
**WHITE
PAPER**

Budget FY 2026-27



**FINANCE
DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH**



FINANCE
DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

Message from the Chief Minister / Finance Minister

It is my privilege to present the Annual Budget for FY 2026-27. This budget reflects our government's commitment to sustaining economic growth, strengthening public services, and improving the quality of life of the people of Sindh. It is guided by the principles of fiscal responsibility, inclusive development, and efficient utilization of public resources.

Over the past few years, Sindh has made remarkable progress in recovering from the devastating floods of 2022. The resilience and determination of our people have enabled us to move from rehabilitation towards rebuilding communities and creating new opportunities for growth and prosperity. While much has been achieved, we remain committed to supporting affected families and strengthening the province's resilience against future challenges.

Our focus now is on accelerating development through strategic investments in infrastructure, agriculture, education, healthcare, and social protection. We are committed to creating an enabling environment for investment, generating employment opportunities for our youth, and ensuring that the benefits of economic growth reach every region and segment of society. This budget reflects our vision of a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient Sindh.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the officers and staff of the Finance Department for their professionalism, dedication, and hard work in preparing the Annual Budget for FY 2026-27. Their efforts continue to strengthen public financial management and support the development priorities of the Government of Sindh.



Murad Ali Shah
Chief Minister / Finance Minister
Government of Sindh

Message from Finance Secretary

It gives me great pleasure to present the second edition of the Finance Department's White Paper alongside the Budget for FY 2026-27. Building on the foundation laid by last year's inaugural publication, this White Paper aims to provide a clear and accessible overview of Sindh's fiscal position, budget priorities, and medium-term financial strategy.

The document outlines the province's revenue and expenditure framework and highlights the key sectors and initiatives that shape Budget 2026-27. It is designed to serve as a useful resource for policymakers, researchers, academics, development partners, media professionals, and citizens seeking a better understanding of the budget. By presenting complex fiscal information in a concise and reader-friendly manner, we hope to strengthen public understanding and engagement with the budget process.

The Budget for FY 2026-27 reflects our commitment to ensuring that public resources deliver maximum value for the people of Sindh. Our strategy continues to focus on strengthening own-source revenues, improving expenditure efficiency, and creating greater fiscal space for development spending. We also acknowledge the valuable support of our development partners, international donor agencies, and multilateral institutions whose financial and technical assistance contributes to the achievement of Sindh's long-term development objectives.

The Finance Department, Government of Sindh, has consistently pursued reforms in public financial management to improve budgeting, expenditure management, resource mobilization, and fiscal transparency. This White Paper reflects that continuing commitment to strengthening public financial governance and making budget information more accessible to all stakeholders.

I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation for the team of the Finance Department whose dedication and hard work made this publication possible. I extend my gratitude to Mr. Muhammad Asghar Memon, Special Finance Secretary; Mr. Javaid Ahmed Kumbhar, Additional Finance Secretary (Budget & Expenditure); Ms. Zunaira Jalil, Deputy Secretary (Resources), Ms. Zara Zahid, Ms. Shahida Jamro, and Mr. Kamran Hussain Mushtaq, Deputy Secretaries (Budget & Expenditure), Mr. Muhammad Adeel, Section Officer (B&A) and the creative team for their valuable contributions to this effort.



