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SHEHRI
Citizens For A Better Environment



LOCAL AND CITY GOVERNMENT HANDBOOK PROVINCE OF SINDH AND KARACHI CITY



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Local Government Handbook is a deliverable of the project:

Empowered Citizens for Improved Urban Governance

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The tier of governance closest to the needs and aspirations of the common man is the tier of 'Local Government'. However, unfortunately, historically in Pakistan, the most neglected and experimented with, has also been the local governance system. As a result, cities such as Karachi have suffered due to inconsistency in policies and institutional frameworks.



Shehri-Citizens for a Better Environment has been for many years striving to empower the citizens for better engagement with their institutions providing basic civic services and also in strengthening the institutions of civic governance and making them socially accountable. This Handbook is an effort to document critically important information on the legislations, policies, and institutions of civic governance in Karachi city, remaining within the framework of local governance in the province of Sindh. This documentation has been done in a manner that is easy to comprehend and also can empower the citizens to demand good governance in an informed manner such as through providing them detailed information on the Right to Information Act for the province of Sindh.

Our organization is grateful for the trust reposed in us by the management of the Small Grants and Ambassadors Fund Program (SGAFP), USAID, by assigning execution of this work and for sponsoring the publication of this important document. We are hopeful that this Handbook would contribute significantly to a better understanding of Karachi city, its structure of governance and on avenues of informed citizen participation, so that good governance can be facilitated.

Amber Alibhai

General Secretary

Shehri-Citizens for a Better Environment

December, 2017

INTRODUCTION

Karachi city, from its humble origins as a rural settlement has now grown to become a thriving Megapolis and one of the most heavily populated city in the world. The city is presently faced with a number of challenges that hinder sustainability in growth and good governance. More than half the population still inhabits informal settlements and are denied basic services. Other than issues in housing and basic civic services are challenges in efficient land use management and in providing viable public transportation services to the millions that reside in the city. While the list of tasks to undertake is large, a beginning can be made by better documentation of the existing urban realities in Karachi and by giving the citizens knowledge on how their city functions, the problems it faces and avenues it offers for positive citizen engagement.



In many well-functioning cities of the world, the local and city governments open their institutions to public scrutiny and make available to the citizens information on urban governance, important details and statistics on the city, policies and institutions that provide the structural framework for governance and of ways in which the citizens can remain informed and engaged with their service providers. This they do by preparing Local and City Government Handbooks in a manner that is informative and easy to comprehend for the common citizen.

This particular Handbook that has been prepared by Shehri-Citizens for a Better Environment follows the examples of such Handbooks and offers a model that can be followed by the city government of Karachi City and other cities in Pakistan in preparing officially sponsored Handbooks that can then become a regular feature of civic engagement between the office of the Mayor and citizens of the city. An effort has been made to provide a background of the constitutional context of local governance, and the various forms of local governance that have been enforced in Pakistan. Detailed referencing in a reader friendly manner has been made of the Sindh Local Government Act of 2013 to highlight the key powers, functions and responsibilities of the city and district governments as they relate to service delivery of key urban civic services. A separate chapter is dedicated to informing the citizens about the Right to Information Act of the province of Sindh to enable the citizens to effectively utilize this important legal instrument for ensuring transparent and good governance. Karachi city and its important civic service delivery and land development agencies are separately profiled.

This is a pioneering effort of its kind for the city of Karachi and the province of Sindh and it is hoped that the relevant government departments make it a practice to make such publications a part of their efforts to reach out to the citizens both as means of information and also as a facilitator for meaningful citizen engagement in the civic affairs of the city.

Farhan Anwar
Project Manager

December, 2017

CHAPTER I

PAKISTAN - GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan - 1973, provides for a federal parliamentary system with a President as head of state and a popularly elected Prime Minister as head of government.

This section briefly describes the important posts and institutions defining the governance structure in Pakistan.

PRESIDENT

The President, in keeping with the constitutional provision that the state religion is Islam, must be a Muslim. Elected for a five-year term by an electoral college consisting of members of the Senate and National Assembly and members of the provincial assemblies, the president is eligible for reelection. But no individual may hold the office for more than two consecutive terms. The President may resign or be impeached and may be removed from office for incapacity or gross misconduct by a two-thirds vote of the members of the parliament. The President generally acts on the advice of the Prime Minister but has important residual powers.

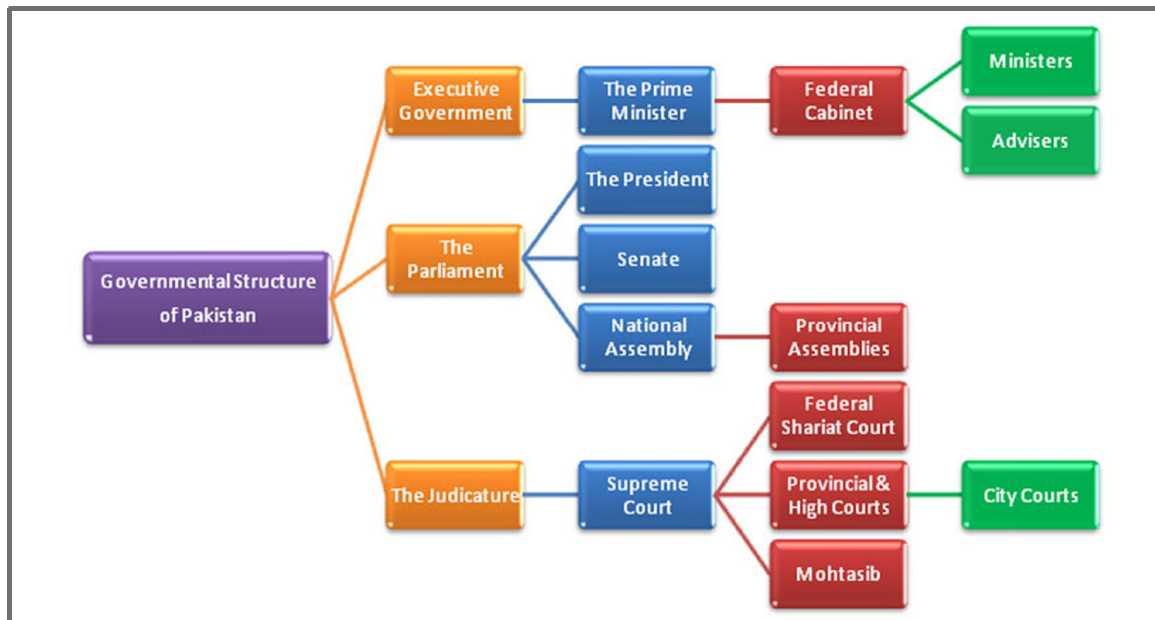
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

The Prime Minister of Pakistan is the Head of Government of Pakistan and designated as the Chief Executive of the Republic, who leads the executive branch of the government, oversees the economic growth, heads the Council of Common Interest (CCI) as well as the Cabinet, and is vested with the command authority over the nuclear arsenals. He is also a leader of the nation who has control over all matters of internal and foreign policy.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the members of the National Assembly through a vote. The Prime Minister is assisted by the Federal Cabinet, a Council of Ministers whose members are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Federal Cabinet comprises of the ministers, ministers of state, and advisers.

PARLIAMENT AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The bicameral federal legislature is the Majlis-i-Shoora (Council of Advisers), consisting of the Senate (upper house) and National Assembly (lower house). Members of the National Assembly are elected by universal adult suffrage (over eighteen years of age in Pakistan). Seats are allocated to each of the four provinces, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and Islamabad Capital Territory on the basis of population. National Assembly members serve for the parliamentary term, which is five years, unless they die or resign sooner, or unless the National Assembly is dissolved. Although the vast majority of the members are Muslim, about 5 percent of the seats are reserved for minorities, including Christians, Hindus, and Sikhs. Elections for minority seats are held on the basis of joint electorates at the same time as the polls for Muslim seats during the general elections.



Source: National Democratic Foundation

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly. The Prime Minister is assisted by the Federal Cabinet, a council of ministers whose members are appointed by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Federal Cabinet comprises the ministers, ministers of state, and advisers.

The Senate is a permanent legislative body with equal representation from each of the four provinces, elected by the members of their respective provincial assemblies. There are representatives from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and from Islamabad Capital Territory. The Chairman of the Senate, under the Constitution, is next in line to act as President should the office become vacant and until such time as a new president can be formally elected. Both the Senate and the National Assembly can initiate and pass legislation except for finance bills. Only the National Assembly can approve the federal budget and all finance bills. In the case of other bills, the president may prevent passage unless the legislature in joint sitting overrules the President by a majority of members of both houses present and voting.

Other offices and bodies having important roles in the federal structure include the Attorney General, the Auditor General, the Federal Land Commission, the Federal Public Service Commission, Election Commission of Pakistan, and the Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Pakistan's four provinces enjoy considerable autonomy. Each province has a Governor, a Council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister appointed by the Governor, and a Provincial Assembly. Members of the provincial assemblies are elected by universal adult suffrage. Provincial assemblies

also have reserved seats for minorities. Although there is a well-defined division of responsibilities between federal and provincial governments, there are some functions on which both can make laws and establish departments for their execution. After the passage of the 18th Amendment, the provinces now have much more enhanced powers and responsibilities than were earlier associated with them in the Constitution of 1973. Most of the services in areas such as health, education, agriculture, and roads, for example, are provided by the provincial governments. Although the federal government can also legislate in these areas, it only makes national policy and handles international aspects of those services.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

While the Constitution of Pakistan as enacted in 1973 very specifically detailed the separation of responsibilities and functions between the federal and the provincial governments, significant in the context of this assessment is the fact that until the issuance of the Legal Framework Order (LFO) 2004, "the Constitution of Pakistan did not fully recognize local governments as a separate tier of government with their own powers and functions. [...] Prior to the addition of the LFO in the overall governance framework, local government was essentially viewed as an extension and appendage of the provincial governments, through which some functions were delegated to them.

Now, Section 48 of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010 (10 of 2010) has inserted a new article, Article 140 A, in its present form, (w.e.f. April 19, 2010). Article 140 A as first inserted by Item 16 of the Schedule to C.E.O. No. 24 of 2002, (w.e.f. August 21, 2002) and later validated by Section 10 of the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 2003 (3 of 2003), (w.e.f. December 31, 2003), reads as:

140A Local government – Each Province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments.

Elections to the local governments shall be held by the Election Commission of Pakistan.

JUDICIARY

The judiciary includes the Supreme Court, provincial High Courts, and other lesser courts exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President; the other Supreme Court judges are appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court may remain in office until age sixty-five. The Supreme Court has original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction. Judges of the provincial high courts are appointed by the president after consultation with the chief justice of the Supreme Court, as well as the governor of the province and the chief justice of the high court to which the appointment is being made. High courts have original and appellate jurisdiction.

There is also a Federal Shariat Court consisting of eight Muslim judges, including a Chief Justice appointed by the President. Three of the judges are ulama, that is, Islamic Scholars, and are well

versed in Islamic law. The Federal Shariat Court has original and appellate jurisdiction. This court decides whether any law is repugnant to the injunctions of Islam. When a law is deemed repugnant to Islam, the president, in the case of a federal law, or the governor, in the case of a provincial law, is charged with taking steps to bring the law into conformity with the injunctions of Islam. The court also hears appeals from decisions of criminal courts under laws relating to the enforcement of Hudood laws that is, laws pertaining to such offences as intoxication, theft, and unlawful sexual intercourse.

In addition, there are special courts and tribunals to deal with specific kinds of cases, such as drug courts, commercial courts, labor courts, traffic courts, an insurance appellate tribunal, an income tax appellate tribunal, and special courts for bank offences. There are also special courts to try terrorists. Appeals from special courts go to high courts except for labor and traffic courts, which have their own forums for appeal. Appeals from the tribunals go to the Supreme Court.

A further feature of the judicial system is the office of Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman), which is provided for in the Constitution. The office of Mohtasib was established in many early Muslim states to ensure that no wrongs were done to citizens. Appointed by the President, the Mohtasib holds office for four years; the term cannot be extended or renewed. The Mohtasib's purpose is to institutionalize a system for enforcing administrative accountability, through investigating and rectifying any injustice done to a person through maladministration by a federal agency or a federal government official. The Mohtasib is empowered to award compensation to those who have suffered loss or damage as a result of maladministration. Excluded from jurisdiction, however, are personal grievances or service matters of a public servant as well as matters relating to foreign affairs, national defense, and the armed services. This institution is designed to bridge the gap between administrator and citizen, to improve administrative processes and procedures, and to help curb misuse of discretionary powers.

Note: Content excerpted from the web archive of the Government of Pakistan and the National Democratic Foundation

CHAPTER 2

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PAKISTAN ORIGINS AND HISTORICAL PROGRESSION

In Pakistan, staying within the Federal system, a number of experiments have been made with the local governance systems. The present section highlights the various 'models' in local governance that have been enforced over the years and outlines relevant details of the recently enacted 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan that has significantly altered the framework of overall governance in Pakistan.

The local governance system in Pakistan has a long history with roots in the British colonial era. As far back as 1842, the Conservancy Act had been applied to the Bengal Presidency, while it was in 1882 that the government of Lord Ripon introduced the system of local self-government. Subsequently, in 1884, Municipal Acts were passed for Punjab, Bengal and Bombay. Municipal Corporation Karachi was established under City of Karachi Act in 1933 that was an extension of the decision taken to enact the Bombay Municipal Act that gave special powers to the executives of large cities to run their municipalities. In 1946, the Municipal Act was passed for Quetta. It was in 1935 that the provinces got the provincial autonomy to undertake legislation with regard to local government system. In 1947, the Local Authority Service Act was passed in the Sindh province which brought under provincial control key posts under the Municipal Committees.

BASIC DEMOCRACIES PLAN 1960

Post-independence, the first significant experiment with local government was the Basic Democracy plan introduced by the government of then President General Ayub Khan under the Basic Democracies Order of 1959, for rural areas, and the parallel Municipal Administration Ordinance of 1960, for urban areas. Earlier, President General Ayub Khan had imposed martial law in 1958, using the Elective Bodies Disqualification Order. This order was soon followed by one that revived local governments as the only representative tier of government.

This system consisted of four tiers: the Union Councils in the rural areas, and the Town Committees and Union Committees in the urban areas, formed the lowest tier. The following tier was represented, in rural areas, by the Thana or Tehsil Councils, while in urban areas the same tier was represented by the Municipal Committees and the Cantonment Boards. The subsequent two tiers were identical for both rural and urban areas, and they were represented by the District Councils and finally by the Divisional Councils. With the exception of the lowest tier, where all the members were the result of an electoral process, the tiers presented a combination of indirectly elected officials nominated by the government, and pre-appointed government officials as chairmen. The controlling authority in this institutional set-up thus remained the bureaucracy, which had the power to put an end to proceedings and suspend resolutions passed by local bodies - effectively, enjoying the ability to overrule any power that the local bodies had. Owing to the local government system's close association with the military, the idea of Basic Democracy had died a natural death by the end of the 1960s when the military rule drew to a close.¹

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1979

The 1970's witnessed a return to democracy and a unanimous approval of the Constitution in 1973. Under the military regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, the Local Government Ordinance (LGO) 1979 was promulgated. The Ordinance resembled Ayub's legislation in some aspects as it continued with the rural-urban divide and the local bodies continued to lack constitutional protection. This particular Ordinance

¹ **Devolution row: An assessment of Pakistan's 2001 Local Government Ordinance**, Report for the Research project, "The Political Economy of State building" - The Pakistan Case Study, Marco Mezzera - Conflict Research Unit, Safiya Aftab - Strategic and Economic Policy Research, Sairah Yusuf - Department of Political Science, University of Oxford, Conflict Research Unit, Netherlands Institute for International Relations, 'Clingendael', November 2010

created four levels of municipal government in the urban areas and a three tier system in rural areas. Under the LGO 1979, chairman/heads of the local councils were elected by the members.

Basic municipal functions were transferred to local governments; for instance, solid waste management, street lighting, firefighting, etc. Allocation of some major social services - such as education, health and water supply - was made under the law. For revenue generation the local councils mainly depended upon government grants although some revenues were mobilized through local taxes. Revenues of certain taxes collected by the provincial governments were shared with the local councils such as property tax.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2001

In 1999, General Pervez Musharraf took control of the government under Martial Law; and promulgated the Local Government Ordinance in 2001 - popularly known as the 'Devolution Plan 2001'. This plan was significantly different from the earlier systems. The LGO 2001 abolished the urban- rural divide and established a three-tier system of district government. It devolved political, administrative and fiscal powers to the elected officials of local councils and brought all major social service departments, including education and health, under the control of the district government. The post of Deputy Commissioner was renamed as District Coordinating Officer (DCO), which was subordinate to the elected head of the district council - District Nazim. Similarly, district police chiefs became directly accountable to the District Nazims.

The lowest tier was the Union Council (UC) which consisted of directly elected members. The middle tier Tehsil Council comprised directly elected Naib (deputy) Nazims of each Union Council in the Tehsil. Whereas, the topmost tier was the District Council which had all the Nazims of Union Councils in the district as members. The LGO 2001 changed the political and social landscape of the country by bringing more than 150,000 people into the political arena and creating more than 6,000 councils. Another unprecedented step was the allocation of 33 percent of the seats for women's representation. Women were elected by a direct joint electorate at the UC level and indirectly at tehsil and district levels. This enabled more than 36,000 women to enter formal politics at the local government level in the first round.

A Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) was established for formula-based transfer of funds to the local governments. The districts could also raise their own revenues through certain taxes; The Provincial Local Government Commissions were constituted to resolve disputes between the provincial and district governments. The LGO 2001 provided for several conflict resolution mechanisms such as the Zila Mohtasib, Zila Mushavirat committee and Musalihat Anjumans. Finally, grass root community participation for small-scale development projects was encouraged through Citizen Community Boards.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2013

For the post Devolution of Power system scenario, within the context of Sindh and Karachi, the experience has been different than other provinces. From 2001 to 2010, the Federal and Provincial Governments created the City District Government Karachi (CDGK) and devolved various powers of the Provincial departments to the CDGK. However, since that time this process has been effectively reversed and the Provincial Government has taken over many functions of local governments, including Karachi, to run municipal activities. In 2013, the Sindh Government passed the Sindh Local Government Act (SLGA) providing a framework for the reinstatement of elected local governments for the first time in the province since 2010. This law provides a multitude of powers to the Provincial Government, giving them strong control over the functions of the LGs.

THE 18TH AMENDMENT - A REVISED FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE

The 18th Amendment sourced its structuring to the principle of subsidiarity where it is accepted that the allocation of functions among different levels of government should be in a way that a service is provided at the appropriate level and inter-jurisdictional spillovers are minimized. The principle of subsidiarity states that a central authority should have a subsidiary function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more immediate or local level. In other words, any activity that can be performed by a more decentralized entity should be given to that entity if there is cost saving and efficiency improvement. Keeping this in view it was envisaged that via the 18th Amendment, institutions involved in service delivery in the provincial jurisdiction should be transferred to the provinces, while the functions that are national in character, and involve planning and coordination at higher levels, remain within the domain of the federal government or be dealt with by the CCI.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The 18th Amendment, which has paved the way for maximal provincial autonomy, was formally approved as a constitutional obligation in April 2010. Consequently, the implementation process has devolved ministries and institutions from the centre, set up new structures at provincial levels and put into place fora for debate and discussion.

The demarcation of legislative authority between federal and provincial governments is very clear in the Amendment. The Concurrent Legislative List (CLL), formerly a part of the constitution, stands abolished, devolving the functions contained in it to the provincial governments. This significantly enhances the range of legislative and functional responsibilities of provincial governments. Some changes have also been made in the Federal Legislative List (FLL). Only a provincial assembly will now have the power to legislate with respect to any matter not spelled out in the FLL. The only exception is that legislation with respect to criminal law, criminal procedure and evidence can be made both by parliament and the provincial assembly.

The erstwhile Concurrent List contained 47 subjects that have now been transferred to the provinces. However, some subjects such as electricity; legal, medical and other professions; and standards in higher education have been added to FLL Part II. The role of provinces has also been enhanced by transferring a few subjects from FLL Part I to FLL Part II since the latter comes under the CCI. These subjects include national coordination and planning, and interprovincial jurisdiction of the police force. Moreover, the CCI has been given control over the management of public debt and all regulatory authorities established under federal law.

Under the 18th Amendment, the composition of the CCI has been changed. Although the total number of members remains unchanged - four from the provinces and federal government each - the prime minister has been appointed a permanent member as well as the chair of the Council earlier, the prime minister would chair only if he/she happened to be a member of the Council. Otherwise, the president would nominate a federal minister as the chair. The Council has been given the power to formulate and regulate policies in relation to matters enumerated in Part II of the FLL as well as exercise supervision and control over related institutions. In order to make the CCI an effective body, the constitution has provided that it would have a permanent secretariat and meet at least once in three months. Consequently, the CCI has become a powerful and key dispute resolution body where top representatives of federal and provincial governments can frequently meet to resolve emerging intergovernmental conflicts.

FISCAL AND BORROWING POWER AUTONOMY

In addition to an enhanced transfer of resources to provinces, under the 7th National Finance Commission (NFC) Award, major changes related to fiscal powers under the 18th Amendment include sales taxation of services by provinces; no reduction in the share of provinces in future NFCs; borrowing powers; transfer of proceeds from federal excise duty to provinces; and the strengthening of the National Economic Council (NEC) with greater representation of the provinces. As mentioned earlier, entry on sales taxation in the FLL Part I has been amended to exclude sales tax on services implying that provincial governments have the authority to levy/collect sales tax on services if they so desire. An important change has been brought about in Article 160, regarding constitutional provisions for the NFC, which states that "the share of the Provinces in each Award of National Finance Commission shall not be less than the share given to the Provinces in the previous Award. Moreover, the federal and provincial finance ministers have been given the responsibility to monitor the implementation of the Award biannually and report to both houses of parliament and the provincial assemblies.

International loans to provinces were formerly routed through the economic affairs division of the federal government. There have been concerns about cumbersome procedures involved in the sanctioning of these loans as well as higher interest rates charged by the federal government. Under the 18th Amendment, provinces have been given borrowing powers. Article 167 (4) states that "a Province may raise domestic or international loan, or give guarantees on the security of the Provincial Consolidated Fund within such limits and subject to such conditions as may be specified by the National Economic Council." Another important step is the revival and strengthening of the NEC. Changes have been made in the size and composition of the NEC; it is now tilted in the favor of provinces. The number of members has been increased from five to 13 including chief ministers of provincial governments. Altogether, eight out of 13 members will be from provincial governments. The Council will be required to meet at least twice a year and submit an annual report to each house of parliament. The mandate of the NEC has traditionally been to review the overall condition of the country and formulate plans in respect to financial, commercial, social and economic policies. An important enhancement in its responsibility is that the NEC is now required to ensure balanced development and regional equity in policymaking. In addition, several other changes have also been made under the 18th Amendment which may have direct implications for social development in the country. These include the right to free education and information; safeguards against discrimination in services; promotion of social and economic well-being of the people; and establishment of local governments.

The 18th Amendment has resulted in the redistribution of functional responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments. The federal government devolved its 17 ministries - mostly related to social sectors. On the whole, some subjects performed by the devolved ministries have not been fully devolved. There were 301 entries in the allocated business of devolved ministries and divisions. Altogether, only 94 functions have actually been devolved whereas 207 functions have been retained by the federal government. As a consequence of 18th Amendment, more than 100 laws and more than 200 minor acts need to be amended or replaced. In addition, a large number of subordinate legislation needs to be amended in sync with the superior legislation.

Note: Content excerpted from the *Social Development in Pakistan 2011-12 and 2014-15, Social Policy and Development Center, Karachi - Pakistan Development update, the World Bank, 2016*

CHAPTER 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVINCE OF SINDH

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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This chapter sources from some selected sections of the Sindh Local Government Act 2103, that have been documented in a more reader friendly way and relate with the key posts and institutions of local governance in the province of Sindh - the powers, functions, responsibilities and aspects of social accountability

A. COUNCILS

Local Area

Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, categorize a District into urban area and rural area

- a) For purposes of the Act, Government shall, by notification, declare a local area consisting of urban area in a District, as a Metropolitan Corporation, District Municipal Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee and Union Committee;
- b) rural area in a District, as a District Council and Union Council;

Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, after inviting public objections and suggestions, alter the limits of a local area and declare that any area shall cease to be a Union Council, District Council, Municipal Committee, Corporation, Town Committee and Union Committee.

