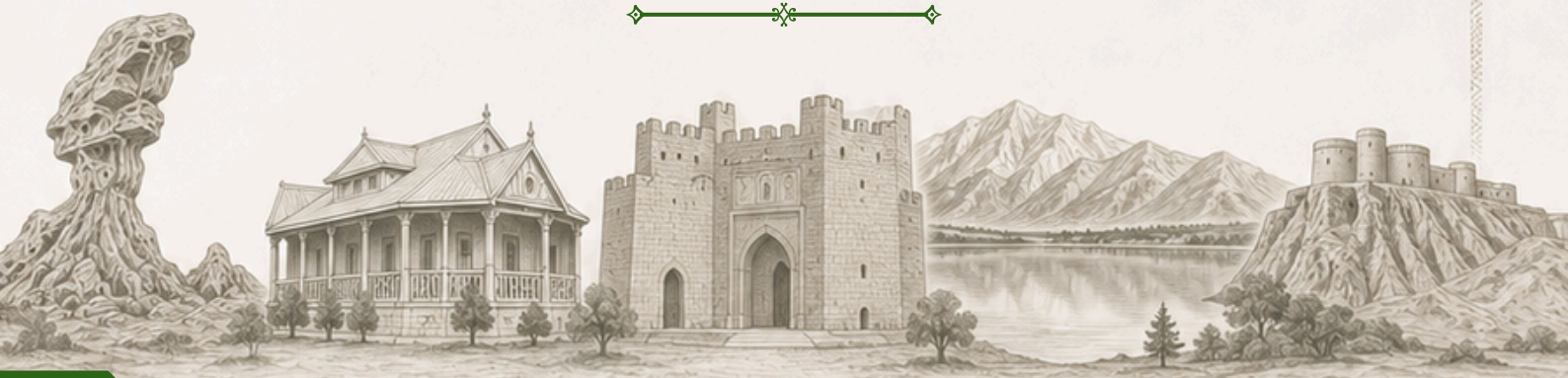


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MESSAGE FROM CHIEF MINISTER

Mir Sarfraz Ahmed Bugti

Balochistan has achieved significant development milestones during FY 2025-26 through steadfast implementation of the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Infrastructure, education, health, water resources, and social protection initiatives have made tangible impact across the province. The Planning & Development Department has coordinated and monitored these efforts to maximize positive outcomes while minimizing inefficiencies.



As we transition forward, our commitment deepens toward digital transformation, evidence-based planning, and community-centered development approaches. Success has been possible through dedicated collaboration of the P&DD team and all line departments. We invite federal partners, development organizations, civil society, and citizens to engage collectively in realizing Balochistan's vision of sustainable, dignified development that reaches every citizen in every corner of the province. In preparing this detailed annual progress report, the Planning and Development Department has undertaken a first-of-its-kind initiative, one that other administrative departments may wish to consider as a model for their own future efforts.

MESSAGE FROM MINISTER FOR PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



Mir Zahoor Ahmed Buledi

The Planning and Development Department has served as Balochistan's strategic backbone during FY 2025-26, overseeing hundreds of development schemes across critical sectors including roads, water supply, education, health, agriculture, and rural development. Our department's performance reflects the strength of integrated planning and rigorous implementation oversight. The Monitoring and Evaluation Wing has significantly enhanced transparency through field-based monitoring, data-driven programme

reviews and proactive coordination with executing agencies. This approach enables real-time accountability and timely course corrections when necessary. The results validate our commitment to quality project delivery.

Looking ahead, continued dedication and focused resource allocation will unlock Balochistan's full development potential. This annual report documents achievements while serving as a strategic roadmap for sustained progress.

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF SECRETARY

Shakeel Qadir Khan

Balochistan has witnessed a year of focused governance and measurable development outcomes during FY 2025-26. Under the Chief Minister's dynamic leadership, the Government has maintained resolve to accelerate development and improve service delivery. The Planning and Development Department has effectively translated policy priorities into actionable programmes, deploying public resources transparently and efficiently. Significant progress has been achieved in completing priority development projects through improved inter-departmental coordination.



Digitalization of planning and monitoring processes has substantially strengthened governance accountability. The Monitoring and Evaluation Wing has been strengthened and is instrumental in ensuring projects remain on schedule and enabling proactive corrective measures. The Bureau of Statistics also deserves special mention for its valuable contribution during FY 2025-26, providing reliable data and statistical support that have strengthened evidence-based planning and informed decision-making across the province. All officers and employees across the P&DD, line departments, and executing agencies deserve recognition for their collective efforts.

MESSAGE FROM ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY (DEV.)

Zahid Saleem

The Planning and Development Department has achieved commendable progress during FY 2025-26 through evidence-based planning, outcome-oriented execution, and institutional capacity strengthening. The Monitoring and Evaluation Wing has expanded significantly, conducting increased field monitoring visits and implementing digital reform initiatives that modernize development performance assessment and reporting. Strategic digital tools have been operationalized to enhance transparency and efficiency. The PSDP portal, M&E Evaluation System, Youth Employment Data Portal, and Digital Library exemplify our commitment to inclusive, forward-looking governance.



These platforms bring unprecedented accountability to development management processes. Officers across the Planning and Development Department and partner organizations have demonstrated exceptional dedication. As Balochistan prepares for FY 2026-27, continued focus on innovation and accountability will enable the province to emerge stronger, more developed, and more equitable.

PREFACE

The Annual Progress Report for Financial Year 2025 to 2026 of the Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, presents a consolidated account of how public investments translate into concrete development outcomes. Geographically expansive yet infrastructure constrained, the province faces persistent poverty due to a dispersed population and high vulnerability to extreme weather. To mitigate these disparities, the government has adopted an inclusive, climate resilient, and data driven planning paradigm. Flagship interventions exemplify this shift, notably the Balochistan Special Development Initiative, which comprises 2178 projects with a total investment of PKR 26.57 billion, alongside the Green Balochistan Initiative and the Chief Minister Package for Quetta Development.

Simultaneously, key administrative reforms have been introduced to strengthen governance and transparency. The automation of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), the publication of the Balochistan Planning Manual, and the implementation of the Composite Schedule Rates 2026 ensure that public resources are managed with strict efficiency. Furthermore, this publication cross evaluates provincially and federally funded schemes alongside foreign assisted climate finance frameworks.

The analysis spans critical sectors, including communication and works, irrigation, public health engineering, health, education, local government, agriculture, and energy research. To maintain rigorous data credibility, the department coordinates with line ministries and utilizes geofenced field verifications from its Monitoring and Evaluation Wing.

These field inputs are systematically integrated with macro level indicators from the Balochistan Bureau of Statistics, which operates the Provincial Statistical Digital Dashboard, the PSDP Explorer, and the Youth Employment Data Portal. Moreover, a formal partnership via a Memorandum of Understanding with the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics ensures harmonized national data standards.

Consequently, this progress report serves as an indispensable reference for policymakers, development partners, academic researchers, and civil society advocates. By offering a transparent record of physical progress, the document provides an empirical foundation for future resource allocation and collaborative investments. Ultimately, this report stands as a definitive testament to institutional accountability and strategic foresight, extending a compelling invitation to stakeholders to explore the rigorous mechanisms driving long-term socio-economic prosperity and community resilience across Balochistan. This landmark publication ultimately stands as a triumph for the Planning and Development Department, whose tireless coordination, rigorous field monitoring, and visionary leadership have successfully engineered a transparent, world-class framework for provincial transformation.

SECTION I:

MAJOR FLAGSHIP INITIATIVES BY P&D DEPARTMENT

The flagship initiatives undertaken by the Planning & Development Department during the financial year 2025-2026

1. Balochistan Special Development Initiative (BSDI)

The Balochistan Special Development Initiative (BSDI) is a flagship development program of the Government of Balochistan designed to address critical gaps in education, healthcare, water supply, and infrastructure across all 36 districts of the province. The program comprises 2,178 projects with a total investment of PKR 26.57 billion in phase I & Phase-II during the FY 2025-26.

BSDI has been structured to ensure decentralized execution, transparent financial management, and effective multi-tier monitoring through the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Program Implementation Unit (PIU), and District Coordination Committees (DCCs), along with third party validation mechanisms. This framework enables efficient project delivery and quality assurance across the province. The initiative responds to long-standing challenges such as limited access to quality education in remote areas, urban-centric healthcare facilities, widespread water scarcity, and infrastructure deficits that have historically hindered economic growth.

Investment and Phase Structure



The total investment of PKR 26.57 billion is distributed between two phases:

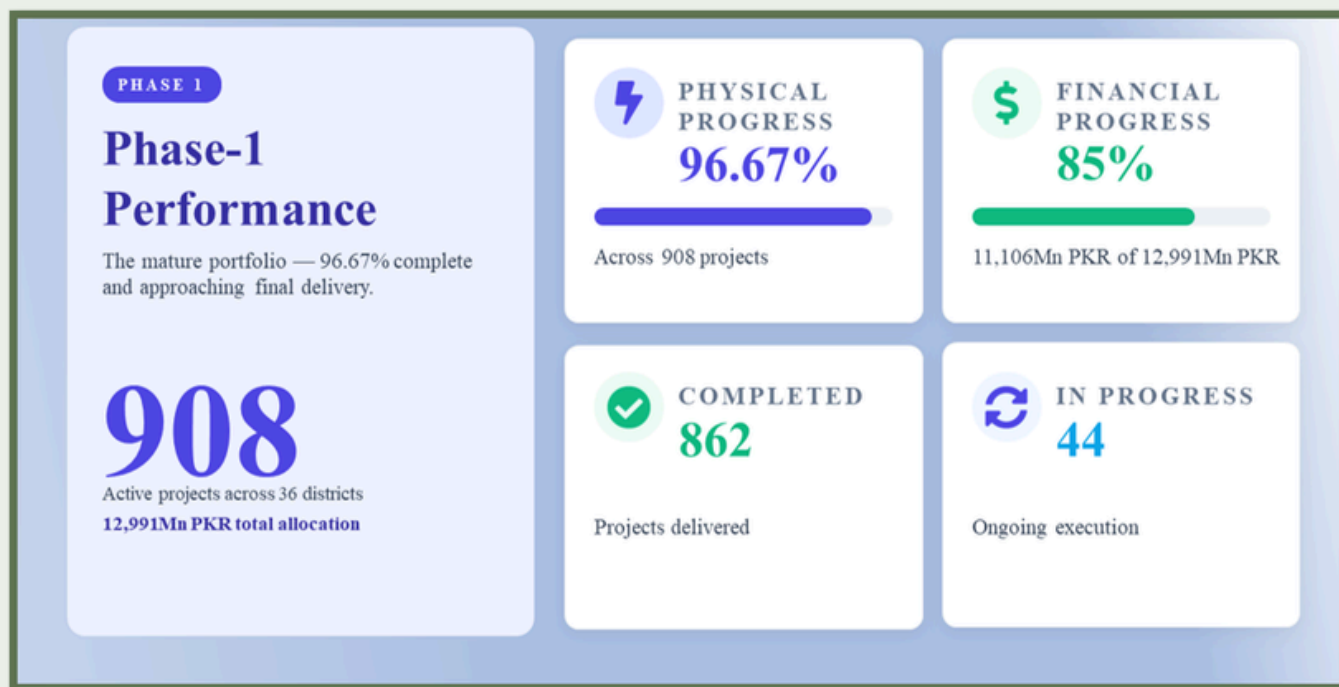
- **Phase I:** 908 projects with an allocation of PKR 12,991 million.
- **Phase II:** 1,270 projects with an allocation of PKR 13,579 million.

Both phases collectively cover all 36 districts of Balochistan, ensuring balanced and inclusive development across the province.

(i) Phase I

Phase-1 is the more established of the two portfolios, covering 908 projects across 36 districts with a total allocation of Rs.12,991 million. Physical progress stands at 96.67% across 908 tracked projects, while financial progress has reached 85%, with Rs.11,106 million disbursed out of Rs. 12,991 million. A total of 862 projects have been fully delivered, whereas 44 remain under active execution.

Although physical delivery is nearly complete, a 3.33% gap between work completed on the ground and payments cleared still persists, making financial close-out the most pressing priority for this phase.

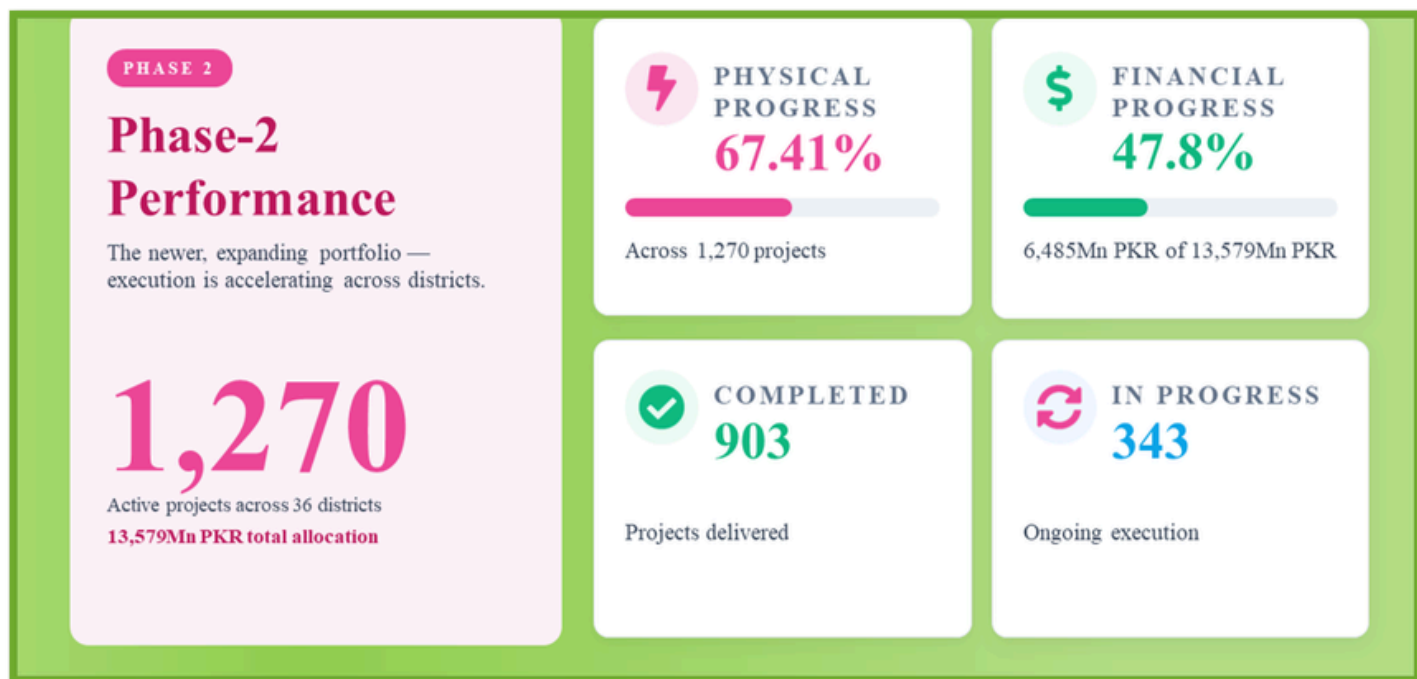


A total of 862 projects have been fully delivered, whereas 44 remain under active execution. The overall progress rate for Phase-1 is 96.67%, with 85% of payments approved and vendor payments of Rs. 11,106 million processed against approved payments of Rs. 12,991 million. Although physical delivery is nearly complete, a 3.3% gap between work completed on the ground and payments cleared still persists, making financial close-out the most pressing priority for this phase.

(ii) Phase II

Phase-2 represents a newer and considerably larger portfolio, covering 1,270 projects across all 36 districts with a total allocation of Rs. 13,579 million. Currently, 903 projects have reached completion, 343 remain under active execution, and 19 have not yet started, bringing overall physical progress to 67.41%. In contrast, financial progress stands at 47.8%, with Rs. 6,485 million cleared in approved payments to date.

Execution is clearly accelerating across districts; nonetheless, bill processing and disbursements have not kept pace with on-ground activity, and closing this financial gap is essential to maintaining smooth momentum throughout the portfolio.



(iii) Sector-wise Investment

- The development budget spans 11 core sectors with a total sectoral allocation of 26,541 million PKR covering 2,104 tracked projects.
- PHE (Water) is the leading sector with 8,130M PKR allocated across 718 projects, holding a 34.1% share of total sectoral investment.
- Education ranks second with 5,999M PKR across 673 projects, representing a 32.0% share.
- Road infrastructure holds third position with 3,677M PKR across 110 projects at a 5.2% share.
- Health follows with 2,169M PKR across 227 projects (10.8% share), and Irrigation contributes 1,747M PKR across 81 projects (3.8% share).
- Remaining sectors and their allocations: Misc./Other (1,868M), IT Hubs/Libraries (1,254M), Sports/Parks (659M), Solar/Energy (626M), Religious (191M), and Security (221M).

(iv) District Distribution

- Awaran is a top-performing district with 119 projects in total (119/119 completed), making it the only district with 100% physical and 100% financial completion across its BSDI portfolio.
- Sherani holds 116 projects in total (115/116 completed), placing it among the top five performers with very high completion and utilization.
- Other leading performers include Duki (45/45 completed), Sohbatpur (72/72 completed), and Jhal Magsi (46/48 completed), all of which have achieved near-universal completion of their BSDI schemes.
- On the lower end of performance, Panjgur (36/76 completed), Sorab (13/35), Kharan (16/30), Washuk (35/51), and Kech (51/80) exhibit lower physical and financial progress, primarily due to Phase-II financial bottlenecks and delayed bill processing.

- Portfolio-wide, across Phase-1 and Phase-2 combined, 1,765 projects are completed, 387 are in progress, and 19 are not started yet. This corresponds to 82.04% average physical progress across the 36 districts.

Project allocation is spread across geographically challenging and underserved districts, with no single area holding a disproportionate concentration of work.

(v) Implementation Timeline

During FY 2025-26, the BSDI program has demonstrated significant operational momentum. Phase-1 has moved well past the construction stage and is now firmly in delivery mode, focusing on closing the remaining 44 active sites and resolving outstanding payment obligations.

Phase-2, on the other hand, is in an accelerating execution stage, with 343 projects currently under active execution and gaining visible pace. The contrast between both phases at the same point in the financial year reflects a structured rollout where Phase-1 establishes the precedent and Phase-2 builds on the institutional and administrative groundwork already in place.

(vi) Combined Portfolio

Collectively, Phase-1 and Phase-2 reflect a programme running at two distinct stages simultaneously. The combined portfolio includes 1,765 completed projects, with 862 from Phase-1 and 903 from Phase-2.

Currently, 387 projects are in active progress, while 19 have not yet started. Portfolio-wide, 82.04% of all projects are completed, 17.8% are in active progress, and approximately 0.9% have yet to initiate execution due to localized land disputes, feasibility adjustments, or scope reviews.

(vii) Impact and Outcomes

The BSDI programme, as of June 2026, demonstrates a sustained and measurable development push across Balochistan's districts. Phase-1's near-complete execution (96.67% physical progress) confirms that infrastructure targets have largely been achieved; however, resolving the remaining 44 active sites (representing the last 3.33% of physical work) and clearing the small residual payment gap on approved claims (about PKR 47 million, with financial progress around 85% of the Phase-1 allocation) will determine whether this phase can be formally concluded.

Phase-2 shows strong physical momentum, yet the gap between 67.41% physical progress and only 47.8% financial approvals pose a risk to contractor liquidity and project continuity. Accelerating bill approvals and actual vendor payments is therefore critical to the programme's financial health, especially since vendor payouts currently stand at just Rs. 6,485 million approved to date. Furthermore, managing the 19 projects that have not yet started requires deliberate administrative follow-through to prevent compounding delays. With disciplined financial management and streamlined bill processing, BSDI holds considerable potential to transform public infrastructure and social services across the province.



Barkhan-Solarization of DHQ Hospital Barkhan



Gawadar-Solarization of Masjid



Usta Muhammad- Solarization of Gov Girls High School

The initiative is being implemented through a transparent and decentralized framework with effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure quality execution. Under Phase I, 862 projects have been completed while 44 are under progress, achieving an overall execution rate of 96.67 percent.



Panjgur -Repair and Renovation of GBPS Mola Dad Village



Zhob-LAND LEVELLING FOR MINORITY COMMUNITY COLONY



Zhob-Repair and rehab of FCPS Murgha Kibzai



Pishin -Construction of wss for killi gawal, tehsil karezat



Pishin-Flood protection wall for UC Kut tehsil barshore



Sibi-Provision and fixing of solar system at circuit house



Panjgur- CONSTRUCTION OF 2 CLASSROOMS



Panjgur-Govt. Girls Middle School Fateh Ali Bazar



Panjgur-REPAIR AND RENOVATION GBMS KHUDABADAN, BUG WARD



Sherani -PVC Pipe Line (2000 Rft)



Panjgur-BASIC HEALTH UNIT



Sibi -CONSTRUCTION OF PRESS CLUB

2. Urban Development and Environmental Transformation Initiative

The Urban Development and Environmental Transformation Initiative is a flagship program of the Government of Balochistan focused on improving urban infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and public services through integrated development projects, led by the Planning & Development Department, the initiative includes urban development, digital monitoring, tourism promotion, and performance-based systems to support sustainable regional growth.



What separates this model from earlier development programs is its refusal to treat urban planning and environmental management as separate problems. In a city like Quetta, they are the same problem, and the department has approached them that way.

(i) THE CHIEF MINISTER'S PACKAGE FOR QUETTA DEVELOPMENT (CMPQD)

The Chief Minister's Package for Quetta Development, referred to as the CMPQD, is the centerpiece of the initiative. Quetta is a city that has grown well past the infrastructure built to serve it. Water scarcity is chronic. Green cover is thin. Traffic management, across large parts of the city, is essentially improvised. The CMPQD assigns concrete, measurable interventions to each of these conditions.

On the water side, the installation of a 10,000-US-gallon-per-day wastewater treatment plant is among the more consequential decisions. Treated wastewater redirected for irrigation reduces direct reliance on Quetta's already-stressed freshwater supply. This changes the daily logic of how the city's green spaces are maintained. Along Airport Road, a 2-kilometer drip irrigation system delivers water precisely, where



it is needed, cutting waste while sustaining the tree lines and planted medians that the greening program depends on. Dedicated nursery tunnels run alongside this infrastructure, producing a steady stock of plants for urban afforestation rather than relying on one-off procurement that tends to dry up when budget cycles tighten.