Fayaz Ahmed Jatoi
Secretary Finance
Government of Sindh

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	MTBF	Medium Term Budgetary Framework
ADP	Annual Development Plan		
AG	Accountant General	MTDF	Medium Term Development Framework
AIT	Agriculture Income Tax		
BHU	Basic Health Unit	MTFF	Medium Term Fiscal Framework
BOR	Board of Revenue	NEC	National Economic Council
BSP	Budget Strategy Paper	NFC	National Finance Commission
CDL	Cash Development Loan	NFY	New Fiscal Year
CFY	Current Fiscal Year	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CPI	Consumer Price Index	OLBS	Online Billing System
CRE	Current Revenue Expenditure	OSR	Own Source Revenue
DDO	Drawing and Disbursing Officer	OZT	Octroi Zillah Tax
DS	Debt Servicing	PAC	Public Accounts Committee
EAA	Electronic Assignment Account	PFC	Provincial Finance Commission
EFF	Extended Fund Facility	PoS	Point of Sale
ERE	Employee Related Expenses	PPP	Public Private Partnership
ET&NCD	Excise Taxation and Narcotics Control Department	PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue	PSF	Public Private Partnership Support Facility
FPA	Foreign Project Assistance		
FRS	Fiscal Risks Statement	QR	Code Quick Response Code
FY	Fiscal Year	RCA	Revenue Collecting Agencies
G2P	Government to Persons	RHC	Rural Health Centers
GBT	Green Budget Tagging	SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GDS	Gas Development Surcharge	SE	Self Accounting Entity
GDT	Gender Budget Tagging	SFMH	Sindh Fund Management House
GoS	Government of Sindh	SMTA	Sindh Mass Transit Authority
GPF	General Provident Fund	SRB	Sindh Revenue Board
GPP	Gross Provincial Product	SSToS	Sindh Sales Tax on Services
GRR	General Revenue Receipt	STRMP	Sindh Tax Revenue Mobilization Plan
GST	General Sales Tax		
H2FY	Second Half of Fiscal Year	TCAF	Transformative Carbon Asset Facility
IMF	International Monetary Fund		
KMC	Karachi Metropolitan Corporation	USD	United States Dollar
KWSC	Karachi Water and Sewerage Corporation	VGf	Viability Gap Fund
LTBC	Likely to Be Completed	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MPG	Raast Micropayment Gateway	WB	World Bank
		YoY	Year on Year

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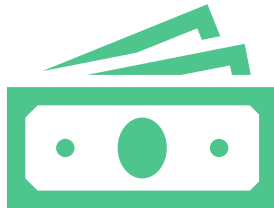
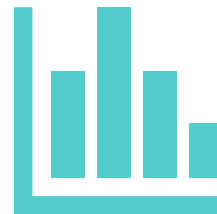
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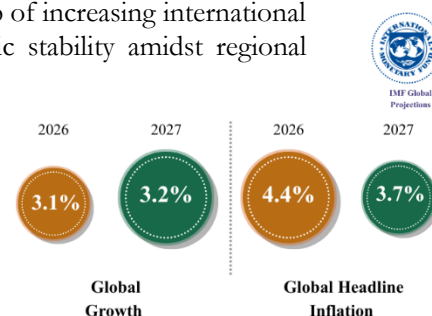
The City of Hyderabad
Credits: Mr. Zain-ul-Abideen Memon,
DC Hyderabad

Chapter 1 – Macroeconomic Overview and Outlook

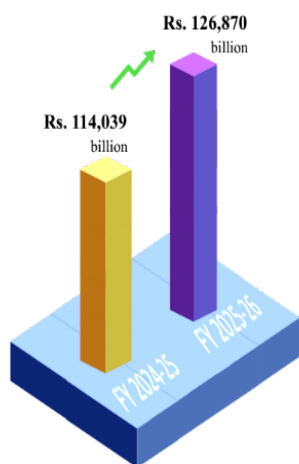
Pakistan's economy in FY 2025-26 continued its growth trajectory, benefiting from enhanced macroeconomic stability and reform-oriented policy measures, while remaining resilient amid global trade uncertainties and regional geopolitical challenges. The austerity measures undertaken in the backdrop of increasing international oil prices supplemented the Government's efforts in preserving macroeconomic stability amidst regional tensions.

Global growth remains subdued as geopolitical and trade uncertainties continue to weigh on the outlook. The IMF projects global growth to moderate to 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027, as the global economy gradually adjusts after recent shocks¹. The global headline inflation is also projected to increase at 4.4% in 2026

and revise down to 3.7% in 2027. Geopolitical tensions heighten volatility in global commodity markets, particularly energy, and amplify downside risks to the outlook. Overall, rising trade fragmentation and energy shocks tilt the balance of risks to the downside, constraining global growth and inflation dynamics.