Any two or more adjoining Councils within a District may, after inviting public objections through a resolution passed by two-thirds majority of the total membership of each of the councils, make a proposal to Government for a change in their respective boundaries subject to the condition that no revenue boundary shall be divided and the size of population in the relevant local area shall, as far as possible, be close to the average population of similar local areas in the District.

Division and Reconstitution of a Council

Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, divide a council into two or more councils or reconstitute two or more councils as one council or alter the limits of a council and may specify in the notification the consequences which shall ensue upon the publication of such notification.

When, as a result of such division or reconstitution, any new council is constituted, in accordance with the provisions of the Act in the manner specified in the notification:

- a) the existing members of any council so divided or reconstituted shall become the members of such council as the Government may, by notification, specify as if each such member had been elected to that Council; and
- b) such council shall, to the extent and in the manner specified in the notification, be the successor of the council so divided or reconstituted

Delimitation of Union Councils

Subject to sub-section (2), a Union Council shall be an area comprising one or more revenue deh(s), notified as such by Government.

As far as possible -

- a) the area of a Union Council shall be a territorial unity;
- b) the population of the Union Councils in a District shall be uniform;
- c) the boundaries of a Union Council shall not cross the limits of a Revenue Taluka in a District; and
- d) the area of a Union Council shall consist of entire Tappa

Delimitation of Wards

Government shall, in the prescribed manner, delimit wards in Municipal Committees, Town Committees and Corporations.

For the purposes of delimitation of an urban area, a ward shall, as far as possible, consist of a census block or adjoining census blocks.

For the purpose of delimitation of a Union Council, a ward shall, as far as possible, consist of a whole or part of a deh, a census block or combination of adjoining villages or census blocks.

Characteristics of a Local Council

Any area declared as Union, Town, Municipality or Corporation shall, as far as possible be compact and contiguous with territorial unity.

Declaration of Urban and Rural Areas

Government may, after inviting objections from the residents of an area and hearing those from amongst them who wish to be heard, declare by notification such area, to be an urban area or rural area, as the case may be.

For the purposes of the Act, all areas which are urban areas or rural areas, as the case may be, at the time of commencement of the Act shall be deemed to be urban areas or rural areas, as the case may be.

Declaration of Town Municipality, Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Corporation

Government may, by notification, declare any urban area other than the area of a Cantonment Board as-

- a) a Union Committee; a Town Committee;
- b) a Municipal Committee;
- c) a Municipal Corporation
- d) a Metropolitan Corporation

Government may, after inviting objections from the residents of any Town, Municipality, Municipal Corporation or Metropolitan Corporation and hearing those from amongst them who wish to be heard in person, declare by notification such Town as Municipality and such Municipality as Municipal Corporation or Metropolitan Corporation, as the case may be.

When the declaration has been made under sub-section (2), the Members, Chairman and Vice-Chairman or, Mayor and Deputy Mayor, as the case may be, of the Council existing immediately before the declaration, shall be deemed to be the Members, Chairman and Vice-Chairman or, Mayor or Deputy Mayor, or as the case may be, of the Council to be constituted for the local area after the declaration, until elections are held to such Council.

B. CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF COUNCILS

Constitution of Council

As soon as may be, the following Councils shall be constituted -

- a) in urban area -
 - a Union Committee for each ward in the Corporation;
 - a Town Committee for each Town comprising of Union Committees;
 - a Municipal Committee for each Municipality comprising of Union Committee;
 - a Municipal Corporation for each city comprising of Union Committee;
 - a District Municipal Corporation for each district of the Metropolitan city; and
 - a Metropolitan Corporation for each Metropolitan city;
- b) in rural area -
 - a Union Council for each Union;
 - a District Council for each District:

Provided that for the districts in the Karachi Division there shall be one District Council comprising of such area of said districts

Name of the Council

A Council shall, unless Government notifies otherwise, be known as the Council of the place where its office is situated.

Extension or alteration of area of a Council

Government may, after inviting objections from the residents of any Union, Town, Municipality, Corporation or Metropolitan Corporation and hearing those from amongst them who wish to be heard, by notification after consulting concerned Council, extend, curtail or alter the limits of such Union, Town, Municipality, Corporation or Metropolitan Corporation or declare that any such Union, Town, Municipality, Municipal Corporation or Metropolitan Corporation shall, from a specified date, cease to be Union, Town, Municipality, Municipal Corporation or Metropolitan Corporation.

A Council shall consist of such number of directly or indirectly elected members as may, from time to time, be determined by Government;

Union Committees. There shall be such number of Union Committees in urban areas as may be determined by Government. Each Union Committee shall comprise of the following members to be directly elected on the basis of adult franchise by the electors falling within the respective

Union Committee:-

- a) Chairman and a Vice Chairman as joint candidates;
- b) Four general members;
- c) One woman member;
- d) One laborer or peasant member; and
- e) One non-Muslim member

District Municipal Corporation. There shall be District Municipal Corporation for each district of Karachi and shall comprise of the following members:-

- a) all the elected Vice Chairmen of the Union Committees falling within that District;
- b) reserved seats to the extent of 22% for women members, 5% for non-Muslim members and 5% for laborer or peasant members, to be indirectly elected in terms of clause (a) in the manner as may be prescribed;
- c) the District Municipal Corporation so constituted shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman respectively from amongst its members elected under clause (a)

Metropolitan Corporation. There shall be a Metropolitan Corporation for Karachi Division and shall comprise of the following members:-

- a) the elected Chairmen of the Union Committees of the Districts of Karachi;
- b) reserved seats to the extent of 22% for women members, 5% for non-Muslim members and 5% for laborer or peasant members, to be indirectly elected by the members elected in terms of clause (a) in the manner as may be prescribed;
- c) the Metropolitan Corporation so constituted shall elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor from amongst its members elected under clause (a)

Union Council. There shall be such number of Union Councils in the rural areas, as may be determined by Government. The Union Councils shall comprise of the following members to be directly elected on the basis of adult franchise by the electors of the respective Union Councils:-

- a) Chairman and a Vice Chairman as joint candidates;
- b) Four general members;
- c) One woman member;
- d) One laborer or peasant member; and
- e) One non-Muslim member

District Council. There shall be a District Council which shall comprise of the following members:

- a) all the elected Chairmen of the Union Councils of the district;
- b) reserved seats to the extent of 22% for women members, 5% for non-Muslim members and 5% for laborer or peasant members, to be indirectly elected by the members elected in terms of clause (a) in the manner as may be prescribed
- c) the District Council so constituted shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from amongst its members elected under clause (a)

Municipal Corporations. There shall be as many Municipal Corporations as may be determined by Government and shall comprise of the following members:-

- a) all the elected Chairmen of the Union Committees of that Municipal Corporation;
- b) reserved seats to the extent of 22% for women members, 5% for Non-Muslim members and 5% for laborer or peasant members, to be indirectly elected by the members elected in terms of clause (a) in the manner as may be prescribed;
- c) the Municipal Corporations so constituted shall elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor respectively from amongst its members elected under clause (a)

Municipal Committees. There shall be as many Municipal Committees as may be determined by Government and shall comprise of the following members:-

- a) each member elected from respective Wards;
- b) reserved seats to the extent of 22% for women members, 5% for non-Muslim members and 5% for laborer or peasant members, to be indirectly elected by the members elected in terms of clause (a) in the manner as may be prescribed;
- c) the Municipal Committees so constituted shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman respectively from amongst its members elected under clause (a)

Town Committees. There shall be as many Town Committees as may be determined by the Government and shall comprise of the single member wards falling within that Town Committee. The Town Committee shall comprise of the following members:-

- a) each member elected from its respective ward;
- b) one woman, one labourer or peasant member and one non-Muslim member, to be indirectly elected by the members elected in terms of clause (a) in the manner as may be prescribed;
- c) the Town Committees so constituted shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman respectively from amongst its members elected under clause (a)

Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent a woman, worker or peasant or a non-Muslim from being a candidate or elected to a general seat in any Council.

Term of the Council and first meeting

Subject to the provision of the Act, the term of office of a Council shall be four years, commencing on the date on which it holds its first meeting.

The first meeting of a Council shall be held not later than thirty days from the day on which the names of its members are notified.

C. MEMBERS AND OFFICE BEARERS OF THE COUNCIL

Election of office bearers and nominated members of the Council

Subject to the provisions of this Act, a Council, other than a Union Council and Union Committee

shall, after indirect election of women, Non- Muslim and labor or peasant members, in terms of section 19, elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, Chairman and Vice Chairman, as the case may be and a leader of the Opposition in the respective Council.

The office bearers and members of the Council shall hold office for the period of four years or the residue of his or her term as a member whichever is less.

On the expiry of the term of office of a Council, Government may appoint an Administrator to perform the functions of the Council until the elected Council assumes the office.

Oath of office

A member shall, before taking his seat in a Council make and subscribe to an oath in such form as may be prescribed.

The Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman and Vice Chairman, shall assume office by making and subscribing to an oath in such form as may be prescribed.

Declaration of assets

Every Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Member of the Council shall within thirty days of making oath file a declaration of his or her assets and liabilities before such authority and in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

Where a Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Member has failed to file the declaration referred to in sub-section (1), his or her membership shall be suspended and shall remain so, till he or she files the declaration.

Casual vacancy

If the office of a Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman or a Vice Chairman or member of the Council, other than the office of Chairman or Vice Chairman or member of a Union Council or Union Committee, for any reason, falls vacant during the term of office of a Council, the new Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman or Vice Chairman or the member shall be elected or nominated, as the case may be in the prescribed manner within thirty days from the date when such vacancy is notified and he or she shall, subject to this Act, hold office for the remaining term of the Council.

If the office of a Chairman of a Union Council or Union Committee or its members or member of ward for any reason, falls vacant during the term of office of the Council, the new Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Union Council or its member or a member of a ward shall be elected in the prescribed manner within sixty days from the date such vacancy is notified and he or she shall, subject to this Act, hold office for the remaining term of the Council.

If the vacancy in the office of a member of a Council occurs within six months of the expiry of the term of a Council, the vacancy shall not be filled.

Removal from membership

A Member shall be removed if he or she -

- (a) has been found to be not qualified or disqualified from being elected or chosen or from being a member under the Act; or
- (b) has acted or is acting in contravention of the provisions of the Act, rules or bye-laws; or
- (c) has absented without reasonable cause from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council; or
- (d) is guilty of misconduct; or
- (e) refuses to take oath of office

Explanation:- "misconduct" includes bribery, corruption, favoritism, nepotism, any illegal act or willful diversion of funds of a Council or any attempt at or abetment of such misconduct.

No member shall be removed unless he or she is provided an opportunity of hearing and presenting his or her explanation before any action is taken under sub-section (I).

Government shall pass order for removal of the member and issue notification of removal of the member and henceforth he or she shall cease to be a member of the Council.

Resignation

A Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman, Vice Chairman or a member of a Council may resign his or her office by tendering resignation in writing under his or her hand to the Council of which he or she is the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman, Vice Chairman or a member.

The resignation tendered under subsection (I) shall be deemed to have been accepted and effective forthwith and the Council shall forward copies of the resignation to the Election Commission and Government.

Vote of no confidence against office bearers

A Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman or Vice-Chairman, shall be removed from office if a vote of no confidence is passed against him or her in the prescribed manner by two-third majority of the total number of the Members of the Council concerned.

Explanation- A motion of no confidence shall be deemed to have failed, if, at the meeting to consider the motion, it did not secure the requisite majority of votes in its favor or was not moved for want of quorum or for any other reason.

No person against whom a vote of no confidence has been passed shall be eligible for re-election as a Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman or Vice- Chairman, as the case may be, during the residue of the term of the Council concerned.

Election, resignation, etc. to be notified

Every election, resignation or removal under the Act shall be notified within thirty days of such election, resignation or removal, as the case may be.

Consequences of removal

No person, who has been removed from membership under any provision of the Act, shall, during the unexpired period of the term of the Council, be eligible for election to any Council.

Appeal to Election Commission of Pakistan

Any person being aggrieved by his or her removal under the Act, may within thirty days of such removal prefer an appeal to the Election Commission of Pakistan.

Honoraria and privileges

The Mayor or Chairman and Deputy Mayor or Vice-Chairman may be paid such honoraria or allowed such other privileges as may be prescribed and the honoraria and other privileges prescribed for the first time after coming into force of the Act shall be admissible, from the date on which such Mayor or Chairman or Deputy Mayor or Vice-Chairman has assumed office.

D. FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Functions of Council

A Council shall, subject to rules and directions given by Government and within the limits of the funds at its disposal, undertake all or any of the functions, given in Schedule II in the case of a Corporation, a District Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee and Town Committee, in Schedule III in the case of a District Council, and in Schedule IV in the case of a Union Council and such other functions as are entrusted to them by Government:

Provided that no Corporation shall undertake such functions as are assigned to and performed by anybody, agency or authority established by or under any law for the time being in force.

Provided further that Government may at any time require the Metropolitan Corporation to perform any function of a District Municipal Corporation subject to such conditions as Government may specify.

Records, reports and returns

A Council shall -

- (a) maintain such record of its working as may be prescribed;
- (b) prepare and publish such periodical reports and returns as may be prescribed; and
- (c) adopt such other measures as may be necessary, or may be specified by Government, from time to time, for the publication of information about the working of the Council

Transfer of functions from Councils to Government and Vice Versa

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, Government may-

- (a) take over the management and control of any institution or service maintained by a Council; and
- (b) transfer the management and control of any institution or service maintained by Government to a Council

Commercial schemes

A Council may, with the previous sanction of Government, promote, administer, execute and implement schemes for undertaking any commercial or business enterprise.

Development Plans

Subject to rules, a Council shall prepare and implement development plans which shall amongst other matters include the following:-

- (a) nature and location of scheme or schemes;
- (b) total estimated cost;
- (c) sources of finances;
- (d) date of commencement;
- (e) date of completion;
- (f) manner of execution;
- (g) agencies responsible for maintenance;
- (h) benefits, tangible or intangible to accrue;
- (i) such other matters as may be necessary.

As far as may be, the schemes included in the development plan shall be included in the budget.

The development plans of the Councils shall be consolidated in such manner as may be prescribed.

Contracts

Every Council shall, within the budget grant, be competent to enter and perform all such contracts as it may consider necessary or expedient in order to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this Act.

All contracts made by or on behalf of a Council shall be -

- (a) in writing expressed to be made in the name of the Council; and
- (b) reported to the Council by the Mayor or, as the case may be, Chairman, at the meeting next following the execution of the contract.

All contracts shall, subject to the rules, be entered into after inviting competitive tenders or quotations:

Provided that tenders or quotations involving expenditure exceeding such amount as may be prescribed shall be invited by a notice in a newspaper:

Provided further that in case of the lowest tender or quotations is not accepted, the Authority competent to grant the contract, if other than the Council, shall lay down in writing, and if the Council itself, shall express in the resolution approving the tender or quotation, the reasons for not accepting the lowest tender or quotation.

Provided further that all procurements shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Act, 2009 and rules made thereunder.

All contracts for transfer by grant, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise of immovable property or any interest and right thereto or disposal or sale of movable property or for leasing out rights to collect taxes shall, subject to the rules be entered into after inviting offers in an open auction:

Provided that if the highest bid is not accepted by the Council, approval in writing of Government shall be obtained, and Government shall, in its order give reasons for not accepting the highest bid:

Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4) a Council may grant, sell or lease out land at rates to be fixed in consultation with Government, to -

(i) associations, organizations, individuals or any department or institution of the Federal or a Provincial Government for establishing, maintaining or extending educational, religious and charitable institutions or for such other purposes for the benefit of the public, subject to the condition that if the land is not used for the purpose it was granted, the Council may after affording such association organization, individual or department or institution, as the case may be, an opportunity to show-cause against the proposed action, resume such land along with structures, if any, without any compensation:

Provided that the land allotted under this sub-section to any association, organization and individual may only be allotted if the organization and institution able to establish to the satisfaction of Government that it has already established the organization and subsequently managed the association.

Provided further that the ownership or purpose for which the land is allotted or leased out shall not be changed under any circumstances.

Government may subject to the other provisions of this Act, make rules laying down the procedure to regulate the making of contracts and the execution thereof.

No contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this Act and any other law for the time being in force shall be binding on the Council.

A Council may by bye-laws lay down the procedure for-

- (a) the preparation of plan and estimates for works to be executed by the Council;
- (b) the authority by whom and the conditions subject to which such plans and estimates shall be technically approved and administratively sanctioned;
- (c) the agency by which such plans and estimates shall be prepared; and
- (d) the agency or the authority by which such plans shall be executed.

E. EXECUTIVE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF BUSINESS

Executive Powers

The executive powers of a Council shall extend to the doing of all acts necessary for the due discharge of its functions under this Act.

Save as otherwise provided in this Act and the rules, the executive powers of a Council shall vest in and be exercised by its Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, either directly or through any person authorized by him in accordance with the rules.

All acts of a Council shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Council and be authenticated in the prescribed manner.

Powers of Mayor or Chairman

The Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, shall-

- (a) unless prevented by reasonable cause, preside at all meetings of the Council, and regulate the conduct of business at such meetings in accordance with rules;
- (b) watch over the financial and executive administration of the Council and perform such executive functions as are assigned to him by or under this Act;
- (c) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all employees of the Council and dispose of all questions relating to their service, pay, privileges and allowances in accordance with the rules; provided that service matters of the members of the Sindh Councils Unified Grades shall be referred to Government;
- (d) have power in cases of emergency to direct the execution or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of Government or the Council, and the immediate execution or stoppage or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public and the action so taken shall forthwith be reported to Government or, as the case may be, to the Council at its next meeting; provided that he shall not act under this clause in contravention of any provision of this Act or order of the Council or Government.

When the Mayor or Chairman by reason of absence from Pakistan or any other cause, is unable to exercise his powers and perform his functions, the Deputy Mayor or, as the case may be, Vice Chairman, shall exercise powers and perform functions of the Mayor or, as the case may be, Chairman:

Provided that in the absence of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman or Vice Chairman, the Government may by Notification entrust the duties of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman or Vice Chairman as the case may be to some other member.

Functions of the Chief Executive

Subject to the general control of the Mayor or Chairman, the Chief Executive shall-

- (a) supervise the financial and executive administration of the Council and perform all duties assigned to and exercise all powers conferred on or delegated to him by or under this Act;
- (b) supervise and control the acts and proceedings of the employees of the Council under this Act and dispose of such questions relating to their service matters as may be assigned to him for disposal;

- (c) furnish to Government from time to time, a copy of every resolution passed at a meeting of the Council; and
- (d) take prompt steps to remove any irregularity pointed out by the Auditor;

All licences and permissions under this Act, rules or bye-laws shall be issued, granted or given under the signature of the Chief Executive and all fees payable for such licences and permissions shall be received, recovered and credited to the local fund.

The Chief Executive may, subject to the general instructions of the Council, and after giving the party concerned an opportunity to be heard in person, suspend, withhold or withdraw any licence or permission granted or given under sub-section (1), if he is satisfied that the licensee or permit holder has failed to comply with the terms and conditions thereof or has acted in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any rule or bye-law-

Subject to such limitations as may be laid down by the Council, the Chief Executive may delegate any power conferred on him by this Act or the rules or bye-laws to any employee of the Council.

The Chief Executive shall supply any return, statement, account or report or a copy of any document in his charge, called for by the Council or a Committee or Sub-Committee set up by the Council and shall comply with any orders passed by the Council or Committee or Sub-Committee in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Chief Executives of the Councils

The following functionaries shall be the Chief Executives of their respective Councils and shall perform such functions as are delegated to them by the concerned council:-

- (a) Municipal Commissioner in case of a Corporation;
- (b) Chief Officer in case of District Council;
- (c) Chief Municipal Officer in case of Municipal Committee;
- (d) Town Officer in case of Town Committee; and
- (e) Secretary in case of Union Council and Union Committee

Meetings and disposal of business

All business of a Council, shall, to the extent and in the manner prescribed, be disposed of at its meetings, or at the meetings of its Committees, by its Mayor, Chairman or Officers.

All meetings of a Council shall ordinarily be presided over by its Mayor or Chairman, and in his absence by Deputy Mayor or Vice-Chairman, or a Member chosen for that purpose by the Members present:

Provided that meetings in which no confidence motion is moved against the Mayor or Chairman, or Deputy Mayor, or Vice- Chairman, or any election is held to any of such offices, shall be presided by such person or officer, as may be prescribed.

Every meeting of a Council shall be open to the public unless the Presiding Authority orders that the proceedings or any enquiry or deliberation before the Council should be in camera:

Provided that the Presiding Authority may, at any time, cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings or does not obey its rulings.

All decisions in a meeting of a Council shall be taken by majority of votes of the Members present and voting.

The Presiding Authority shall have a casting vote in case of equality of votes.

Minutes of the meetings of a Council shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, and shall be signed, as soon as practicable, by the Presiding Authority and confirmed by the Council in its next meeting.

The minutes shall be open to inspection by any inhabitant of the local area.

All decisions taken by a Council shall be reported to Government within ten days of such decisions.

No proceedings of a Council shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Council, or by reason only that any person who was not entitled to sit or vote or otherwise take part in such proceedings, had sat or voted or otherwise taken part in such proceedings.

No Member shall be liable to any proceedings in any Court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the meeting of the Council or a Committee in good faith.

Committees and Subcommittees

A Council may, for the performance of such functions as may be prescribed appoint Committees or Sub-Committees consisting of its Members and co-opted Members, if any,

The Members of the Committee or Sub-Committee shall be elected by the Council.

F. FUNCTIONS TO BE PERFORMED BY CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES AND TOWN COMMITTEES

PART - I - Compulsory functions to be performed by the metropolitan corporation exclusively

- Planning development and maintenance of Inter-district roads, bridges, street lights and storm water drains
- Special Development Programme
- Co-ordination: Monitoring and supervision of all inter-district development / maintenance work

- Maintenance of Abattoirs and Cattle Colonies to be specified by Government
- Medical College and Teaching/Specialized Hospitals e.g. Karachi Medical and Dental College, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Sobhraj Maternity Home, Sarfaraz Shaheed Hospital, Spencer's Eye Hospital, Leprosy Hospital and such other institutions as were being managed by City District Government Karachi or Karachi Metropolitan Corporation or as may be specified by Government before commencement of this Act
- Zoological Gardens, Safari Park, Aquarium, Sports Complex and Beeches
- Art Gallery, Museum and Metropolitan Library
- Municipal Watch and Ward
- Fire Fighting Service
- Civil Defence
- Traffic Engineering
- Milk Supply Schemes
- Control of Land owned by Metropolitan Corporation and Removal of Encroachments from the properties owned by Metropolitan Corporation
- Celebration of National Days
- Reception of Foreign dignitaries / distinguished guests
- Providing protection against stray animals and animal trespass, and establishing cattle pounds; and regulation or prohibition of the establishment of brick kilns, potteries and other kilns within the residential areas;
- Any other function which Government may assign

PART I A - Functions to be performed by the district municipal corporation

All functions of the Municipal Committees except those in Part-I.

PART - II- Compulsory functions to be performed by corporations, other than Metropolitan Corporation

Municipal committees and town committees

PUBLIC HEALTH

Promotion of Public Health - Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules, an urban council may take such measures for promoting public health, including education in health, as it considers necessary, or, as the case may be, Government directs.

Responsibility for Sanitation - A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall be responsible for the sanitation, and may for that purpose because such measures to be taken as are required by or under this Act.

Removal, Collection and Disposal of Refuse - A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town

Committee shall make adequate arrangements for the removal of refuse from all public streets, public latrines, urinals, drains and all buildings and lands vested in the Council concerned and for the collection and proper disposal of such refuse.

Birth, Deaths and Marriages - A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall, subject to any other law for the time being in force, register all births, deaths and marriages within the Local Area and information of such births, deaths and marriages shall be given by such persons or Authorities, and shall be registered in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

Infectious diseases - A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall adopt such measures to prevent infectious diseases and for restraining infection within the Local Area as the rules and byelaws may provide.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or town Committee shall, within the limits of the funds at its disposal provide or cause to be provided, a supply of wholesome water sufficient for public and private purpose.

Private Source of water supply - All private sources of water supply within the Local Area concerned shall be subject to control, regulation and inspection by the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee.