The afforestation work is deliberate in its scale. In a city at Quetta's altitude and aridity, tree cover affects temperature, dust levels, and how stormwater moves through the city. The P&D Department has structured this component to be self-sustaining, with the nursery infrastructure feeding the planting program and the irrigation system keeping it alive.

(ii) TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

On Anscomb Road, the initiative introduces AI-based traffic management paired with a CCTV network for data collection. Rather than relying on manual counts or reactive signal timing, the system builds a data layer that traffic planners can use in real time. It also creates a record, which matters considerably when holding both contractors and government agencies accountable for road conditions and public space upkeep.

The online reporting system for site management enables field data to reach decision-makers without the usual delays. It is a structural change in how the department oversees implementation, not just a new form added to an existing process.

(iii) THE SUI AND BAIKER DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE

The initiative's reach beyond Quetta is demonstrated through the Sui and Baiker Development Package. The package integrates road infrastructure with sports complexes and hilltop tourism facilities. Connectivity is the baseline, but connectivity alone does not generate livelihoods or build community amenities. A sports complex serves the district's younger population. A hilltop tourism facility, properly managed, draws visitors to a landscape that is scenic and largely underused as a destination. Together, they reflect a grounded understanding of what development means in a district that sits on significant natural resources but has historically seen limited investment in public goods.

(iv) CONTRACTOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROGRAM LOGIC

Across all components, the department has put contractor accountability mechanisms in place that tie progress reporting to payment and performance verification. The combination of digital monitoring tools and structured reporting protocols make consistent enforcement realistic rather than theoretical. The CMPQD and the Sui and Baiker package differ in scale and setting, but they follow the same working logic: define the problem specifically, design interventions that fit the site, install monitoring tools from the start, and hold contractors to documented outcomes

3. Green Balochistan Initiative (GBI)

Balochistan has more uncultivated land than most people outside the province realize. Large stretches of terrain that could support farming sit unused, not because the soil is fundamentally unsuitable, but because water has not been reliably available, energy costs for irrigation have been too high for small farmers to absorb, and the technical support needed to shift from subsistence practices to more productive farming has been absent. The Green Balochistan Initiative is the Planning and Development Department's structured attempt to address each of those conditions in a coordinated way.

The initiative works across two distinct but related tracks. One is large-scale canal-based irrigation through the Kachhi Canal. The other is district-level agricultural development using solar-powered tubewells, drip irrigation, and high-density plantation methods suited to arid conditions. Both tracks aim at the same outcome: land that is currently producing little or nothing brought into productive use in a way that is financially sustainable for the farmers who work it.

THE KACHHI CANAL DEVELOPMENT

The Kachhi Canal command area has long been identified as one of the province's most significant latent agricultural assets. Phase 1-B development and the restoration of Phase 1-A together aim to bring 27,000 acres under cultivation.

The method is canal lining across 25 distributaries and their associated watercourses. Canal lining reduces seepage losses, which means more of the water that enters the system actually reaches fields rather than being absorbed into the ground along the way.

The initiative specifically promotes soybean cultivation within the Kachhi Canal command area. Soybean is a commercially significant input for the poultry feed industry, and Balochistan's poultry sector has historically struggled with supply chain dependence on material sourced from outside the province. Growing soybean locally reduces that dependence and gives farmers access to a crop with an established domestic market.

Solarized Irrigation and Resource Management

Package 2 of the initiative covers the installation of tubewells and pumping stations equipped with solar energy systems and real-time digital monitoring. The package targets 339 beneficiaries from communities that have had the least access to formal agricultural support, bringing 8,775 acres under cultivation and allocating an additional 678 acres specifically for high-value fruit plantations.

Tubewells run on diesel or grid electricity carry a fuel or energy cost that is a significant burden on smallholders operating on thin margins. When that cost drops because the energy source is solar, more of the income from a harvest stays with the farmer. Over time, this changes the economics of small-scale farming in a way that makes it more viable as a livelihood rather than a survival strategy.



High-Density Orchard Development in Panjgur

Packages I, II, and III in Panjgur each involve the construction of 30 tubewells, with each well designed to bring up to 25 acres under cultivation. Each package also supports 60 acres of high-density and super high-density fruit plantation using crop varieties selected for their suitability to Panjgur's climate. Drip irrigation delivers water precisely at the root level, and real-time monitoring systems track usage and system performance.

Climate-Adaptive Farming in Kech and Washuk

In District Kech, three packages support approximately 146 acres of high-density fruit plantation through 74 tubewell borings. The approach is consistent with the Panjgur model: climate-suited crop selection, drip irrigation, and real-time monitoring.

In District Washuk, 37 tubewells support 74 acres of fruit crops using super high-density plantation techniques. Washuk is one of Balochistan's more remote districts, and access to reliable irrigation has been a persistent constraint on farming activity.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KOHLU AND KAHAN

Three specialized packages cover Kohlu and Kahan, where tubewell construction is designed to bring up to 25 acres per well under cultivation. Across the two districts, 132 acres of high-density fruit orchards are supported, all with real-time digital monitoring for water and resource management.

These are districts where agricultural investment has historically been limited, and the combination of reliable water access and technical support for high-value crops gives farmers in these areas options that were not previously available to them.



SECTION II: MAJOR REFORMS IN PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

MAJOR REFORMS IN P&D DEPARTMENT

The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, has introduced key reforms to improve the management of development projects under the provincial portfolio and the Public Sector Development Programme, focusing on enhanced transparency, efficiency, and effective utilization of public resources.

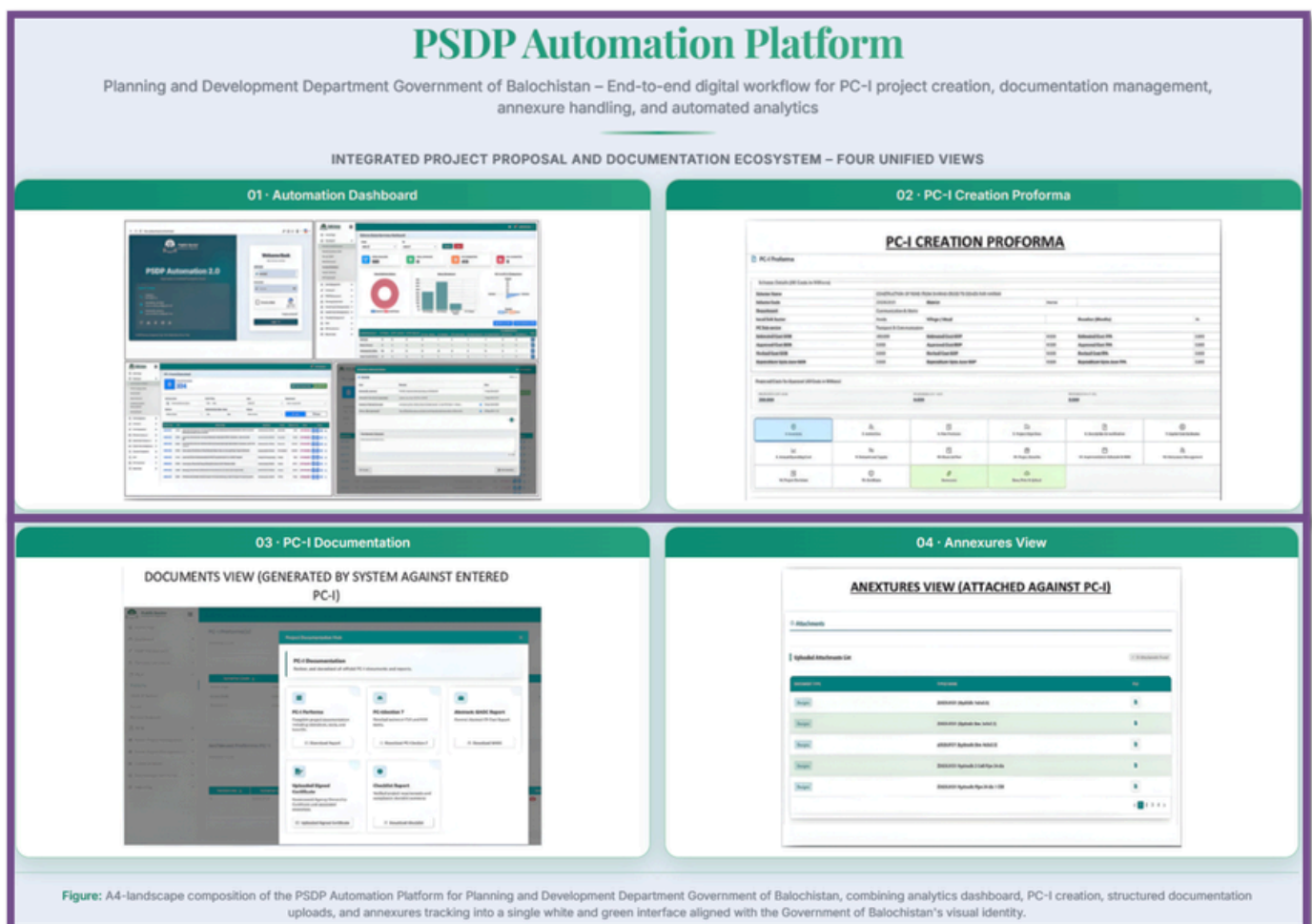


1. PSDP Automation

In the history of the Government of Balochistan, for the very first time, the PSDP has been automated. PSDP Automation is an electronic system introduced by the Planning & Development Department to streamline the management of development projects under the Public Sector Development Program. The system replaces manual paperwork with digital workflows, allowing government departments to submit, review, and track development projects online.

The main objectives of the automation are to improve transparency in development planning and fund utilization, reduce delays in project approval and processing, enhance monitoring and evaluation of development projects, ensure efficient allocation of public funds, and create a centralized database of all development projects. The key features of PSDP automation include Online Project Submission, Automated Approval Workflow, Real-time Monitoring, Digital Documentation, and Data Integration.

Furthermore, this reform is bolstered by the District Atlas (GIS) Project, which integrates a WebGIS platform into the automation system. By digitizing Union Council boundaries and mapping all development schemes, this spatial integration ensures geographical precision in project planning and helps identify regional development gaps across the province.



(i) PSDP Budget Automation

During the fiscal year 2025-26, the Planning and Development Department of Balochistan achieved a significant administrative breakthrough by preparing the budget for the financial year 2026-27 entirely through automation software, a first in the province's history. The provincial cabinet, in its meeting held in Quetta on June 18, 2026, acknowledged this accomplishment with great satisfaction, observing that the transition to a fully digital budgeting process has considerably strengthened transparency and, moreover, brought meaningful modernization to the province's financial management system. Chief Minister Mir Sarfraz Bugti, on this occasion, expressed his appreciation for the Additional Chief Secretary Development and Planning, as well as the entire team of the Planning and Development Department, recognizing their sustained hard work and professional commitment throughout the process. He further noted that this collective achievement reflects a forward-thinking approach and, as a result, places Balochistan among the leading provinces in adopting digital governance. In essence, this milestone stands as one of the most notable accomplishments of the department this year, setting a strong foundation for more

(ii) Outcomes of PSDP Automation

- **Improved Planning and Project Management:** A centralized digital platform for submission, appraisal, approval, and monitoring of development schemes, reducing manual processes and delays. Real-time access to project data enabled better prioritization and informed decision-making during budget formulation.
- **Enhanced Transparency and Accountability:** Automation maintains a digital record of all schemes, creating traceability of approvals, revisions, and project progress. It reduces chances of duplication of development schemes across departments.
- **Faster Processing and Approvals:** Automated workflows significantly reduced the time required for project submission, scrutiny, and approval. Electronic circulation of PC-I and related documents minimized physical file movement and administrative delays.
- **Better Coordination Between Departments:** Enables seamless coordination between line departments, Finance Department, and P&D through a shared digital system.
- **Efficient Budget Monitoring:** Integration of project data with development budgets facilitated better tracking of allocations, releases, and utilization.
- **Strengthened Monitoring & Evaluation:** Real-time tracking of scheme progress enabled early identification of implementation delays and bottlenecks.
- **Data-Driven Governance:** Consolidated development data allows analytical reporting and sectoral performance evaluation, supporting evidence-based planning and policy formulation.
- **Institutional Efficiency:** Reduction in paperwork and manual data entry improved administrative efficiency. Digital archiving of development schemes ensures long-term data preservation and easy retrieval.
- **Geospatial Precision (GIS):** Through the PKR 100 million District Atlas Project, all schemes are now geo-tagged, ensuring that infrastructure is accurately mapped and regional development gaps are visible for better decision-making.

2. Balochistan Composite Schedule Rates (BCSR 2026)

The Balochistan Composite Schedule of Rates (BCSR) 2026 is the latest revision of standardized construction and engineering cost rates issued by the Planning & Development Department Balochistan for use in government development projects across the province. The schedule provides official unit rates for construction materials, labor, machinery, and engineering works used in preparing cost estimates for development schemes. These rates are applied primarily in projects financed through the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) and other government-funded infrastructure initiatives.

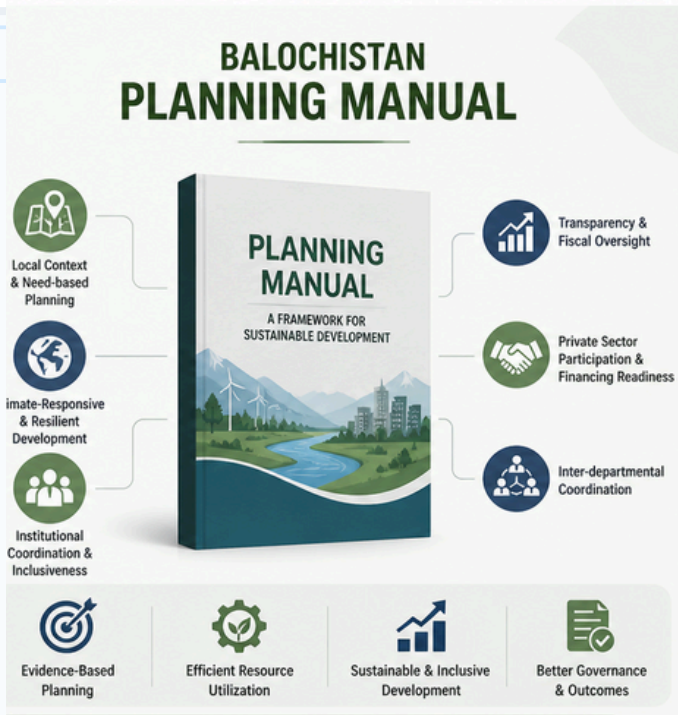


BCSR acts as the benchmark for estimating project costs, preparing PC-I documents, evaluating contractor bids, and ensuring uniform costing across departments.

(i) Key Features of BCSR 2026

- **Standardized Construction Cost Framework:** BCSR provides standard unit rates for hundreds of construction activities covering earthwork and excavation, concrete and reinforced cement concrete (RCC), brick and stone masonry, roofing, flooring and finishing, road construction and structures, water supply and sewerage works, electrical installations, plumbing and sanitation, and horticulture and landscaping.
- **Updated Market-Based Rates:** BCSR 2026 reflects updated prices based on construction materials (steel, cement, bitumen, aggregates), fuel and transportation costs, labor wages and productivity, and equipment and machinery costs. These rates were developed after consultation with contractors, suppliers, and technical experts.
- **Application in Development Planning:** BCSR 2026 is used in preparation of PC-I cost estimates, budget allocation for development schemes, technical sanction of projects, preparation of tender documents, bid evaluation and contractor selection, and monitoring and financial verification of projects.

3. Balochistan Planning Manual



The Planning & Development Department (P&D) of Balochistan has taken a transformative step by pioneering the Balochistan Planning Manual, a comprehensive, context-driven governance framework designed to anchor the province's development trajectory in its own geographic, socio-economic, and environmental realities. This initiative marks a strategic departure from one-size-fits-all federal planning guidelines, addressing longstanding structural gaps by tailoring policies to the province's dispersed population patterns, fragile ecosystems, and exposure to climate extremes.

By institutionalizing localized planning standards, the P&D Department ensures that public investments are not only need-based but also resilient, inclusive, and outcome-oriented. The manual strengthens provincial autonomy in development planning while enhancing transparency, efficiency, and coordination across all tiers of government.

(i) Key Features and Strategic Contributions

- **Context-Sensitive Project Design:** Engineers adaptive project cycles and simplified appraisal methodologies that remain operationally effective in remote and underserved districts with limited technical and administrative capacity.
- **Climate-Responsive Planning:** Embeds mandatory environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and climate risk screening at the project conception stage, safeguarding infrastructure against recurrent hazards such as droughts, heat waves, and flash floods.
- **Institutional Clarity and Fiscal Oversight:** Streamlines decision-making through clearly defined institutional mandates, approval hierarchies, and strengthened mechanisms for monitoring and accountability of provincial development funds.
- **Private Sector Integration:** Establishes a structured and risk-calibrated framework for private sector participation, including tailored contracting procedures that reflect the province's unique investment climate.
- **Enhanced Development Financing Readiness:** Standardizes transparent, evidence-based reporting systems aligned with international best practices, thereby improving the province's eligibility and competitiveness for foreign aid, multilateral development financing, and global climate funds.
- **Inter-Governmental Coordination:** Serves as a unified reference framework that harmonizes the roles of line departments and district administrations, enabling efficient execution of complex, multi-sectoral development initiatives.

- **Equity-Driven Resource Allocation:** Prioritizes investments in the most marginalized and geographically isolated communities by integrating province-specific poverty indices, accessibility metrics, and service delivery gaps into planning decisions.
- **Quality Assurance in Project Documentation:** Institutionalizes standardized templates and technical guidelines for feasibility studies, PC-I documents, and cost-benefit analyses, ensuring consistency, rigor, and credibility across all development proposals.
- **Adaptive Project Management:** Introduces structured protocols for post-approval revisions, enabling projects to respond flexibly to evolving ground realities such as security constraints, logistical disruptions, or climate-induced delays.

Overall, the Balochistan Planning Manual represents a paradigm shift toward evidence-based, climate-resilient, and locally grounded development governance, positioning the P&D Department as a central driver of sustainable and inclusive growth in the province.

4. Policy for Revision of PC-I of Development Scheme

The Planning & Development Department has introduced a Policy for Revision of PC-I of Development Schemes to establish a clear and structured framework for revising project proposals during the implementation phase of development projects. In large-scale development initiatives, changes in project parameters may occur due to evolving technical requirements, price fluctuations, or unforeseen implementation challenges. The policy clearly defines the conditions under which a revision can be proposed, the competent authorities responsible for approving such revisions, and the documentation requirements that must accompany the revised proposal. It also establishes a structured approval process involving the relevant line departments, the Planning & Development Department, and other competent forums as required.

(i) Policy Objectives

- Prevent arbitrary or unjustified changes in development projects
- Ensure financial discipline and accountability in project implementation
- Maintain alignment of development schemes with their original objectives
- Facilitate timely decision-making when legitimate revisions are required



5. Policy for Hiring of Expert Human Resources

The Government of Balochistan has formulated a Policy for Hiring of Expert Human Resources to support the effective implementation of strategic initiatives, reform programs, and priority development projects. Recognizing the growing complexity of modern development planning and the need for specialized technical expertise, the policy enables the government to engage qualified professionals in areas where advanced knowledge and skills are required.



(i) Modes of Hiring

- **Hiring of Experts through Consultancy Firms:** Government departments may engage specialized consultancy firms to provide technical expertise and advisory services for specific development initiatives or reform programs. These firms can support project design, feasibility analysis, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation, and capacity building. Under this mode, one consultant has been engaged in the Chief Secretary (CS) Office and one in Livestock & Dairy Development Department, to provide technical input on ongoing reform and development matters.
- **Engaging Civil Servants for Additional Assignments:** The policy allows experienced civil servants possessing relevant expertise to be assigned additional responsibilities related to strategic projects and reform initiatives. This approach enables the government to utilize existing institutional knowledge while strengthening coordination within the public sector.
- **Engagement of Young Development Professionals (YDPs):** The policy also provides for the recruitment of qualified and talented graduates placed in various Administrative Departments to support the implementation of strategic projects in areas such as research, policy analysis, project monitoring, data management, and program coordination. Under this mode, two YDPs have been placed in the Chief Secretary (CS) Office and two in the Planning and Development Department (P&DD), to assist with reform-related research, monitoring, and coordination functions.

Through these mechanisms, the policy enhances technical capacity within government institutions, improves the quality of development planning and project execution, supports implementation of strategic reforms, and provides professional development opportunities for young graduates.

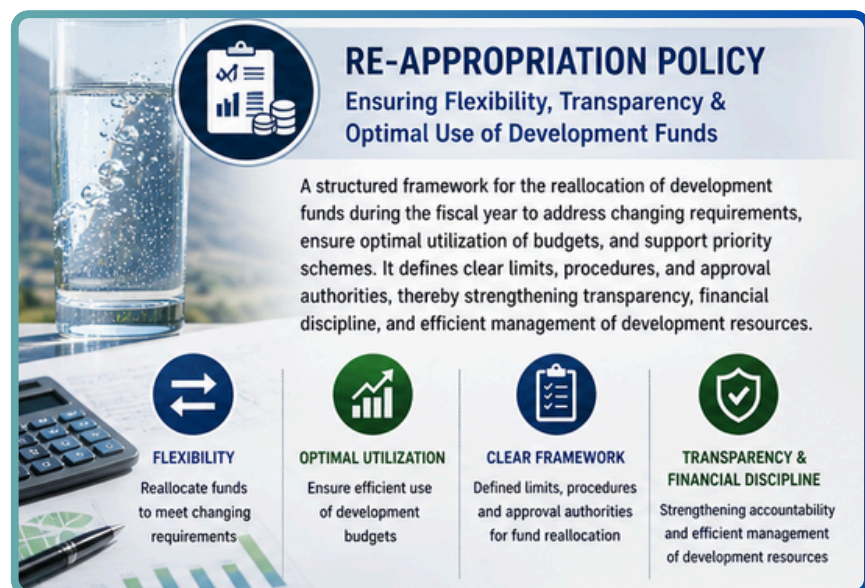
6. Re-appropriation Policy

The Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Government of Balochistan, has introduced a Re-appropriation Policy to provide a structured framework for the reallocation of development funds during the fiscal year. Development projects often encounter variations in financial requirements due to implementation progress, technical adjustments, or evolving priorities.

The policy therefore allows for the reallocation of funds within or between development projects in accordance with defined rules and procedures. Under this policy, funds may be re-appropriated to ensure that priority projects receive adequate financial support while preventing the underutilization of allocated development budgets. The policy clearly outlines the limits, approval authorities, and procedural requirements governing such reallocations to maintain transparency and accountability in financial management.