Drainage - A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall, within the limits of the funds at its disposal provide adequate system of public drains in the Local Area and all such drains shall be constructed, maintained kept cleared and emptied with due regard to the health and convenience of the public.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall, provide and maintain at such site or sites within or without Local Area as may be approved by Government one or more Slaughter houses for the Slaughter of animals generally or of any specified description of animals for sale.

STREETS

Public Streets - A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall provide and maintain such public streets and other means of public communication as may be necessary for the comfort and Convenience of the inhabitants of the local area concerned and of the visitors thereto.

Streets - No new streets shall be laid out except with the precious sanction of the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee, and in conformity with the terms and conditions of such sanction.

Streets Lights - A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall take such measures as may be necessary for the proper lighting of the public streets and other public streets and other public places vesting in the Council concerned by oil, gas, electricity or such other illuminate as the Council may determine.

Public Vehicle - No person shall keep or let for hire, or drive or propel within the Local Area any public vehicle, other than a motor vehicle, except under a licence granted by the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Union Committee and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

EDUCATION

Adult Education - A Corporation, Municipal Committee, or Town Committee shall take such measures as may be necessary for promotion of adult education.

Primary Education - Monitoring of Primary Education and related facilities and reporting any violations, failures, omissions in provision thereof by the authority concerned to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

Providing protection against stray animals and animal trespass, and establishing cattle pounds; and regulation or prohibition of the establishment of brick kilns, potteries and other kilns within the residential areas;

Optional functions

Removal, collection and disposal of refuse

The occupiers of all buildings and lands within the local area shall be responsible for the removal of refuse from such buildings and lands subject to the general control and supervision of the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee, as the case may be.

The Council concerned may cause public dustbins or other suitable receptacles to be provided at suitable places including streets, or other places conveniently accessible to the public, and where such dustbins or receptacles are provided, the Council concerned, may by public notice, require that all refuse accumulating in any premises or land shall be deposited by the owner or occupier of such premises or land in such dust-bins or receptacles and be removed by the Council.

All refuse removed by or under the supervision of the staff of the Council concerned shall be the property of the Council.

Public Toilets

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may and if required by Government, shall provide and maintain sufficient number of public toilets for separate use of each sex at appropriate places, and shall cause the same to be kept and maintained in proper order of cleanliness.

The occupier of any public premises or land to which any latrine or urinal pertains shall keep such latrine or urinal in a proper state to the satisfaction of the Council concerned and shall employ such staff for the purpose as may be necessary, or as may be specified by the Council.

Where any premises are with privy or urinal accommodation, or without adequate privy or urinal accommodation, or the privy or urinal is on any ground objectionable, the Council concerned may by notice require the owner of such premises:-

- (a) to provide such or such additional privy or urinal accommodation as may be specified in the notice; or
- (b) to make such structural or other alterations in the existing privy or urinal accommodation as may be so specified; or
- (c) to remove the privy or urinal, and
- (d) where there is an underground sewerage system, to substitute connected privy or connected urinal accommodation for any service privy or service-urinal accommodation.

Infectious diseases

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may and if required by Government shall, establish and maintain one or more hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

The Council concerned may in the prescribed manner frame and implement schemes for the prevention and control of infectious diseases.

Health and maternity centers etc.

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or town committee may, and if required by Government shall-

- (a) establish, manage, maintain, or contribute towards the maintenance of health centers, maternity centers, and centers for the welfare of women, infants and children;
- (b) provide for the training of dais; and
- (c) adopt such other matters as may be necessary to promote the health and welfare of women, infants and children

Promotion of public health

Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules, the Council may, and if Government so directs, shall take such measures for promoting public health including education in health as it considers necessary or, as the case may be, Government directs.

Primary Health

Monitoring of Primary Health and related facilities and reporting any violations, failures, omissions in provision thereof by the authority concerned to the Government.

Hospitals & Dispensaries

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government shall, establish and maintain such number of hospitals and dispensaries as may be necessary for the medical relief of the inhabitants of the Local Area and the people visiting it.

Every hospital and dispensary maintained by a Council shall be managed and administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

Subject to any directions that may be given in this behalf by Government, every hospital and dispensary maintained by a Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall be provided with such drugs, medicines, instruments, apparatus, appliances, equipment and furniture in accordance with such scale and standard as may be prescribed.

Medical aid and relief and medical education, etc.

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if necessary or so required by Government, shall, take such measures as may be necessary or be specified by Government for-

- (a) the provision and maintenance of first aid centers;
- (b) the provision and maintenance of mobile medical aid units;
- (c) the promotion and encouragement of societies for providing medical aid;
- (d) the promotion of medical education;
- (e) the payment of grants to institutions for medical relief; and
- (f) the medical inspection of school children.

Water supply

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if required by Government, shall, in the prescribed manner, frame and execute a water supply scheme for the construction and maintenance of such works for the provision, storage and distribution of water as may be necessary.

Where a piped water supply is provided, the Council concerned may supply water to private and public premises in such manner and on payment of such charges as the bye-laws may provide.

Private sources of water supply

No new well, water-pump or any other sources of water for drinking purposes shall be dug, constructed, or provided except with the sanction of the Council, concerned.

The Council concerned may by notice require the owner or any person having the control of any private source of water supply used for drinking-

- to keep the same in good order and to clear there from silt, refuse and decaying matter from time to time;
- to protect the same from contamination in such manner as the Council concerned may direct, and
- if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the Council concerned to be unfit for drinking purposes to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the use of such water for drinking purposes.

Drainage

Every owner or occupier of any land or building within the Local Area may, with the previous permission of the Council concerned and subject to such terms and conditions, including the payment of fees, as the Council may impose, cause his drains to be emptied into public drains.

All private drains shall be subject to control, regulation and inspection by the Council concerned and the Council may, in such manner as the bye-laws may provide, require the provision, alteration, covering, clearing and closing of private drains.

Drainage Schemes

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government, shall prepare a drainage scheme in the prescribed manner for the construction of drains at public and private expenses, and other works for the effective drainage and disposal of sullage.

A drainage scheme prepared under clause (1) shall be submitted for approval to Government which may approve it, reject it, or approve it subject to such modifications as it may deem fit.

The drainage scheme as approved by Government shall be executed and implemented in such manner within such period and by such authority as may be specified by Government.

The Council concerned may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land within the local area:-

- (a) to construct such drains within the building or land or the street adjoining such building or land, as may be specified in the notice;
- (b) to remove, alter, or improve any such drains; and
- (c) to take such other steps for the effective drainage of the building or land as may be specified.

Bathing, and washing places

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, from time to time

- set apart suitable places for use by the public for bathing, washing clothes, or for drying clothes;

- specify the times at which and the sex of the persons by whom such places may be used; and
- prohibit by public notice, the use by the public for any of the said purposes of any place not so set apart

No person shall establish, maintain or run a hammam or a bath for public use except under a license granted by the Council concerned and in conformity with the conditions and terms of such license.

Dhobi ghats and washermen

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may provide dhobi ghats for the exercise of their calling by washermen, and may by bye-laws regulate the use of dhobi ghats and levy fees for their use.

The Council concerned may by bye-laws provide for the licensing of washermen and the regulation of their calling.

Public Water Courses

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may with the previous sanction of Government, declare any source of water, spring, river, tank, pond or public stream, or any part thereof within the Local Area, which is not private property, to be a public water-course.

The Council concerned may, in respect of any public watercourse provide such amenities, make such arrangements for life-saving, execute such works, and, subject to the provision of any law for the time being in force relating to irrigation, drainage and navigation, regulate the use thereof as the bye-laws may provide.

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may by bye-laws provide for the licensing of boats and other vessels and may prescribe the terms and conditions for the grant of licenses and the fees to be charged therefore.

Public Ferries

Government may declare any part of a public water-course to be a public ferry and may entrust the management thereof to the Council concerned, and thereupon the Council shall manage and operate the public ferry in such manner and levy such tolls as may be prescribed.

Public Fisheries

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, with the previous sanction of Government declare any public water-course as a public fishery, and thereupon the right of fishing in such water-course shall vest in the Council concerned, which may exercise such right in such manner as may be prescribed by bye-laws.

G. TOWN PLANNING

Master Plan

A Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee, shall draw up a Master Plan for the Local Area which shall, among other matters provide for-

- (a) a survey of the Local Area including its history, statistics, public services and other prescribed particulars;
- (b) development, expansion and improvement of any part of the Local Area;
- (c) restrictions, regulations and prohibitions to be imposed with regard to the development of sites, and erection and re-erection of buildings within the Local Area;
- (d) earmarking of land for mosques where necessary

Provided that the Master Plan shall be presented to the Government for its consideration and shall be given effect after approval by Government.

Site Development Schemes

Where a master plan has been drawn up and has been approved by Government with or without any modifications, no owner of land exceeding such areas as may be specified in this behalf in the master plan shall develop the site or erect or re-erect a building on any plot or land covered by the master plan, except in conformity with the provisions of a site development scheme sanctioned for the area in the prescribed manner.

Among other matters, a site development scheme may provide for-

- (a) the division of the site into plots;
- (b) the streets, drains and open spaces to be provided;
- (c) the land to be reserved for public purposes and to be transferred to the Council concerned;
- (d) the land to be acquired by the Council concerned;
- (e) the works that shall be executed at the cost of the owners of the site or sites;
- (f) the price of plots;
- (g) the period during which the area shall be developed

The execution of a Site development Scheme shall be subject to the inspection and control of the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee and which may give such directions with regard to the execution of the schemes such directions with regard to the execution of the schemes as may be necessary for the proper development of site.

If any area is developed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the provisions of sanctioned Site Development Scheme, the Council concerned may by notice require the owner of such area or the person who has contravened the provisions to make such alteration in the site as may be specified in the notice and where such alteration is not made or notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, be carried out or caused to be carried out by the Council in the

prescribed manner, or the Council may require and enforce the demolition of the offending structure, and no compensation shall be payable therefore to such owner or person.

If an area for which a Site Development scheme has been sanctioned is not developed within the period provided in the Site Development Scheme and further extension is not allowed by the Council concerned or if the development is not in conformity with the Site Development Scheme the Council may, in the prescribed manner, take over the development of the site and execute the necessary works and the cost incurred thereon by the Council shall be deemed to be tax levied on the owner or owners under this Act.

Building control

Erection and Re-erection of Buildings

No person shall erect or re-erect a building or commence to erect or re-erect a building unless the site has been approved, and the building plan has been sanctioned by the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee.

A person intending to erect or re-erect a building shall apply for sanction in the manner provided in the bye-laws and shall pay such fees as may be levied by the Council concerned with the previous sanction of Government.

All building applications presented under this paragraph shall be registered in the manner provided in the bye-laws and shall be disposed of as early as possible but not later than sixty days from the date of the registration of the application and if no order is passed on application within sixty days of its registration, it shall be deemed to have been sanctioned to the extent to which it does not contravene the provisions of the building bye-laws and the master plan or Site Development Scheme, if any

The Council concerned may for reasons to be stated in writing reject a site plan or a building plan, but any person aggrieved thereby may appeal to Government within thirty days of the order of rejection, and the order passed by Government in appeal shall be final.

The Council concerned may, sanction a site plan or a building plan, subject to such modifications or terms as may be specified in the order of sanction.

Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to any work, addition or alteration which is declared by bye-laws to be exempt.

Completion of buildings, etc.

Every person who has erected or re-erected a building shall, within thirty days of the completion of the building, report such completion to the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee.

The Council concerned shall cause every building which has been completed to be inspected, and if it has been constructed in violation or contravention of any provisions of this Act, or the rules, bye-laws, master plan or Site Development Scheme under this Act, if any, the Council may require the alterations of the buildings so as to be in compliance therewith, and where such an alteration is not possible, the Council may require the building or any part thereof to be demolished or, on the application of the owner of such building, compound the offence of such contravention, provided that no offence shall be so compounded if it involves any violation or contravention of the provisions of a master plan or of a sanctioned Site Development Scheme.

If a building is required to be demolished under the provisions of clause (2), and such requirements is not complied with, within the specified period, the Council concerned may have the building demolished through its own agency and the cost incurred thereon shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or occupier of the building under this Act and be recovered accordingly:

Provided that no action shall be taken under this paragraph unless the person likely to be effected thereby is given an opportunity of being heard

Regulation of Buildings

If any building or anything fixed thereon be deemed by the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall or in any way dangerous to any inhabitant of such building or of any neighboring building or to any occupier thereof or to passersby, the council concerned may by notice require the owner or occupier of such building to take such action in regard to the building as may be specified in the notice, and if there is default, the Council may take the necessary steps itself and the cost incurred thereon shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or occupier of the building under this Act and be recovered accordingly.

If a building is in a dangerous condition, or otherwise unfit for human habitation, the Council concerned may prohibit the occupation of such building till it has been suitably repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

STREETS

Public Streets

The Council concerned shall, in the prescribed manner, prepare and execute road maintenance and development program which shall form part of the budget, and Government may alter or amend the program in such manner as it considers necessary.

Streets

All streets other than public streets shall be maintained in such manner as the bye-laws may provide

The Council concerned may by notice require that any street may be paved, metaled, drained, channeled, improved or lighted in such manner as may be specified in the notice, and in the event

of default, the Council concerned may have the necessary work done through its agency and the cost incurred thereon shall be deemed to be a tax, levied on the persons concerned under this Act and be recovered accordingly.

Government may prescribe the manner in which a street other than a public street may be converted into a public street.

General Provision about Streets

The Council concerned may, in the manner provided in the bye-laws, lay down street lines and building lines, and may, among other things, require the setting back of any building to conform to such street lines and building lines.

The Council concerned may by bye-laws define nuisances and offences with regard to streets, and provide for their prevention and abatement.

Street light

The Council concerned may, with the previous sanction of Government frame and enforce street lighting scheme in the prescribed manner.

Street Watering

A Corporation Municipal Committee or Town Committee may take such measures as may be necessary for the watering of public streets for the comfort and convenience of the public, and may, for the purpose, maintain such vehicles, staff, and other apparatus as may be necessary.

Traffic Planning

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may by bye-laws make arrangements for smooth flow of traffic and regulation of traffic as may be necessary to prevent danger to and ensure the safety, convenience and comfort of the public. Provided that control and regulation of traffic shall remain vested with traffic police.

Public vehicle

No horse or other animal shall be used for drawing a public vehicle within the Local Area except under a licence granted by the Council concerned and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

The Council concerned shall in such manner as bye-laws may provide, and with the previous approval of Government, fix the fares for the use of public vehicles, and no person plying a public vehicle shall charge a fare in excess thereof.

Explanation - In this paragraph, a "public vehicle" means any vehicle which ordinarily plies for hire

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Fighting

For the prevention and extinction of fire a Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government, shall maintain a fire brigade, consisting of such staff and such number of fire stations, and such implements, machinery, equipment and means of communicating intelligence as may be prescribed.

On the occurrence of a fire within the Local Area, any Magistrate or any official of a fire brigade directing the operations or any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector, may-

- (a) remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or for saving life and property;
- (b) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning;
- (c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through, or pull down, or use or cause to be broken into or through, or pulled down, or used any premises for the passage of houses or other appliances, and any damage or loss suffered thereby by the owner or occupier of the premises shall, subject to the provisions of clause (4), be compensated by the Council concerned by reasonable repairs of the premises;
- (d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred;
- (e) call on the persons in charge of any fire engine to render such assistance as may be possible; and
- (f) generally take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property.

No person shall be liable to pay damages in respect of anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this paragraph.

Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (3) or of any other law, or the terms of any insurance policy, any damage done in the exercise of a power conferred, or in the discharge of a duty imposed by this paragraph shall be deemed to be damage by fire for the purposes of any policy of insurance against fire.

Civil Defense

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall be responsible for the civil defense of the Local Area, and it shall in this behalf, perform such functions as may be prescribed.

Floods

For the fighting of floods, rescuing of people from flood-affected areas, and affording relief to flood-stricken people, a Corporation or Municipal Committee or Town Committee may and if so, required by Government, shall provide such boats, appliances and equipment as it deems necessary or as may be specified by Government.

Famine

In the event of a famine, a Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, with the sanction of Government, execute such famine works and undertake such famine relief measures as may be necessary or may be specified by Government.

Dangerous and Offensive Articles and Trades

Government may by rule define the articles and trades which shall be deemed to be dangerous or offensive for the purpose of this paragraph.

Except under and in conformity with the conditions of a licence granted by the Corporation,

Municipal Committee or Town Committee-

- (a) no person shall carry on any dangerous or offensive trade;
- (b) no premises shall be used or suffered to be used for any dangerous or offensive trade; and
- (c) no person shall store or keep in any premises;
 - (i) any dangerous or offensive article except for domestic use; or
 - (ii) any dangerous or offensive article excess of such limit as may be fixed by rules

The Council concerned may, with the previous sanction of Government, prepare and enforce a scheme providing for the prohibition of dangerous and offensive trade in any specified part of the Local Area, and for the restriction of such trades another part of such area.

In case of contravention of clause (2) any officer not below the rank of Assistant Health Officer authorized by the Council concerned may seize the dangerous and offensive article, and seal the premises where such article is found;

Provided that the seized article which is of perishable nature may be disposed in such manner as deemed fit;

Provided further that as soon as possible after the seizure of the article but not later than forty-eight hours therefrom, a case shall be registered in a Court of competent jurisdiction which may confirm, modify or set aside the action taken by the officer.

No electricity, gas or water connection shall be provided to any premises for a dangerous and offensive trade, unless a licence for carrying on such trade at such premises is granted by the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee, as the case may be, and in case any such licence is revoked, the electricity, gas or water connection shall, on receipt of the intimation of revocation of licence be discontinued by the concerted authorities.

Burial, Cremation Places, etc.

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government, shall provide suitable places for the burial and burning of the dead, and shall take necessary measures for the proper maintenance and administration of such burial and cremation places etc.

Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any burial or burning place which is open to public for burial or burning shall vest in the Council concerned, and thereupon such burial or burning place shall vest in the Council and the Council shall take all measures necessary for the proper maintenance and administration thereof.

Every burial or burning place which is not administered by the Council shall be registered with the Council and shall be subject to regulation, supervision and inspection by the Council in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

No new burial or burning place shall be established within a Local Area, except under a licence granted by the Council concerned and in conformity with the conditions of such licence.

TREES, PARKS, GARDENS AND FORESTS

Arboriculture

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may plant trees on public streets and other public places within the Local Area and take all such steps as may be necessary for the plantation and protection of trees on such streets and places.

The Council concerned may in the prescribed manner and with the previous sanction of Government, frame and enforce an arboriculture plan.

Gardens

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government, shall lay out and maintain within the Local Area such public gardens as may be necessary for the recreation and convenience of the public, and such public gardens shall be maintained and administered in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

For every public Garden, there shall be framed and enforced, in the prescribed manner, a Garden Development Plan, which shall provide for the development and improvement of the garden.

Open spaces

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may provide and maintain within the Local Area such open spaces as may be necessary for the convenience of the public, and such spaces shall be grassed, hedged, planted and equipped with such amenities and in such manner as the bye-laws may provide.

Forests and Nurseries

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, in the prescribed manner, frame and enforce afforestation plans providing for the improvement, development and exploitation of forests, nurseries and plants, and shall maintain and work forests in accordance with such plans.

Nuisances Pertaining to Trees and Plants

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, by bye-laws specify the pests which destroy or cause damage to trees and plants and provide for their destruction.

If any land or premises within the Local Area is grown or being grown with rank or noxious vegetation, the Council concerned may by notice require the owner or occupier of such land or premises to clear such vegetation within the specified time, and if he fails to do so within such time the Council may have such vegetation cleared and the cost incurred therefor shall be deemed to be a tax levied on the owner or occupier under this Act and be recovered accordingly.

The Council concerned may, in the manner provided in the bye-laws, require the felling of any tree which is dangerous, or the trimming of the branches of any tree which overhang and are likely to interfere with traffic or are otherwise inconvenient.

The Council concerned may, in the manner provided in the bye-laws, prohibit the cultivation of any crop which is considered dangerous to public health within such part of the local area as may be specified.

Tanks and Low Lying Areas

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government, shall take such steps with regard to the excavation, and re-excavation of tanks and the rehabilitation of low lying areas as it thinks fit, or as are required by Government.

EDUCATION***Education***

The Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may maintain such Educational Institutions as may be required by Government, and may, with the previous approval of Government, maintain such other Educational Institutions as the Council concerned may establish or consider necessary for the promotion of education in the Local Area.

All educational institutions owned by the Council concerned or as by the Government shall be maintained in a state of efficiency and shall conform to such standards as may be prescribed.

The Council concerned may, with the previous approval of Government, give financial aid to private Educational Institutions within the Local Area.

Compulsory Education

Subject to any law for the time being in force, the Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall be responsible for the enforcement of compulsory education in the Local Area, and it may in this behalf adopt all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that every child of school going age attends a school recognized by the Council concerned.

General Provisions about Education

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may-

- (a) construct and maintain buildings to be used as hostels for students;
- (b) give scholarships to deserving or specially bright students;
- (c) provide for the training of teachers;
- (d) provide and promote religious education;
- (e) promote tolerance inter faith harmony
- (f) provide school books to orphans and indigent students free of cost or at concessional rates;
- (g) maintain depots for the sale of school books and articles of stationery; and
- (h) with the previous approval of Government
 - (i) promote and assist educational societies;
 - (ii) undertake educational survey and enforce educational plan;
 - (iii) provision of milk supply and meals for school children;
 - (iv) adopt any other measures likely to promote the cause of education

CULTURE

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government shall -

- (a) establish and maintain information centers for the furtherance of civil education and dissemination of information on such matters as community development or matters of public interest;
- (b) maintain social media centres at public institutions and public places;
- (c) organize museums, exhibitions, and art galleries;
- (d) provide and maintain public halls and community centers;
- (e) celebrate the Holy Prophet's Birthday, Pakistan Day, Quaid-e-Azam's Birthday, and other national holidays;
- (f) provide for the reception of distinguished visitors visiting the Council concerned;
- (g) encourage national and regional languages;
- (h) promote physical culture, and encourage public games and organize rallies and tournaments;
- (i) promote tours to the Council concerned and adopt measures for the preservation of the historical and indigenous characteristics of the Local Area;
- (j) provide or promote subsidized facilities for the recreation of the public; and
- (k) adopt any other measures likely to promote cultural values, mutual tolerance and interfaith harmony.

Libraries

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government, shall establish and maintain such public libraries, reading rooms and digital libraries as may be necessary for the use of the public.

Fairs and Shows, etc.

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee shall, with the previous approval of Government, make such arrangements on the occasion of any fairs, shows or public festivals within the Local Area as may be necessary for the public health, public safety, public convenience, entertainment and may levy fees on the persons attending such fairs and shows.

SOCIAL WELFARE

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government, shall-

- (a) establish, manage and maintain welfare homes, asylums, orphanages, widow and shelter homes and other institutions for the relief of the distressed;
- (b) provide for the burial or cremation paupers found dead within the Local Area at its own expense;
- (c) adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the prevention of beggary, prostitution, gambling, taking of injurious drugs and consumption of alcoholic liquor, juvenile delinquency and other social evils;
- (d) organize social service volunteers;
- (e) adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the promotion of the welfare of backward classes, and destitute women and children; and
- (f) adopt any other measures likely to promote social welfare.

DEVELOPMENT***Development Plans***

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, and if so required by Government shall, prepare and implement development plans for such periods and in such manner as may be specified.

Such plans shall be subject to the sanction of the prescribed authority, and shall provide for-

- (a) the promotion, improvement and development of such function or functions of the Council concerned as may be specified;
- (b) the manner in which the plan shall be financed, executed, implemented and supervised;
- (c) the agency through which the plan shall be executed, and implemented; and
- (d) such other matters as may be necessary.

(3) Government may direct any specified items of income to be earmarked and applied in the implementation of a Development Plan.

Community Development Projects

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, in the prescribed manner sponsor or promote Community Development Projects for the Local Area or any part thereof and may in this behalf perform such functions as may be prescribed.

Commercial Schemes

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may, in the prescribed manner, and with previous sanction of Government promote, administer execute and implement schemes for undertaking any commercial or business enterprise.

Miscellaneous Functions

A Corporation, Municipal Committee or Town Committee may-

- (a) prepare and implement land development and improvement schemes of land owned by respective councils;
- (b) development of public housing schemes;
- (c) plan preservation of landscape and flood control;
- (d) undertake construction and maintenance of religious places;
- (e) provision of training to professional divers and lifeguards; and
- (f) provide assistance in disasters and emergencies.

FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS**PART - I - Compulsory functions**

- Aggregation of the financial allocations and physical programs and targets received from the Provincial Governments in different sectors and to draw up a District Development Programme. In this work the Council will take into Account Federal Projects, their allocations and the physical targets falling in or Benefiting Districts. (Generally, the organization may develop and take on complete planning functions)
- To make proposals, if necessary to the Provincial Planning and Development Departments for modifications in the aggregate District Programme after identifying the (a) gaps (b) internal inconsistencies, (c) compatibility of the program with the capacity available in the District for implementation, maintenance and supervision and (d) evaluating it in the light of local priorities
- To discharge the overall responsibility for the identification of projects and appraisal and approval of projects prepared and to be constructed by Union Councils in the following subsection:-
 - Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools
 - Rural Health Centers
 - Basic Health Units
 - Family Welfare Clinics
 - Piped Water Supply
 - Potable Water Storage Tanks
 - Hand Pumps
 - Sanitation
 - Rural Roads
- To supplement the program of the District derived from the Provincial Development

Programme with:-

- Voluntary Resources; Labour, Land and cash contributions;
 - Taxes; on property, consumption and other sources identified by the community (except on trade)
 - Fees and charges for the use of utility services provided by the Council such as water supply, sanitation, etc.
- Disbursement of ADP funds for the approved projects (placed at the disposal of District Council by the Provincial Government) to various Union Councils
 - To arrange the procurement and distribution of locally made equipment and material for Health Centers and Schools
 - To take appropriate measures for the development of skills, Crafts and Cottage Industries. (Development of skills would include promotion of Industrial Homes, domestic and cottage level crafts and trades, modest repairs of agricultural and other machinery and training of rural labor
 - To review the implementation of the District Development Programme (as an extension of the function of P&D Department and as their agent) by holding review meetings within the District as well as through periodic inspections and progress reports from the Council
 - To submit to the Planning and Development Department regular progress reports on the implementation or development projects at different levels within the District
 - To monitor the supply of agricultural inputs and to make appropriate recommendations to the concerned authorities
 - To formulate Union Development Programs derived from the District Development Programme in consultation with the respective Union Councils and to review periodically its implementation
 - Disseminate information about the projects and allocations of funds for the District Development Programs throughout the District to keep the people fully informed about the projects to be executed in the District. This will not only mobilize the interest of the people in the development work for the District but also make them more watchful about the use of development funds by the Government functionaries thus leading ultimately to better community supervisions
 - Provision and maintenance of public Libraries and Reading Rooms
 - To promote adult education
 - Provision and maintenance of their respective Hospitals and Dispensaries including Veterinary
 - Hospitals and Dispensaries
 - Provision, maintenance and improvement of public roads, culverts and bridges
 - Plantation and preservation of trees on road sides and public places
 - Provision and maintenance of Public Gardens, Public Playgrounds and Public Places
 - Maintenance and regulation of Public Ferries other than those maintained by Government
 - Departments

- Maintenance and regulation of Cattle Pounds
- Provision and maintenance of Serais, Dak Bungalows, Zailghars, Rest Houses and other buildings for the convenience of Travelers
- Prevention, regulation and removal of encroachments
- Prevention and abatement of nuisances
- Holding of fairs and shows
- Promotion of public games and sports
- Celebration of public festivals
- Promotion of sanitation and Public Health
- Prevention, regulation and control of Infectious Diseases
- Enforcement of Vaccination
- Protection of foodstuffs and prevention of adulteration
- Permission to organize Cattle Piri (Mall Piri)
- Provision of water supply, construction, repair and maintenance of water work and other sources of water supply
- Adoption of appropriate measures, on its own, or behalf of the Zila Council for the development of rural skills, crafts and cottage industries
- Adoption of measures for increased agricultural production
- Regulation of traffic; licensing of vehicles other than motor vehicles and the establishment and maintenance of public stands for vehicles
- Improvement of the breeding of cattle, horses and other animals and the prevention of cruelty to animals
- Relief measures in the event of any fire, hailstorm, earthquake, famine, or other natural calamity and disasters
- Co-operation with other organizations engaged in activities similar to those of the District Councils
- Promote tolerance and interfaith harmony
- Any other functions that may be directed by Government to be undertaken by District Council either generally or by a particular District Council
- Promotion of social, civic and patriotic virtues among the people and discouraging of parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian and provincial prejudices
- Providing protection against stray animals and animal trespass, and establishing cattle pounds;
- Regulation or prohibition of the establishment of brick kilns, potteries and other kilns within the residential areas;

PART - II - Optional functions

Education

- Provision and maintenance of Schools
- Construction and maintenance of buildings to be used as Hostels for students
- Provision of scholarships
- Training of teachers
- Payment of grants and subsidies to Educational Institutions
- Promotion and assistance of Educational Societies

- Undertaking of educational survey, framing of Educational Plans and implementation thereof
- Provision and promotion of religious education
- Provision of milk supply and meals for school children
- Publication of books and their respective printing presses
- Provision of school books to orphans and indigent students free of cost or at concessional rates
- Maintenance of depots for the sale of school books and articles of stationery
- Any other measure likely to promote the cause of education
- Establishment and maintenance of information centers
- Organization of general cultural activity
- Maintenance of social media centers at public institutions and public places
- Organization of museums, exhibitions and Art Galleries
- Provision and maintenance of Public Halls, Public Meeting Places and Community Centers
- Furtherance of civic education and the dissemination of information on such matter as Local Government, Rural Reconstruction, Hygiene, Community Development Agriculture, Industries, Cattle breeding and other matters of public interest
- Celebration of the Holy Prophet's birthday, Pakistan Day, Quaid-e-Azam's Death Anniversary and other National occasions
- Reception of distinguished visitors
- Encouragement of National and regional languages
- Promotion of physical culture, the encouragement of public games and sports and the organization of rallies, matches and tournaments
- Preservation of the historical and indigenous characteristics of the Local Area
- Any other measures likely to promote cultural progress and advancement

Social Welfare

- Establishment, management and maintenance of Welfare Homes, Asylums, Orphanages, Widow and Shelter Homes and other Institutions for the relief of the distressed
- Burial and cremation of paupers found dead within the Local Area
- Prevention of beggary, prostitution, gambling, taking of injurious drugs and consumption of alcoholic liquor, juvenile delinquency and other social evils
- Organization of social service volunteers
- Organization of Legal Aid for the poor
- Adoption of measures for the promotion of the welfare of women, backward classes and destitute children
- Adoption of measures for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration
- Any other measures likely to promote social welfare

Economic Welfare

- Establishment and maintenance of Model Agricultural Farms
- Popularization of improved methods of agriculture maintenance of improved agricultural implements and the lending of such implements to cultivators and adoption of measures for bringing waste lands under cultivation

- Maintenance of crop statistics, protection of crops, the lending of seeds for sowing purposes, distribution of fertilizers and the popularization of their use and the maintenance of fodder reserves
- Promotion of Agricultural Credit; Agricultural Education; and adoption of other measures likely to promote Agricultural Development
- Construction and repair of embankments, supply, storage and control of water for agricultural purposes
- Preservation and reclamation of soil and the drainage and reclamation of swamps
- Management, protection and maintenance of village forests
- Provision, regulation and maintenance of markets
- Provision of facilities for the procurement of raw materials and the marketing of products of village industries
- Establishment, maintenance and management of Industrial School and the training of laborers in Village Industries
- Adoption of other measures likely to promote the development of Village Industries
- Organization, maintenance and management of village stores and Godawns
- Popularization of the co-operative movement and the promotion of education in cooperation
- Any other measures likely to promote economic welfare

Public Health

- Education and awareness in public health
- Framing and implementation of schemes for anti-malaria, water born diseases including dengue, and prevention and control of infectious diseases
- Organization and maintenance of first-aid centers
- Provision and maintenance of mobile medical aid units
- Promotion and encouragement of societies for the provision of medical aid
- Promotion of medical education and the payment of grants to institutions for medical relief
- Medical inspection of compounders, dispensers, nurses and other medical workers
- Establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries
- Establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of Health Centers, Maternity Centers and centers for the welfare of infants and children, the training of dais, midwives and the adoption of other measures likely to promote the health and welfare of women, infants and children
- Measures to alleviate diseases of animals and birds, and the prevention and control of contagious diseases among birds and animals
- Preservation of cattle health
- Provision, maintenance and improvement of pastures and grazing grounds
- Regulation of milk supply, establishment of milk colonies, and provision, and regulation of sanitary stables
- Establishment and maintenance of Cattle Farms and Dairies
- Establishment and maintenance of Poultry Farms
- Preservation and protection of endangered species
- Any other measures, likely to promote Public Health, Animal Husbandry and Welfare of Birds

Public Work

- Improvement of the means of communications
- Drainage water supply, pavement of streets and other works of public utility
- Framing and execution of Village Plans, Village Improvement Schemes, Town Planning Schemes and Regional Planning Schemes
- Maintenance of maps for Local Areas
- Construction, management and maintenance of such other works of public utility not specified elsewhere as may be required for fulfilling any obligation imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force

General

Construction and maintenance of mosques, Imam Barghs and places of worships

Functions of union councils

- To act as construction agency for the following sub- sectors:-
 - Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools;
 - Rural Health Centers;
 - Family Welfare Clinics;
 - Basic Health Units;
 - Piped Water Supply;
 - Potable Water/Storage Tanks/Tube-wells, and Wells ;
 - Hand Pumps;
 - Sanitation;
 - Rural Roads;

In pursuance of the above, the Union Councils shall be responsible for site selection, project preparation, land acquisition where necessary, construction and maintenance of new buildings as well as the maintenance of already completed projects

- To raise local resources through-
 - Voluntary resources; labor, land and cash contribution.
 - Taxes; property, consumption and other sources identified by the community (except on trade)
 - Fees and charges for the use of utility services provided by the Councils such as water supply, sanitation, etc.
- Procurement and distribution of equipment and materials for Health Centers, and Schools
- Take appropriate measures, on its own or on behalf of the District Council, for the development of rural skills, crafts and cottage industry
- Monitor the implementation of development projects of line departments by regular review meetings, inspections and review of periodic progress reports and to take appropriate action within the sphere of their jurisdiction
- Make recommendations about the location of various facilities to the District Council Identify gaps in various sectors (e.g. non-availability of teachers and medicines in the schools and dispensaries) for the provision of facilities in the Union Area and to take steps within the available sources and in accordance with priorities laid down by District Council

- Keep a watch over the actual supplies and delivery of various agricultural and service inputs within the Union Area and to report any inadequacies to the supplies Organization/District Council
- Widely circulate information on the projects, allocations and physical programs to be executed by various line departments and the Union Councils within the Union Area to enlist the voluntary financial and material support to the Local Development Programs and to stimulate better community supervision
- To encourage and to facilitate the formation of associations for collective use and collection of charges for services such as electric supply and water course management, co-operative tube well development, co-operative for input supplies and output marketing, water-course management, etc.
- Provision and maintenance of public ways and public streets
- Provision and maintenance of Eid Gahs, public open spaces, public gardens and public playgrounds, common meeting places and other common property
- Lighting of public ways, public streets and public places
- Plantation and preservation of trees in general, and plantation and preservation of trees on public ways, public streets and public places in particular
- Management and maintenance of graveyards, shamilats and cremations and burial grounds Provision and maintenance of accommodation for travelers
- Prevention and regulation of encroachments on public ways, public streets and public places
- Prevention and abatement of nuisances in public ways, public streets and public places
- Sanitation, conservancy, and the adoption of other measures for the cleanliness of the Union
- Regulation of collection, removal and disposal of manure and street sweepings
- Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades
- Regulation of the disposal of carcasses of dead animals
- Regulation of the slaughter of animals
- Regulation of the erection and re-erection of buildings in the Union
- Regulation of dangerous buildings and structures
- Provision and maintenance of wells, water pumps, tanks, ponds, and other works for the supply of water
- Adoption of measures for preventing the contamination of the sources of water supply for drinking
- Prohibition of the use of the water of wells, ponds, and other sources of water supply suspected to be dangerous to Public Health
- Regulation or prohibition of the watering of cattle, bathing or washing at or near wells, ponds or other sources of water reserved for drinking purposes
- Regulation or prohibition of the steeping of hemp jute or other plants in or near ponds or other sources of water supply
- Regulation or prohibition of drying or tanning of skins within residential areas
- Regulation or prohibition of the excavation of earth, stones or other material within residential areas
- Regulation or prohibition of the establishment of brick kilns, potteries and other kilns within residential areas

- Registration and computerization of data regarding births and deaths, marriages and divorces and the maintenance of such vital statistics as may be prescribed
- Holding of fairs and shows
- Celebration of public festivals
- Provision of relief measures in the event of any fire, flood, hailstorm earthquake or other natural calamity and disasters
- Relief for the widows and orphans and the poor, and persons in distress
- Promotion of public games and sports
- Agricultural, industrial and community development of co-operative movement, village industries, forests, livestock and fisheries
- Adoption of measures for increased food production
- Provision of First-Aid Centers
- Provision of libraries and reading rooms
- Co-operation with other organization engaged in activities similar to those of the Union Council
- Providing protection against stray animals and animal trespass, and establishing cattle pounds; and
- Regulation or prohibition of the establishment of brick kilns, potteries and other kilns within the residential areas;
- Any other measures likely to promote the welfare, health, safety, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the Union or of visitors

Taxes, rates, tolls and fees to be levied by Karachi Metropolitan Corporation

- Fire Tax
- Conservancy Tax
- Drainage Tax
- Fees for slaughtering of Animals
- Fee on conversion of land use all over the City
- Fee on licences / sanctions / permits granted by KMC
- Market fee on land owned by KMC
- Tolls on roads and bridges owned and maintained by KMC
- Charged Parking on the roads maintained by KMC
- BTS Towers
- Entertainment Tax
- Tax on transfer of immovable property
- Cess on any taxes levied by the Government

CHAPTER 4

CITIZENS RIGHT TO KNOW

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An important requirement of a properly functioning governance system is that the citizens have avenues for demanding transparency in governance and social accountability. This chapter highlights one such tool that is available and about which the citizens need to have knowledge.

HISTORY OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is the first country in the South Asia, which promulgated Freedom of Information Ordinance, 2002 at the Federal level. Despite the passage of four years since promulgation of the Ordinance, the results expected from this law are still awaited. This can largely be attributed to the lack of public awareness about the very existence of this law and certain gaps in the legislation that allow the culture of secrecy in government departments to inhibit and restrict public access. There have been many efforts for the FOI legislation in Pakistan. Realizing the international trends towards more openness and transparency, several attempts have been made in the last two decades to introduce FOI legislation in the country with the aim of promoting transparency and accountability in the government departments. A brief overview of these efforts is given as under:

"Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law"

- Article 19A of the Constitution of Pakistan

1990 - First attempt was made by Professor Khurshid Ahmad, Senator and Naib Amir of Jamaat-i-Islami who tabled a Bill on FOI in the Senate in 1990. This Bill was introduced in the Senate as a private Bill and was forcefully resisted and failed to be enacted

1994 - The Public Accounts Committee, headed by Senator Malik Qasim, made the second attempt in 1994. A Freedom of Information Bill drafted by the committee was forcefully resisted by the bureaucracy, and therefore, could not be enacted.

1997 - A major development occurred towards enactment of FOI legislation when, on the initiative of Fakhruddin G. Ibrahim, the Federal Minister of Law in the Interim Government headed by Malik Mairaj Khalid, the President of Pakistan promulgated a Freedom of Information Ordinance on January 29, 1997. However, the successive government of Mian Nawaz Sharif allowed this Ordinance to lapse and did not enact it into law.

2000 - The government of General Pervez Musharraf made public a draft FOI Bill with the aim of soliciting public view.

2001 - Sindh Local Government Ordinance 2001, Section 137: "Every citizen shall have the right to information about any office of the District Government, Taluka, Tehsil, Municipal Administration and Union Administration"

2002 - The President of Pakistan, Gen. Pervez Musharraf, promulgated the Freedom of Information Ordinance on 26th October, 2002. It was published in Gazette of Pakistan (Extraordinary) pages 1564-1571 on 26-10-2002 (Ordinance # XCVI Of 2002).

2004 - Federal Freedom of Information Rules 2004, SRO: 514(I)/2004 gazetted on 18th June 2004.

2005 - Balochistan Freedom of Information Act 2005 published in Balochistan Gazette (Extraordinary) on 06th December 2005 (Balochistan Act #VI of 2005).

2006 - Sindh Freedom of Information Bill 2006 passed by the Sindh Assembly on 15-11-2006. Governor Sindh signs the bill into Act on 18-12-2006. It was published in Sindh Gazette (Extraordinary) pages 122-129 on 22-12-2006 (Sindh Act # XIV Of 2006).

2007 - Balochistan Freedom of Information Rules 2007, SO (INF:) 2-31/2007/1424- 1524 published on 20th November 2007.

2010 - Article 19-A, in the 18th Amendment to the Constitution.

2012 - Sindh Local Government Ordinance 2012, Section 151: "Every citizen shall have the right to information about any office of the Councils. Every office shall provide requisite information, if not restricted under any law for the time being in force, on the prescribed forms and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed"

FOI Legislations in Pakistan

- The Federal Freedom of Information Ordinance, 2002
- Federal Freedom of Information Rules, 2004
- Balochistan Freedom of Information Act, 2005
- Balochistan Freedom of Information Rules, 2007
- Sindh Freedom of Information Act, 2006
- Article 19A of the Constitution of Pakistan (2010)
- KP Right to Information Act, 2013
- The Punjab Transparency and RTI Act, 2013.
- The Punjab Transparency and RTI Rules, 2014.
- Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 (Sec: 150 & 154)
- The Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act, 2016

2013 - KP Right to Information Ordinance 2013 promulgated on 13-08-2013 by KP Governor Shaukatulah Khan.

2013 - The Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 (Act # XLII Of 2013) gazetted on 16-09-2013. Section # 150 & 154.

2013 - Punjab Transparency & Right to Information Ordinance 2013 (Ord. # IV of 2013) promulgated on 04-10-2013.

2013 - KP Right to Information Bill 2013 passed by the KP Assembly on 31-10-2013. Governor KP signs the bill into Act on 04-11-2013. It was published in KP Gazette (Extraordinary) pages 367-380 on 05-11-2013 (Act # XXVII of 2013).

2013 - Punjab Transparency & Right to Information Bill 2013 passed by the Punjab Assembly on 12-12-2013. Governor Punjab signs the bill into Act on 14-12-2013. It was published in Punjab Gazette (Extraordinary) pages 1801-08 on 16-12-2013 (Act # XLII Of 2013).

2015 - Punjab Transparency & Right to Information Rules 2015, No.SO(P&C)IV-6/2014, notified on 04-01-2015.

2015 - KP Right to Information Amendment Bill 2015 passed by the KP Assembly unanimously on 23-06- 2015.

2017 - Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act 2016 having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of Sindh on 13th March, 2017 and assented to by the Governor of Sindh on 08th April, 2017.

THE SINDH TRANSPARENCY AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2016

The Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act, 2016, passed by Sindh Assembly on 13th March 2017 and assented to by Governor of Sindh on 8th April 2017. With this legislation in place, the "Sindh Freedom of Information Act 2006" stood repealed.

The purpose of this Act to provide transparency and freedom of information to ensure that all citizens have better access to public information, to make the government more accountable to citizens, to enforce the fundamental right to information in all matters of public importance, to ensure transparency in all Government matters.

AN INTRODUCTION OF THE SINDH TRANSPARENCY AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2016

An Act to provide for promoting transparency in the working of every public authority by setting out a practical regime for every citizen to secure access to information in a rapid and low cost manner under the control of public authorities, the constitution of a Sindh Information Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Transparency and access to information are essential principles of democracy which not only enable the populace to hold the Governments and their institutions accountable but also help in improving the system of governance.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SINDH TRANSPARENCY AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2016

- Every public body shall at all times endeavor to maintain transparency in discharge of its functions
- Each public body shall ensure that all of the records which it holds are properly maintained so as to enable it to comply with its obligations this Act, and in accordance with any relevant rules or standards established by the Sindh Information Commission

Proactive Disclosure

Provision of this Act, a Public Body shall proactively disclose and publish:-

- Particulars of its organization, function and duties
- Power and functions of its officers and employees
- Norms and criteria set by it for the discharge of its daily functions

- Rules, Regulations, notifications circulars, instructions and other legal instruments being enforced, issued or used by it or being used by its employees in the discharge of its functions
- Statement of categories of information that are under its control
- Description of its decision making processes
- Details of all its administrative and development decisions
- Directory of its officers and employees with their qualifications and respective remuneration, perks and privileges
- Budget including details of all proposed and actual expenditures
- Manner of execution of subsidy programs
- Complete particulars of its Public Information Officer
- Maintenance of Record in respect of applications received and actions taken thereto
- For the purpose of Sub-section (1), every Public Body shall disseminate all information as widely possible including the internet (Website) where possible so that all citizens have easy access to it
- Every Public Body shall Endeavour to ensure proactive disclosure of information as explained in sub-section (1) of Section 6

Appointment of Designated Official

- Every public body, within a period of 45-days from the commencement of this Act, designate and notify an officer or any appropriate number of the officers to act and serve as a des will designate an official called "Designated Official" not below the grade of BPS-I6 or the person in charge to provide true and easy public access to information or records
- In Case, no such officer is appointed, the person in-charge of the public body shall be deemed as Designated Official.
- The Designated Official shall be responsible for ensuring full compliance of the provision of this Act

Application Procedure

1. Any applicant may make an application for obtaining information of the public body. The said application may be made in any form or manner to the Designated Official and duly acknowledged.
2. The applicant shall be required to provide adequate description of the information and the details necessary to provide the requisite information.
3. The Designated Official shall respond to the applicant as soon as possible and in any case within 15 (working) days of the receipt of request, incase , the required information is not readily available, the designated official shall intimate the Application and take another 10 (working) days for responding to the applicant.
4. If the Designated Official decides not to provide the information, he shall intimate the Applicant reasons for such decision along with a statement that the Applicant may file an internal review.

5. The Information or the copy of any Public Record supplied to the applicant shall contain a certificate at the foot thereof that the information is correct or the copy is a true copy of such public record, and such certificate shall be dated, signed and stamped by the Designated Official.
6. The Public Body or the Designated Official shall not charge any fee for making a request other than cost of reproducing or sending the information in accordance with a centrally set schedule of cost stipulated by the Sindh Information Commission.

Internal Review (Section 9)

1. Where the Designated Official decides not to provide the information, the Applicant shall request the head of the Public body for internal review of the said decision, in relation to what the Applicant regards as involving.
2. The Applicant shall, within sixty (60) days from the date of communication of the decision of the Designated Official or his failure to provide information within the stipulated time submit a request, in writing, under sub-section (1) and specify remedy which the Applicant seeks against the Designated Official.
3. The Officer before whom an application for internal review is filed under this Section may exercise any of the powers of the Designated Official under this Act and shall, within 30 days of the of the application.
 - a) Confirm, modify or reverse the decision of the Designated Official.
 - b) Notify the decision of internal review to the Applicant including reasons for the decision, and
 - c) Order departmental action against the designated official if found negligent in performance of duties under this Act.

Exceptions (Section 10)

1) The Designated Official or the Public Body may refuse an application for access to Information where disclosure of the Information, in their opinion, shall or is likely to:

- a) If it cause harm to sovereignty and national integrity, that includes, national defence, security, public order and international relations of the country.
- b) Affect Private Sector interest, not related to public sector, unless the person connected has consented to disclosure of the information.
- c) Affect protection of legally privileged information or of the rules relating to breach of confidence
- d) Affect legitimate intellectual property rights
- e) Cause harm to life, health or safety or property of any person
- f) Reveal the Identity of a confidential source or hamper investigation of a case.
- g) Affect prevention or detection of crime
- h) Affect the fundamental rights of a citizen
- i) Cause damage to the economy as a result of premature disclosure of the proposed introduction, abolition or variation of any tax and affecting the economy of the country.

- j) Affect the formulation of or success of a policy either by its premature disclosure or by restraining the free and frank provision of advice within the Government
- k) Affect the fair evaluation of a candidate in a test, competition, examination, interview etc.

Complaints (Section 11)

1. Anyone who believes that his request has not been dealt in accordance with the provision of this Act has the right to lodge a complaint with Commission to this effect.
2. Complaint under Sub-Section(1) shall be free of charge.
3. The Commission shall decide any complaint within a period of 45-days.
4. In Appeal, the Applicant shall bear the burden of proof of showing that the Designated Official or Public Body has acted in violation of this Act.

Sindh Information Commission (Section 12)

1. The Government shall within a period of one hundred (100) days from the commencement of this Act, establish an Information Commission to be known as the Sindh Information Commission
2. The Information Commission shall be an independent statutory body, which shall enjoy operational and administrative autonomy from any other person or entity including government
3. The Principal seal of the Information Commission shall be located at the provincial capital, and the information Commission offices at each District Headquarters
4. The Information Commission shall be comprise of three members, appointed by the Government
5. The Information Commission shall be headed by the Chief Information Commissioner, who shall be a retired senior Government Servant not below the rank of BPS-20 and shall be appointed by the Government
6. The Information Commission besides the Chief Information Commissioner, shall comprise of two other Members to be known as commissioners (One Advocate of High Court or Supreme Court and other from Civil Society having experience of not less than 15-years)

Penalty on Designated Official (Section 15)

Where a Designated Official has, without any reasonable cause, refuse to receive an application, has not furnished information within time limits, or with malafide intent denied the request or knowingly gave incorrect, incomplete or misleading information, the Commission may, after providing sufficient opportunity of defence to the Designated Official, direct the said officer to pay fine which may extend to ten percent (10%) of his basic salary

- 1) Whosoever misuses the information obtained under this law with malafide intentions to exploit, the Information Commission may punish with a fine of Rs.100,000/- or an imprisonment of three months or with both.

- 2) Whosoever misuses the information obtained under this law with malafide intentions to exploit, the Information Commission may, after providing sufficient opportunity of defense to that person, impose a penalty on that person, which may extend to Rs.100,000/-

16. Offence: Any person who destroys a record which at the time it was destroyed was the subject of an application for access to information, internal review or complaint, with the intention of preventing its disclosure or violates any provision of this Act, shall commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years six months or with fine which shall not be less than Rs.10,000/- or 10% of his basic pay or with both.

WHO?

Section 12 (a): Citizen of Pakistan

Section 2 (a): Applicant means a Citizen of Pakistan or a legal person registered or incorporated in Pakistan

WHOM?

You can ask for information from any public body

A Public Body means

Section: 2 (i)

- (i) A department, attached department, autonomous or semi-autonomous body of the Government of Sindh
- (ii) A local government constituted under the Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 or any other law for the time being in force.
- (iii) Secretariat of Governor of Sindh
- (iv) Secretariat of Chief Minister of Sindh
- (v) Any court or tribunal, office, Board, Commission, Council, or other body functioning in the province of Sindh.
- (vi) Statutory body established under a provincial law
- (vii) A Non-Governmental organization substantially financed by the Government or a local government

WHAT?

What Information can you ask for?

A citizen can ask for any information except for the category defined as 'exempt from disclosure'

PUBLIC RECORD

- policies and guidelines;
- transactions of a public body;
- grant of licenses, allotment, benefit, privileges, contracts and agreements by a public body;
- Final orders and decisions relating to members of public; and
- Any record notified by the Government as public record
- What is the budget of a department and how and where is it being spent?
- How many government schools / hospitals, etc. are closed and why?
- Who all received government contracts, for what amount and on what grounds?
- Perks, travel, cars, house rents, foreign visits, office, entertainment, advertisements, etc.?
- What is the crime rate for each police station, cases pending in courts, cases of violence against women etc.?

What Information you cannot ask for?

- Noting on the files, Minutes of meetings
- Records of banking and financial institutions relating to the accounts of their customers
- Personal privacy of any individual
- Record relating to defence forces, defence installations or connected or ancillary to defence and national security
- May cause significant damage to the interests of Pakistan in the conduct of international relations.
- May cause harm to the enforcement of law.
- May reveal the identity of a confidential source of information.
- May facilitate an escape from legal custody.
- May cause damage to the financial or commercial interests of the public body by giving unreasonable advantage to any person in relation to a contract.
- May cause grave and significant damage to the economy as a result of the premature disclosure of the proposed introduction, abolition or variation of any tax, duty, interest rate, exchange rate, etc.

HOW?

1. Any citizen can seek any information or record from any public body (except for information categorized by law as 'exempt from disclosure').
2. Every public body will designate an official called "Designated Official" not below the grade of BPS-16 or the person in charge to provide true and easy public access to information or records.
3. The Designated Official shall respond to the applicant as soon as possible and in any case within 15 (working) days of the receipt of request, in case, the required information is not readily available, the designated official shall intimate the Applicant and take another 10 (working) days for responding to the applicant

Appeal Process

- I. **First Appellate Body:** In case the requisite information is not provided by the Designated Official within 15 working days, the applicant may file a complaint with the Head of that public body who shall dispose of the complaint within 30 days of its receipt
- II. **Second Appellate Body:** If the Head of the public body also fails to decide on the appeal within 30 days, the complainant can file an appeal with the Sindh Information Commission. The Commission has 45 days to decide on the complaint

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING AN APPLICATION

1. Ensure you are writing to the correct government department.
2. Ensure you demand a specific record by name and period such as - Please give me the record under the heading 'purchase of medicine' from 1st January 2011 to 31 December 2011 for Government Hospital XYZ.
3. Ask for specific information such as 'how many employees from Grade 10 to 18 are employed in the XYZ Ministry of Sindh Government'.
4. Do not ask general questions which may involve views of various individuals such as 'why is the newly constructed underpass in my area in such a bad shape'.
5. Do not ask for vague information such as 'give details (what details?) of the project to build the underpass in XYZ area'.
6. Try to confine your request to one subject per application.
7. If you are hand delivering your request, get a receipt that shows receiving date. If you are using a courier, save the courier receipt, just in case you need to follow up on the appeal.

FIVE STEPS FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION/RECORDS

1. Applicant determines the information/record that he/she requires.
2. Applicant identifies the custodian ministry/department/public body who must be approached for obtaining the required information.
3. Applicant files Application Form along with the declaration. Attaches a copy of National ID Card.
4. Applicant deposits a Challan of Rs.50 in any branch of the National/State Bank.
5. Applicant submits/posts the application (along with a copy of Challan and a copy of CNIC) to the Designated Official of the concerned Public Body. Applicant retains a copy of these documents for future possible use.

YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW



**YES! YOU TOO CAN GET ANSWERS
TO THESE AND OTHER SUCH QUESTIONS**

ARTICLE 19-A OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN GIVES YOU THIS RIGHT.

"Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matter of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law".

"Write to know"

Five steps for obtaining information / records.

Step 1

Applicant determines the information / record that is required. The request should be in a question form.

Step 2

Identify the correct public body which must be approached for obtaining the required information.

Step 3

Applicant fills the Application Form and attaches a copy of National Identity Card.

Step 4

Applicant deposits a Challan of Rs. 50/= (Rupees Fifty) in any branch of National Bank of Pakistan.

Step 5

Applicant submits the application (along with Challan and CNIC) to the concerned Public Body.

CHAPTER 5

KARACHI - CITY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are surviving infancy. In the 1950s, only about 50% of children survived to the age of 5. Today, over 90% of children survive to the age of 5.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 15. In the 1950s, only about 20% of people survived to the age of 15. Today, over 80% of people survive to the age of 15.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 15 is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the improvement in medical care. In the 1950s, many children died from diseases that are now easily treated. Today, these diseases are treated with antibiotics and other medicines.

Another factor is the improvement in nutrition. In the 1950s, many children were malnourished. Today, more children are getting enough food to eat. This is due to the increase in the number of people who are growing up in developed countries.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 15 is also due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 10. In the 1950s, only about 10% of people survived to the age of 10. Today, over 70% of people survive to the age of 10.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 10 is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the improvement in medical care. In the 1950s, many children died from diseases that are now easily treated. Today, these diseases are treated with antibiotics and other medicines.

Another factor is the improvement in nutrition. In the 1950s, many children were malnourished. Today, more children are getting enough food to eat. This is due to the increase in the number of people who are growing up in developed countries.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 10 is also due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 5. In the 1950s, only about 5% of people survived to the age of 5. Today, over 60% of people survive to the age of 5.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 5 is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the improvement in medical care. In the 1950s, many children died from diseases that are now easily treated. Today, these diseases are treated with antibiotics and other medicines.

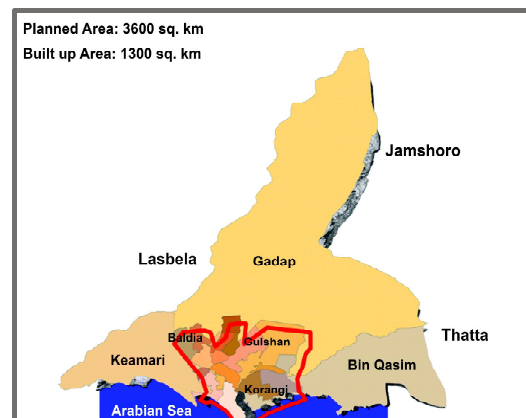
Another factor is the improvement in nutrition. In the 1950s, many children were malnourished. Today, more children are getting enough food to eat. This is due to the increase in the number of people who are growing up in developed countries.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 5 is also due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 1. In the 1950s, only about 1% of people survived to the age of 1. Today, over 50% of people survive to the age of 1.

This section would detail a historical progression of city and local governance in Karachi, starting from the time of the British to the present framework in place.

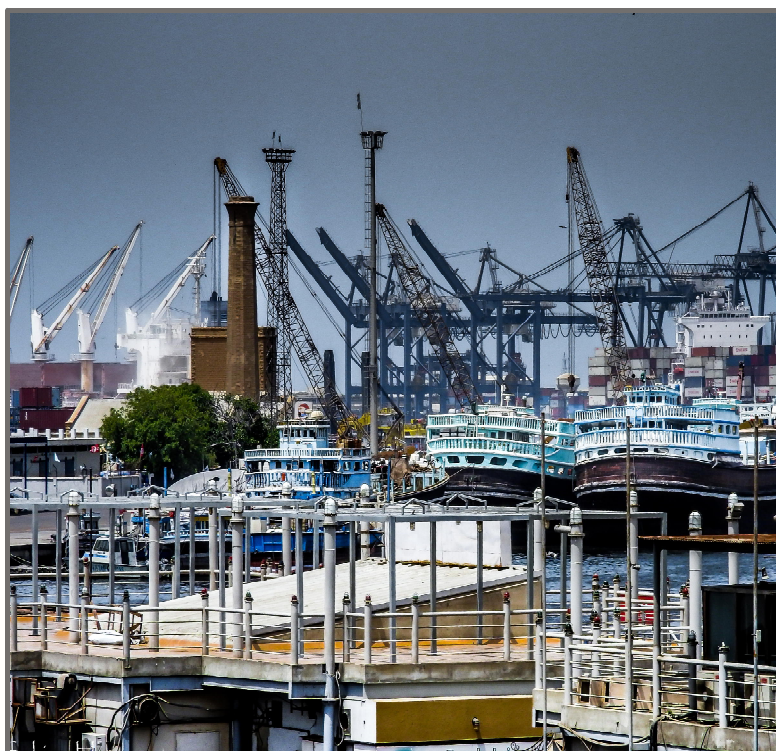
Karachi's overall importance to Pakistan's economy is reflected by its superior GDP per capita performance and relatively high level of labor productivity.

In 2012, Karachi generated at least 11.4 percent of national GDP and accounted for almost 5.5 percent of domestic employment. GDP per capita in the city was nearly 44 percent higher than nationally. The city's gross value added (GVA) per worker in 2012 was more than twice that of Pakistan overall, while compared to other major Pakistani cities, its level of GVA per worker was second only to that of Hyderabad. Karachi's relatively high level of labor productivity can, in turn, be partly attributed to the overall size of its economy—in 2012, employment in Karachi exceeded that in Lahore, which is Pakistan's second largest city, by 81 percent. In particular, Karachi's large size facilitates the exploitation of powerful agglomeration economies.



Karachi is a powerhouse with respect to manufacturing employment in Pakistan.

Karachi's manufacturing base includes not just traditional labor-intensive manufacturing industries but also heavier and more advanced industries. Within formal sector manufacturing, in 2005-06 Karachi accounted for some 42 percent of national employment in the motor vehicles and transport equipment sector, 35 percent in the metals, machines and electronics sector, 32 percent in the chemical products sector, 21 percent in the wood products sector, 18 percent in the textiles sector, and 8 percent in the food and beverages sector.

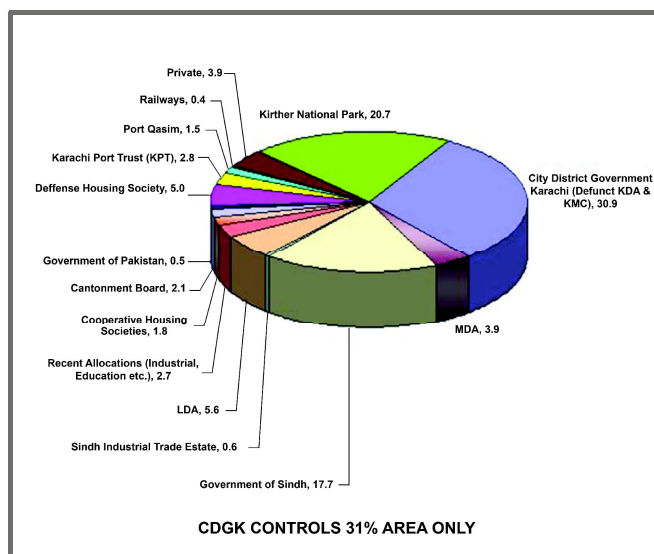




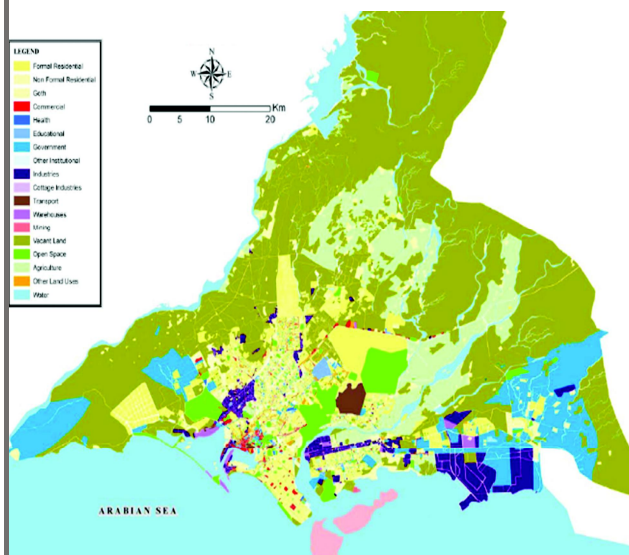
Geographically, Karachi also forms an economically important corridor of manufacturing employment with the adjoining districts of Hyderabad, Thatta, and Lasbela (the latter containing the industrial town of Hub adjacent to Karachi). These four districts (with Karachi being a division) account for as much as 71 percent of national employment (in the

formal sector) in the motor vehicles and transport equipment sector; 41 percent in the metals, machines and electronics sector; 39 percent in the chemical products sector; and 15 percent in the food and beverages sector.

The city of Karachi has grown from the old town and the port at the sea outwards along radial avenues that connect all city segments to the port. There are a few means of circumferential movements. The CBD of Karachi, located in Saddar, Jamshed and Keamari towns, represents a huge concentration of retail trade establishments, wholesale markets, warehouses, business offices, banks, financial and commercial institutions, transport terminals like truck and bus stands, etc. More than 50 percent of the city's jobs or employments are found in this section of the inner city. Since the CBD is the most preferred location for most businesses, there is heavy pressure for commercial space. As a result, congestion, overcrowding, and heavy traffic movements, punctuated by regular traffic jams and air pollution, are prevalent features. De-congestion of the CBD and a few adjoining parts poses a challenge that would require a well thought out strategic initiative involving a major regeneration and up gradation scheme to ensure convenient access, safe, undisturbed pedestrian movements, and healthy or pollution-free environment, and increased commercial space through well designed/regulated densification.



Karachi Existing Land USE - 2006

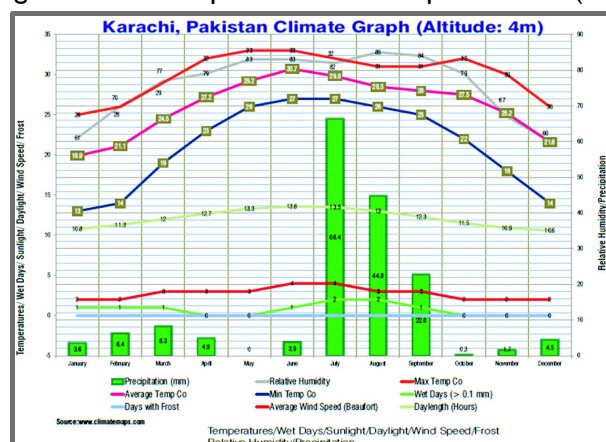


The inner city is manifestly the historic Karachi, containing, as it does, its proud possession of an array of historic structures, the heritage buildings, protected and preserved under the Sindh Cultural Heritage Act 1994. Along the Bundar Road, stand the oldest Mandir, the Mereweather Tower, the KMC Building, Khaliq Dina Hall, the old Sindh Assembly Building, whereas the Lea Market, Spencer Eye Hospital, and residential quarters of Napier Street and Pakistan Chowk mark the historic quarters of the city. Conservation of the historic buildings and building a compatible environment around them must be an essential component of urban renewal schemes for regeneration of the inner city.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

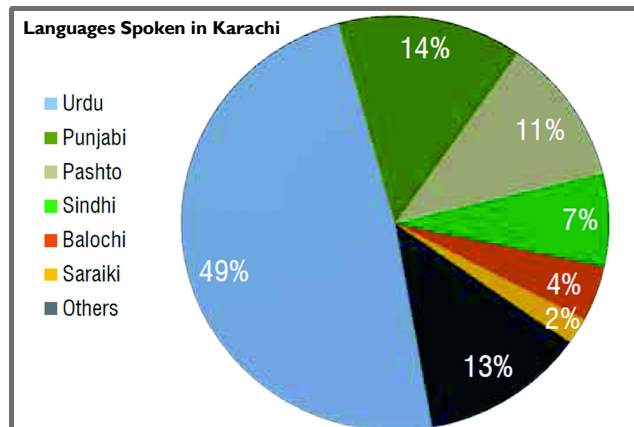
District Karachi is mostly flat with hills on the northern and western boundaries. It is bounded by Dadu District in the Northeast, Thatta District in Southeast, and the Lasbela District of Balochistan Province to the West. Arabian Sea is spread over the southern part of the district. Two rivers pass through the Karachi City: the Malir River (north east to centre) and the Lyari River (north to south). Unfortunately, they are mostly serving as sewer drains now. The Karachi Harbor is a protected bay to the south west of the city. The hills in Karachi are the offshoots of the Khirthar Range Mountains.

Karachi has pleasant weather for the greater part of the year. May and June are the hottest months, when the mean maximum temperature is about 93 °F (34 °C). Spells of enervating weather occasionally prevail in May and October, during which the temperature shoots up to 105 °F (41 °C). The coolest months are January and February, during which the mean minimum temperature remains about 56 °F (13 °C). A biting north wind occasionally blows in these months, during which the temperature may drop to 40 °F (4 °C). The relative humidity varies from 58 percent in October, the driest month, to 82 percent in August, the wettest month. The average rainfall is 8 inches (203 mm); most of the rain falls during a total of 9 or 10 days in the months of June, July, and August.



CULTURE

Karachi is a cosmopolitan city in the true sense with a rich cultural diversity. The culture of Karachi embodies eastern, western and religious influences. Karachi saw the largest influx of immigrants at the time of independence. The city used to be a harmonious place where people from all walks of life came to better their lives. However, during the last decade, the law and order situation and ethnic conflicts has affected the city's vibrant lifestyle. Karachi, the 'city of lights' as it is often referred to, represents the typical culture of Pakistan. The corresponding graph shows the linguistic distribution of Karachi according to 1998 Census. The others category includes Gujarati, Dawoodi Bohra, Memon, Brahui, Makrani, Hindko, Dhatki, Dari, Thari, Marwari, Arabic, Persian and Bengali.



According to 1998 Census the religious breakdown of Karachi is as follows:

- Muslims - 96.45%
- Hindu - 2.42%
- Qadiani/ Ahmadi - 0.17%
- Other (Parsis, Sikhs, Bahai, Jews & Buddhist) - 0.10%

Arts, literature and poetry are deeply embedded in the city's culture, with events like Mushairas (an evening social gathering at which Urdu poetry is read), performing arts, theatre shows are frequently being held in the National Academy of Performing Arts (NAPA) and the National Arts Council. Kara Film Festival which is an internationally recognized event is held annually to promote cinematic ventures. In addition, events like the Karachi Literary Festival, Karachi Eat Festival are also regularly held.

ECONOMY

Karachi is the financial capital of Pakistan. Karachi's high GDP is based on its mega-industrial base, a high dependency on the financial sector and home to the biggest services sectors including Information Technology.

Textiles, gems & jewelry, cement, steel, heavy machinery, chemicals, food, banking and insurance are the major industrial segments contributing to Karachi's sizeable GDP. Most of Pakistan's public and private banks have their head offices in Karachi. Nearly all of them are located at I.I Chundrigar Road (Known as Pakistan's Wall Street). Besides banking and finance, Karachi also hosts the offices of foreign multinational corporations as well as corporations based in Pakistan. It is home to the largest stock exchange of Pakistan: the Karachi Stock Exchange. Almost entire port operations are carried out from two major ports of Karachi, Bin Qasim and Karachi.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF KARACHI	
Indicator	Figure/Value
Growth rate	6-7% per annum
Manufacturing output	18% of total District output
Service sector	Growing at 8% per annum
Financial activity	40%
Manufacturing	30%
Large scale manufacturing	40%
Bank deposits	50%
Income tax collected	62%
Foreign trade passes through Karachi's two ports and airport	95%
National output	20%
Value added in manufacturing	30%
National employment in large scale manufacturing	40%
Source: Strategic Development Plan 2020	

Business Districts

I.I. Chundrigar Road (formerly McLeod Road) was the traditional business district of Karachi, but in recent years many businesses have moved to other areas such as Sharah-e-Faisal, Clifton and Defence due improved infrastructure in those areas. Sharah-e-Faisal has seen a spate of buildings with high rises, show rooms and institutions. Its proximity to Karachi Airport has been a significant factor. Dozens of new manufacturing units are also being built near the Pakistan Steel Mill. Farm businesses line the Super Highway route. Each of five industrial estates of Karachi has a trade association. SITE Manghopir is the biggest industrial area of Pakistan with capacity for more than 4000 factories.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN KARACHI	
Type	Number
Development Finance Institutions	7
Foreign Banks	20
Islamic Banks	230
Microfinance Banks	51
Private Banks	1,299
Public Sector Banks	164
Specialized Banks	19
Total	1,790
Source: State Bank of Pakistan	

In addition to some long existing industrial zones, some new zones and industrial districts have also come in the recent past. From November 2013, Korangi Creek Industrial Park (KCIP) has commenced its operation which is contributing Rs40 billion annually to GDP and provides approximately 30,000 direct and 180,000 indirect employments. All of the industrial estates facing multiple challenges of electricity, law and order, and infrastructure decay. The representatives of Korangi, Landhi, Federal B.Area, North Karachi, SITE Superhighway, SITE industrial areas of Karachi have launched a dedicated Chamber of Industry Karachi from 2013 for the revival of the economy of Pakistan and to make a unified identity to industrial sector.

SEA PORT

Karachi is a major sea transport centre and contains the country's two major ports namely the Karachi Port and Port Mohammad Bin Qasim. The city is an important hub for fishery business in Pakistan. The major fish harbor in Karachi includes Karachi Fish Harbor and Korangi Fish Harbor. In Karachi, about 300,000 people are connected with the fishery business and some subsidiary industries provide employment to about 400,000 people.