(i) Core Objectives of the Policy

To achieve these fiscal goals, the framework focuses on several key operational targets:



- **Maximizing Capital Utilization:** The policy aims to ensure that allocated provincial funds are fully spent within the current financial year rather than lapsing.
- **Providing Strategic Flexibility:** It allows departments to adapt to changing ground realities and unexpected technical adjustments during project execution.

- **Accelerating Priority Schemes:** Financial resources are directed toward near-completion or critical projects to ensure timely delivery to the public.
- **Enforcing Fiscal Accountability:** By defining clear approval channels, the policy strengthens budgetary control and prevents unauthorized spending.

Ultimately, this regulatory mechanism balances oversight with administrative agility. By facilitating a controlled, legally compliant, and transparent redistribution of public funds, the Government of Balochistan enhances the overall efficiency, responsiveness, and developmental impact of its annual fiscal expenditure across the province.

7. Policy for Hiring of Project Directors in Development Projects

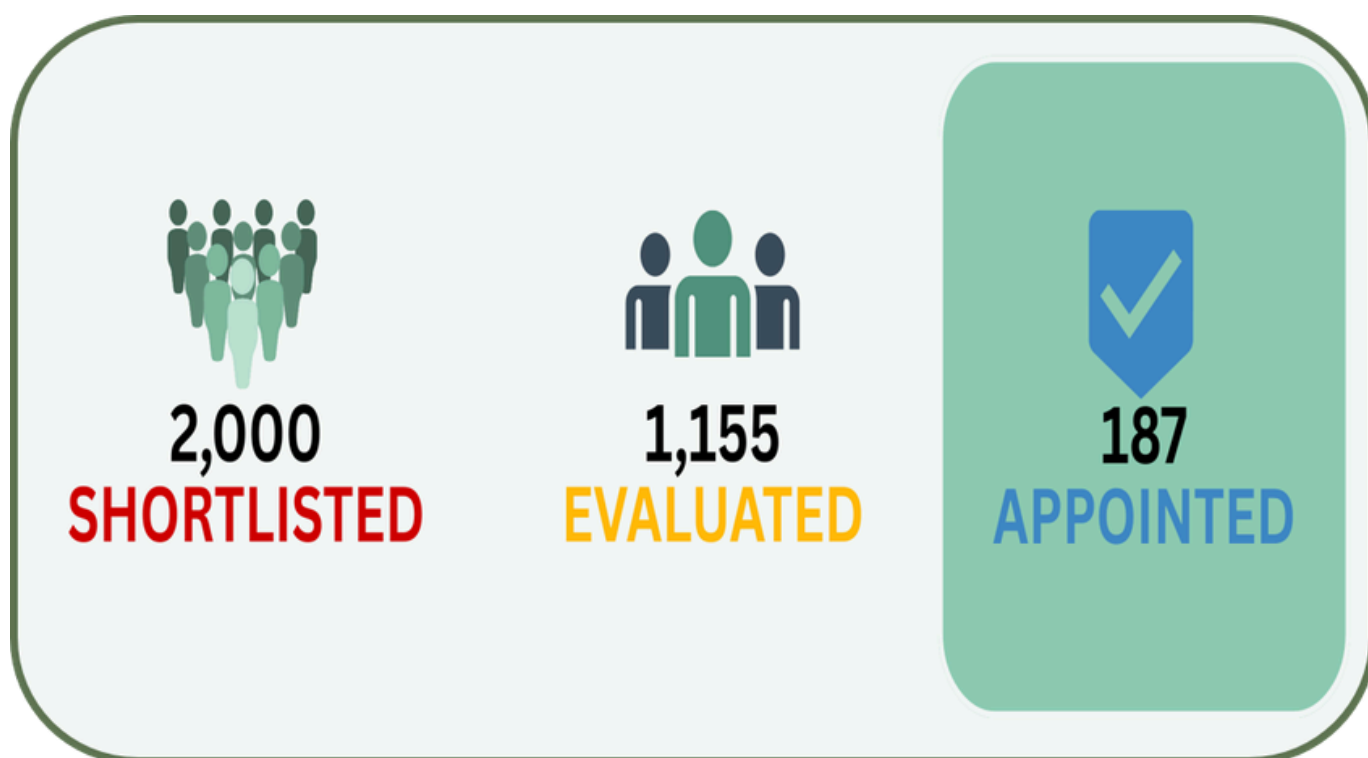
The Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, has introduced a standardized policy for hiring project directors to improve the management of development schemes. This reform establishes unified criteria for appointing qualified professionals by defining clear eligibility requirements, selection mechanisms, and performance expectations.

Consequently, the government has successfully appointed a total of 28 project directors during the 2025–26 financial year to oversee these initiatives. By implementing this structured framework, the authority aims to strengthen professional oversight, enhance coordination among executing departments, and eliminate inefficiencies caused by weak management. Ultimately, these integrated efforts ensure greater accountability and prevent implementation delays across all provincial development projects.

(i) Recruitments and Selection: 1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026

The Planning & Development Department of the Government of Balochistan serves as the central coordinating and capacity building body for development initiatives across the province. In keeping with its commitment to transparency, efficiency, and good governance, the Department carried out a comprehensive recruitment exercise between 1st July 2025 and 30th June 2026 to hire Project Directors, Deputy Project Directors, and other officers required for various projects.

During this exercise, 2,000 candidates were shortlisted against the available positions, and of these, 1,155 appeared before the interview panel headed by the Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning & Development Department. Following in depth interviews, 187 candidates who possessed the relevant experience and qualifications, and who fulfilled all the prescribed criteria, were recommended by the forum. Their appointments were subsequently approved by the Competent Authority for engagement against the advertised posts.



Through this institutionalized and standardized recruitment process, the Planning & Development Department has reinforced its role as a steward of good governance, thereby ensuring that the selection framework remains transparent at every stage. Consequently, discretionary decision-making has been kept to a minimum, allowing merit, competence, and integrity to remain at the forefront of public sector hiring.

SECTION III: AN APPRAISAL OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BOS)

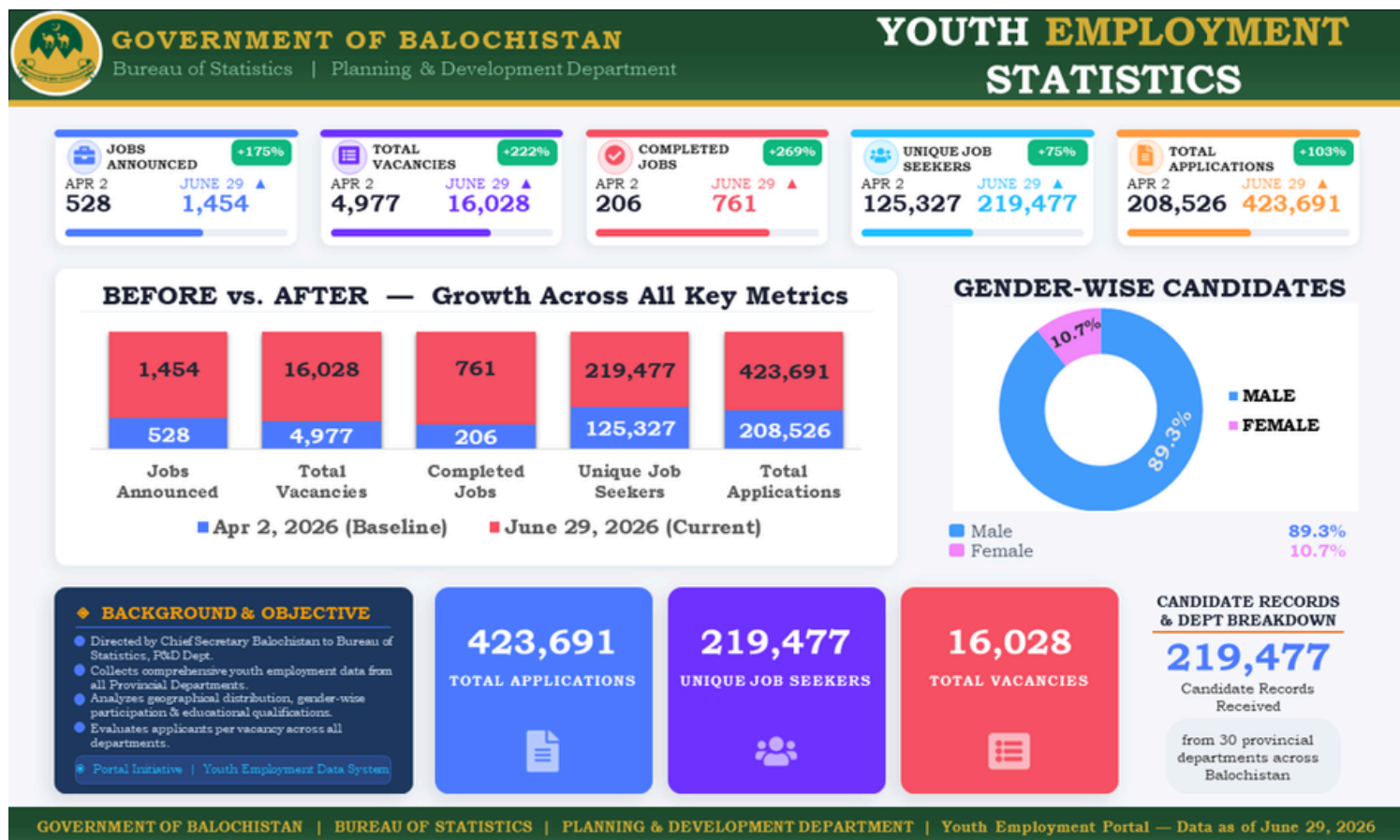
1. Launching Ceremony of New Publications and Interactive Dashboard (22nd April 2026)



The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, organized a launching ceremony on April 22, 2026, at which the Chief Minister of Balochistan, accompanied by cabinet members and senior officials, formally inaugurated a set of statistical outputs prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. The occasion represented a considered step by the provincial government toward establishing authenticated, publicly accessible data as a working foundation for governance and development planning across Balochistan.

The centerpiece of the event was the formal inauguration of the Interactive Statistical Dashboard, a digital platform developed for policymakers, researchers, and the general public. The dashboard allows users to access current provincial data across a broad range of development indicators, examine socio-economic trends, compare figures across districts and regions, and track changes over time within a single, unified online system.

1.1 Youth Employment Data Portal



• YOUTH EMPLOYMENT DASHBOARD, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

On the directions of Chief Secretary Balochistan, the Bureau of Statistics under the Planning & Development Department developed a Youth Employment Data Portal to improve the understanding of labor market conditions and employment trends among the youth of the province. The portal works as a digital platform for collecting, organizing, and analyzing data related to employment-seeking youth across Balochistan.

The system gathers information on a range of key indicators, including educational qualifications and skill levels of young job seekers, their employment status and job-seeking behavior, sectoral employment opportunities available across the province, and the geographic spread of unemployed or underemployed youth.

Together, these data points give policymakers a clearer picture of where the gaps are and what the actual demand looks like on the ground.

As of June 29, 2026, the portal has successfully recorded 423,691 total applications, with 219,477 unique candidate records received from 30 provincial departments across Balochistan. Total vacancies on the portal stand at 16,028, while 1,454 jobs have been announced and 761 completed so far.

In terms of gender representation, male candidates account for 89.3 percent of registered job seekers, whereas female participation currently stands at 10.7 percent. Notably, some departments are still in the process of completing their data submissions, and that number is expected to grow as remaining departments finalize their records.

Because the portal provides a structured and centralized database of youth employment information, it directly supports evidence-based decision-making in areas such as skills development, vocational training, employment generation, and broader economic planning.

Over time, the initiative is expected to close the gap between what the education system produces and what the labor market actually needs, which in turn should translate into more sustainable employment opportunities for the youth of Balochistan.

The official Link of the Jobs Data Portal (JDP):

<https://jobsdata.bospnd.balochistan.gov.pk/>.



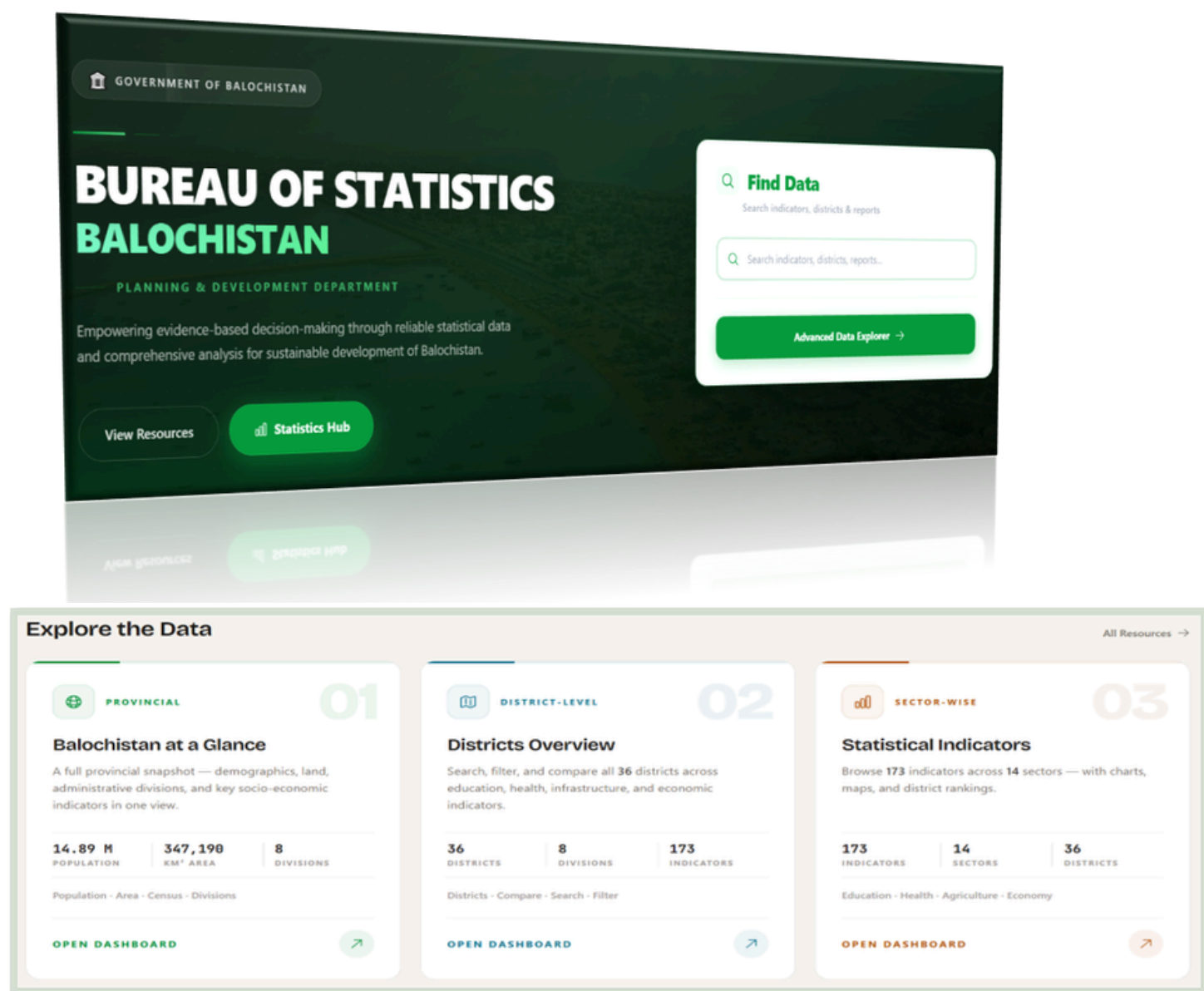
- YOUTH EMPLOYMENT DATA PORTAL: DIGITAL APP

1.2 Provincial Statistical Digital Dashboard

The Balochistan Bureau of Statistics (BOS), operating under the Planning & Development Department, has developed a Provincial Statistical Digital Dashboard aimed at digitizing and centralizing provincial statistical data. This initiative represents an important step toward modernizing the management and dissemination of socio-economic data in the province. The dashboard provides a comprehensive platform for the centralized collection, management, analysis, and visualization of statistical data related to various socioeconomic sectors.

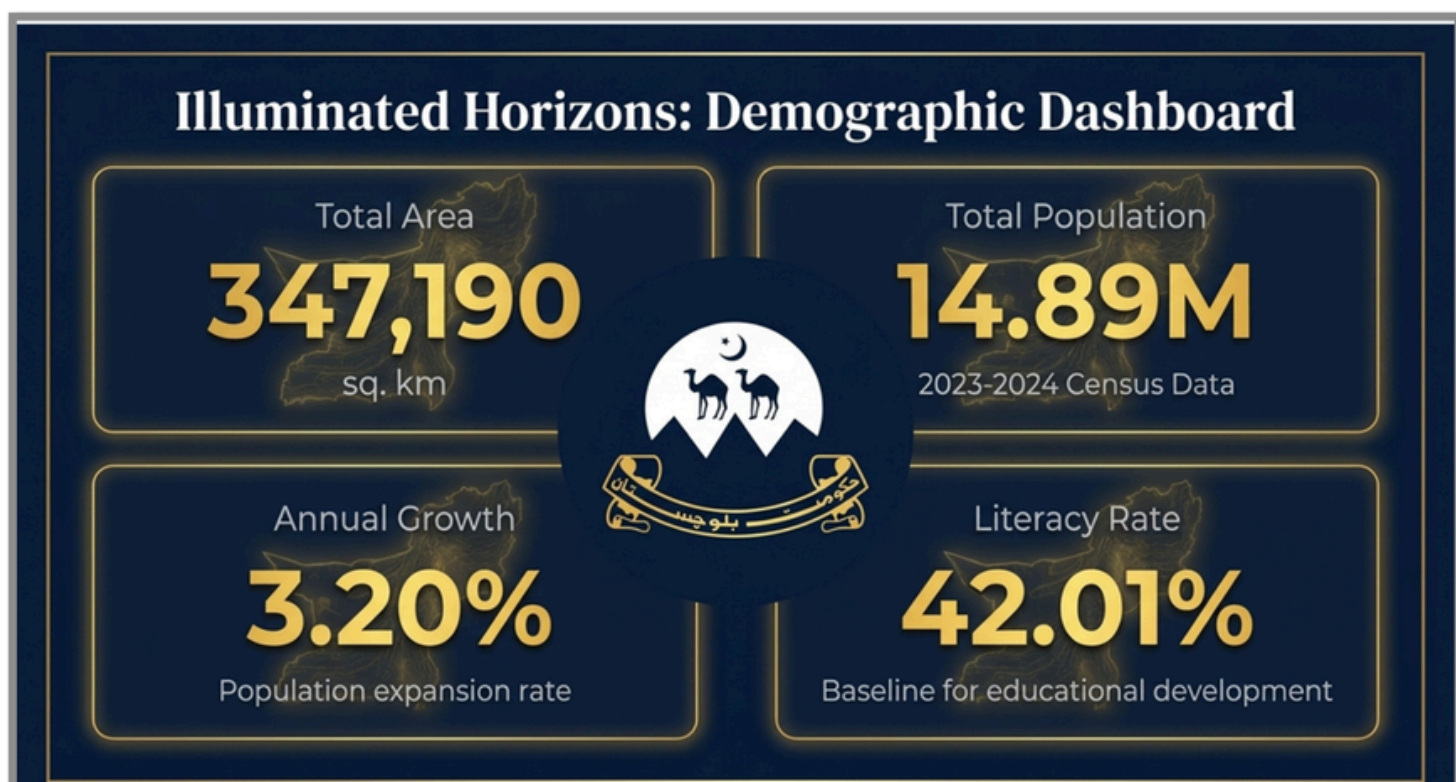
Through this system, policymakers and government departments can access real time statistical information that supports informed planning and decision-making.

The platform is accessible through the official websites of the Planning and Development Department (pnd.balochistan.gov.pk) and the Bureau of Statistics (bospnd.balochistan.gov.pk).



1.3 Balochistan Development Statistics

The latest edition of the Development Statistics of Balochistan was published on October 23, 2025, marking an important release during the financial year 2025 to 2026. This detailed document, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics under the Planning & Development Department of the Government of Balochistan, is the forty first volume in a series that has been issued regularly since 1971. The same financial year also saw the release of several earlier editions of this publication, covering the years 2024, 2023, 2021 to 2022, 2020 to 2021, 2019 to 2020, and 2018 to 2019, which reflects the department's ongoing effort to maintain consistency in statistical reporting and bring older records up to date.



The Bureau of Statistics has published 27 sectoral reports on Development Statistics covering the period 2023 to 2024. These reports are publicly accessible through the Bureau's official web platform, ensuring transparency and ease of reference for all stakeholders. Prior to the systematic production and online publication of these reports, departments engaged in sector-specific planning had to depend on estimates, outdated surveys, or data obtained through informal channels, which often compromised the accuracy and reliability of planning decisions.

The report serves as a key reference that brings together a wide range of data on both social infrastructure and productive sectors of the province. It covers many areas including education, health, communication, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, livestock, mining, and development planning, giving a clear view of the resources and facilities available across the region. In addition, the publication includes information on national level subjects such as foreign trade, labour force and employment, national accounts, population, prices, and transport. This broad scope gives readers a full picture of the province's developmental landscape and the progress made across various fields over the years.

A particularly useful part of the document is the Statistical Abstract, which presents a comparative picture of important sectors within Balochistan and across Pakistan as a whole. The data has been collected from government departments, semi government bodies, authorities, and private organizations, with sources clearly noted beneath each table for transparency and ease of reference. This makes the document equally useful for those who want to study trends within the province as well as those interested in comparing Balochistan's progress with the rest of the country.

The Planning & Development Department has initiated the Development Statistics 2025 series. This initiative reflects a recurring institutional commitment to maintaining an up-to-date and credible data record for the province, thereby strengthening the evidence base for policy formulation, resource allocation, and development planning across all sectors. In short, the publication continues to serve as a trusted reference for policy makers, planners, and researchers, supporting informed decisions that shape the province's future.

1.4 Socio-Economic Indicators

The latest comprehensive report on the Socio-Economic Indicators of Balochistan was published on April 24, 2026, during the financial year of 2025-26. This marked publication adds to a significant collection of annual reports that have been issued regularly in recent years, specifically covering data from 2024, 2023, 2022, 2020-21, and 2019-20. These reports form an essential part of the province's statistical documentation released within the fiscal framework of 2025-26.

This comprehensive district-wise report has been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics operating under the Planning and Development Department of the Government of Balochistan. The fundamental objective of this documentation is to address the growing requirements of policymakers and decision-makers who seek reliable statistical data encompassing various dimensions of social and economic development across the province. The report serves as a crucial resource for all key stakeholders, particularly planners, researchers, and policymakers who are committed to conducting meaningful inter-district comparisons and identifying significant regional and gender-based disparities within the province.