KARACHI STOCK EXCHANGE

Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) is home to the largest stock exchange in Pakistan. KSE was incorporated in 1949 as Company Limited by Guarantee. It is the premier stock exchange of Pakistan being biggest in terms of volume, capitalization and investor participation and most liquid. It started with 5 companies and a paid up capital of Rs. 37 million. Trading was done through open-out-cry system. Today, it is invested in by 200 members/brokers and has 563 companies listed on it. It has a listed capital of US\$ 9.5 billion and as of 2009 had market capitalization of US\$ 26.48 billion. It has 1850 trading terminals at broker end. It has 4 indices - KSE 100, KSE 30, KSE All Share Index and KMI 30. The KSE was demutualized in 2012 and turned into a company limited by shares with an equity base of nearly \$80 million. In 2008, the KSE for the first time crossed the 15000 points barrier and was declared 'Best performer among Emerging Markets'. In 2012, KSE 100 Index was the top gainer among 72 markets worldwide when adjusted for price swings.

INDUSTRY

Karachi has a huge industrial base, with several large industrial zones located on the fringes of the main city. Karachi has over 15,000 industries in the organized sector while there are more than 50,000 units in the informal or unorganized sector that are generally not under the purview of either the Labor Department or EOBI/SESSI etc. Seventy percent of the total industry of Pakistan is located in Karachi and in the Bin Qasim Industrial Area adjacent to it. Most of this is located in the Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE), Landhi Industrial Trading Estate (LITE), Korangi Industrial Trading Estate (KITE), and West Wharf Industrial Area. In addition, Karachi has a vibrant cottage industry and there is a rapidly flourishing Free Zone with an annual growth rate of nearly 6.5%. Karachi has an Expo Centre, which hosts many regional and international exhibitions. Karachi is home to major industrial associations.

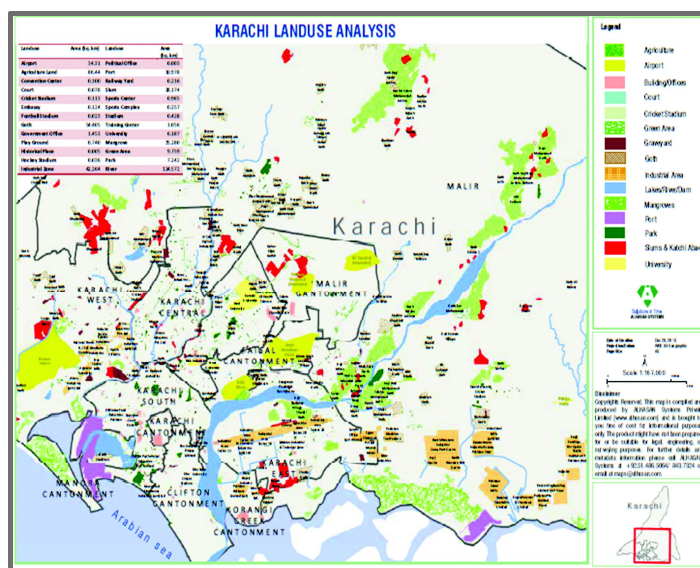
KARACHI - THE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE AND THE BEGINNINGS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

Sindh is Pakistan's second largest province with a dual economy consisting of a highly developed urban centre - Karachi - and a mostly agrarian rural hinterland. Karachi City, from very humble beginnings about three hundred years ago has now grown into a throbbing, pulsating Megapolis. From early times, even before the British, Karachi functioned primarily as a trading city and has since then remained a multi-ethnic city that has retained its urban character.



LAND USE IN KARACHI	
Land Use	Percentage of total Urbanized Area
Formal Residential	27.0
Informal Residential	8.1
Goth (villages i.e. residential)	1.6
Commercial	2.2
Health	0.5
Educational	2.6
Government	2.3
Other Institutional	0.9
Industry	7.1
Cottage Industries	0.0
Transport	0.6
Warehouses	0.4
Mining	0.1
Vacant Land	7.3
Open Space	10.6
Agriculture	5.6
Water	1.8
Road space	17.7
Other land uses	3.6
Total	100
Source: Karachi Strategic Development Plan 2020 (KSDP 2020)	

Karachi though it came into prominence after its capture by the British in 1843, had existed precariously for several centuries before as a small fishing village in the territories of the Khan of Kalat² which became part of the Talpurs³ domain towards the second half of the eighteenth century. As the Indus River abandoned its river ports one after the other, the Talpur rulers decided to establish a seaport at Karachi. For the first time in history, Sindh had a port directly on the sea rather than a river port.⁴



However, Karachi's historic evolution is rooted in the colonial experience. Its growth in early 18th century was underpinned by its role as a transit trade route between the Indian peninsula, Central Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe as anarchic conditions in northern India had made the traditional trade routes from India to Central Asia unsafe. In 1839, it was occupied by the British and used to land troops and armor for campaigns in Afghanistan to contain the Russians. In 1843, the British annexed Sindh to their empire and shifted the provincial capital from Hyderabad to Karachi.

and Karachi thus became an important administrative centre. Its role as an export city increased greatly when a railway linking it to the agricultural areas of the Punjab was completed in 1870. As a result of these initiatives, a number of British companies opened their offices and warehouses in Karachi and by 1868, Karachi became the largest exporter of wheat and cotton in India. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 made Karachi the first port of call for ships coming to India from Europe.

² *Leader of a Baloch tribe*

³ A Sindhi speaking tribe

⁴ Karachi - Mega City of our Times, Anwar Mooraj, Hamida Khoro, Oxford University Press

During the First World War, Karachi became the headquarters for British interventions in Central Asia. As a result, its cantonments expanded. In 1935, Sindh became a province after its separation from the Bombay Presidency and Karachi became its capital. Government offices and trade organizations shifted from Bombay to Karachi as a result and the first industrial estate in Karachi was created. And finally, when in 1947, Pakistan was created, Karachi became its first capital.⁵

On 3rd February 1839, Karachi was captured by British East India Company with a vision to develop it as a major port of the region. Karachi was named capital city of Sindh in 1840 and in 1843, whole of Sind was captured by the British Army commanded by Sir Charles Napier.

In 1846, Karachi was hit by the worst natural calamity of Cholera, which made way for the formation of its first administrative unit. Sir Charles Napier initiated establishment of the Board of Conservancy consisting of high level Civil and Military officers. Sindh came under commissioner regime and was annexed to Bombay in 1847; Robert Keith Pringle became the first Commissioner of Sindh. It is said that then there were only 9,000 citizens in Karachi. The Conservancy Board transformed itself into Municipal Commission in 1852 and later in 1853, Karachi Municipal Commission was upgraded as Karachi Municipal Committee and still later as Karachi Municipal Corporation. Towards the end of Napier's rule, Karachi along with whole of Sindh was made part of the Bombay Presidency. In Karachi, Sir Bartle Frere was appointed as a second commissioner. He was a natural administrator and a perfect successor to Sir Charles Napier. Sir Frere was much interested in establishing a Municipal system for Karachi to bring improvements in its sanitation system. Thus on April 13th, 1852 through 'Imperial Act XXVI', the Karachi Municipal Commission was established.

The first Managing Committee of Municipal Corporation of Karachi, consisted of three members. Namely, Captain Preedy, as revenue collector, Mr. John Macleod, as collector of customs and Mr. Naomal, a famous merchant of Sind. Their main duty was to inspect the town daily and ensure cleanliness. This Karachi Municipality introduced the system of taxation on Housing which set an example for other cities and also marked as the beginning of District Taxation in Local Government and their finances in sub-continent. Later, in 1873, Bombay District Municipal Act was regularized and later extended to Sindh and all urban areas of Karachi in 1878. The foundation of Karachi Municipal Corporation building was laid in 1927 which was completed in 1932. In 1933, Karachi Municipal Act was disseminated and Municipality of Karachi was upgraded to Municipal Corporation of Karachi and positions of President and Vice President were replaced with Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively. The Corporation represented different communities residing in Karachi consisted of 57 councilors. Mr. Jamshed Nasserwanji was elected the first Mayor of the city in 1933; formerly being an elected president for nearly 20 years.

In 1936, Sindh was separated from Bombay Presidency and was awarded the status of a Province. This started an era of governors with the appointment of Sir Lenslit Graham as first Governor of Sindh. Mr. R.E. Gibson was the last Commissioner of Sindh following which in 1937, the Sindh Assembly was

⁵ Karachi - Mega City of our Times, Anwar Mooraj, Hamida Khoro, Oxford University Press

constituted. Sir Dow became Governor in 1941; since Second World War was in progress at this time he did not pay much attention to civil issues and kept himself busy with military affairs which neglected development of this region. However Dow Medical College; the first medical college in the Province was founded by him. During this first period of Commissioners, Karachi developed much and left many other Indian cities behind. A fair number of educational institutes were established in Karachi and imports and exports were handled on a large scale. Along with various foreign companies many Hindu, Muslim and Parsi traders also established their offices in Karachi. The National Bank of India, the Simla Bank, the Agra Bank, the Mercantile Bank of India and the Chartered Bank were also established in Karachi providing good employment opportunities to local population. Sind Railways Project was initiated thus providing employment to a large number of engineers, surveyors, workers, peons and porters. This period can be referred to as the golden era of economic activity in Karachi, as many rich Muslims, Hindus and Parsis emerged as prominent residents of this city. Thus in 1937, British Parliament passed a new Act allowing East India Company to lay railway tracks in Punjab along with Sindh to connect Multan, Lahore and Amritsar with economic activities of Karachi, establishing it as the hub of commercialism in sub-continent. During this period, many big bungalows, parks, golf course, race course, hospitals, markets, libraries, halls and huge commercial complexes were built in this region.

LAND MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT - LEGISLATIONS AND AUTHORITIES

Following are details on some key legislation and authorities related with land management and development in Karachi city.

Karachi Development Authority

The agency that has had the most significant mandate and role in providing housing and developing urban metropolitan land has been the Karachi Development Authority (KDA). The KDA came into existence in 1957 with the merger of Karachi Improvement Trust (KIT) and Karachi Joint Water Board (KJWB). The Authority inherited all ongoing schemes of KIT (created in 1950) and the first phase of the Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply Scheme of KWJB. KDA initially was established by the federal government when Karachi was the federal capital; after the capital was shifted to Islamabad, KDA came under provincial jurisdiction. KDA was responsible for planning and development of Karachi. Its mandate included preparing a master plan for the Karachi Metropolitan Area, implementing programs for resettlement of displaced refugees (refugees from India), to plan and develop the formal land and housing sector, provide necessary infrastructure to the settlements developed, create and operate instruments for disposal of land through lease agreements and to exercise building control over land within its jurisdiction. KDA was also responsible for providing water supply to the city.

As per the KDA Order 1957, it was mandated that all schemes prepared by KDA were to be self-financing in nature and on a no-profit, no-loss basis. Land for such schemes was to be provided by the Board of Revenue (BoR) Sindh at nominal rates much below the market value. KDA acquired land for urban development mainly from the BoR, but some land was also acquired from private land owners. KDA was thus the principal government agency undertaking land development in Karachi till such time that it was dissolved.

KDA launched a number of housing schemes. In addition, land for formal housing was also provided for displaced persons. KDA developed plots of varying size, ranging from 4000 sq. yds. (Dilkusha, Clifton) to 45 sq.yds. (Jacob Lines). The total number of plots planned in the Karachi Metropolitan Area by KDA from 1952 to 1983 was 490, 102.

Malir and Lyari Development Authorities

In the year 1993, during a People's Party led provincial government, two additional development authorities, the Malir Development Authority (MDA) and the Lyari Development Authority (LDA) were formed.

The Malir Development Authority Act 1993, for example, vests substantial powers in the Authority (under whose jurisdiction lies much of rural Karachi/project area) to have a say in rural affairs. The Functions of the Authority include:

- Prepare or cause to be prepared and execute schemes for the development of the area and improvement of socioeconomic conditions of the people of those areas;
- Develop, operate and maintain water works and irrigation projects; Prepare, develop, operate and maintain agriculture schemes, and poultry, fruit, vegetable and pan farming, and undertake agriculture research and plant protection;

In addition, the Authority could:

- Acquire permanently or requisition temporarily property movable or immovable;
- Dispose any land or other property vested in it by sale, lease, and exchange or otherwise

The Board of Revenue

The largest landowner is the Government of Sindh that has under its ownership almost one third of the land lying within the Karachi city. Government of Sindh has been responsible for the disbursement of land through the Board of Revenue (BoR), Sindh that operates under the Colonization of Government Land Acts 1912 and can facilitate grant of state land for residential, educational, charitable, and religious purposes on 99 year leases. Plots for commercial and industrial uses are granted by auction. The Land Utilization Department of the BoR allocates land to the land development authorities for the purpose of building land and housing development schemes. The land has been sold to agencies at very nominal rates.

Cantonment Laws

Cantonments in Karachi are defined as estates with mixed land use that are under the planning and administrative control of the military authorities. Most were originally used for military purposes, but their military functions were phased out over time and the land turned over to residential and commercial use as the city expanded. There are six cantonments in the city - Manora, Faisal, Clifton, Korangi Creek, Malir and Karachi cantonment which exist as separate entities and are still developed for and by the military authorities. However, since the cantonment authorities decided to develop housing schemes in these areas and float those on the market, most residents are now civilians rather than military personnel. The Cantonment Ordinance 2002 also empowers the cantonment boards

to undertake their own spatial planning, according to their own development guidelines and standards. Urban development and management functions are conducted separately on military lands and cantonments in Karachi; the Defence Housing Authority (DHA) is responsible for executing development works, while the cantonment boards perform urban management functions.

The Societies Act

The Societies Registration Act of 1860 is a law inherited from British colonial times. It lays down the provisions for the creation and management of a society for a wide variety of purposes, including housing, and applies to the land owned and controlled by the city government and the province of Sindh. Key steps in creating a cooperative society include preparing a formal constitution, enlisting members, completing registration formalities and opening a proper bank account controlled by the society's office bearers. Once they have fulfilled all the procedural requirements, registered societies are eligible to apply to acquire land from the government to develop housing.

Katchi Abadi Laws

A katchi abadi is defined as an informally developed residential area on state land. Previously the development happened in an unorganized form. However, with time, such settlements followed the same physical planning approaches as planned neighborhoods to optimize chances of regularization in the future. A criteria and procedure of availing the privilege of regularization is laid down in Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority (SKAA) Act of 1987. Studies inform us that more than half of the total residents in Karachi dwell in katchi abadis.

The SKAA Act has comprehensive provisions for the development and management affairs of katchi abadis. The work of the SKAA consists of: 1), Implementation of government policies for regularization; 2), development and improvement of katchi abadis; 3), preparation of guidelines for implementation of such policies; 4), identification and scrutiny of katchi abadis; 5), arranging physical and social surveys; 6), preparation of amelioration plans and infrastructure development schemes; 7), eviction of unauthorized persons / groups from katchi abadis / areas under surveys which are being verified for their legality or otherwise; 8), development of low cost housing / re-settlement schemes / re-development schemes; and 9), following up legal and administrative matters pertinent to katchi abadis. These are the core functions of SKAA which is constituted as per this law. The authority is authorized to levy a betterment fee at a prescribed rate for the purpose of local area development.

This fee is charged to katchi abadis residents. The authority is also empowered to notify and regularize katchi abadis that fulfil all conditions in laid down criteria. All katchi abadis that have come into existence before 30 June 1997 are eligible to apply for regularization. Conditions for acceptance include a minimum size of the settlement which should not be less than 40 households; proper location which is clear of hazards such as embankments, high voltage overhead electricity conduits, water ways, compulsorily conserved wet zones of coast lines and sensitive installations. The willingness and cooperation of a land owning public agency or department to allow the katchi abadi to be regularized on its land is also a prerequisite. Such katchi abadis become eligible for receiving development schemes of various kinds. The acquisition of leases by individual occupants of plots / properties is a general

pre-requisite for initiation of development work. Detailed schedules of payment of lease charges are prepared for this purpose. The time period for processing lease applications varies from six months to two years. Instalments are normally fixed after examining the socio-economic conditions of the locality.

Land Revenue Laws

According to law, the ownership of land is the privilege of the provincial government which transfers or delegates the same to other government or private agencies as per requests and procedures. The Board of Revenue in a province, including Sindh province where Karachi is located, is the custodian department of all land and revenue records in the province. Land revenue laws apply to the non-urban lands. These laws determine the rental status and schedule of land taxation applicable on various categories of land. The land revenue is based upon land categorization. The applicable classes of land include barani (dependent on rainfall), sailaba (flooded or kept permanently moist by river), abi (watered by lift from tanks, jheels streams or flow from streams), nahri (irrigated by canals by flow or lift), chahi (watered from walls), banjerjadid (land which has remained unsown for eight successive harvests), banjarqadim (land which has remained unsown for more than eight successive harvests) and ghairmumkin (land which has for any reason become uncultivable, such as land under roads, buildings, streams, canals, tanks, or the like, or land which is barren sand or ravines).

The Land Administration Manual (2011) lays down the system of land management of such lands utilized for agricultural production. Record keeping, maintenance of crop production statistics, filing of agricultural returns and mutations are the common functions assigned to relevant staff in this respect. The Land Record Manual lays down the procedure for listing, updating and revising the land records in a tehsil / taluka / town. The statute also possesses the binding clauses for transfer / alteration of shamilat lands. This category refers to lands under community ownership and use. Grazing grounds, sand or stone quarries, clumps of trees to provide fuel wood or construction timber etc. were the usual functions for which these lands were used. The key functionary in land administration in a rural territory is a patwari or village registrar cum accountant. Key duties of a patwari include maintenance of record of the crops grown at every harvest, keeping record of mutations and preparation of statistical records of production and land status. Despite the various changes that have appeared in the overall administrative system of the province and city, the institution of patwari has remained intact. Land Settlement Manual (2011) lays down the outline of various kinds of rights and privileges of village communities pertinent to land. Tenures are categorized as Zamindari (full proprietary rights), pattidari (land is divided amongst different proprietors according to ancestral or customary shares) and bhaichara (normally inferior lands are held on customary basis). Regular updating or records is denoted as the essential requirement for carrying out land settlement. Land survey unit constituted under Provincial Board of Revenue is the key functionary in discharging this essential responsibility.

Land Acquisition Laws

For different range of infrastructural and developmental functions, land acquisition laws are applied. Land Acquisition Act of 1894 allows the electricity and railway authorities to apply to relevant Boards of Revenue or other authorities for acquisition of land for generation, distribution and transmission

of electricity or operation of railways network. The same provision exists and normally applied for other forms of development and infrastructure such as water ways, canals, telecom networks etc. Land acquisition for the purpose of urban development by various development authorities and autonomous bodies is also included in this head. Thus KDA, MDA and LDA have historically acquired land for general urban development as per proviso of respective acts.

Building Control and Town Planning Regulations

These regulations are framed under Sindh Building Control Ordinance 1979. General provisions of these regulations contain the procedure for land development by individuals and corporate bodies, schedule of areas where such development is possible and procedure for public notices in case of change of land-use. The regulations lay down the framework for managing the built environment in designated locations / areas in Karachi. Licensing of professionals, procedure for public sale projects / real estate development, addressing issues of violation of land development, identification of dangerous buildings, management of construction sites, space requirements in and around buildings, safety provisions, heritage conservation, widening of existing roads, standards for land development, procedures for land subdivision, amalgamation and change of land use, classification of urban land use, parking and right of way requirements are some of the key contents of these regulations. Building control and town planning regulations become applicable on informal low income settlements after they are regularized. Recently, the Sindh Assembly passed a legislation titled 'Sindh High Density Development Board Act 2010' to ensure coordinated and integrated development of high density zones in the urban centers of the province including Karachi. The Law empowered the board to identify and mark high density zones keeping in view the general principles of the Karachi Strategic Development Plan 2020.

CIVIC SERVICES

Information on four (4) important civic service institutions of Karachi is being listed here along with the profile of the District Municipal Corporation that applies to all the six DMC's functional in Karachi:

- Karachi Metropolitan Corporation (KMC)
- Karachi Water & Sewerage Board (KW&SB)
- Sindh Solid Waste Management Board (SSWMB)
- Sindh Building Control Authority (SBCA)

KARACHI METROPOLITAN CORPORATION (KMC)

Karachi Metropolitan Corporation (KMC) is a public corporation and governing body to provide municipal services in Karachi.

FUNCTIONS OF KMC

Some main functions that the KMC presently serves are highlighted:

- I. Planning, development and maintenance of twenty eight (28) roads in Karachi:
 - M.A Jinnah Road,
 - Shahrah-e-Faisal,
 - Nishter Road,
 - Mauripur Road,

- Sir Shah Suleman Road,
 - Rashid Minahas Road,
 - Share Darul-Uloom (8000 Road Landhi Korangi,
 - Raja sahib Mehmoodabad Road. (12000 Road Landhi),
 - Abdul Hassan Isphani Road,
 - Shabbir Ahmed Usmani Road,
 - Hub River Road,
 - Shaharah-e-Ibn-e-Sina,
 - Shaeed-e-Millat Road,
 - University Road,
 - I.I Choundrigar Road,
 - S.M Taufiq Road,
 - Shaharah-e-Pakistan,
 - Mehran Highway.,
 - Bunder Road,
 - Tariq Road,
 - Mai Karachi,
 - Jehangir Road,
 - Express way from signal at Mehmoodabad to Hino Chowk round About including jam Sadiq Bridge connecting Korangi Industrial Area,
 - Korangi Road,
 - Jail road
 - Drigh Road,
 - Thatta,
 - Korangi - Ibrahim Hyderi Road
2. Planning and development of bridges
 3. Planning and development of street lights
 4. Planning and development of storm water drains
 5. Special development programs
 6. Coordination, monitoring and supervision
 7. Maintenance of abattoir and cattle colonies
 8. Medical college and technical / specialized hospital which are:
 - Karachi Medical and Dental College
 - Karachi Institute of Heart Diseases
 - Abbasi Shaheed Hospital
 - Sobhraj Maternity Home
 - Sarfaraz Shaheed Hospital
 - Spencer's Eye Hospital
 - Leprosy Hospital
 9. Zoological gardens
 10. Safari park

11. Aquarium
12. Sports complex
13. Beaches
14. Art gallery
15. Museum
16. Metropolitan library
17. Milk supply schemes
18. Land control/removal of encroachment
19. Solid waste management
20. Municipal watch and ward
21. Fire fighting
22. Traffic engineering
23. Charged parking

DEPARTMENTS OF KMC

Following are listed some main departments of KMC:

1. Accommodation
2. Anti-encroachment, KMC
3. Charged parking
4. City Institute of Image Management (CIIM)
5. Council
6. Culture sports & recreation
7. Enterprise & investment promotion
8. Estate, KMC
9. Finance & accounts
10. Human resources management
11. Information technology department,
12. Inspection & enquiries
13. Katchi abadi
14. Land, KMC
15. Law department
16. Media management department
17. Medical & health services
18. Municipal services
19. Municipal utility charges tax
20. Parks & horticulture
21. Sports complex, KMC
22. Stores & procurement
23. Technical services
24. Transport and communication
25. Vehicle
26. Veterinary

KMC DIRECTORY

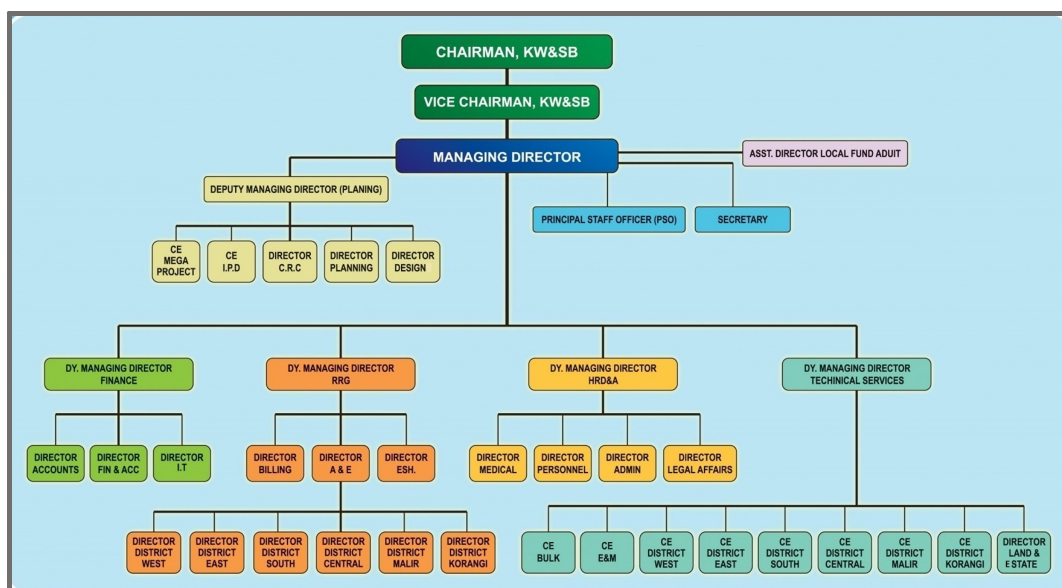
01	Mayor Karachi	Mr. Wasim Akhtar	Off: (021) 99215125-6 Fax: (021) 99215117
02	Secretary to Mayor	Ansar Hussain Siddiqui	Off: (021) 99215125-6 99216314
03	Deputy Mayor	Dr. Arshad Abdullah Vohra	Off: (021) 99215130-31 Fax: (021) 99215137
04	Secretary to Deputy Mayor	MR.	Off: (021) 99215132
05	Municipal Commissioner	Dr. Asghar Abbass	Off: (021) 99216095
06	Financial Advisor	Dr. Asghar Abbass	Off: (021) 99232473, 99215145 Fax: (021) 99232472
07	Legal Advisor	Mr. Saeed Akhter	Off: (021) 99230185 Fax: (021) 99232472
08	Senior Director Information Technology	Mr. Taha	Off: (021) 99216472
09	Director General Technical Services	Mr. Shahab Anwar	Off: (021) 99230951
10	Director General Parks & Horticulture	Mr. Afaq Mirza	Off: (021) 99204300 Fax: (021) 99204327
11	Senior Director Culture, Sports & Recreation	Mr. Saif Abbas	Off: (021) 99213361
12	Senior Director Enterprise & Investment Promotion	Mr. Wasiq Hussain Faridi	Off: (021) 99232095 Fax: (021) 99232441
13	Senior Director Human Resources Management	Mr. Jamil Farooqi	Off: (021) 99216471
14	Senior Director Municipal Services	Mr. Masood Alam	Off: (021) 99215127

15	Director Veterinary	Dr. Muhammad Farooq	Mob: 0302-5007855
16	Senior Director Food and Quality Control	Dr. Asghar Abbas	Off: (021) 99232434
17	Director Anti-Encroachment KMC	Mr. Nazeer Lakhani	Off: (021) 99232456 Fax: (021) 99232456
18	Director Media Management Department	Mr. Ali Hassan Sajid	Off: (021) 99215134
19	Director Estate KMC	Mr. Abdul Qayoom Khan	Off: (021) 99215043 Fax: (021) 99215124
20	Director Charge Parking KMC	Mr. Mukhtar Hussain	Off: (021) 99216446
21	Director Store KMC	Mr. Khursheed Mukarram	Off: (021) 99215058
22	Director Communication KMC	Mr. Muhammad Azam	Off: (021) 99230061
23	Director Council KMC	Mr. Ghufraan Ahmed	Off: (021) 99216094
24	Director Vehicle KMC	Mr. Farid Tajik	Off: (021) 99230503
25	Director Katchi Abadies KMC	Mr. Sabh ul Islam	Off: (021) 99231320
26	Director Accommodation	Mr. Abdul Mateen Siddiqui	Off: (021) 99231320
27	Director Zoo	Mr. Faheem Khan	Off: (021) 99215382 Fax: (021) 99204327
28	Director City Institute of Image Management	Mr. Muhammad Shahid	Off: (021) 99215143 Fax: (021) 99215174
29	Director City Warden	Mr. Imran Ahmed	Off: (021) 99244561
30	Director Archives & Research	Mr. Adnan Qureshi	Off: (021) 99215136 Fax: (021) 99215137
31	Director Religious & Minority Affairs	Mr. Waseem Haider Baqri	Off: (021) 99215173

KARACHI WATER & SEWERAGE BOARD (KW&SB)

The KW&SB is a service based consumer oriented organization responsible for production, transmission, treatment and distribution of potable water to the citizens of Karachi, managing sewerage system to ensure hygienic environment and collection of revenues for sustained economic viability.

Organizational Chart of KW&SB



TECHNICAL SERVICES

Some important technical services that the organization provides are being outlined here:

Water Management

KW&SB is one of the biggest water & waste water utility in this region. Water is being supplied to Karachi from a considerably distant located water source through bulk conveyance system comprising of a complex network of canals, conduits, siphons, multi-stage pumping and filtration.

Water Supply

- The present supply to Karachi from Indus and Hub source is approximately 650MGD (2925 ml/day)
- The per capita water demand @54 GPCD for population 20 million is estimated as 1080 MGD
- The current short fall is anticipated as 430 MGD
- First Phase of K-IV Project may take up to 5 years to complete i.e. by the year 2015
- By the year 2015, projected population of Karachi will be 23 Million and @ 54 gallons per capita per day, the demand of water shall be 1242 MGD
- By the year 2015 there will be a short fall of 600 MGD (2700 ml/day) water
- 100 MGD (450 ml/day) additional water is required after every 5 years to bridge the gap of demand and supply

Available supply

Indus source

• Greater Karachi	280 MGD
• Gharo	028 MGD
• K-II	100 MGD
• Additional	040 MGD
• K-III	100 MGD
• Steel mill	022 MGD
• PQA	008 MGD

Hub dam 090 MGD

Dumlottee wells 002 MGD

Total 670 MGD

- Water lose reduction 35% (-) 234.50 MGD
- available water supply 435.50 MGD
- Water losses (35%). Net Supply (after accounting for Leakage / Pilferage / Non revenue water (NRW)) 435 MGD

At present a total 640 approximately MGD of water is being supplied to the city of Karachi (except Steel Mills & PQA) out of which 440 MGD is being filtered at:-

• COD Filter Plants (70 + 45)	115MGD
• Pipri (New) Filter Plant	050MGD
• Pipri (Old) Filter Plant (25 +25)	050MGD
• NEK (old) Filter Plant	025MGD
• NEK (New) Filter Plant	100MGD
• Hub Filter Plant	080MGD
• Gharo Filter Plants (10 + 10)	020MGD

Total 440MGD

Sewerage System

Sewerage generated in City (70% of Water Supplied)	472 MGD
Optimum design capacity of sewerage treatment plants	150 MGD
Quantity of sewage treated	50 MGD
Shortfall in sewage treatment capacity	322 MGD
Untreated sewage	417 MGD

Inventory of sewage systems

Sewerage treatment plants	3 Nos.
Major sewerage pumping stations	6 Nos.
Sewerage lift pumping stations	32 Nos.
Sewer cleaning machines Suction machines 23 Nos. Jetting machines 23 Nos.	23 Nos.
Total length of sewers	5670Kms
Number of manholes	250,000 Nos.

Sewerage treatment plants

Sewage treatment plant	Optimum Design Capacity (MGD)	Actual Treatment MGD
Sewage Treatment Plant-I Site	51.00 MGD	20 MGD
Sewage Treatment Plant-II (Mehmoodabad)	46.50 MGD	0 MGD
Sewage Treatment Plant-III (Mauripur)	54.00 MGD	35 MGD
Total	151.50 MGD	55 MGD

Total quantum of services

- Over 150 pumping stations
- 25 bulk reservoirs on installations
- Over 10,000 km of pipe lines
- Over 900 million gallons of fluid
- Billing and recovery of 1.4 million establishment /consumers
- Over 400,000 valves
- Over 250,000 manholes

Sewerage generation and treatment

- Bulk Water Generation 670 MGD
- Sewage generated (at 60% of 670 MGD) 402 MGD

E-Services

Electronic services available on the website of KW&SB for the facilitation of the customers which are given below:

- Online duplicate retail bill (complete bill)
- Online duplicate retail bill (yearly)
- Online duplicate bulk bill
- E-paid bill

Complaint and Feedback

Complain/Feedback form is available on website and through this form customers can be able to feed their complaints and feedbacks directly to KW&SB.

KW&SB DIRECTORY

SR.#	NAME	DESIGNATION	OFFICE #	MOBILE
01	Mr. Sajid Johkio	Vice Chairman	99245124	0333-3132056
02	Mr. Nadim Shaikh	PRO to Vice Chairman	99245124	0321-9213860
03	Mr. Fateh Toniyo	SO to VC	99245124	0300-3976404
04	Mr. Syed Hashim Raza Zaidi	M.D KW&SB	99245154	0300-8211131
05	Mr. Waqar Hashmi	PSO to MD	99245159	
06	Mr. Tahseen Manzar	Director (I & C)	99245158	
07	Mr. Babu Khan	PS to MD	99245156	0300-2572815
08	Mr. Ilahi Bux Bhutto	SO to MD	99245079	
09	Mr. Mashkoor-ul- Husnain	DMD (F) / P	99245136	0300-2313823
10	Mr. Asadullah Khan	DMD (TS) / CE-EMW	99240803	0321-3789379
11	Mr. Fahim Akhtar Zaidi	CE(IPD)	99254146	0321-3782790
12	Mr. Muhammad Akhtar Ghor	DMD (HRD&A)	99231464	
13	Mr. Muhammad Akhtar Ghor	DMD (RRG)	99245142	
14	Mr. Mairajuddin	Director-IT	99231236	0321-2334523
15	Mr. Sikandar Zardari	PD -65 MGD	---	0300-2794035

16	Mr. Zafar Palijo	SE-WTM/ BT	99243856	0321-2571704
17	Mr. Ghulam Qadir	SE-Distt:East	9931221	0333-3092418
18	Mr. Aftab A. Chandio	SE-Distt:South	---	0300-2950117
19	Mr. Mohd Ali Shaikh	SE-WEST B	99231221	0334-3923257
20	Mr. Ovais Malik	SE-Distt.West A	99230318	0300-9269683
21	Mr. Roshan Deen	SE-Distt. Korangi	---	0333-2245861
22	Mr. Mohd Arif	Coordinator-South	99230317	0300-2992627
23	Mr. Azam Khan	CE-E/M-Sew	---	0321-3789979
24	Mr. Mashhood Hussain	Dir-Bulk/PD -GIS		0333-2169944
25	Mr. Shakeel Qureshi	PD -GIS	---	0333-2405205
26	Mr. Hasan Ejaz Kazmi	PD-Dhabeji/CPS	---	0300-2723448
27	Mr. Imtiaz Magsi	PD-S-III	---	0333-2222608
28	Mr. Ayub Shaikh	PM-100 MGD	99245134	0300-2486048
29	Mr. Sultan M.Yousufi	CLO	---	0300-3119790
30	Mr. Shahzad Ali	Dir-LA	---	0333-2262716
31	Mr. Azam Khan	Dir-Billing	99245141	0300-2630908
32	Mr. Dr. Muhammad Ali	DMS	---	0321-2834143
33	Mr. Nazeer Mateen	DPR	99240821	0300-2889782
34	Mr. Tauqeer Ali Khan	SE-Central B	---	0334-3224796
35	Mr. Naimatullah Mahar	Hydrants Cell	---	0333-2083299
36	Mr. Mohsin Qaimkhani		99245139	0300-9216671
37	Mr. Abdul Ghani Shaikh	Manager-GIS	99245123	0300-2152364

CONTACTS ON EMAIL

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Vice Chairman	v.chairman@kwsb.gos.pk
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Dy.Managing Director HRDA	dmdhrda@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy.Managing Director Planning	dmdp@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy.Managing Director RRG	dmdrrg@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy.Managing Director Technical Services	dmdts@kwsb.gos.pk

Office of the Managing Director	mdsect@kwsb.gos.pk
Secretary KW&SB	secy@kwsb.gos.pk
Principal Staff Officer to M.D	pso@kwsb.gos.pk

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Chief Engineer District Malir	cemalir@kwsb.gos.pk
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Chief Engineer Mega Project	cemega@kwsb.gos.pk
Chief Engineer Project	ceproject@kwsb.gos.pk
Chief Engineer Water Audit & GIS	cewagis@kwsb.gos.pk
Chief Engineer W.T.M	cewtm@kwsb.gos.pk

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Superintending Engineer Lyari	selyari@kwsb.gos.pk
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Superintending Engineer	semcc@kwsb.gos.pk
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Superintending Engineer North Nazimabad	senorthnazimabad@kwsb.gos.pk

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Superintending Engineer Saddar	sesaddar@kwsb.gos.pk
Superintending Engineer Shah faisal	sesahfaisal@kwsb.gos.pk
Superintending Engineer site	sesite@kwsb.gos.pk
Superintending Engineer WTM	sewtm@kwsb.gos.pk

DIRECTORS	
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Director Billing	directorbilling@kwsb.gos.pk
Director Finance & Audit	directorfa@kwsb.gos.pk
Director Legal Affair	directorlegal@kwsb.gos.pk
Director Medical Services	directormedical@kwsb.gos.pk
Director Personal	directorpersonel@kwsb.gos.pk
Director Public Reliation	directorpr@kwsb.gos.pk
	directorrns@kwsb.gos.pk
Director Training	dirtrg@kwsb.gos.pk

DEPUTY DIRECTORS	
Dy. Director Korangi	ddt.korangi@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Baldia	ddtbaldia@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Bin Qasim	ddtbinqasim@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Gadap	ddtgadap@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Gulberg	ddtgulberg@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Gulshan	ddtgulshan@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Jamshed	ddtjamshed@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Keamari	ddtkemari@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Korangi	ddtkorangi@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Landhi	ddtlandhi@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Liaquatabad	ddtliaquatbad@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Lyari	ddtlyari@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Malir	ddtmalir@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director North Karachi	ddtnorthkarachi@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director North Nazimabad	ddtnorthnazimabad@kwsb.gos.pk

Dy. Director Orangi	ddtorangi@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Saddar	ddtsaddar@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Shahfaisal	ddtshahfaisal@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director SITE	ddtsite@kwsb.gos.pk
Dy. Director Bulk Billing	dy.directorbulk@kwsb.gos.pk
Complaint	e-complaint@kwsb.gos.pk
	webteam@kwsb.gos.pk
	asad-ce@kwsb.gos.pk

CUSTOMERS SERVICES CENTER

S.No	Name	Town	Contract No.	Location / Customer's Services Center's
01.	Mr. Zahid Mehmood	Korangi		Korangi No. 05 behind Nadra Office
02.	Mr. Shoaib Abbas	Landhi	0333-3631233	Korangi No. 05 Nadra Office Building
03.	Mr. Zulfiqar Chohan	Bin Qasim		Town Office Near Police Training Center Razzak-a-bad
04.	Mr. Manzoor Ali Jarwar	Shah Faisal		Near Shama Shopping Centre Shah Faisal Colony Opp Bombay Bakery
05.	Mr. Abdul Saleem Kamboo	Malir		Near Ghanchi Shadi Hall Annexed Lal Masjid Malir
06.	Mr. Muhammad Khan Magsi	Saddar		1st Floor Cooperative Market Saddar
07.	Mr. Rashid Khan	Keamari	0300-2552575	Danso Hall M.A Jinnah Road
08.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Pathan	Gulshan-e-Iqbal		Dashtiyar Chamber Opp. Urdu College
09	Mr. Hassan Imam	Jamshed	021-99230314	Near Chowranghi Islamia College

10.	Mr. Rehan Jaffri	Liaquatabad		Super Market Liaquatabad
11	Mr. Muhammad Khan Magsi	Orangi		Near Fire Brigade Station Sector 05 Abdullah Mobile Market
12	Mr. Zafar Iqbal Qazi	Baldia	0333-3860908	Lasi Para No.5 Bladia Town
13	Mr. Qurban Ali Magsi	S.I.T.E	0333-2293977	Annexed Sir Syed Girls College Urdu Bazar Nazimabad No.2
14	Mr. Sarfaraz Sangai	Gadap		CDGK Office Surjani 1st Floor
15	Mr. Zahid Latif	New Karachi		Town Office New Karachi.
16	Mr. Saeed Anwar	N.Nazimabad		Sakhi Hassan Hydrent Near D.C. Office
17	Mr. Mirza Arshad Baig	Gulberg	021-9246253 0300-2161569	Mukka Chowk Azizabad F.B.Area Block-8
19.	Mr. Zulfiqar Magsi	Lyari	021-259340 /	1st Floor Meat Market Lea Market Lyari
20.	Incharge Complain Cell	Karsaz Office	99245138 99245140	9th Mile Consumer Services Center Karsaz.

SINDH SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD (SSWMB)

The Sindh Solid Waste Management Board (SSWMB) is mandated for collection and disposal of solid and other waste in the Province. Collection and disposal of all solid waste and to arrange for effective delivery of sanitation services to provide pollution free environment.

FUNCTIONS

1. The Board has the right over the solid waste related issues, assets, funds and liabilities of the Councils and possess sole rights on all kinds of solid waste within the limits of all councils
2. The Board has the authority to grant permission to individuals, institutions, industries, factories, workshops, furnaces, compost making and power generation from the solid waste for segregation of the recyclable material from the waste, collection, treatment, sale and purchase, recycling or disposal of any kinds of waste.

3. The Board shall:-
 - a) Recommend to government access, tax or any other charges as per rules prescribed.
 - b) Prepare and submit to government, schedule of solid waste tariff rates, charges or fees to be levied by the Board for approval.
 - c) Collect and recover costs, rates, charge fees or impose fine for collection and disposal of solid waste against the rules prescribed.
 - d) Charge or collect surcharge not exceeding the double of the due amount, if rates charges or fees not paid within time fixed by the Board.
 - e) Have full financial powers within the budget grant.
 - f) Construct, improve, and maintain the buildings, sites and machinery relating to the operation of solid waste management.
 - g) Make rules and regulations for operational, administrative, human resource management and finance for regulating operation of solid waste management from time to time.
 - h) Review the existing schemes or prepare new schemes relating to solid waste management and undertake execution thereof.
 - i) Regulate control or inspect the source points of generation, accumulation, transfer recycling, trading of the solid waste.
 - j) Maintain accounts and records of the Board.
 - k) Prepare and revise schedule of any post in the Board and submit to government for approval.
 - l) Employ third party to take over management of solid waste on behalf of the Board which shall have the authority as vested in the Managing Director, to employ such parties as may expedite the waste management and benefit the people.
 - m) Invite third party through at least one leading newspapers.
 - n) Hammer down the lowest tender subject to cost and quality of service.
 - o) Take over the management and control of any waste management institution of service maintained by a Council.
4. The Board shall support, promote, administer, execute and implement schemes for undertaking any commercial business enterprise which may benefit the management of waste.
5. The Board gets the schemes prepared or arrangements made for out sourcing any function relating to the collection, transfer, recycling of waste, compost making and energy generation out the solid waste development of filling sites of the solid waste etc.
6. The Board grants, sells or lease out land or any other property at rates to be fixed in consultation with the government to assist with the implementation of waste management. The Board makes a commercial and social benefit case for the rates to be recommended and the government will approve such rates unless they are detrimental to government policy.

Contact SSWMB

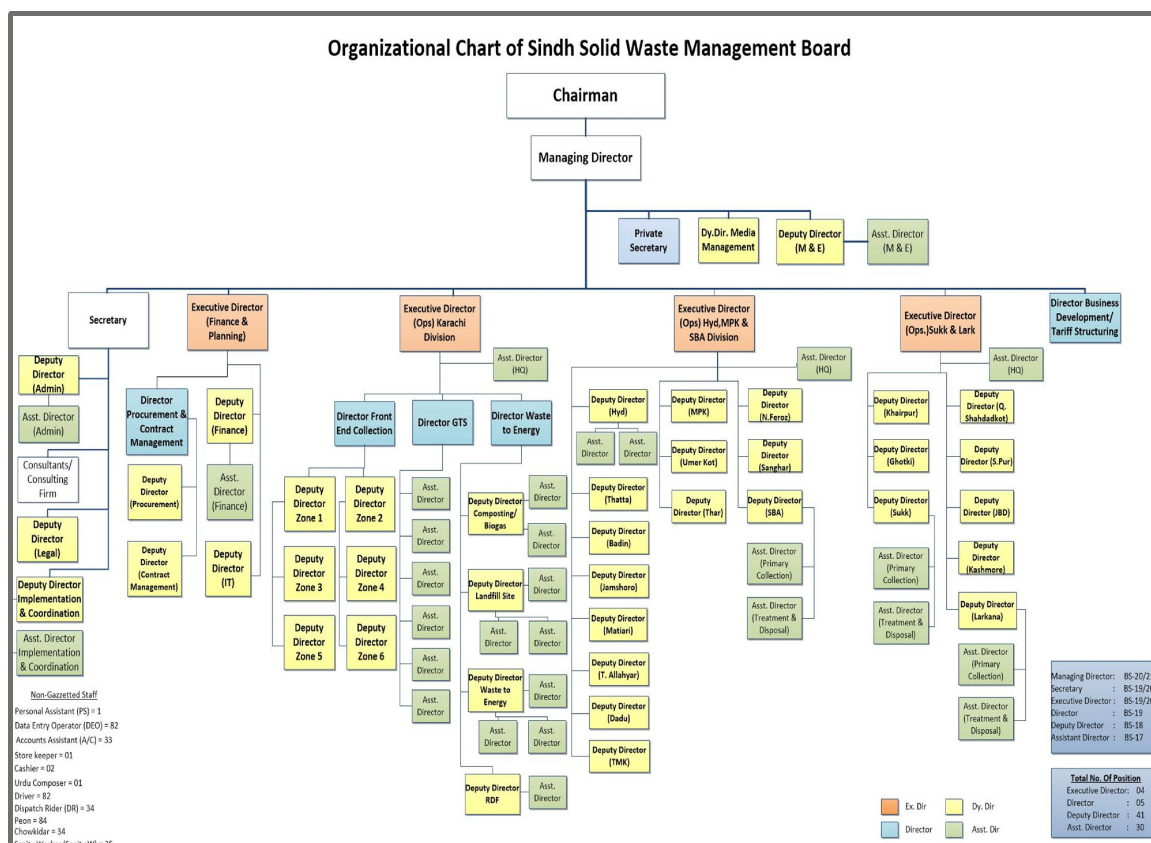
Head Office: Bungalow No.13 Al- Hamra Housing Society, Shaheed-e- Millat Road, Karachi.

Phone: 021-99333704-6, FAX: :021-99333707

URL: www.sswmb.gos.pk

E-mail: info@sswmb.gos.pk

7. The Board negotiates, reviews and finalize the projects of the waste management with all commercial entities agencies and foreign organizations in consultation with the provincial government.