Social and economic indicators form a vital component of the information infrastructure necessary for assessing how effectively a region or country progresses on both economic and social fronts at the national level. During recent times, an important need has emerged among data users and researchers for accessible information regarding the socio-economic status of individual districts. The report addresses this need through comprehensive data disaggregation across multiple dimensions including rural and urban classifications as well as gender-based distinctions between male and female populations.

This multifaceted approach enables stakeholders to develop nuanced understandings of regional development patterns and identify specific areas requiring policy intervention and resource allocation for balanced growth across Balochistan. This important district-wise compilation represents a consolidated effort to equip planners and researchers with essential data necessary for informed decision-making and strategic planning within the province.

WORKING SECTORS



Transport

construction of Road ,
Tunnels, Bridges,
mass transit
construction system



Education

Education facilities
and related services,
such as e-learning



Information Technology

Education facilities
and related services,
such as e-learning



Health

Health facilities and
related services



Power

Power generation and
power Distribution
system

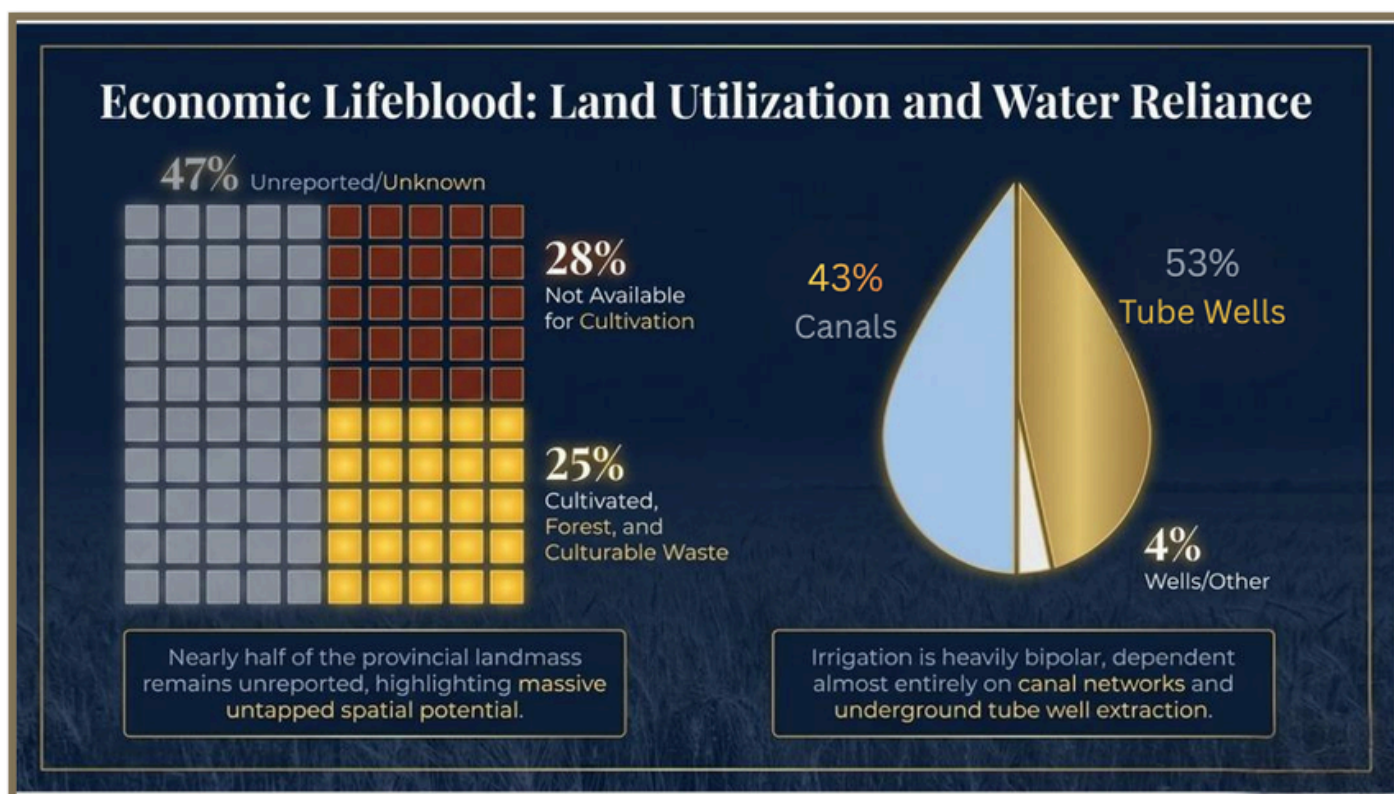
1.5 Provincial Statistical Data Trend Analysis 2010–2023

The Bureau of Statistics has developed the Trend Analysis of Development Statistics of Balochistan for the period 2010 to 2023, which was formally launched by the Chief Minister of Balochistan on 22 April 2026. Rather than presenting only a snapshot for a single year, this thirteen-year analysis serves as a planning instrument that shows how conditions have evolved over time, indicating the direction of change, the pace of improvement or deterioration, and the years in which shifts were most pronounced.

Within this broader framework, agriculture emerges as a central area of observation. Land utilization data from 2009–10 to 2023–24 traces changes in cultivated area across the province. Cultivated land measured 2068 thousand hectares in 2009–10 and increased steadily to a high point of 3263 thousand hectares in 2019–20.

After this peak, it declined for a period before recovering to 2966 thousand hectares by 2023–24. These movements in land use are mirrored by notable gains in crop output. Wheat production rose from 5362 hundred tonnes in 2009–10 to 14861 hundred tonnes in 2023–24, while the combined production of rabi and kharif crops expanded by 84 percent over the analysis period, indicating that growth has been broad based rather than confined to a single crop.

Alongside wheat, the report tracks barley, rice, sugarcane, tobacco and jowar, providing year by year figures for area, production and yield per hectare, and thus capturing gradual adjustments in cropping patterns and the relative weight of each crop in the provincial agricultural profile.



Fruit cultivation follows a somewhat different pattern. Although the total area under major fruits such as apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, plums, pomegranates, dates, mangoes and citrus has generally declined, overall fruit production has more than doubled. This contrast suggests rising productivity per hectare and points to improvements in orchard management and farming practices.

Finally, climate statistics set these agricultural developments against a background of variable rainfall. Station wise data for 2010 to 2023 show that average annual precipitation dropped to only 63.1 millimeters in 2019, then climbed to nearly 399 millimeters in 2023. Such volatility underscores the exposure of agriculture to climate related risk, even as the trend analysis reveals sustained gains in output under changing environmental conditions.



1.6 Balochistan Development Profile 2023: Comparison with Other Provinces

The Bureau of Statistics released the latest Balochistan Development Profile in the 2025-26 financial year, presenting data drawn from 2023. Essentially, the report compares Balochistan's development indicators against those of other provinces, showing where the province stands relative to national averages and how its performance measures up across various sectors. As a result, policymakers, researchers, academics, and other development stakeholders gain access to a reliable data source that supports evidence-based planning and informed decision making at multiple levels of governance.

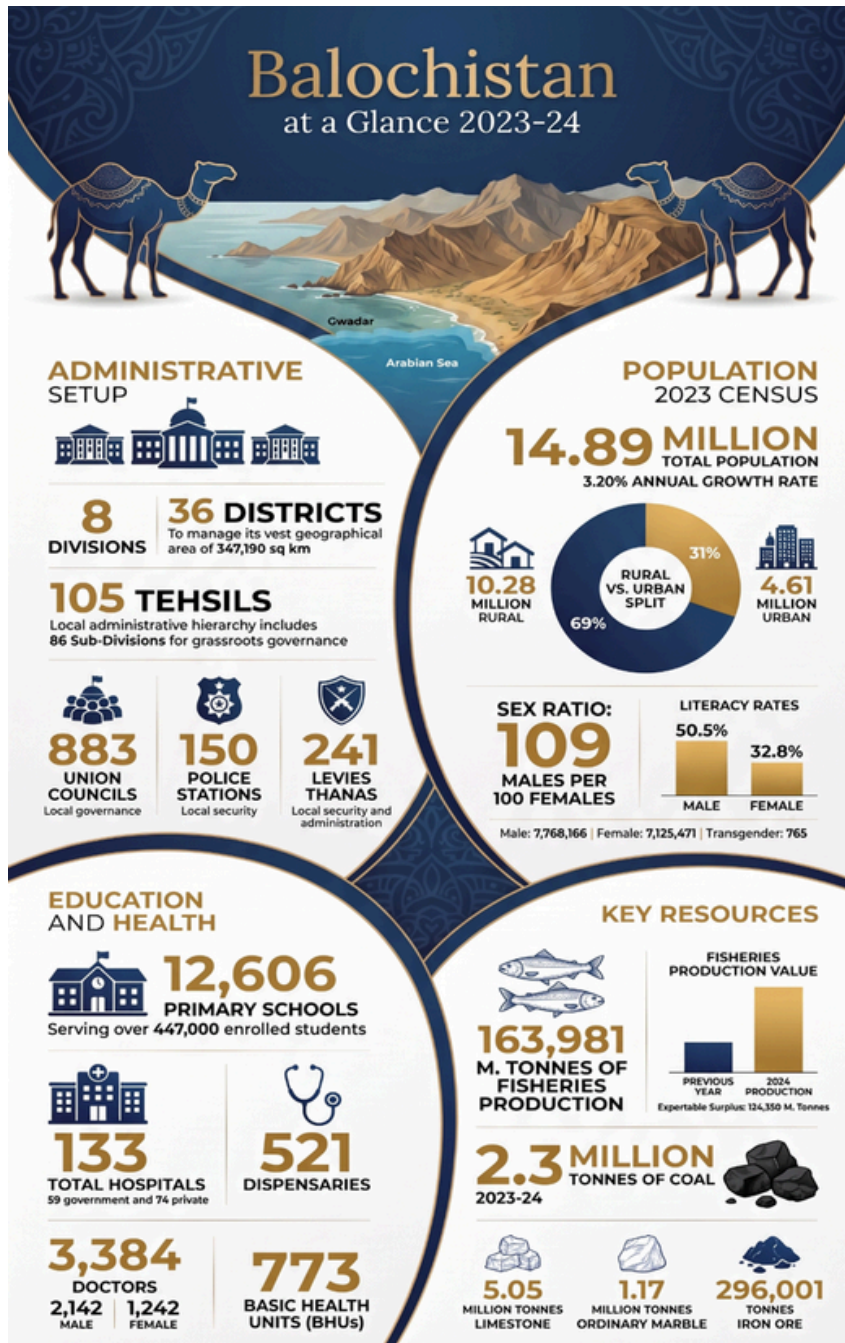
Altogether, the profile spans fifteen key sectors, blending social and economic indicators to capture a fuller picture of the province's current position and future direction. These sectors include population dynamics, health infrastructure, education, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, climate patterns, mineral resources, energy, labour statistics, financial performance, transport networks, and public safety. Furthermore, since the report combines statistical comparison with qualitative assessment, it highlights not only where sectors are performing well but also where gaps remain and where opportunities for growth and improvement exist across the province's development spectrum.

In addition, the profile sets benchmarks that provincial departments can use to measure performance over time, giving it lasting value that extends beyond a single year's snapshot. It also draws attention to disparities between regions, pointing to the districts and sectors most in need of focused resources and policy attention. Meanwhile, by presenting both strengths and shortfalls side by side, the report helps departments prioritise their efforts more effectively rather than spreading resources thinly across every area.

Ultimately, these findings give the provincial government and other stakeholders a clearer basis for setting priorities, shaping policy, and tracking progress toward development that reaches every part of Balochistan, from urban centres to remote districts, in a fair and lasting manner.

1.7 Balochistan IN FIGURES

The Bureau of Statistics (BOS) published the "Balochistan in Figures 2025" analytical report on its official website on November 26, 2025, presenting a comprehensive statistical overview of the province covering the period 2023-24. The report consolidates key data on administration, population, social sectors, agriculture, infrastructure, public investment and allied indicators, thereby offering a consolidated reference point for policy review and planning for the Financial Year 2025-26.



The province is divided into 8 divisions and 36 districts and covers 347,190 square kilometers. According to the 2023 census, it has 14.89 million residents, most of whom live in rural areas, and the population shows marked gender gaps in literacy, with male literacy at 50.5 percent and female literacy at 32.8 percent.

Education remains concentrated at the primary level, since 12,606 primary schools serve almost half a million pupils, while middle and high schools are fewer and universities enroll only 27,750 students. Health facilities have expanded more slowly. There are 133 hospitals with 8,664 beds and a workforce of 3,384 doctors and 4,273 other staff, together treating more than 7.6 million patients in a year, mainly through outpatient services.

The economy is still grounded in land and natural resources. Almost 3 million hectares are cultivated, with wheat as a staple crop and rice and cotton gaining ground.

Livestock is central to rural livelihoods, with a projected herd of about 56 million animals that supply large volumes of milk, meat, hides, wool, and eggs. At the same time, fisheries production has grown in both quantity and value, while minerals such as limestone, chromite, and iron ore remain important, even though coal output has declined.

Infrastructure and utilities show gradual but uneven progress. The road network has reached more than 47,000 kilometers, yet many stretches remain shingle rather than fully paved. Telecommunication and electricity access have widened, though overall power use has fallen and gas consumption has shifted towards households.

Public development funds, totaling about 285.2 billion rupees, are directed mainly to communication and works, irrigation, education, and public health engineering, indicating a strong focus on connectivity, resource management, and human capital, even as prices, climate, and transport trends underline ongoing pressures on households and markets.

Altogether, these figures depict a province that is growing quickly yet developing unevenly, with notable gaps between urban and rural areas that future planning will need to address carefully.

1.8 Development of District Atlas: GIS and District Profiling

The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, has sanctioned and formally initiated a project titled Development of District Atlas covering GIS-based mapping and district profiling across all 36 districts of the province, at an approved cost of PKR 100 million.

The project delivers a set of concrete geographic information outputs, including a centralized GIS database for all districts, digitized Union Council boundaries, corrected district and tehsil boundaries, 36 district atlases available in both digital and printed format, a fully functional WebGIS platform, and GIS integration with the PSDP Automation System.

The governance improvement produced by this project lies in the spatial precision it brings to development planning. Balochistan is Pakistan's largest province by area, and a significant portion of its districts have historically been mapped imprecisely or with boundary data that did not reflect actual administrative divisions.

The WebGIS platform allows planners to visualize where development schemes are located relative to population centres, road networks, and administrative boundaries in real time. Regional development gaps that would previously require statistical analysis to identify become directly visible on a map.

The integration of GIS data with the PSDP Automation System means that every development scheme submitted through the automated platform can be geo-tagged and spatially verified, connecting the province's project management system to its geographic information base. For the Planning & Development Department, this integration represents a significant advancement in how provincial development is planned, tracked, and reported.

SECTION IV: MONITORING & EVALUATION

1. Launch of Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Newsletters



The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, has launched a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) quarterly Newsletter as part of its efforts to strengthen transparency, improve communication, and enhance the dissemination of information regarding development activities across the province.

The initiative aims to provide a structured platform for regularly sharing updates on the progress of development projects, monitoring activities, and key achievements of the department.

Each edition of the newsletter includes summaries of field inspections conducted by the Monitoring & Evaluation Wing, key observations from monitoring visits, and updates on the physical and financial progress of major development schemes across various districts.

The newsletter also features photographic documentation of project sites, success stories, and highlights of completed or near-completion projects.

The M&E Monthly Newsletter contributes to building a culture of transparency and performance monitoring within the government by documenting monitoring outcomes and making relevant information accessible to policymakers and stakeholders.

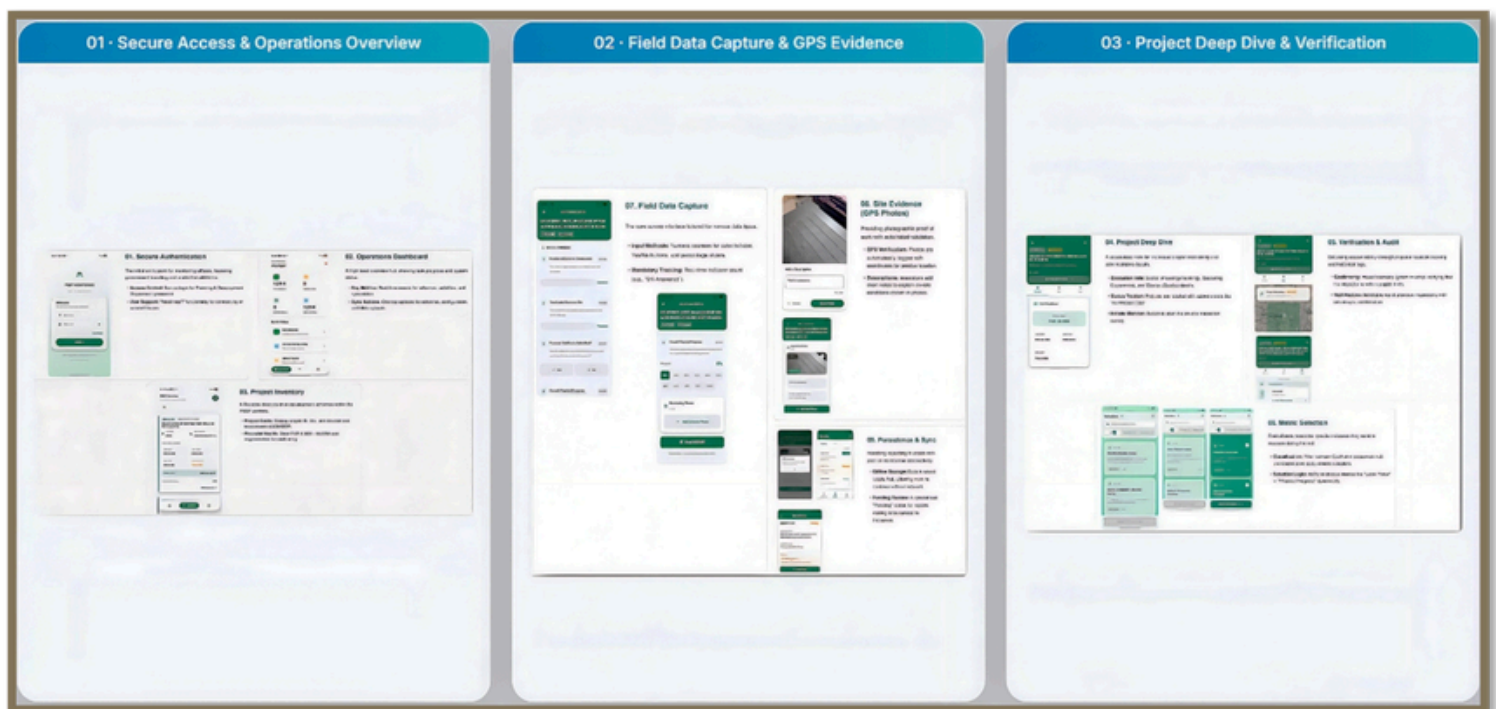
2. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Digital Application Services

Planning & Development, Government of Balochistan, introduced this PSDP Monitoring application to give field officers a direct way to track development schemes across the province. After signing in through a secure authentication screen built for departmental personnel, officers land on an operations dashboard that shows scheme counts, pending visits, and sync status at a glance.

From there, they can open the project inventory, a searchable list of every scheme along with its cost breakdown, before moving into a single project to review execution details such as sector, department, and district.

On site, geofencing confirms the inspector is within project boundaries, while a visit history log keeps a record of past inspections. Officers then select the indicators relevant to that visit, whether qualitative or quantitative, and complete the survey using counters, yes or no toggles, and progress sliders.

Photos carry GPS coordinates that confirm exact site conditions, and since many locations lack reliable internet, reports save locally first and sync once a connection returns, with a pending status shown until the upload reaches the server.



3. Field Monitoring Performance Review of the M&E Wing Planning and Development Balochistan

The Monitoring and Evaluation Wing of the Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, set a monthly field visit target of 200 visits for FY 2025-26. Across the year, 4 out of 12 months met or exceeded this benchmark, and the programme achieved an impressive fulfilment rate of 91%, a result that reflects genuine institutional effort.

The strongest months came in the second half of 2025. October reached 127% of the target with 254 visits, November delivered a remarkable 160% at 319 visits, the highest monthly figure of the year, and December held strong at 120% with 239 visits. April 2026 also cleared the mark at 205 visits, recording 102%. Even in months that fell short, May 2026 still achieved 96% at 192 visits, and January and February each held at 91%.

The M&E Wing's field monitoring record for FY 2025-26 tells the story of a team that simply does not quit. November's 319 visits stand as proof of what focused determination can produce, and with a 91% overall fulfilment rate, the Wing has delivered something the province can genuinely be proud of. Every field officer who stepped out and visited a project site deserves credit for building this record.



Deputy Commissioners Scheme Verification and Compliance Performance Report Financial Year 2025 26

Under the Monitoring and Evaluation Wing of the Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, an extensive physical verification exercise was carried out during financial year 2025-26 to assess the actual progress of development schemes being implemented across the province. As part of this exercise, Deputy Commissioners were tasked with verifying a total of 3,020 development schemes on ground, and the results show that 2,898 of these schemes were actually visited, which translates into an impressive visit reach of 96 percent. This high level of coverage reflects the seriousness with which the field verification process was conducted and demonstrates that the vast majority of targeted schemes were physically examined rather than merely reported on paper.

Among the schemes that were visited, 2,382 were confirmed to be fully completed, which amounts to a completion rate of 82 percent. This indicates that a large proportion of the development work undertaken across the province has reached its logical conclusion and is functioning as intended. However, the exercise also brought to light certain gaps that still require attention. Specifically, 516 schemes, representing 18 percent of those visited, were found to be incomplete at the time of verification. These schemes were subsequently flagged for administrative action so that the reasons behind the delay could be identified and addressed in a timely manner.

In response to this finding, compliance was formally sought against all 516 incomplete schemes in order to determine the current status and the steps being taken toward their completion. Encouragingly, the response to this exercise has been largely positive, as 484 schemes, or 94 percent of the total, have already submitted the required compliance. This leaves only 32 schemes, equivalent to 6 percent, still pending, which suggests that the overall compliance mechanism has been fairly effective in prompting timely action from the concerned quarters.

When the performance is examined on a department wise basis, certain patterns become evident. School Education emerges as the best performing department, having achieved a compliance rate of 98 percent, which is closely followed by Local Government and Rural Development at 95 percent and Minority Affairs at 94 percent. These departments have clearly demonstrated strong responsiveness and administrative efficiency in addressing the gaps identified during verification.