SSWMB - BOARD COMPOSITION

1	Chief Minister Sindh or his nominee	Chairman
2	Managing Director	Member
3	Four Executive Directors	Member
4	Additional Chief Secretary (Development) or his representative not below the rank of Additional Secretary	(Ex-officio Member)
5	Secretary, Local Government, Public Health Engineering, Town Planning and Rural Development Department, or his representative not below the rank of Additional Secretary	(Ex-officio Member)
6	Secretary, Industries Department or his representative not below the rank of Additional Secretary	(Ex-officio Member)

7	Secretary, Health Department or his representative not below the rank of Additional Secretary	(Ex-officio Member)
8	Secretary, Finance Department or his representative not below the rank of Additional Secretary	(Ex-officio Member)
9	Secretary, Katchi Abadis Department or his representative not below the rank of Additional Secretary	(Ex-officio Member)
10	Secretary, Environment Department or his representative not below the rank of Additional Secretary	(Ex-officio Member)
11	Mayor of Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, other Municipal Corporations, Chairman of District Municipal Corporation	(Ex-officio Member)
12	President, Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industries or his representative	(Ex-officio Member)
13	Director of Military Lands & Cantonment, Karachi or his representative	(Ex-officio Member)
14	Administrator of Defence Housing Authority, Karachi or his representative	(Ex-officio Member)

SSWMB DIRECTORY

S.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	E-MAIL
1.	Dr. A.D Sajnani	Managing Director (Additional Charge)	021-99333702	md@sswmb.gos.pk
2.		Executive Director-III	021-99333702	info@sswmb.gos.pk
3.	Nadir Khan	Secretary	021-99333703	info@sswmb.gos.pk
4.	Dr. A.D Sajnani	Exe. Director (Ops-I)	02199333702	sajnaniad@hotmail.com
5.	Asjad Mehmood	Executive Director (Finance)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
6.		Director (GTS & LFS)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
7.	Syed Ali Raza	Director (BD & T)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
8.	Shafiq-ur-Rehman	Director (F.E.C)	021-99333704-6	_____
9.	Rehmatullah Shaikh	Deputy Director (LFS)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk

10.	Sohail Ahmed	Deputy Director (GTS)	021-99333704-6	_____
11.	Khalid Hashmi	Deputy Director (Ops-South)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
12.	Ghulam Abbas Mangrio	Deputy Director (Ops-East) KHI	021-99333704-6	ghulamabbasmangrio@gmail.com
13.	Ms. Almas Saleem	Deputy Director (Media)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
14.	Iqbal Ahmed Halepoto	Deputy Director (Admin)	021-99333704-6	ddadmin@sswmb.gos.pk
15.	Aftab Ahmed Soomro	Deputy Director (Contract Management)	021-99333704-6	aftabsoomro@yahoo.com
16.	Shamsuddin Katpar	Deputy Director (Finance)	021-99333704-6	shamsuddinkatpar@yahoo.com katparshamsuddin@gmail.com
17.	Muhammad Nawaz Gujjar	Deputy Director (I.T)	021-99333704-6	ddit@sswmb.gos.pk
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19.	Sohail Ahmed	Deputy Director (LFS)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
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21.	Ali Muhammad Memon	Dy Director (W2E)	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
22.	Muhammad Shahid	Assistant Director (I & C)	021-99333704-6	mshahid1242@gmail.com
23.	Muhammad Irshad	Assistant Director (Ops) Karachi	021-99333704-6	m_irshad_25@yahoo.com
24.	Zahoor Ahmed Sohoo	Assistant Director (Ops) Karachi	021-99333704-6	zahoor_sohoo@yahoo.com
25.	Ashraf Ali Jumani	Assistant Director (Ops) HQ Karachi	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk

26.	Jahangir Qazi	Assistant Director	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
27.	Maqsood Hussain Soomro	Assistant Director (Ops) South Karachi	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
28.	Miss. Moomal Qureshi	Assistant Director (Store) Karachi	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
29.	Islamuddin	Assistant Director (LFS) Karachi	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
30.	Ghulam Hussain Shaikh	Assistant Director Karachi	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
31.	Faraz Ahmed Siddiqui	Assistant Director Karachi	021-99333704-6	
32.	Farhan Ayaz Awan	Assistant Director Karachi	021-99333704-6	info@sswmb.gos.pk
33.	Junaid Ahmed Korejo	Assistant Director Karachi	021-99333704-6	
34.	Asif Ali Shah	Audit Officer		info@sswmb.gos.pk

SINDH BUILDING CONTROL AUTHORITY (SBCA)

Sindh Building Control Authority (SCBA) is a regulatory and supervisory body whose prime function is to ensure that the approval of building plans and NOCs etc. are in conformation with the existing Building & Town Planning Regulations. The quality, soundness and implementation of approved design/specifications is the sole responsibility of the concerned professionals licensed by SBCA under Karachi Building & Town Planning Regulations 2002 (Amendment up to date).

FUNCTIONS

The functions of SBCA are summarized as follow:

1. To regulate Town Planning and Building Control in accordance with Master Plan and Environmental Control (Building & Town Planning) Regulations, given legal cover under SBCO 1979.
2. Approval of all type of building plans under the jurisdiction of SBCA.

Contact SBCA

Civic Centre, Annexe, University Road,
Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-5, (Pakistan)

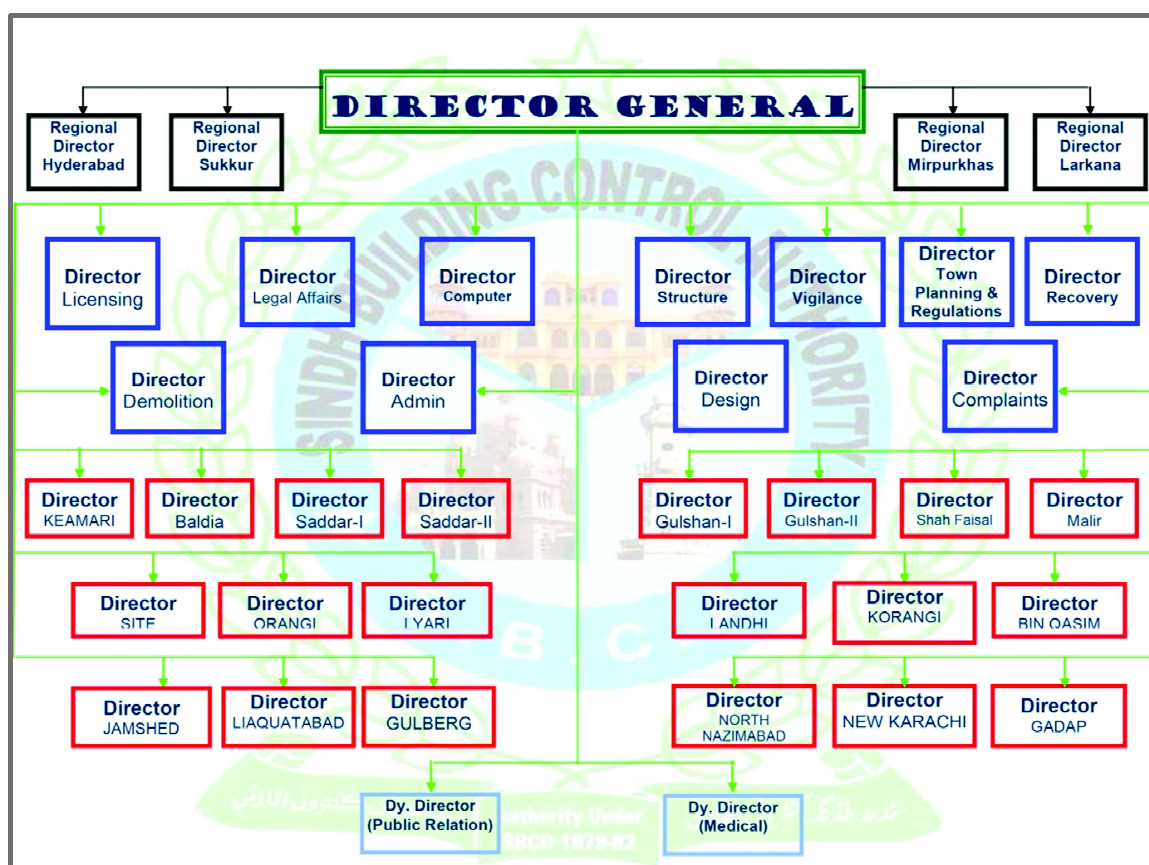
Phone: 99230329, 99231890, 99231834

Email: sbca@sbca.gos.pk

Web: www.sbca.gos.pk/

3. Approval of structural designs of the buildings.
4. Issuance of NOCs for sale and advertisement for Public Sale Projects to the builders and developers i.e. fixation/approval of unit price, time period and specifications of construction and development.
5. To resolve public complaints against builders and developers regarding public sale projects within the purview of approved plans and specifications.
6. To take action against the builders for violation of approved building plans.
7. To identify, declare and demolish dangerous buildings in different parts of the city.
8. To take legal action against the builders and developers involved in unauthorized construction and violations of building plan/NOC.
9. To issue licenses to professionals, builders and developers under Karachi Building & Town Planning Regulations 2002.

Organizational Chart of SBCA



SBCA DIRECTORY

S.#	NAME	TOWN	AREA
1	Mr. Hamidullah Shaikh Incharge	BALDIA	Gulshan-e-Ghazi, Ithad Town, Islam Nagar, Nayee, Abadi, Saeedabad, Mahajir Camp, Muslim Mujahid Camp & Rasheedabad.
2	Mr. Muhammad Raqeeb	BIN QASIM	Ibrahim Hydri, Rehri Cattle Colony, Qaidabad, Landhi, Gulshan-e-Hadeed, Ghaghar & Korangi Creek.
3	Mr. Iqbal Hussain	GADAP	Moorad Memon, Dersano Chano, Gujro, Gadap, Songal (W), Yousuf Goth (W), Maymarabad (W) & Mangopir.
4	Mr. Idrees Abdul Ghaffar (Addl)	GULBERG	Azizabad, Karimabad, Aysha Manzil, Ancholi, Naseerabad, Yasinabad, Water Pump & Shafiq Mill Colony.
5	Mr. Munair Ahmed Bhambhro	GULSHAN-I	Scheme-33, Scheme-36, Pehlwan Goth, Metroville Colony, Gulzar-e-Hijri, Safooran Goth, Scheme-24, Essa Nagri, Gilani Railway, Shanti Nagar & Jamali Colony.
6	Mr. Umair Maqbool Incharge	GULSHAN-II	KCHS Union Block-3, 7 & 8, Al-Hilal Society, Delhi Merchantile, PIB Colony & Relevant Katchi Abadies.
7	Mr. Syed Asif Rizvi Incharge	JAMSHED-I	JM Quarters, GRE, GRW, Muslimabad, Bihar Colony, Khuda Dad Colony, Soldier Bazar, Ganj-e-Shakar, Fatima Jinnah Colony, Hyderabad Colony, Muslim Colony, LARP, Surrounding Katchi Abadies.
8	Mr. Syed Asif Rizvi Incharge	JAMSHED-II	PECHS, KAECHS, Akhtar Colony, Dadabhoy CHS, Defence View, Azam Basti, Manzoor Colony, Mehmoodabad, Chanesar Goth, PRECHS, KCHS Union, Surrounding Katchi Abadies & SMCHS.
9	Mr. Idress Abdul Ghaffar	KEAMARI	Bhutta Village, Sultanabad, Kemari, Baba Bhit, Macha Colony, Mauripur, Sher Shah, Gabo Pat & Manora.

10	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmed Yazdani	KORANGI	Bilal Colony East, Nasir Colony, Chakra Goth, Mustafa Taj Colony, 100 Quarters, Gulzar Colony, Korangi Sector-33, Zaman Town & Hasrat Mohani.
11	Mr. Muhammad Zubair	LANDHI	Muzaffarabad, Muslimabad, Dawood Chowrangi, Moinabad, Sharafi Goth, Bhutto Colony, Khan Ajmir Colony, Landhi Awami Colony, Barmi Colony, Korangi & Sherabad Colony.
12	Mr. Abdul Hameed Zardari Incharge	LIAQUATABAD	Rizvia Society, Firdous Colony, Super Market, Dak Khana, Qasimabad, Bhandani Colony, Sharifabad, Commercial Area, Mujahid Colony, Nazimabad-I & Abbasi Shaheed.
13	Mr. Malik Ejaz Ahmed	LYARI	Agra Taj Colony, Darya Abad, Naya Abad, Khadda M. Society, Baghedadi, Shah Baig Lane, Bihar Colony, Rangiwarra, Singo Line, Chakiwarra & Alama Iqbal Colony.
14	Ms. Jamila Jabeen Incharge	MALIR	Model Colony, Kala Board, Saudabad, Khokhrapar, Jaffar Tayyar, Ghariabad, Ghazi Dawood Brohi & Malir Cantt.
15	Mr. Nadeem Anwar Incharge	NEW KARACHI	Kalyana, Sir Syed, Fatima Jinah, Godhra, Abuzar Ghaffari, Hakim Ahsan Madina Colony, Faisal, Khameso Goth Mustafa Colony, Khawaja Ajmair Nagri, Gulshan-e-Saeed & Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
16	Mr. Ashkar Dawar (Addl)	NORTH NAZIMABAD	Paposhnagar, Pahar Ganj, Khando Goth, Haidri, Sakhi Hassan, Farooq Azam, Mustafaabad, Shadman Town, Buffer Zone I & II.
17	Mr. Muhammad Bux Qasmi Incharge	ORANGI	Azad Nager, Heriana Colony, Hanifabad, Mohammad, Nagar, Madina Colony, Ghaziabad, Chishti Nager, Bilal Colony, Islam Chowk, Gabol Colony, Data Nagar, Mujahidabad & Baloch Goth.

18	Mr. Ali Mehdi Kazmi Incharge (Addl)	SADDAR-I	Old Haji Camp, New Kumhar Wara, Napair Police Quarters Compound, Bhim Pura(part), Ghanchi Paraa (part), Jinnahabad(Part), Risala Police Line, Sital Das Temple, Garden, Usmanabad, Badshahi Compound, Hassan Lashkari Village, Dhobi Ghat Shoe Market, Garden West, Pakistan Quarters, Kharadar, Ghulam Hussain Qasim Quarters(part), Qamar House, Napair Quarters, Lee Market, Old Town(part), Market Quarters, Khori Garden, Bundar Quarter, City Railway Colony, Serai Quarters, Bottle Gali, New Chali, Pakistan Chowk, Nanakwara, City Court, KMC Building, Pan Mandi, Thutai Compound, Bohra Peer, NJV School, Parsi Colony, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Gazdarabad, Ram Swami, Jubilee Maarket Area, Nabi Bux Area, Garden POlice Quarters, Preedi Quarters(sheet-i), Fikri Compound, Millat Nagar, Dharam Siwara, Azeem Plaza area, Shoe Market(part), Bhati Compound, Haq Nagar, Hashim Khan Baghicha, Zoological Garden, R.C, R.S. Quarters & Old Town Quarters.
19	Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Incharge	SADDAR-II	Saddar, Preedy Quarters Sheet-II, Ratan Talao Part, Urdu Bazar Area, Gari Khata, Burns Road (Part), Bohri Bazar Lucky Star, Aram Bagh (part), Civil Line, PIDC, Bagh-e-Quaid-e-Aam Chief Minister House, Governor House Sindh Secretariat, Shafi Court, Sindh Club, Clifton, G.O.R, Frere Town, Tikri Colony, Railway Quarters, Kehkashan Clifton Block-5 & 7, Old Clifton, Reti Lane, Shah Rasool Colony.
20	Mr. Ejaz ul Haque Incharge	SHAH FAISAL	Natha Khan, Pak Sadat, Drigh Colony, Reta Plot, Morio Khan Goth, Rafa Aam, Alflah & Faisal Cantt.

21	Mr. Hamidullah Shaikh (Addl: Charge)	SITE	Pak Colony, Old Gollimar, Janabab, Metroville-I, Pathan Colony, Frontier Colony, Banaras, Qasba Colony & Islamic Colony.
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I. Directors - Regional Offices

1	Mr. Arif Memon Incharge	Hyderabad Town Planning.
2	Mr. Abdul Waqar Memon	Hyderabad Region.
3	Mr. Imran Hussain	Shaheed Benazirabad Region.
4	Mr. Nadeem Ahmed Khan Incharge	Mirpurkhas Region.
5	Mr. Safdar Ali Magsi Incharge	Sukkur Region.
6		Larkana Region.

CENTRAL FUNCTIONS HEADQUARTERS, KARACHI

S.#	OFFICER	DESIGNATION	RESPONSIBILITIES
1	Mr. Shahid Jamil Uddin Ahmed Khan	Executive Director & Principal Law Officer	All Legal Matters, Legal Affairs & Court Cases Pertaining to SBCA.
2	Syed Ghazanfer Hussain Naqvi	Director Administration	Director
3	Mr. Ali Mehdi Kazmi	Director Maintenance	Director
4	Mr. Benish Shabir	Director	Vigilance
5	Mr. Benish Shabir	Director	Structure
6	Mr. Ashkar Dawar	Director	Environment & Building Services Department (E & BS) and Secretary (TCDB).

7	Mr. M. Aslam Qureshi	Director	Recovery Section
8	Mr. Farhan Qaiser	Spokesman SBCA	Media Correspondent, Coordinator Campaign Cell, SBCA
9	Dr. S. Muhammad Shabar	Cheif Medical Officer	Medical Section.
10	Mr. Nadeem Rasheed Khan	Deputy Director	Counter, Record, Public Complaints Against Builders, Licensing, Design Section.
11	Mr. Jameel Ahmed Memon	Deputy Director	Demolition.
12	S.M. Ahmed Madani	Deputy Director	All Administrative Matters of Administration P-II.
13	Mr. Tariq Ali Naqvi	Deputy Director	Administration P-I.
14	Mr. Muhammad Ali Naqvi	Deputy Director	General Section, Legal Matter & Regional Offices.
15	Engr. Asma Ghayoor	Deputy Director	All Matters of the Computer Section
16	Syeda Ronaq Sultana	Deputy Director	All Financial Matters Regarding Pension & funds, Contingencies & Books. (Finance-I). All Financial Matters Regarding Pay & Allowances, Counter. (Finance-II)
17	Syed Rehmat Shah	Secretary to Director General	Director General's Office.
18	Miss. Mumtaz Zahra	Public Relation Officer	All Matters of the PRO Section.
19	Mr. Naveed Anjum	Assistant Director	Transport Section

THE MANDATE

Approval of Buildings

SBCA is a regulatory and supervisory body whose prime function is to ensure that the approval of Building Plans and NOCs etc. are in conformation with the existing Building & Town Planning Regulations. Further, it promotes the implementation of the Karachi Master Plan or a concept plan or other development plan

Public Sale Projects

SBCA promises to facilitate the general public by ensuring construction of Public Sale Buildings in accordance with the design specifications and as per the rates agreed upon by the purchaser and approved by the Authority. Completion of building on time and provision of services as per agreement are also ensured by the Authority

Town Planning

SBCA is a regulatory and supervisory body. It implements Karachi Building and Town Planning Regulations in order to prevent waste in the use of, or otherwise preserve or protect, natural resources, and any other resources, investments or installations of a public agency. Further, it promotes the implementation of the Karachi Master Plan or a concept plan or other development plan.

Demolition of Illegal Structures

SBCA is a regulatory and supervisory body. It implements Karachi Building and Town Planning Regulations. Any structures in violation of approved building plans are demolished.

Licensing of Professionals

Issue licenses to professionals, builders and developers under Karachi Building & Town Planning Regulations 2002. (Amendments up to date).

The quality, soundness and implementation of approved design/specifications is the sole responsibility of the concerned professionals licensed by SBCA.

Heritage Buildings

The Department may designate and declare a special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, ethnological, anthropological or national interest structure/s and forward the list of these designated structures to the Authority, as applicable, for enforcement of the writ.

Declaration of Dangerous Buildings

Any Building or structure whose strength, stability, serviceability, robustness and/or durability has been impaired due to any reason such as improper structural design and detailing, faulty and/or poor construction, decay, dilapidation, obsolescence, natural disasters or leading to abandonment due to all these reasons to a level, where it cannot be restored to its original status, classify as Dangerous Building.

Developing New Skyline

Probably nothing tells the story of a city as vividly as its skyline. Seen over the course of the decades are the new and daring constructions that seem to capture viewers' attention. SBCA is striving to keep the city in pace with international standards.

SBCA REGIONAL OFFICES

Head Office - Karachi

Mailing Address SINDH BUILDING CONTROL AUTHORITY
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Regional Office - Mirpurkhas

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Regional Office - Sukkur

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THE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (DMC) FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

- Prepare spatial plans for the DMC in collaboration with Union Committees, including plans for land use, zoning and functions for which the DMC is responsible
- Seek approval of the DMC Council to the spatial plans prepared by it after due process of dissemination and public enquiry incorporating modifications on the basis of such inquiry
- Execute and manage development plan
- Exercise control over land-use, land-subdivision, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including for agriculture, industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers, residential, recreation, parks, entertainment; passenger and freight transport and transit stations
- Enforce all municipal laws, rules and bye-laws governing its functioning
- Prevent encroachments
- Regulate affixing of sign-boards and advertisements
- Provide, manage, operate, maintain & improve the municipal infrastructure and services including:
 - Water supply and control and development of water sources, other than systems maintained by the Union and Village councils.
 - Sewerage, sewage and sewage treatment and disposal
 - Storm water drainage
 - Sanitation and solid waste collection and sanitary disposal of solid, liquid, industrial and hospital wastes
 - Roads and streets, other than roads falling under the jurisdiction of, and maintained by, the District Government or Government and streets maintained by the Union Administration or Village council
 - Traffic planning, engineering and management including traffic signaling systems, signs on roads, street markings, parking places, transport stations, stops, stands and terminals
 - Street lighting
 - Fire-fighting
 - Parks, playgrounds open spaces and arboriculture
 - Slaughter houses
- Compile information provided by Union and Village Councils of prioritized projects in the DMC Easts.
- Prepare budget, long term and annual municipal development programs in collaboration with the Union Committees, under the directions of DMC Chairman
- Maintain with the assistance of the District Government, Union and Village councils, a comprehensive data base and information system for DMC and provide public access to it on nominal charges.
- Propose taxes, user fees, rates, rents, tolls, charges, levies, fines and penalties under part II of the second schedule for approval of the DMC council; and notify the same after such approval.
- Collect approved taxes, user fees, rates, rents tolls, charges fines and penalties
- Organize sports, cultural, recreational events, fairs and shows
- Co-ordinate and support municipal functions amongst Unions and Villages

- Regulate markets and services and issue licenses, permits, grant permissions and impose penalties for violation thereof as and where applicable
- Manage properties, assets and funds vested in the DMC East and DMC East Council
- Develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with District Government and Union Administration
- Authorize an officer or officers to issue notice to a person committing any municipal offence and initiate legal proceedings for continuance of commission of such offence or for failure to comply with the directions contained in such notice.
- Prosecute, sue and follow up criminal civil and recovery proceedings against violators of municipal laws in the courts of competent jurisdiction
- Maintain municipal records and archives
- Prepare financial statements and present them for internal and external audit in the manner as may be prescribed

THE DMC MAY:

- Assign or contract out, on such terms and conditions as approved by the DMC Councils and after inviting public object any of its functions to any public-private, public or private organization
- Provided that responsibility for discharge of such functions shall continue to vest with the DMC
- On such terms and conditions as are mutually agreed, transfer its functions of responsibilities with regard to providing municipal services to the Union Administration or Village Council
- Provided that no function of responsibility shall be transferred without allocation of corresponding resources and funds
- Provided further that the responsibility to regulate and monitor such functions and services shall remain with the DMC
- By an agreement and on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed, perform any function of the District Government
- With funds raised through voluntary contributions or external grant, but without recourse to additional enhanced taxation, user charges or fees or recourse to any other sources of public funds and without incurring debt of any nature, undertake any development project
- With the approval of the Government and concerned regulatory authorities of the federal commercial activity on a self-financing basis with no liability to the public exchequer
- Set-up a corporate body to perform any of its function singly or jointly with other public or private bodies

Note: Content excerpted from the *Pakistan Development Update - 2016*, the World Bank, Karachi - Land Issue, Arif Hasan, Noman Ahmed, Mansoor Raza, Asiya Sadiq Polack, Saeed Uddin Ahmed and Moizza B. Sarwar, 2015, Oxford University Press, Karachi - *Mega City of Our Times*, Anwar Mooraj and Hamida Khoro, Oxford University Press, KSDP 2020, *Pakistan Development Perspective - City District Karachi, Sindh, 2013*, USAID, *Solutions in Time*, ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LTD., iMMAP

Shehri-Citizens for a Better Environment

Shehri-Citizens for a Better Environment was formed in 1988 (based in Karachi City), as a non-political, noncommercial, non-governmental organization (under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860) by a group of concerned citizens to provide the citizens with a platform to effectively voice their concerns in determining their future and taking action in arresting the deterioration in their living environment and propose reform with a view to improve the same. Shehri-Citizens for a Better Environment is now fighting at the forefront of various issues of public concern related to the environment. The organization is actively engaged in areas of work like public advocacy and public interest litigation, right to information, freedom of information, good governance, community policing and police reforms, nature conservation, corporate social accountability, and last but not the least institutional reforms.

Objectives

- > Establishment of an aware and pro-active civil society, good governance, transparency and rule of law
- > Promotion of research and documentation, dialogue and influence of public policies
- > Setting up an effective and representative local government system, e.g. capacity building and training
- > Observance of basic human rights in society

Management

The core decision making body of the organization is the 'Managing Committee' (MC) that is answerable to the 'General Body' members. The MC is a volunteer body. The members of the MC hold office for a period of two years, after which there is a fresh election. Annual audit is conducted regularly and the audit report is duly shared with all members.

Financial and Program Management

Shehri-Citizens for a Better Environment has been certified (year 2005) with the Non Profit Certification Award by the Pakistan Center for Philanthropy in the areas of internal governance, financial management and program delivery. The organization has also been, in the year 2006, certified to comply with the USAID Management Standards after successfully participating in the Institutional Management and Certification Program implemented by the NGO Resource Center (A project of the Aga Khan Foundation). Donations to the organization are approved under section 47(I) (d) of the Income Tax Ordinance 1979.

DISCLAIMER:

"The project 'Empowered Citizens for Improved Urban governance' was made possible with support from the American people delivered through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Contents are the responsibility of Shehri - Citizens for a Better Environment (SCBE) and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of USAID or the U.S. Government"