On the other hand, Religious Affairs and Sports have shown comparatively weaker performance, with compliance rates standing at only 50 percent and 67 percent respectively. This disparity highlights the need for closer monitoring and additional support to be extended to these departments so that their pending cases can be resolved without further delay.

Taken as a whole, the findings of this verification exercise paint an encouraging picture of progress across the province, with the majority of targeted schemes having been visited and verified, and most of the incomplete cases having already moved toward resolution through the compliance process.

Nevertheless, the small number of schemes that remain pending serves as a reminder that continued vigilance and follow up will be necessary to ensure that every development scheme is brought to full and satisfactory completion in the days ahead.

4. Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects in Districts



The Planning & Development (P&D) Department of Balochistan has institutionalized a rigorous, structured monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to address a long-standing challenge in provincial administration: the disparity between project approval on paper and physical delivery on the ground. Historically, this implementation gap has been most pervasive in remote districts where oversight capacity is thinnest and local communities lack the formal mechanisms to demand accountability from contractors or implementing agencies.

To bridge this divide, the P&D Department transitioned from a centralized oversight model to a decentralized, layered system that distributes monitoring responsibilities across the M&E Wing, senior P&D officers, and Deputy Commissioners. A cornerstone of this accountability chain is the monthly progress review conducted by the Chief Secretary of Balochistan during Deputy Commissioner conferences.

(i) Operational Scope and Methodology



The M&E program operates through a strategic annual monitoring schedule prepared at the start of each financial year. Divisional and district monitoring teams execute these visits, focusing on two primary performance metrics: physical progress and financial discipline. Field visit reports are designed to capture a dual-dimensional view

of project health, covering physical monitoring of construction milestones and financial tracking of actual expenditure against budgeted allocations.

(ii) Data and Performance Analysis

- **Year-on-Year Growth:** In FY 2024–2025, the M&E Wing conducted 462 visits. This grew to a milestone 2,212 visits in FY 2025–26 (July–June), marking an increase of approximately 378.8% over the previous year. The team had already reached 1,685 visits by March 31, 2026, maintaining steady momentum through the first nine months before closing out a record-breaking year.
- **Target Reach:** The department achieved 92% of its annual target of 2,400 visits for the 2025–26 fiscal year, reflecting strong and consistent field performance throughout the year.
- **Long-term Trend:** Compared to 2022–2023, M&E activity has grown by 375%, marking the highest level of oversight in the department's history.
- **Peak Performance:** Activity peaked in November 2025 with 319 visits, exceeding the monthly target by 59.5%, the strongest single month performance of the year.
- **Compliance Tracking:** Out of 2,212 visits conducted during FY 2025–26, formal compliance was sought for 567 instances (26% of visits). Of these, 522 (92%) have been resolved, while 45 (8%) remain pending as of 30 June, 2026, reflecting a strong overall compliance resolution rate.
- **Satisfaction Outcomes (as of 29 June 2026):** Of the 2,212 visits conducted during FY 2025–26, 74% were rated satisfactory, underscoring the overall quality and effectiveness of the department's field monitoring efforts.

(iii) Institutional Memory and Sustainable Governance



The Planning & Development Department records every visit against a scheme's permanent file on the PSDP automation system, ensuring that no observation or corrective action is ever lost to time. Each entry becomes part of a lasting institutional record, one that future planners and evaluators can revisit long after the original team has moved on. This continuity gives the process its real value, since decisions no longer depend on individual memory or scattered notes that tend to fade over time.

Over the years, this steady, data-driven approach builds into a dependable knowledge base that informs the broader planning process, allowing patterns to be identified and lessons carried forward. In this way, the Department strengthens both oversight and sustainable governance across the province.

SECTION V:
**Research and Policy Frameworks for Economic
Development and Institutional Performance
2025-26**

1. Economic Policy Frameworks and Analytical Reporting

1.1 Economic Development Research

(i) Job Creation through Productive Sectors of Balochistan:

This study lays out a practical roadmap for moving Balochistan away from its long-standing reliance on public sector jobs and toward a diversified, investment-driven economy built around agriculture, livestock, fisheries, minerals, transport and logistics, tourism, small industries, digital services, and public works. Instead of looking at these sectors one at a time, the research treats them as interconnected, examining the constraints that cut across all of them, such as limited processing facilities, weak infrastructure, low financial inclusion, a shortage of trained workers, and persistent security concerns. From there, it proposes a three-pillar strategy built on anchor projects, targeted skills development, and instruments that help build a wider economic ecosystem.

Limited value addition • Balochistan primarily exports raw materials such as minerals (coal, chromite, copper, gold) and agricultural produce (dates, fruits, livestock). • Due to the absence of value-adding industries, these resources are processed in other provinces or exported, reducing profit margins for local businesses.	Inadequate processing facilities • The province has few industrial zones, and most industries rely on outdated machinery, reducing production efficiency. • Gwadar and Hub have emerging industrial bases, but processing capacity remains insufficient for large-scale production.	Poor infrastructure • The province faces limited road, rail, and digital connectivity, increasing transportation costs for businesses. • Despite CPEC investments, many districts still suffer from inadequate road access, affecting trade and mobility.	Human resource gaps • The province faces low literacy rates (below the national average) and a shortage of skilled workers, especially in technical and industrial fields. • Brain drain is a major issue, as educated professionals migrate to Karachi, Lahore, or overseas for better job opportunities.	Security issues • Insurgency and attacks on infrastructure projects (especially in Gwadar) deter foreign investors, leading to higher security costs and risk premiums. • While CPEC investments continue, foreign direct investment (FDI) remains limited due to safety concerns.	Macroeconomic instability • Pakistan has faced exchange rate volatility, with multiple sharp devaluations of the Pakistani rupee affecting investor confidence. • Inflation and uncertain economic policies increase the cost of doing business, making Balochistan less attractive.
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Balochistan sits in an unusual position: it holds abundant natural resources yet also carries some of the country's highest rates of multidimensional poverty, along with low electrification and weak human capital. The province covers forty-four percent of Pakistan's total land area, but its contribution to GDP and formal employment remains disproportionately small. The core issue, as the study frames it, is not really a lack of jobs but extremely low returns on the work people already do. A large share of educated youth remains, in the report's own words, "hopelessly out of the system," while most of the working population is stuck in low-return self-employment. Without a framework that ties investment, skills, and institutions together, the major mining and energy projects underway in the province risk passing right over local communities, deepening the very poverty cycles they were meant to break.

To address this, the study sets out ten concrete tools designed specifically for Balochistan's circumstances. An Entrepreneurship Development Fund worth PKR 2 billion is expected to help create 50,000 new small businesses and 150,000 direct jobs over five years, with dedicated windows for youth, women, and the diaspora. A reformed technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system aims to train 500,000 skilled workers by 2030 in fields such as construction, mining support, logistics, and IT, which should help bring down youth unemployment. Expanding microfinance and Islamic finance products is projected to raise financial inclusion from 14 percent to 40 percent, creating or strengthening roughly 400,000 micro enterprises along the way. Special Economic Zones planned for Gwadar, Quetta, and Bostan are designed to draw in PKR 500 to 800 billion in private investment and generate 300,000 direct manufacturing and logistics jobs. Alongside these, dedicated agriculture and minerals funds target higher-value exports in fruits, barite, marble, and metals, while separate instruments for the digital economy, women's empowerment, labor-intensive public works, and tourism are meant to turn existing structural gaps into genuine employment opportunities. Taken together, these interventions are expected to generate several hundred thousand direct and indirect jobs, bring a large volume of informal economic activity into the formal fold, and shift Balochistan's development model away from extraction and transfers toward one that is productive, market-linked, and rooted in local communities.

(ii) Reimagining Economic Progress through District Livelihood Development:

This work builds a district-level livelihood strategy around how families actually earn a living and what would make those livelihoods more secure, resilient, and productive. It brings together a consolidated District Livelihood Development Plan covering all eleven divisions and forty-two districts, applying what the study calls the Enablement Cascade model while still adapting each intervention to the local economy it serves. Drawing on the Sustainable Livelihoods framework, the plan looks closely at human, natural, physical, financial, and social capital, asking a fairly direct question for each district: what needs to change in agriculture, livestock, services, trade, education, health, water, energy, and digital access before households can actually work their way out of poverty.

Conventional planning in the province has, by most accounts, produced low completion rates on the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), spread resources too thinly across too many priorities, and delivered only limited impact on poverty. Unemployment figures may look low on paper, but educated youth remain largely excluded from formal systems, and most people continue working in low-return activities. The real constraint, the study argues, is not the absence of work but the poor return that work generates. By diagnosing the specific binding constraints in each district, whether that is out-of-school children, low literacy, water scarcity, scattered settlements, poor road connectivity, or thin programme coverage, and then layering in existing provincial, federal, and donor programmes on top of that diagnosis, the plan turns what has often been a fragmented landscape into a coherent, district-owned pathway forward.

Capital	Covers	Sectors
Human	Health, education, skills, productivity	Health, Education, TVET
Natural	Land, water, rangeland, minerals, climate	Agriculture, Livestock, Water, Minerals
Physical	Roads, energy, connectivity, markets, storage	Roads, Energy, WASH, Digital
Financial	Income, savings, credit, remittances	Economic Opportunities, Finance
Social	Institutions, governance, community, inclusion	Local Government, Social Protection

At the center of this approach is the Enablement Cascade, which pairs an economic trigger (building local value capture around each district's flagship commodities and services) with a policy trigger (getting public agencies to converge and clear the way for private and social enterprises through land, finance, solar power, and digital enablers). Tier One focuses on fast-moving micro and small enterprises in agriculture, livestock, trade, urban services, health, and education, the kind of activity that can generate income relatively quickly. Tier Two takes on larger public-private partnership projects, including cold chain hubs, processing zones, water schemes, solar parks, and logistics facilities, which take longer to build but carry more weight. Running across both tiers are cross-cutting lenses for climate resilience, inclusion, youth engagement, and digital innovation, which screen every intervention for its impact on women, the poorest households, and climate vulnerability.

Financially, the plan links the PKR 2.26 trillion PSDP to an Investment and Employment Model designed to mobilize PKR 1.14 trillion over five years at four times leverage, supporting an estimated 200,000 to 250,000 job years. Specific flagships are already identified: urban services and trade in Quetta, horticulture in Mastung and Kalat, border trade and fruit logistics in Chaman, dates in Kech and Panjgur, fisheries in Gwadar and Lasbela, and mineral economies in Chagai. Priority indicators include halving the number of out-of-school children, raising literacy to 60 percent, improving electrification, and tracking wage and self-employment separately for women, youth, and the poorest households. Delivery is meant to run through a provincial Project Management Unit alongside District Development Task Forces led by Deputy Commissioners, embedding livelihood thinking directly into routine governance rather than treating it as a separate initiative.

(iii) National Economic Strategy Anchored in Balochistan:

This policy study makes the case for converting Balochistan's strategic assets into a coordinated national economic platform, organised around three workstreams: Gwadar as a port city and logistics gateway, Hub-Gaddani as an industrial and maritime belt adjacent to Karachi, and mineral value chains running through Chagai, Khuzdar, and Lasbela that anchor downstream processing. Rather than treating these as three separate initiatives, the study frames them as one integrated economic corridor whose success depends less on drafting new plans and more on resolving existing bottlenecks in utilities, land, institutional mandates, and investment facilitation. To that end, it proposes a joint federal-provincial action framework built around clearly assigned decision rights, dedicated delivery cells, and time-bound targets, including a Gwadar Revival Package, the Hub SEZ and Gaddani transactions, and a structured push on mineral value addition.

Workstream	Current position	Binding constraints	Decision-oriented recommendation
 Gwadar	 Port, free zone, airport, expressway and port-city assets exist or are being completed, but cargo depth, investor throughput, urban services and last-mile connectivity remain below potential.	 Underutilization is caused by weak cargo aggregation, incomplete service ecosystem, fragmented federal-provincial mandates, investor uncertainty, and municipal service gaps.	 Use a 180-day Gwadar Revival Package: cargo commitments by federal/provincial agencies, port tariff and customs facilitation, city utilities war-room, one-window investor desk, and a joint GPA-GDA-GoB operating protocol.
 Hub and Gaddani	 Lasbela/Hub is already Balochistan's most credible industrial base, connected to Karachi markets and supply chains. Gaddani has ship-breaking, marble/coastal land and diversification potential.	 Expansion is held back by land conversion availability, utility reliability and cost, fiscal/regulatory differences with Sindh/Karachi, weak estate management and unresolved PPP pipeline decisions.	 Fast-track Hub SEZ PPP on 4,000 acres once land is secured; treat the 3,000+ acres Gaddani USP as a separate transaction with a transparent, competitive challenge; deliver common efficient power, water, road and safety upgrades.
 Mining value addition	 Copper-gold, barite, zinc-lead, chromite and other minerals can anchor industrialization if linked to beneficiation, concentrates, chemicals, grinding, refining and services.	 Mining remains extraction-oriented due to power/water/logistics constraints, limited geological data, fragmented licensing, weak downstream policy, and lack of shared processing infrastructure.	 Launch a Mineral Value Addition Programme around Reko Diq/Saindak-Chagai, Duddar-Gunga-Lasbela, Khuzdar-Muslim Bagh and Hub-Gwadar corridors; prioritize beneficiation, concentrate logistics, barite grinding expansion, zinc-lead processing, labs and mineral parks.

Balochistan is home to Pakistan's deep-sea port, key segments of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, substantial metallic and non-metallic mineral reserves, and a growing industrial base near Karachi, yet its contribution to national manufacturing, exports, and logistics remains far below what these assets would suggest. This gap is not really about a shortage of resources; rather, it comes down to institutional fragmentation, incomplete trunk infrastructure, weak city services, and lingering investor uncertainty. Unless federal entities responsible for ports, customs, SEZ incentives, highways, energy, and strategic minerals begin working in step with provincial authorities that manage land, local services, security, and community engagement, large-scale projects will keep struggling to translate into real jobs, revenues, and diversified value chains.

To close this gap, the study proposes a Balochistan Economic Coordination Council, co-chaired by the Prime Minister or a nominee and the Chief Minister of Balochistan, operating for twenty-four months through three empowered delivery cells: a Gwadar Port-City Cell, a Hub-Gaddani Industrial Cell, and a Mineral Value Addition Cell. Each cell would prepare cargo and investor plans, work through land and utility bottlenecks, harmonize fiscal and regulatory regimes, digitize geological data, connect large-scale projects such as Reko Diq, projected to operate for at least thirty-seven years with a combined processing capacity of ninety million tonnes annually, with the surrounding local economy, and structure public-private partnerships for processing parks.

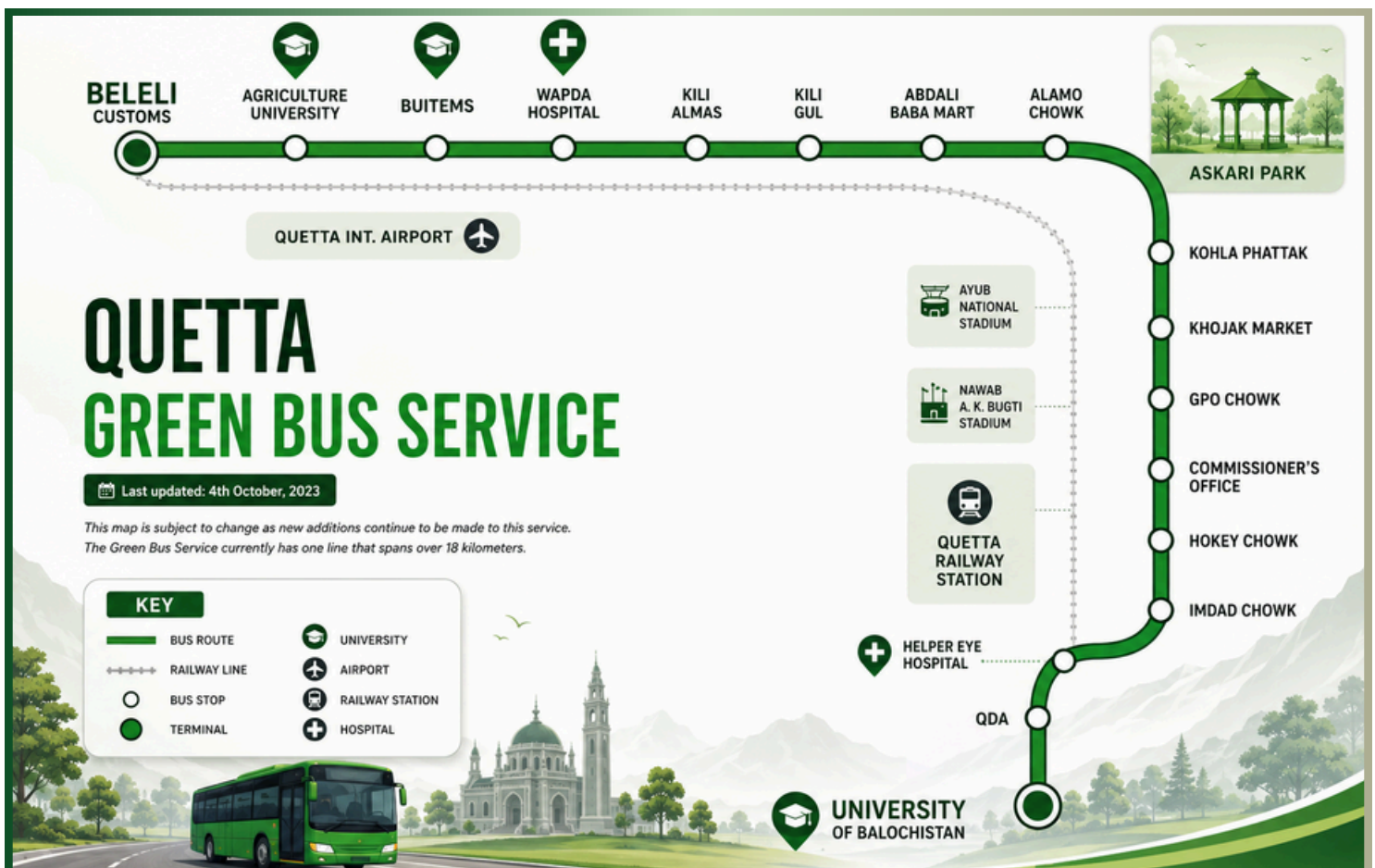
Accordingly, the framework prioritizes the constraints that matter most: dedicating power and water supply to industrial zones, guaranteeing basic city utilities in Gwadar, completing land titling and zoning for the four-thousand-acre Hub SEZ, processing the Gaddani proposal covering over three thousand acres through a transparent process, and preparing pre-feasibility studies for barite grinding, zinc-lead beneficiation, and marble modernization. Specifically, Gwadar's 180-day revival package is meant to route public sector cargo through the port, backed by cargo facilitation and customs desks alongside a dedicated utilities task force addressing water, power, sanitation, waste, and housing. In parallel, Hub-Gaddani's 60-day land sprint is intended to settle SEZ land availability and titles, while the Gaddani coastal tract moves through a transparent competitive challenge process.

On the mining side, the plan calls for a digital data room, a value-addition policy, and pre-feasibility work on processing parks, gradually shifting the province from raw extraction toward grinding, beneficiation, and toll processing, which in turn would create supplier and logistics ecosystems around anchor projects such as Reko Diq. Ultimately, success under this study is measured through a defined set of milestones: an increase in recurring Gwadar cargo calls, at least ten free-zone or warehouse operations active or under construction within twelve months, progress on Hub SEZ procurement and the Gaddani competitive process, completed mineral processing pre-feasibilities, and at least one mineral processing facility reaching financial close within two years. Taken together, these milestones would go some way toward establishing Balochistan's place as one of Pakistan's central economic anchors.

1.2 Analytical and Policy Reports

(i) Socio-Economic Impact of the Green Bus Project, Quetta:

This white paper examines how the Green Bus Service has changed urban mobility in Quetta by offering modern, reliable, and affordable public transport along the city's main corridor. The service was launched through a partnership between the Balochistan Public Private Partnership Authority, the Provincial Transport Department, and Faisal Movers, with eight eco-friendly buses running an 18.7 km route between Baleli Customs and the University of Balochistan. Daily trips vary by day of the week, and each trip carries an estimated dead mileage of 4.8 km across the eight-bus fleet. Fare and cost projections are indexed at an average annual rate of 1 percent, based on the preceding years' experience. The study draws on ridership data, a commuter survey of 953 respondents, and financial projections to evaluate service quality, user satisfaction, operational performance, and the potential for expansion. Before the project began, public transport in Quetta consisted largely of overcrowded, poorly maintained vehicles running on irregular schedules with informal stops, and the city depended heavily on polluting minibuses that added to both congestion and poor air quality. A structured, scheduled bus service with fixed stops and predictable fares has cut travel time and cost noticeably while giving students, workers, women, and elderly passengers a more dignified way to get around. The project also tests a public private partnership model in which private operators supply the buses and drivers while government handles route planning, regulation, and partial cost support.



Ridership now averages roughly 7,100 passengers daily. Among the 953 commuters surveyed, 75 percent said they use the service regularly, and satisfaction runs high, with 44 percent describing themselves as extremely happy and another 43 percent as happy, leaving dissatisfaction negligible. Students make up 58 percent of ridership, while employees and others account for the remaining 42 percent. By age, 48 percent of riders fall between 18 and 25 years old, 17 percent are between 26 and 35, 12 percent between 36 and 50, 6 percent are 51 or older, and 17 percent are under 18. On gender, 21 percent of users are women and 79 percent are men, and female riders in particular value the safety that comes with modern, air conditioned buses and fixed stops.

On the financial side, the first year of operation recorded costs of about PKR 165.5 million against revenue of roughly PKR 83.5 million, with government subsidy covering close to half the difference. The analysis estimates annual kilometers travelled and per kilometer operating costs, compares actual against projected revenue, and points to the need for steady provincial support along with non fare revenue streams, such as advertising, to keep the service financially sustainable given the 1 percent annual rate indexation built into the projections.

An expansion plan calls for adding 100 buses in phases. The first tranche of 21 vehicles would extend the main route north to Kuchlak and south to Sariab Customs, add a new route linking Brewery Road and Spinny Road to Gulistan Road in Mariabad, and connect Khaizi Chowk to Nawan Killi via Samungli Road. These extensions would push the primary corridor past 40 kilometers and bring structured bus service to additional residential and commercial areas of the city. Later phases are expected to add real time tracking, mobile ticketing, and smart bus stops, building further on the convenience the service already offers.

Altogether, the project demonstrates a citizen focused, environmentally conscious, and financially grounded model for public transport in a city with difficult terrain and demand patterns, offering a foundation that other Balochistan cities could reasonably build on as urban mobility takes on a bigger role in the province's development plans.

(ii) Mangrove Afforestation under Carbon Credits (Balochistan Carbon Offset Project):

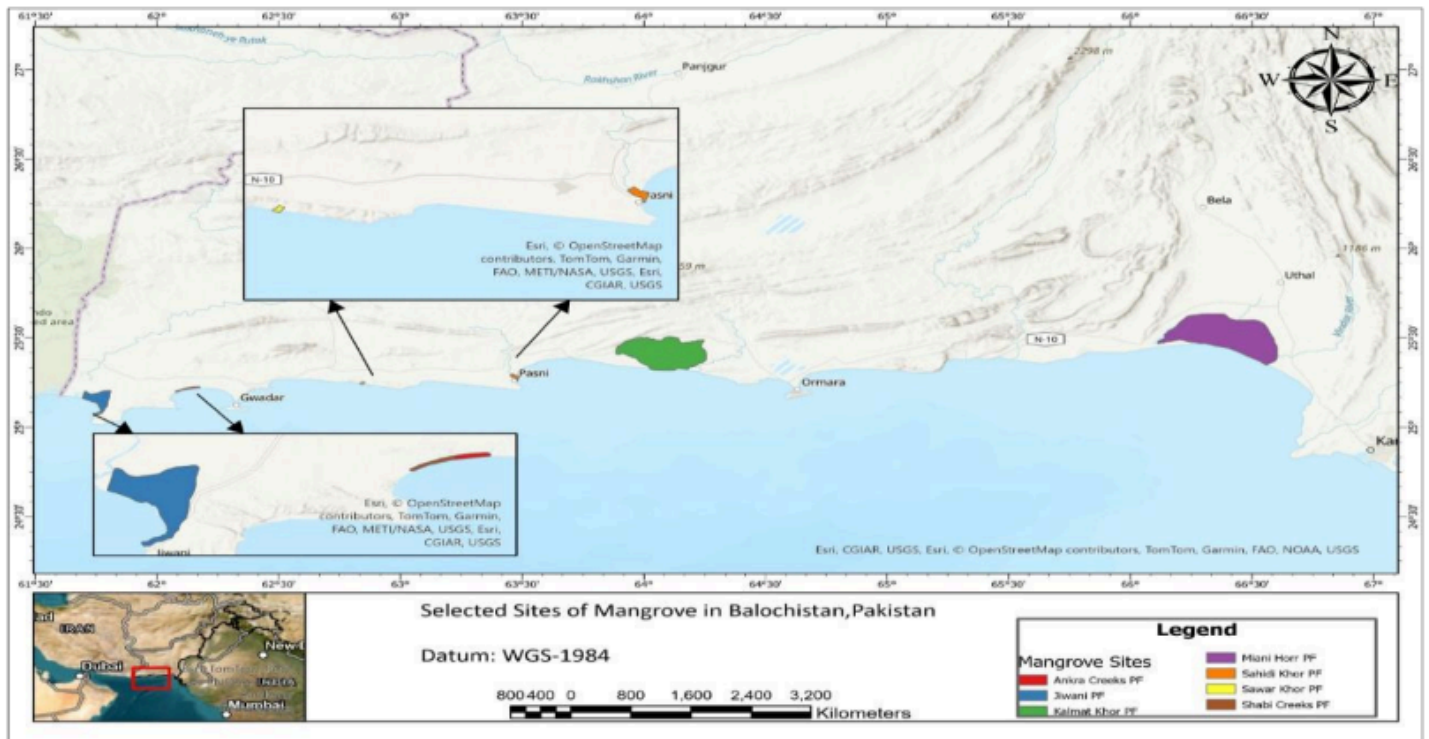


Figure I - Map of Selected Sites (06)

This assessment designs a mangrove centred carbon offset project along the Balochistan coast, covering six sites in the Lasbela and Gwadar districts: Sonmiani Hor, Kalamat Khor, Jiwani, Shabi and Ankara Creeks, Shahidi Khor, and Sawar Khor, with a combined assessed area of about 147,958 hectares. It brings together socio economic baseline surveys, site and ecosystem profiles, an analysis of climate vulnerability and land use change, gender and institutional assessments, and lessons drawn from the Delta Blue Carbon experience in Sindh. On this basis, the study proposes Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation interventions that can regenerate and expand mangrove forests, generate high quality carbon credits under recognized standards, and deliver tangible benefits to the communities living alongside these coastal ecosystems.

The work carries weight because these coastal communities depend heavily on fishing and mangrove resources at a time when marine stocks are under pressure from unsustainable practices, mangrove habitats are degrading, and climate related stresses such as erosion, floods, and freshwater scarcity are becoming more frequent. Mangroves in Balochistan are recognized as significant carbon sinks and as natural defenses for the coastline, yet institutional capacity and fiscal space for large scale restoration remain limited. By placing mangrove regeneration explicitly within a carbon market context, the study connects ecological restoration to a new, performance-based revenue stream that can help finance ongoing conservation work alongside community development.

Three areas stand out as particularly significant. First, the study sets out a clear project architecture for the Balochistan Carbon Offset Project, quantifying the mangrove area at each of the six sites and, for Sonmiani Hor specifically, reporting updated carbon sequestration of 3,457 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year, with the potential to rise by 50 percent should REDD+ interventions be introduced. Second, it proposes an inclusive benefit sharing mechanism built around two streams: direct benefits, in the form of local employment for nursery management, planting, monitoring, and protection work, and indirect benefits, through which a share of carbon credit revenue is reinvested in community priorities such as water, renewable energy, health services, education, and livelihood diversification, with all of this identified and managed through participatory processes aligned with the Community Led Local Governance Policy. Third, the study offers a structured risk and mitigation matrix addressing challenges such as low awareness and limited technical capacity, the possible misuse of funds, the exclusion of women and other vulnerable groups, and broader climate and environmental risks. Taken together, the envisaged outcome is a network of mangrove restoration sites that sequester more carbon, protect coastal settlements, support more resilient fisheries, and create a steady source of income that can be channeled into basic services and diversified livelihoods for some of Balochistan's most fragile coastal communities.

(iii) Assessment of Legacy Waste in Quetta City:

This assessment looks closely at how legacy waste has piled up across Quetta over the years and what that build up means for public health, land use, environmental quality, and the broader task of managing an expanding city. It works through existing disposal practices, tries to put a real figure on the scale of waste that has already accumulated, and flags the environmental risks along with the institutional gaps that have allowed the problem to grow largely unchecked. Beyond simply documenting the issue, the report calls for a proper scientific assessment of waste volumes and composition, a shift toward systematic waste segregation, clearly defined remediation plans for the worst affected sites, and a greater role for the private sector in waste processing and disposal, all aimed at making the city cleaner and reducing the health risks its residents currently face.

(iv) Existing Landfill Site and New Scientific Landfill for Quetta:

This study takes a hard look at the landfill currently serving Quetta and weighs it against the option of building a new, properly engineered facility instead. It points to widespread open dumping, growing environmental concerns, limited remaining capacity at the existing site, and the land and institutional requirements that any new landfill would need to satisfy. On the back of this, the study recommends moving toward an engineered landfill model built around careful site selection, proper leachate management, environmental safeguards, controlled access, and well-planned day to day operations. It also identifies where public private partnerships could add real value, whether in landfill development itself, in waste handling and recycling, or in the long-term operation and maintenance that keeps such facilities running safely.

(v) Road Congestion in Quetta Central Business District (CBD):

This study examines why congestion has become such a persistent problem in Quetta's Central Business District, pointing to a combination of limited road capacity, mounting parking pressure, informal encroachments onto public space, inadequate public transport options, difficult conditions for pedestrians, and the sheer density of commercial activity packed into a relatively small area. Taken together, these factors have made movement through the district increasingly slow and unpredictable, for both vehicles and people on foot. To ease this pressure, the study proposes a set of practical measures, including better traffic management, a rationalized approach to existing routes, reforms to how parking is allocated and priced, improved pedestrian infrastructure, feeder transport systems that connect into the wider network, and potential micro mobility solutions, all intended to relieve congestion while supporting the district's continued economic performance.

(vi) Knowledge City Concept in Kuchlak:

This study explores the possibility of developing a dedicated Knowledge City in Kuchlak, envisioned as a planned hub for education, research, innovation, and skills development. It assesses the potential for bringing universities, colleges, research institutions, incubation spaces, student services, and knowledge-based enterprises together within a single, purpose-built cluster rather than leaving them scattered across the city. The underlying idea is to give human capital development, youth empowerment, entrepreneurship, and innovation led growth a physical home and a shared ecosystem to grow within. Public private partnerships are envisaged as the main delivery mechanism, covering core infrastructure, student housing, sports facilities, digital services, and the everyday amenities that would make the Knowledge City a genuinely functional and attractive place to study, research, and build a business.

2. Research and Policy Frameworks on Economic Development and Climate Finance Readiness

2.1. Financial Management Arrangements Note (For GCF Readiness and Fiduciary Compliance)

This research examined the financial management arrangements of the Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to establish whether the department meets the fiduciary standards required for accreditation with the Green Climate Fund. The study found that P&DD operates within the province's wider public financial management framework, governed by the Balochistan Public Finance Management Act 2020 along with its 2023 amendment, the Rules of Business 2012, General Financial Rules, Treasury Rules, and the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules 2019. All financial transactions are recorded through the SAP-based system maintained by the Accountant General's office, while P&DD retains responsibility for budget planning, expenditure authorization, and project oversight, which keeps a clear separation between approval and processing functions.

The research also looked into accountability mechanisms available to the department, namely the Balochistan Employees' Efficiency and Discipline Act 2011 for disciplinary matters and the Anti-Corruption Establishment for independent investigation of fraud or misuse of funds. Oversight was found to extend further through internal audit, external audit by the Auditor General of Pakistan, and review by the Public Accounts Committee of the Provincial Assembly.

On the project side, the department's procedures for technical, economic, financial, social, and administrative appraisal, together with approval routes through the PDWP, CDWP, and ECNEC, were assessed as providing a sound basis for project preparation and monitoring. Overall, the study concluded that existing government systems already provide a reasonably strong fiduciary base, and that this base is being progressively strengthened to accommodate the specific reporting and accountability conditions that climate finance partners such as GCF are likely to require once funds begin flowing through P&DD.

2.2. SOP for Whistleblower and Witness Protection

This piece of research set out the procedure that the Planning & Development Department must follow to receive, record, and respond to reports of suspected wrongdoing connected with Green Climate Fund activities in Balochistan, while keeping whistleblowers and witnesses safe from retaliation. The review covered who the SOP applies to, ranging from the accredited entity and executing entities down to contractors, consultants, community organizations, and project beneficiaries, and it catalogued the matters that may be reported, including fraud, misuse of funds, coercion, conflicts of interest, and any retaliatory action taken against a person for speaking up.

A central finding was the emphasis placed on confidentiality and anonymous reporting, since a person is not required to prove an allegation before lodging it, and identity is to be protected except in narrow, clearly defined circumstances. The study traced the full reporting pathway, from project level channels such as grievance boxes and dedicated emails, through the accredited and executing entities, up to the GCF Independent Integrity Unit, and it examined the intake, registration, and initial risk assessment steps that a focal point must complete within set timeframes once a complaint is received.

Protective measures available to reporters were also reviewed, among them confidentiality safeguards, safe interview scheduling, and written instructions barring retaliation, alongside the remedies that may follow where retaliation is substantiated, such as reinstatement or sanctions against the offending party. The research further noted the record keeping, awareness, and annual review obligations placed on the department, concluding that the framework gives P&DD a workable, documented system for handling integrity concerns without compromising the people who raise them.

2.3. SOP for Prevention of Prohibited Practices, AML/CFT Compliance, Sanctions Screening and Conflict of Interest Management

This research traced the procedure put in place by the Planning & Development Department to prevent, detect, and respond to prohibited practices, including corruption, fraud, coercion, collusion, and conflicts of interest, across Green Climate Fund related activities in Balochistan.

It found that the SOP rests on a wide legal and policy base, drawing together the GCF Policy on Prohibited Practices, national laws such as the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2010 and the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997, and provincial instruments including the Balochistan Public Procurement Rules 2014 and the Government Servants Conduct Rules 1979, without overriding the jurisdiction of bodies such as the Anti-Corruption Establishment, NAB, or FIA.

The study examined the role of the nominated Departmental Integrity and Compliance Focal Person, who maintains conflict of interest declarations, bidder integrity declarations, and confidential complaints register, and coordinates screening before any award, payment, or fund transfer takes place. It also reviewed the mandatory declarations required of officers, evaluators, and contractors, the standard contract clause inserted into GCF related agreements, and the categories of red flags that warrant closer scrutiny, such as common bank accounts among competing bidders or unexplained advance payments.

Procedures for preliminary handling of complaints, referral to competent authorities, and record retention were assessed as adequate to support an auditable trail. The research concluded that, while the SOP does not create new criminal offences and cannot substitute for statutory investigation, it gives P&DD a structured internal mechanism for screening counterparties, deterring misconduct, and channeling suspected violations toward the appropriate legal or disciplinary forum, thereby reducing exposure to integrity related risk in its handling of climate finance.

2.4. SOP for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism

This research reviewed the Standard Operating Procedure governing anti money laundering and counter terrorist financing compliance for Green Climate Fund activities administered by the Planning & Development Department. The study confirmed that Pakistan already maintains a binding national AML and CFT framework, anchored in the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2010, the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997, and the United Nations Security Council Act 1948, and that the SOP operationalizes these obligations rather than creating a separate regime. It examined the responsibilities assigned to the GCF Steering Committee, the FA/GCF Section, project directors, and finance staff, who must collect due diligence documents, classify each counterparty as low, medium, or high risk, and screen counterparties, directors, and beneficial owners against UN sanctions and domestic proscription lists before any contract, grant, or payment proceeds.

Particular attention was given to payment controls, which require that funds move only through verified bank accounts in the legal name of the approved party, with cash payments, third party transfers, and split payments expressly disallowed. The research catalogued fifteen recognized red flags, ranging from concealed beneficial ownership to invoice values inconsistent with physical progress, and traced the reporting line through which suspicious matters reach the ACS, the accredited entity, or the GCF Independent Integrity Unit without alerting the counterparty concerned, since tipping off is strictly prohibited. Record retention of at least five years, confidentiality of AML related information, and periodic staff training were also reviewed. The study concluded that the SOP equips P&DD with a workable, risk-based system for keeping GCF resources free of money laundering or terrorist financing exposure.

2.5. SOP for Environmental and Social Safeguards Management

This research set out the procedure by which the Planning & Development Department screens, assesses, and manages the environmental and social risks of Green Climate Fund activities in Balochistan as part of its preparation for accreditation as a Direct Access Entity. The study found that the SOP requires every activity to be screened at concept stage and assigned to risk category A, B, or C, with category A activities calling for a full environmental and social impact assessment and category C activities needing only a documented screening decision.

It reviewed the legal basis underpinning this work, which includes the Balochistan Environmental Protection Act 2012, the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended for the province, the Forest Act 2022, the Wildlife Act 2014, and labour related statutes such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2022, applying whichever standard, GCF or domestic, is higher. Particular attention was paid to land acquisition and resettlement procedures, biodiversity and forest clearance requirements, cultural heritage protection through a mandatory chance find procedure, and the inclusion of women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in consultation and benefit sharing.

The study also examined the three-tier grievance redress mechanism, running from site level handling through a P&DD committee up to the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism, along with the reporting timelines for serious incidents and the corrective action process for non-compliance. Records are to be retained for at least five years after project closure. The research concluded that the SOP gives the department a legally grounded, risk proportionate framework for managing safeguard obligations across the project cycle.

2.6. SOP for Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Environmental/Social Document Access

This research examined the Standard Operating Procedure for disclosing project information, conducting public consultation, and granting access to environmental and social documents under Green Climate Fund activities in Balochistan. It found that the SOP is anchored in Article 19-A of the Constitution, the Balochistan Right to Information Act 2021, the Balochistan EPA Review of IEE and EIA Regulations 2020, and the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, with the stricter of the applicable standards governing wherever the two diverge.

The study reviewed the principles of maximum disclosure, timeliness, accessibility, and local language translation that guide the department's approach, along with the disclosure plan that the Project Management Unit must prepare ahead of implementation, listing the documents to be released, the responsible officer, and

The intended audience for each. Particular attention was given to the disclosure timelines tied to GCF risk categorization, which require category A safeguard documents to be released at least 120 days before a Board decision and category B documents at least 30 days beforehand, and to the parallel 30-day public hearing notice period under Balochistan's EIA regulations.

The research also traced the procedure for handling citizen information requests, including the fifteen and thirty working day response targets, and the limited, clearly justified grounds on which information may be redacted, such as personal privacy or an ongoing investigation. Disclosure methods reviewed ranged from the department website and district offices to community meetings, local radio, and women-only sessions where cultural norms require separate engagement. The study concluded that the SOP gives P&DD a documented, legally consistent basis for transparent public engagement throughout the project cycle.

2.7. SOP for Gender Mainstreaming, Prevention of Harassment, GBV/SEAH Risk Management, Referral and Reporting

This research reviewed the Standard Operating Procedure addressing gender mainstreaming, prevention of harassment, and management of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment risks within Green Climate Fund activities in Balochistan. The study found the SOP grounded in the GCF Gender Policy alongside provincial laws, namely the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2016, the Domestic Violence Act 2014 and its 2023 amendment, the Commission on the Status of Women Act 2017, and the Child Marriages Restraint Act 2025. It examined the core principles guiding implementation, among them a survivor centred approach, informed consent, and confidentiality, which shape how complaints of harassment or abuse are received and handled. The research traced the responsibilities of the Project Director, the Gender Specialist, contractors, and district field teams in carrying out gender analysis, implementing the Gender Action Plan, and ensuring women's safe participation in consultations, training, and beneficiary selection.

Particular focus was placed on the immediate response procedure for sensitive complaints, which limits the information recorded, prohibits contact with the alleged perpetrator without proper process, and channels survivors toward a maintained referral directory covering health, legal, and psychosocial services on a consent basis. The study also reviewed safeguards protecting confidential case files, disciplinary measures available where project linked personnel are implicated, and monitoring indicators tracked quarterly, including sex disaggregated participation and training data. Reporting timelines for serious incidents, requiring notification within twenty-four hours and a preliminary review within seventy-two hours, were noted as a key accountability feature. The research concluded that the SOP gives the department a structured, survivor centred system for managing gender related risk.

SECTION VI: OTHER PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

1.AN APPRAISAL OF PSDP 2025-26 AND ACHIEVEMENT OF MILESTONES

The Planning & Development Department (P&DD) serves as the backbone for Government of Balochistan (GOB). Throughout the 2025-26 financial year, the department has remained steadfast in its commitment to administrative excellence, transparency, and the meticulous oversight of development initiatives. By bridging the gap between policy formulation and ground-level execution, the department has worked tirelessly to ensure that every investment contributes meaningfully to the socio-economic progress of the province.

(i) Development Projects Scrutiny and Approval

- **PC-I Appraisals:** P&D Department has conducted a thorough review of 2,807 PC-I documents, ensuring that every project plan met the necessary technical and financial criteria.
- **Quality Control:** To maintain high standards of project viability, the P&D team recorded 3,477 technical observations, which were communicated directly to Administrative Departments for refinement and improvement.
- **Final Approvals:** Following rigorous assessment, P&D has successfully processed and issued 458 formal PC-I approvals, clearing the path for vital infrastructure and social sector projects.
- **Sub-Committee Success:** The P&D Departmental Sub Committee played a pivotal role in maintaining the momentum of development by approving a total of 3,194 schemes across the province.
- **Fourth Quarter Output (April to June 2026):** During the final quarter, the department scrutinized 411 PC-Is, raised 613 technical observations, conveyed 209 approvals to the Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP), and cleared 135 schemes through the Development Sub-Committee.

(ii) Inter-Governmental Coordination

The Planning & Development Department (P&DD) continued to act as the main coordination channel between Balochistan and federal forums responsible for development planning and project approval. Over the year, departmental representatives attended 47 meetings of the Central Development Working Party (CDWP) and the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC), including 13 sessions during the fourth quarter. These engagements were used to defend provincial priorities, obtain federal approval and support for major schemes, and keep provincial projects aligned with national frameworks.

(iii) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Field Oversight

The department operates on the firm belief that progress must be visible on the ground. The monitoring framework remains proactive, catching potential delays and quality concerns before they escalate.

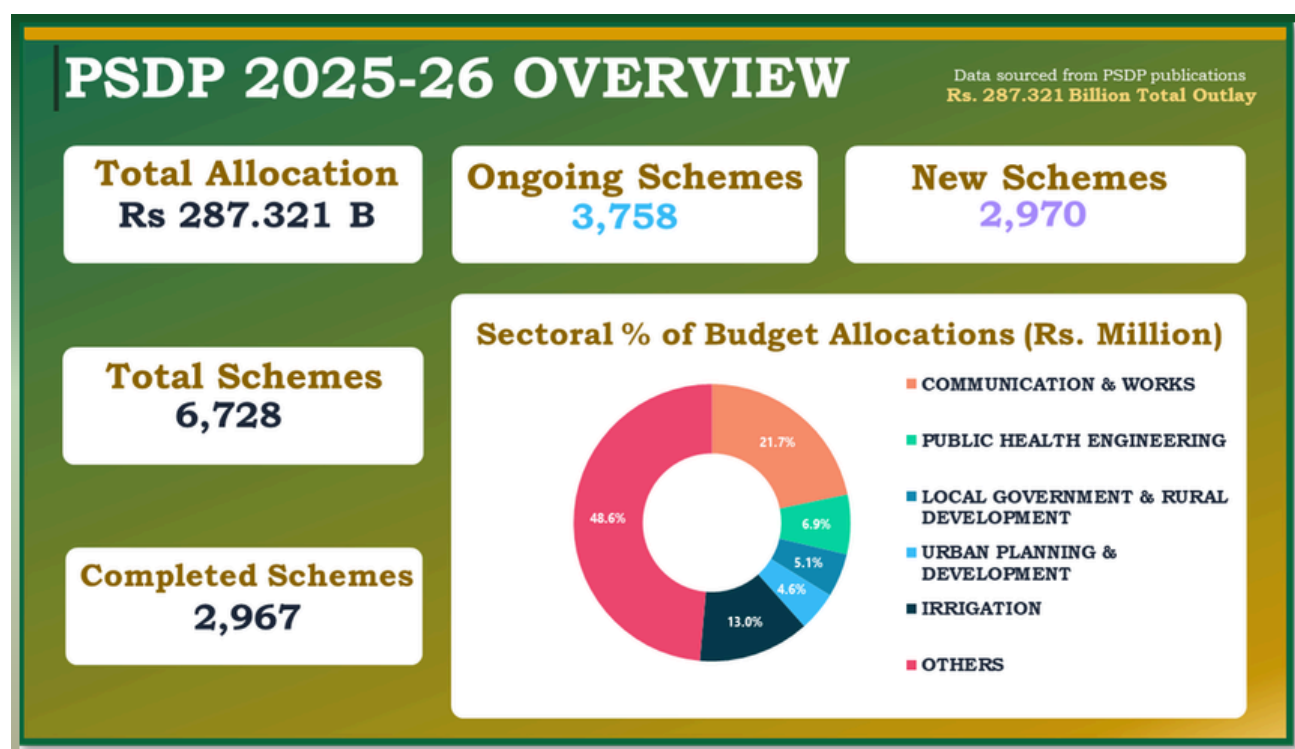
Activity	Performance Metric
Progress Review Meetings	137 Sessions
Field Inspections & Site Visits	2,212 Visits
Adverse Reports Identified	479 Reports

- *Monitoring and Oversight Metrics for Development Schemes, FY 2025–26*

It is important to note that the 479 adverse reports identified during field visits are not seen as failures, but as opportunities for correction. The department is currently working in close coordination with the relevant departments to resolve these issues, implement corrective measures, and ensure that every project meets the established benchmarks for quality and compliance.

1.1 Public Sector Development Program (PSDP): An Overview

An overview of the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) of the Government of Balochistan, as of June 29, 2026, is illustrated below:



Overall envelope and scheme count

- Total schemes: 6,728
- Government of Balochistan (GoB) allocation: Rs. 287.321 billion
- Foreign Project Assistance (FPA): Rs. 23 billion

Ongoing Schemes

Ongoing schemes form the core of the development pipeline and have been treated as a priority for resource allocation.

- Number of ongoing schemes: 3,758
- GoB allocation for ongoing schemes: Rs. 151.171 billion
- FPA for ongoing schemes: Rs. 22.491 billion

By directing a larger share of funds to these schemes, the government aims to complete partially executed infrastructure and social facilities, thereby reducing throw-forward obligations and improving service delivery more quickly.

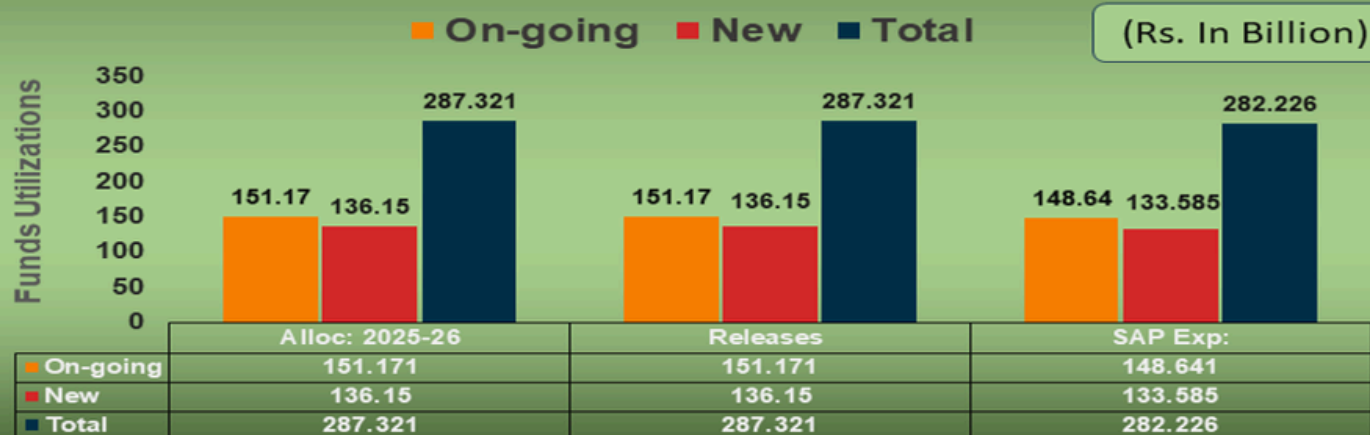
New Schemes

New schemes respond to emerging needs and strategic priorities identified by the government.

- Number of new schemes: 2,970
- GoB allocation for new schemes: Rs. 136.150 billion
- FPA for new schemes: Rs. 508.786 million
- Total new allocation: Rs. 136.659 billion

PSDP Fund Utilization — Allocation vs Releases vs Expenditure

PSDP funds Releases & Utilization (As on 29-06-2026)



- PSDP EXPLORER DASHBOARD, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

These schemes are distributed across sectors such as Communication & Works, Irrigation, School and Higher Education, Health, Public Health Engineering, Local Government and Rural Development, Agriculture, Energy, and social sectors. Although new schemes typically show slower initial financial uptake because of design finalization and procurement, they are essential for expanding coverage and addressing identified gaps in infrastructure and basic services.

Annual Performance Against Targets

For the 2025-26 financial year, P&DD set an annual completion target of 3,069 schemes, including 1,054 ongoing and 2,015 new schemes, with a planned allocation of Rs. 98,981 million. Actual performance shows that 2,967 schemes were completed, of which 1,182 were ongoing and 1,785 were new.

Expenditure on these completed schemes amounted to Rs. 147,506 million, with Rs. 100,849 million spent on ongoing schemes and Rs. 47,017 million on new schemes.

Numerically, total completions were slightly below target, but completions of ongoing schemes exceeded the planned figure, indicating success in closing out existing commitments.

Top 5 Sector-Wise Allocation

Communication and Works tops the list by a wide margin in the PSDP for 2025–26, holding 1,506 projects and a revised allocation of Rs. 61,356.93 million, which works out to 21.7 percent of the original budget. This level of funding reflects the sheer scale of road networks, bridges, and transport infrastructure that the country depends on every day. Public Health Engineering follows in second place with 1,108 projects and Rs. 19,161.97 million set aside, money that largely supports water supply and sanitation work across towns and villages.

Local Government and Rural Development takes third spot with 766 projects, receiving Rs. 13,939.78 million to fund development closer to the community level. Urban Planning and Development comes next with 743 projects and an allocation of Rs. 13,591.55 million, slightly ahead of Irrigation, which holds fifth place with 668 projects despite commanding a larger budget of Rs. 28,586.47 million. This last point is worth noting on its own, Irrigation has fewer projects than the four sectors above it, yet it absorbs more funding than three of them, which suggests its individual projects tend to be larger and more capital intensive in nature.

Looking at the group as a whole, the sectors with the highest project counts are also generally the ones handling everyday public needs like roads, water, and rural infrastructure, areas where a large number of smaller, spread out projects is simply how the work gets done across the country.

Lowest 5 Sector-Wise Allocation (Ranked by Number of Projects)

When it comes to the lowest end of the scale, the picture looks quite different. Excise and Taxation, Finance, Information, Population Welfare, and Prosecution all carry exactly two projects each, meaning there is no real separation between them in terms of project count alone. Since they are tied on this measure, the only way to distinguish them further is by looking at how much funding each one received. Excise and Taxation sits at the top of this group with Rs. 341.4 million, followed closely by Prosecution at Rs. 340.56 million. Population Welfare trails behind with Rs. 58.2 million, Finance receives just Rs. 17.3 million, and Information comes in lowest overall with only Rs. 10 million.

What this tells us is that project count is not always the most useful way to compare smaller sectors, since five sectors landing at the same number says more about the limited scale of their operations than about any meaningful ranking among them. It also raises a fair question about why these sectors are running so few projects in the first place, whether that reflects a narrower mandate, completed groundwork from previous years, or simply less demand for large scale development in these areas at this point in time.

Looking at the full picture, the PSDP for 2025–26 makes its priorities fairly clear. The top five sectors, Communication and Works, Public Health Engineering, Local Government and Rural Development, Urban Planning and Development, and Irrigation, all carry a substantial volume of individual projects, which reflects the broad and ongoing nature of infrastructure and public service work across the country. The lowest sectors tell a different story altogether, with five of them tied at just two projects each, a reminder that some areas of government function with a much narrower scope than others. Neither pattern is necessarily a flaw.

It simply shows that development needs are not evenly distributed, and that some sectors require many smaller interventions while others operate through a handful of larger, more concentrated efforts. Going forward, this kind of breakdown could help planners think more carefully about whether the number of projects in a sector truly reflects its needs, or whether a different measure might tell a more complete story. With that kind of attention, future allocations stand a good chance of becoming more thoughtful and better matched to what each sector actually requires.

1.2 Federal PSDP 2025-2026: An Overview

- **Overview of the Development Portfolio**

During the financial year 2025-26, the Federal PSDP portfolio comprised 159 projects with a combined cost of Rs. 1,600.953 billion. Of these, 146 are ongoing projects worth Rs. 1,444.953 billion, while 13 are newly introduced schemes valued at Rs. 156 billion. The total allocation for the current year stood at Rs. 219.334 billion, against cumulative expenditure of Rs. 331.401 billion.

- **Ongoing Schemes: Federal and Provincial Execution**

Among the ongoing schemes, 70 are federally executed at a total cost of Rs. 1,090.981 billion with a 2025-26 allocation of Rs. 176.741 billion. The remaining 76 schemes are provincially executed at Rs. 353.972 billion, with Rs. 41.218 billion allocated for the current year. On the provincial side, the Communication and Works (C&W) Department leads with 16 schemes worth Rs. 91,396 million, followed by Irrigation with 14 schemes worth Rs. 163,913 million. Other contributors include Gwadar Development Authority, Balochistan Development Authority, and departments covering Science, Education, and IT. For federally executed schemes, the National Highway Authority (NHA) dominates with 18 projects worth Rs. 694,067 million, followed by the Higher Education Commission with 17 projects and Power Division with 9 schemes.

- **Co-Funded Schemes**

A total of 33 co-funded schemes are embedded within the Provincial PSDP, covering sectors such as Water, Roads, Public Health Engineering, Agriculture, Health, Education, and IT. These schemes carry a combined provincial share of Rs. 138,114 million, with Federal PSDP contributing Rs. 24,667 million and Provincial PSDP adding Rs. 13,083 million. The water sector accounts for the largest share with 15 schemes and a federal allocation of Rs. 8,231 million.

- **New Schemes for 2025-26**

Thirteen new schemes have been introduced this year, all approved through CDWP and ECNEC forums. Key projects include the construction of a 56 km road from Baikar to Mari Top in Dera Bugti, construction of the Provincial Assembly Building in Quetta, the Ghand Dam in Dera Bugti, a 110 km road from Chedagi to Panjgur near the Iran border, and the Eastbay Expressway Phase-II in Gwadar. Most projects have appointed Project Directors and received NOCs from the Planning Commission. Fund releases for several schemes have already been initiated, while ECNEC approval remains pending for one project.

- **Five-Year Trend Analysis**

Looking at the past five years, Balochistan's share in the Federal PSDP has shown gradual improvement. Historically, Balochistan received approximately 20% of the total federal development budget in allocation terms, though only 8 to 10% of actual project costs were funded annually, causing recurring time and cost overruns. In 2025-26, this ratio improved to 14%, the highest recorded in five years. However, fund releases consistently fall short of even the allocated amounts. In 2024-25, releases reached 87% of allocation, and in 2020-21 they stood at 80%, while 2021-22 recorded the lowest release rate at 63%.

- **Fund Release Status for 2025-26**

Against demands raised to Finance Division, releases have been partial across all quarters. For instance, in the second quarter, Rs. 3,203 million was released against a demand of Rs. 4,898 million. Similarly, Water Division releases for the third quarter are still under process, and Pak PWD received Rs. 1,466 million against a demand of Rs. 1,571 million.

- **Key Issues and Challenges**

Several structural challenges persist. The NEC decision of August 2021 places the burden of any revised cost in federal schemes entirely on the provincial government, which strains provincial finances. Project appraisal through the federal system takes four to six months, delaying timely execution. Most critically, out of 150 PC-I documents submitted for inclusion in PSDP 2025-26, only 13 were approved, reflecting a significant gap between provincial development needs and federal responsiveness.

1.3 Foreign-Funded Projects in Balochistan: An Overview



The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, is currently managing or preparing a portfolio of 30 foreign-funded development projects. These projects span multiple sectors including water resources, education, livelihoods, infrastructure, and food security.

Together, they carry a total committed value of approximately USD 800.69 million, combining grants worth USD 326.96 million and loans amounting to USD 473.82 million.

The key international donors involved are the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Omani Grant, Saudi Fund for Development (SFD), World Food Programme (WFP), European Union (EU), and the United States through INL, alongside Japan's Counter Value Fund.

- **Asian Development Bank Projects**

The ADB is financing four projects totaling USD 229.8 million. The Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP), under Balochistan's Irrigation Department with a loan of USD 56.8 million, has achieved financial progress of USD 16.75 million so far. Its OFWM component covers a total cost of USD 17.4 million and has reached 43% disbursement. A fourth project concerns land acquisition and resettlement for the Nalog Dam in District Jhal Magsi, where compensation awards for over 3,376 acres have already been issued. Recurring issues across ADB projects include insufficient PSDP allocations, delayed SAP fund processing, and law and order conditions that continue to slow down field implementation. An Extension of Time has been formally requested for the EFAP.

- **World Bank Projects**

The World Bank is funding five projects totaling USD 257.09 million. The Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP) is active, though escalating costs due to climate-resilient design upgrades have strained the current budget, and security challenges in Mastung, Kalat, Harnai, and Washuk are delaying site surveys. The Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement Project (BWSPPI) has two components addressing flood management in Kachhi Plains and improvement of Quetta's water supply, both currently in their early procurement and planning stages. The ASPIRE education project is near completion at 95% utilization, while STEP-B and the GRADES project are in director hiring stages following CDWP and ECNEC approvals respectively.

- **IFAD, Omani Grant, and SFD Projects**

The IFAD-funded Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase II (GLLSP-II), valued at USD 63.99 million, has disbursed approximately USD 37 million. Challenges include limited skilled labor and a fragile security environment.

Five projects under the Omani Grant cover road construction, school establishment, and hospital strengthening in Gwadar district. Five of six original schemes are complete, while the Nagor Sharif to Suntsar Road project (54 km) remains in progress, with a new contractor engaged after contract termination. Three Phase-II Omani Grant projects await concurrence from the Government of Oman.

Saudi Fund for Development is financing three projects in Awaran district focused on housing, government buildings, and livelihood restoration. All face delays due to frequent transfers of project directors, law and order concerns, and slow donor fund releases.

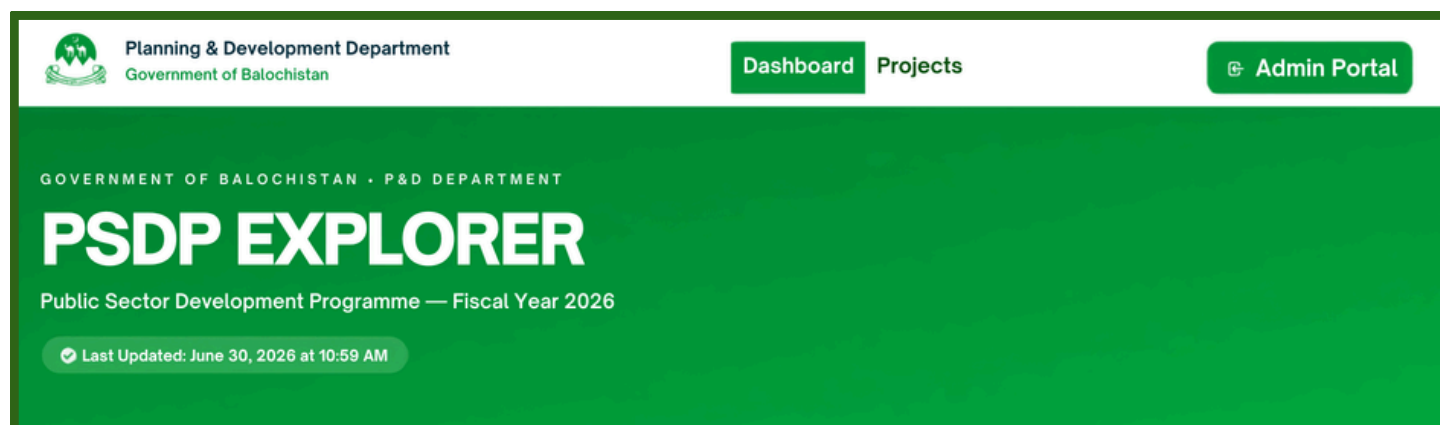
- **EU, WFP, and Japan Counter Value Fund**

The EU is supporting five programs worth USD 143.79 million covering water resource revival, livestock recovery, vocational education (TVET IV implemented by GIZ and British Council), primary education (BES-II through UNICEF), and rule of law reforms. Most EU-funded projects are delivering satisfactorily, though Balochistan-specific implementation challenges persist.

WFP is running three school meal programs in Quetta and across Balochistan, with one pilot fully committed and the remaining two pending allocation clarity.

Japan's Counter Value Fund is financing the rehabilitation of Pasni Fish Harbor at PKR 1,455 million. A feasibility study directed by the Chief Minister is due by May 2026 to determine whether to rehabilitate or rebuild the harbor.

2. PSDP EXPLORER



The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, operates the PSDP Balochistan Portal as the province's central digital platform for monitoring, planning, and reporting development initiatives. Its primary purpose is to bring greater transparency and accountability to public spending while supporting evidence-based decision making among policymakers.

Through a single interface, officials and citizens alike can access detailed information on development schemes, sectoral allocations, project progress, and financial utilization across every district of the province.

Consequently, departments no longer rely on scattered records or delayed reports, since updated figures are made available as projects advance. The portal also strengthens authenticity by linking data directly to official sources within the department, reducing the chances of duplication or manipulation.

Furthermore, its structured presentation of statistics on total schemes and budget allocation allows planners to identify gaps and redirect resources where they are most needed. As a result, the platform improves coordination between sectors such as health, education, infrastructure, and water supply.

This dashboard captures the essence of what the PSDP Explorer aims to achieve, since it converts complex budgetary records into a format that anyone can grasp within seconds. Rather than sifting through lengthy documents, readers can instantly compare sectors, track ongoing and new schemes, and observe how funds move across the province.

Moreover, such presentation encourages accountability, since gaps or imbalances in allocation become immediately visible rather than buried in spreadsheets. Consequently, decision makers can act faster and justify their choices with evidence rather than assumption. In this way, the PSDP Explorer transforms raw government data into a tool that genuinely serves the public interest.

3. MOU WITH PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL FOR GRADUATE ENGINEER TRAINEES

The Government of Balochistan and the Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) formalized a Memorandum of Understanding on 27 November 2025 at the Chief Minister's Secretariat, Quetta. The MoU was signed by Additional Chief Secretary, Planning & Development, Mr. Zahid Saleem, representing the provincial government, and by PEC Chairman Engineer Waseem Nazir, representing the Council.

The agreement establishes the Technical Human Development Program, through which fresh engineering graduates from Balochistan receive structured practical training within provincial government departments actively engaged in development projects.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Mir Sarfraz Bugti, who chaired a high-level review meeting on the same day, underscored the province's pressing need for engineers equipped with professional competencies. He affirmed that placing young engineers in the public sector to gain real-world experience constitutes a top priority for the government.



3.1 Program Structure

Under the Technical Human Development Program, selected engineering graduates complete six months of training in provincial departments. The training framework aligns with Pakistan Engineering Council's professional development standards, which lends the placement formal professional recognition beyond a routine departmental attachment. Each trainee receives a monthly stipend of Rs. 50,000 throughout the duration of the program.

The first batch of 300 Graduate Engineer Trainees formally commenced training on 1 January 2026, marking the operational launch of the program. Phase I resulted in the successful induction of 92 Graduate Engineer Trainees, who completed placements across provincial departments working on active infrastructure and development assignments

3.2 Phase I: Commencement of the Graduate Engineer Training Program

The practical setting ensured that trainees engaged with real project conditions rather than simulated environments, which strengthened the professional value of their training experience.



3.3 Phase II: Expansion and Consolidation

Phase II of the Graduate Engineer Training Placement Program commenced on 2 April 2026, with the induction of 304 Graduate Engineer Trainees drawn from Batch 2025 across various engineering disciplines.

The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, officially welcomed this batch, recognizing the expansion as a direct outcome of what Phase I demonstrated in terms of both operational feasibility and institutional impact. Phase II is fully funded by the Pakistan Engineering Council, with the monthly stipend of Rs. 50,000 paid entirely by PEC.





The program structure follows a format modelled on the medical profession's house job system: trainees spend five months in rotational placements across public sector departments and dedicate the sixth month to focused skill development. This sequencing provides both broad exposure to government development processes and concentrated professional improvement before the training period concludes.

3.4 Cumulative Impact and Institutional Significance

Across both phases, a total of 396 Graduate Engineer Trainees, comprising 92 from Phase I and 304 from Phase II, have entered provincial government departments. This addition represents a measurable strengthening of technical capacity within the province's public sector in a relatively short period. Engineers who complete the program carry forward practical experience that serves them in permanent government positions, private sector roles, or further professional development. In each case, the wider pool of technically trained engineers operating in Balochistan grows, which is the central objective the program works to achieve.



4. IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC PROJECTS

The Chief Secretary of Balochistan has identified twenty-one (21) projects and schemes of strategic importance that are now being handled by the Planning & Development (P&D) Department. These initiatives have been designed with a clear purpose to support long-term growth in the social and economic sectors of Balochistan. The projects span several vital areas including infrastructure development, economic growth, public services, and strengthening of institutional capacity across the province.

All strategic initiatives have been carefully aligned with the province's development priorities and integrated into the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) to ensure faster and more effective regional development. The overall program involves several key activities that work together to achieve sustainable progress. First, the government identifies and prioritizes projects that will have the greatest positive impact on people's lives.

STRATEGIC PROJECTS SPOTLIGHT

MASHKHEL DAM



PKR 41.312 Billion Enhanced Cost

Approved by the Provincial Cabinet and PRWP at an increased budget to ensure comprehensive water resource management.

3000 SCHOOLS EXPANSION



PKR 750 Million Released

Funds have been released for adding rooms to 3,000 schools, the Project Management Unit (PFIM) is now fully established.

CLEAN DRINKING WATER INITIATIVE



PKR 3 Billion Allocated

Project for clean drinking water at all Union Councils has been started to the development side (PSPD) for execution.

PEOPLES TRAIN SERVICE



PKR 1.4 Billion for Locomotives

The Finance Department has released these funds specifically for the prepayment of locomotives to enhance provincial transport.

FUTURE ROADMAP: PHASE 3 OUTLOOK

39 DISTRICTS PROPOSED

Expanding the Provincial Footprint
Phase 3 will extend coverage to 39 proposed districts under the new development cycle.

5,032 TOTAL PROJECTS

Over 130% Increase in Project Volume
The proposed Phase 3 pipeline represents a massive scaling of the development effort compared to previous phases.

PKR 79.3 BILLION

TOTAL PROPOSED AMOUNT
Tripling the Financial Investment
The proposed investment for Phase 3 reflects the largest single commitment in the programs history.

1,969

WATER SUPPLY (WSS) PROJECTS
Sustained Focus on Water Security
Water Supply remains the leading sector in the Phase 3 proposal, addressing critical scarcity issues.

Building on this, different government departments and development partners coordinate their efforts to avoid duplication and maximize resources. Third, technical experts and project management professionals provide their knowledge and skills to ensure projects are executed properly. Fourth, the government continuously monitors and evaluates how well each project is performing. Finally, all efforts are connected to provincial planning frameworks and development policies to maintain consistency and alignment.

The actual implementation of these strategic development projects has made a significant difference in advancing Balochistan's long-term goals. Through focused investment in essential infrastructure such as roads, hospitals, schools, and basic utilities, the initiative has successfully improved how well different regions are connected to each other. It has also expanded how many people can access necessary services and has created better conditions for business and economic activities throughout various parts of the province.

5. SEMINAR ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE (8TH DECEMBER 2025)



The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, organized a high-level seminar titled "Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience in Balochistan" on 8th December 2025 in Islamabad. The seminar was organized with the objective of highlighting the emerging challenges of climate change in the province and exploring strategies for integrating

sustainable development and climate resilience into provincial planning and policy frameworks.

Balochistan, being geographically vast and environmentally fragile, is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including droughts, water scarcity, extreme weather events, desertification, and environmental degradation. The event was attended by senior officials of the Government of Balochistan, representatives of federal ministries, development partners, academia, and policy research institutions.

A key focus of the seminar was the need to strengthen institutional capacity, data-driven decision-making, and inter-departmental coordination for addressing climate challenges. The seminar also provided an opportunity for the Planning & Development Department to engage with development partners and policy experts to explore avenues for technical cooperation, knowledge sharing, and potential investment in climate resilience initiatives.





6.POLICY CONSULTATION ON INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT SOCIAL SERVICES (16TH FEBRUARY 2026)



The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, organized a Policy Consultation titled "Towards Inclusive and Resilient Social Services in Balochistan" on 16th February 2026 in Islamabad. The consultation was aimed at fostering dialogue among policymakers, development experts, and key stakeholders on strengthening the delivery of social

services in the province and making them more inclusive, equitable, and resilient to emerging socio-economic and environmental challenges. Balochistan faces unique challenges in the provision of social services due to its large geographic area, dispersed population, infrastructure limitations, and vulnerability to climate-related risks.

The consultation focused on exploring strategies to ensure that social services reach underserved and remote communities, particularly vulnerable groups including women, children, youth, and marginalized populations.

(i) Key themes discussed during the consultation included:

- Enhancing access and quality of education and healthcare services, particularly in rural and remote districts.
- Strengthening social protection programs to support vulnerable populations and reduce socio-economic disparities.
- Promoting community participation and local engagement in the planning and implementation of social development initiatives.
- Integrating climate resilience and disaster preparedness into social service delivery systems.
- Leveraging digital technologies and data systems to improve monitoring, evaluation, and policy decision-making.





7. MOU WITH THE PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Planning & Development Department Balochistan entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to strengthen institutional coordination and improve the integration of statistical data into development planning. This collaboration reflects a deliberate effort to align planning processes with the national statistical system maintained by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.



(i) Expected Areas of Cooperation

- Institutional Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing: Both institutions will engage in regular consultations and provide mutual support to strengthen their respective functions.
- Capacity Building and Professional Development: Training opportunities for officers will focus on enhancing skills in statistical methods, data analysis, and interpretation.
- Exchange of Aggregated and Verified Data: The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics will facilitate access to reliable national-level data, while P&D Balochistan will contribute relevant provincial data.
- Joint Collection of Statistical Information: Coordinated initiatives for collecting data in selected sectors will improve data coverage and reduce duplication of efforts.
- Data Protection and Responsible Use: All shared information will be used strictly for official purposes and in accordance with relevant legal provisions.

This collaboration enables the Planning & Development Department Balochistan to base its development strategies on credible and consistent data, strengthening coordination between provincial and national statistical systems and promoting informed planning and policy formulation across the province.

8. AN APPRAISAL OF BALOCHISTAN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AUTHORITY (BPPPA) IN 2025-26

8.1 Executive Overview

During July 2025 to June 2026, the Balochistan Public Private Partnership Authority (BPPPA) acted as the core technical institution for developing public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the province. It advanced a broad pipeline of projects spanning transport, healthcare, livestock, fisheries, urban and municipal services, renewable energy, industrial estates, tourism, and knowledge-based urban development. Alongside this, the Authority produced economic research and analytical work to guide inclusive and sustainable growth in Balochistan.

A key development was the enactment of the Balochistan Public Private Partnership Act, 2025 and approval of the PPP Rules, 2026. Together they formalized the PPP framework, shifting stronger project ownership and implementation responsibility to Administrative Departments, while maintaining BPPPA as a central advisory, technical, and facilitative body.

Over the year, its activities clustered into:

1. Feasibility studies and PPP project preparation.
2. Institutional support, regulatory reform, and departmental assistance.

8.2 New Regulations, Rules and Institutional Reforms

(i) Balochistan Public Private Partnership Act, 2025:

Enacted in December 2025, the Act provides a stronger legal framework for identifying, preparing, approving, implementing and monitoring PPP projects. It clarifies institutional roles, enhances transparency, accountability and efficiency, and shifts greater project ownership and implementation responsibilities to Administrative Departments, while retaining BPPPA as a core technical and facilitative body.

(ii) PPP Rules, 2026:

Approved during the reporting period, the Rules give procedural clarity for project identification, preparation, approval, procurement, evaluation, contract management and monitoring. They promote standardization, transparency and consistency and guide Administrative Departments and other entities in developing PPPs aligned with the Act.

(iii) First PPP Escrow Account in Balochistan:

The Authority supported the establishment of the province's first escrow account dedicated to PPP payment processing. Designed in coordination with banks and legal institutions, this mechanism improves payment security, strengthens investor confidence and enables predictable financial flows, marking an important modernization of PPP financial management.

8.3 Feasibility Studies & Project Preparation

i) Operation and Maintenance of Green Buses (Quetta and Turbat):

This feasibility examined structured operation and maintenance (O&M) models for Green Bus services in Quetta and Turbat. It covered fleet management, route planning, fare collection, depot requirements, maintenance standards, staffing and financial sustainability, and explored performance-based arrangements with private operators to secure reliable, affordable and efficient services while reducing the government's operational burden.



(ii) Renovation, O&M of Harley Healthcare Medical College:

The study assessed renovation, operation and maintenance of Harley Healthcare Medical College under a partnership model. It analyzed the facility's condition, investment requirements, service potential, operational needs and long-term sustainability. It concluded that private participation could strengthen facility management, academic and support services, infrastructure maintenance and overall institutional performance while safeguarding public objectives

(iii) Renovation, O&M of Five Healthcare Facilities in Balochistan:

This feasibility covered five public facilities: the 50-bed hospital in Kalat, the MNCH facility in Loralai, Mashkai THQ, Zhob DHQ and Kohlu DHQ. It reviewed physical conditions, service gaps, investment needs and operational requirements, seeking partnership models through which infrastructure and management could be upgraded to widen access to affordable, quality healthcare.

(iv) Outsourcing Operations of Officers Club, Quetta:

The study reviewed the Officers Club's operational model, physical condition, service offerings, user demand and financial feasibility. It suggested that outsourcing operations to professional private management could enhance service delivery, improve utilization and increase revenue, while reducing the government's operational load and retaining public value.

(v) Solarization of Industrial Estates:

The solarization study for LIEDA, GIEDA, Bostan SEZ and QITE assessed energy demand, solar generation potential, investment needs, tariff structures, land availability and possible PPP structures. It concluded that solarization could enhance energy reliability and affordability, strengthen industrial competitiveness and support climate-resilient infrastructure in these industrial hubs.

(vi) Livestock Project in Hub (Meat Value Chain):

Focusing on Hub's strategic location and connectivity, this study evaluated a livestock project centred on the meat value chain. It reviewed animal fattening, modern slaughtering, meat processing, cold chain development, packaging, market linkages and export potential, recommending a value-chain approach based on private investment, modern infrastructure and market-oriented operations.

(vii) Livestock Project in Turbat:

This feasibility examined a livestock project in Turbat aimed at bolstering local economic development, employment and the meat supply chain. It assessed livestock resources, market demand, infrastructure gaps, operational needs and investment prospects, proposing a structured project to improve animal productivity, promote value addition and expand private sector participation.

8.4 PPP Project Executed (JULY 2025 – JUNE 2026)

1. Operation and Maintenance of Green Buses (Quetta and Turbat):

This project advanced as a key urban transport initiative, using structured O&M arrangements to ensure reliable, affordable and environmentally sustainable public transport. It focuses on improving fleet availability, route performance, maintenance quality, passenger safety and service continuity, reflecting the government's commitment to modern, climate-conscious mobility.

2. Renovation, O&M of Harley Healthcare Medical College:

Pursued under a partnership-oriented approach, this project aims to upgrade infrastructure, strengthen management standards and enhance academic and healthcare functions at Harley Healthcare Medical College. It is expected to improve institutional outcomes and asset utilization while reducing the routine O&M burden on the public sector.

3. Renovation, O&M of Five Healthcare Facilities in Balochistan:

It focuses on renovating and operating Mashkai healthcare facilities to upgrade infrastructure, strengthen operational management and improve access to healthcare for local communities. By introducing structured operational arrangements, it supports better maintenance, service continuity and quality improvements in healthcare delivery in Mashkai.

4. Outsourcing Operations of Officers Club, Quetta:

This project implements outsourcing of the Officers Club's operations to enhance management, maintenance and service standards. It brings in professional management to improve user services, increase revenue potential and ensure better upkeep of the asset, while maintaining public ownership and oversight and demonstrating efficient PPP-based management of non-core government assets.

5. Establishing Bio-Floc Shrimp Farming Project in Balochistan:

The bio-floc shrimp farming project introduces modern aquaculture technology as a PPP initiative. It aims to diversify the provincial economy, generate employment and strengthen the fisheries sector by increasing productivity, optimizing water use and attracting private investment. The project supports value addition in the coastal and fisheries economy and creates new livelihood opportunities for local communities.

8.5 Departmental Support

Departmental Support and Technical Assistance

The Authority provided targeted support to several public entities:

- **Transport Department:** Assisted with an Urban Mass Transit Study and the design of a feeder route system in Quetta to align mass transit with local mobility patterns and accessibility.
- **Planning and Development Department:** Helped conceive two projects focused on student apprenticeships and entrepreneurship programs to strengthen youth skills, employability, practical training and enterprise development.
- **QWASA – Bottled Water Project, Quetta:** Supported project preparation and structuring of a bottled water initiative, including service potential and institutional coordination.
- **Operationalization of STP Project, Quetta:** Worked with the Commissioner Office Quetta and QWASA on structuring and coordination to operationalize the Sewage Treatment Plant and improve use of existing municipal infrastructure.
- **Commissioner, Makran Division – Turbat Circuit House:** Assisted in conceptualizing and structuring an outsourcing model to improve management and utilization of this public asset.
- **BTEB – Micro EV Buses in Quetta CBD:** Supported scoping of a micro electric bus project for the CBD to reduce congestion, improve last-mile connectivity and introduce clean mobility.

8.6 Institutional Role under the New Framework

Under the new Act and Rules, Administrative Departments are expected to play a stronger role in sectoral decision-making, project ownership and implementation. Nevertheless, BPPPA remains central to PPP success.

Its ongoing functions include:

- Identifying and developing PPP concepts.
- Supporting Administrative Departments in project preparation.
- Conducting and reviewing feasibility studies.
- Preparing analytical and economic reports.
- Advising on PPP models and transaction structures.
- Coordinating among departments, financial institutions, legal advisors and private partners.
- Supporting regulatory and institutional reforms.
- Helping to develop bankable, implementation-ready projects.
- Strengthening the overall PPP ecosystem in Balochistan.

Its specialized technical, financial, legal and commercial expertise ensures that projects are well structured, financially viable and aligned with public interest.

8.7 BPPPA Achievement Report (JULY 2025 – JUNE 2026)

The Balochistan Public Private Partnership Authority's Achievement Report sets out the progress made between July 2025 and June 2026 across ten operational initiatives covering skills development, urban infrastructure, environmental management, technology access, energy transition, and urban mobility. The Authority's wider pipeline now stands at thirty projects in total: ten executed and operational, two with procurement complete, five under active procurement, six approved or pending, and seven declined or otherwise not progressed.



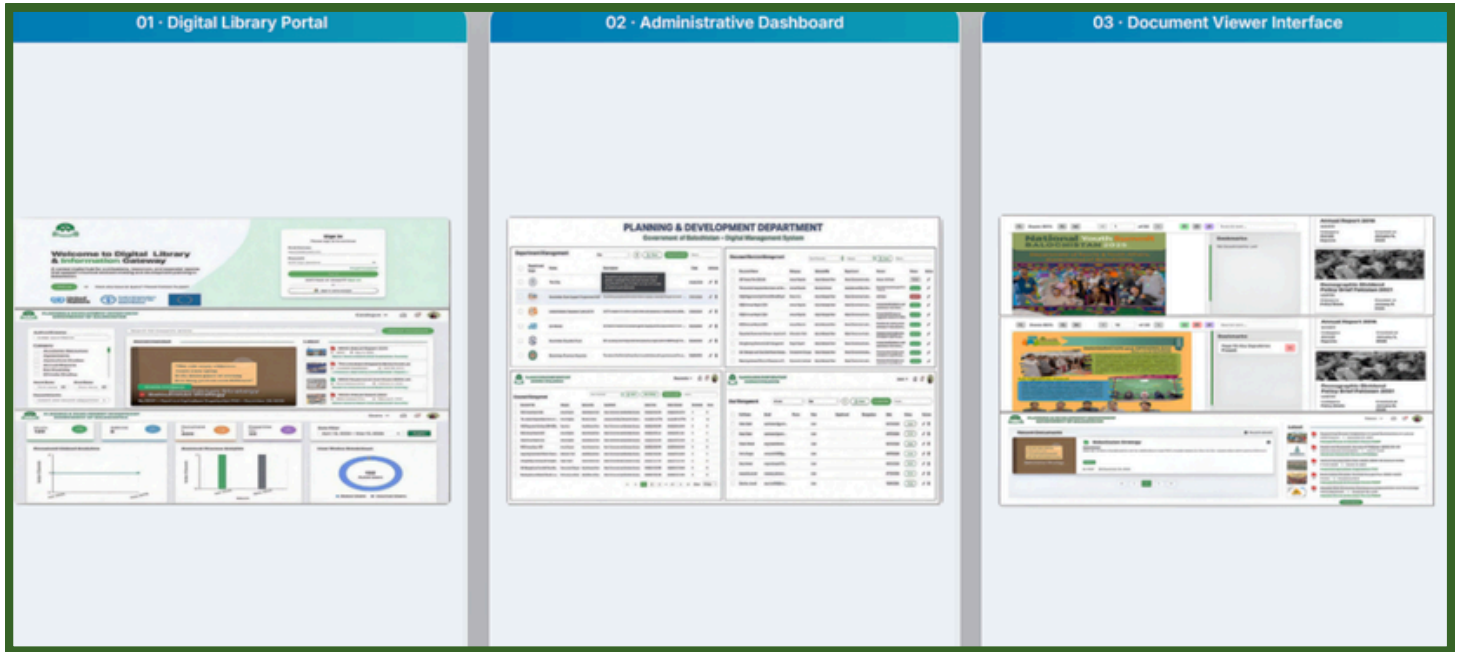
Three achievements stand out from this period. The BECL LPG Testing Laboratory reached signed concession agreement status, bringing in roughly PKR 2 billion in committed private investment and putting mandatory quality testing in place at checkpoints along the Pakistan-Iran border, a step that protects both consumers and vehicle safety. Green Bus Services in Quetta and Turbat became fully operational and carried over 1.76 million passengers between January and April 2026, delivering visible gains in affordability, reduced congestion, and cleaner air, and offering a model other provincial cities could reasonably adopt. The Mangrove Carbon Offset Project, spanning roughly 36,000 hectares, advanced to the competitive bid evaluation stage while carrying zero financial liability for government, bringing together ecological restoration, climate action, community livelihoods, and carbon market financing in a single initiative.

These results matter because public private partnerships have become an increasingly practical way to deliver infrastructure and services in a province where resources are limited and needs are spread across difficult terrain. Balochistan's dispersed population, significant infrastructure gaps, and constrained public revenue all point toward financing models that draw in private capital and expertise while keeping public oversight and development goals intact. What this reporting period shows, in effect, is that the model works: it improves service quality, mobilises investment, and uses market mechanisms to stay financially sustainable over time.

The period also reflects a broader shift for the Authority itself, moving away from simply developing projects and toward actually delivering results on the ground. A set of complementary research studies, on employment generation, district livelihood development, national economic strategy, urban infrastructure, and environmental management, now feeds into how future projects are chosen and how policy gets shaped, giving the Authority an evidence base rather than guesswork to build on. Institutional reforms, including the Balochistan Public Private Partnership Act 2025 and the PPP Rules 2026, have strengthened the regulatory and operational framework it now operates within. Longer-term initiatives such as Harley Medical College remain part of the Authority's future plans, though they will need to be weighed carefully against what is realistically achievable. Several agreements nearing finalization are expected to be signed in July 2026, which would add further initiatives to the operational count. Altogether, these developments point to an Authority that is maturing steadily and becoming better able to deliver sustainable infrastructure, essential services, and measurable outcomes across Balochistan.

Overall, the year combined institutional reform with concrete project advancement. BPPPA's work strengthened investment readiness, improved public service delivery, enhanced management of public assets and supported sustainable economic development across Balochistan. It is well positioned to remain a key partner to the Government of Balochistan and the Planning & Development Department in driving an integrated, PPP-based approach to inclusive provincial growth.

9. DIGITAL LIBRARY



- INTERFACE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, has established a Digital Library as part of its broader effort to modernize how planning knowledge is stored, accessed, and used across government. The platform serves as a centralized online repository through which officials, researchers, and policymakers can access a structured collection of development plans, policy documents, sectoral studies, statistical publications, feasibility reports, project evaluation documents, and planning guidelines.

The library's web interface is clean and navigable, organized to allow users to locate resources by category without requiring technical expertise. Documents are categorized and searchable, which means a planning officer in a district office or a researcher reviewing provincial development history can retrieve relevant material without making formal requests. That shift from request-based access to self-service digital retrieval removes a procedural barrier that has historically slowed research and policy work within government departments. Beyond convenience, the library addresses a more fundamental governance problem: institutional memory. Government departments in Balochistan, as in many provinces, have historically lost access to their own analytical work when staff changed, files were misplaced, or documents were never digitized in the first place. Feasibility studies, cost-benefit analyses, and planning guidelines that took considerable time and resources to produce are now archived in a format that remains accessible regardless of staff turnover or administrative reorganization.

By making its institutional resources available through a dedicated digital platform, the department has taken a practical step toward a planning culture where decisions are informed by documented evidence and where that evidence does not disappear when the people who produced it move on.

10.A REVIEW OF JUDICIAL WING OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Planning & Development Department's Judicial Section, operating under the Government of Balochistan, has demonstrated a truly commendable performance in handling litigation matters across the financial years 2025 and 2026. This achievement stands as a clear reflection of the department's institutional strength, administrative discipline, and the kind of farsighted governance that the people of Balochistan deserve and have come to expect from their public institutions.

During the period from 1st June 2025 to 31st December 2025, the Judicial Section took on a total of 149 litigation cases filed against the government across multiple judicial forums, including the Supreme Court, High Court, Balochistan Service Tribunal, and District and Civil Courts. Out of these, 39 cases were successfully resolved, while 101 were in progress, meaning that the department was actively pursuing each matter with full attention and legal diligence. Furthermore, 48 newly instituted cases were registered during the same period and were promptly absorbed into the system, a development that speaks to the department's readiness and capacity to manage an increasing workload without compromising the quality of its judicial oversight.

Carrying forward the same momentum and commitment, the department entered the year 2026 with renewed focus and determination. From 1st January 2026 to 17th June 2026, the Judicial Section managed a total of 102 cases across the Federal Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, High Court, Balochistan Service Tribunal, and District and Civil Courts.

Within this relatively short span of just over five and a half months, 14 cases were successfully resolved, which is a remarkable feat in itself. Additionally, only 7 new cases were instituted during this period, indicating that the department has achieved a steady and effective control over the inflow of fresh litigation. The remaining 95 cases were actively in progress, with each matter receiving the legal attention it rightly deserves.

The progress made across both financial years paints a picture of an institution that is not merely reactive but genuinely proactive in its approach to judicial management. The Government of Balochistan and The Planning & Development Department deserve sincere recognition for this achievement, as it is not just a matter of numbers but a true testament to the vision, hard work, and professional integrity of the people who serve within this department every single day.

11. STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE BY ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING OF CIVIL SERVANTS (FOREIGN TRAININGS)

The Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, plays a central role in nominating civil servants for international training programs hosted by leading institutions in China, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. During the financial year 2025-26, the Department forwarded a total of 237 officers to the Economic Affairs Division for consideration under foreign training programs. Of these, the Economic Affairs Division selected and approved 45 officers from Balochistan to attend training abroad, where they gained direct exposure to global practices in governance, public administration, and service delivery.

Alongside this, the Department took its own initiative during the same period and selected 45 Planning & Development officers for a structured capacity building training program. Together, both efforts show a consistent drive to raise professional standards within the provincial civil service.

Officers who return from foreign training bring sharper analytical skills, fresh policy perspectives, and a clearer understanding of how other governments handle complex administrative challenges. This experience builds institutional capacity, strengthens professional confidence, and prepares officers to address governance problems with greater clarity and efficiency.

When this knowledge is put to work within their respective departments, it helps modernize internal processes, supports better decision making, and lifts the overall quality of public service delivery. Over time, these individual improvements add up to stronger and more responsive governance institutions across the province.

Even so, without a structured mechanism to assess how this training translates into daily practice, much of its long-term value goes unmeasured. Establishing a provincial post training evaluation framework would therefore bring greater accountability to the process and help ensure that this investment in human capital delivers the returns it genuinely deserves.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

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