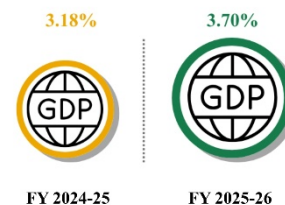


The national GDP at current market prices has increased to Rs. **126,870 billion** in FY 2025-26 from Rs. 114,039 billion in FY 2024-25 recording an increase of 11.25%. Pakistan's real GDP in FY 2025-26 grew at **3.70%** compared to 3.18% in FY 2024-25. The per capita income of Pakistan increased as well in FY 2025-26 to **US \$ 1,901** from US \$ 1,751 in FY 2024-25². Economic growth remained broad-based in FY2025-26, with positive contributions from all major sectors. The **services** sector, accounting for 58.23%³ of GDP, grew by **4.09%**⁴, up from 2.91% in FY2024-25⁵. **Agriculture**, with a 24.01% share, expanded by **2.89%**, recovering from 0.56% in the previous year. **Industrial growth** slowed to **3.51%** from 4.77% in FY2024-25, reflecting the impact of trade disruptions, though the sector continued to post positive growth.

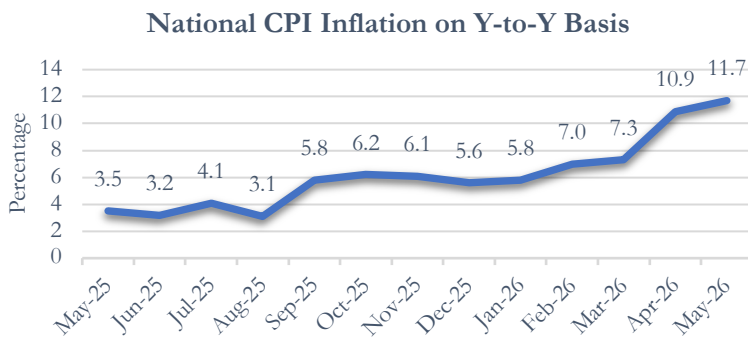


The National GDP (Current Market Prices)

Pakistan's Real GDP Growth Rate



Inflation remained under pressure in FY 2025-26 mainly due to international oil prices, global supply chain disruptions and uncertainty at the global economic and financial markets. While the first half of FY 2025-26 observed a moderate inflation trend, national CPI averaging at 5.2% and remaining within the accepted range of 5% to 7%, the second half of FY 2025-26 faced challenges mainly due to supply side pressures. The average CPI inflation rate stood at 7% in February 2026 and at 11.7% in May 2026. This has led to the national CPI inflation averaging at **6.69% in FY 2025-26** compared to 4.61% in FY 2024-25⁶. The increasing trend of inflationary expectations also led to a 100bps increase in the policy rate from 10.5% to 11.5% in April 2026.



¹ World Economic Outlook, IMF; <https://www.imf.org/en/publications/weo/issues/2026/04/14/world-economic-outlook-april-2026>

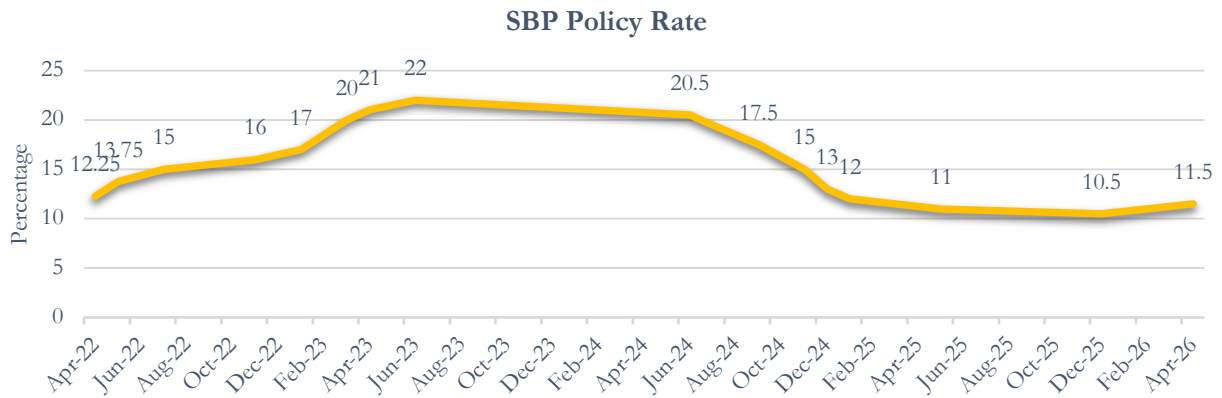
² Pakistan Economic Survey FY 2025-26; https://finance.gov.pk/survey_2026.html

³ National Accounts, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics; <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/QNA-Release-Q3-2025-26-Pager.pdf>

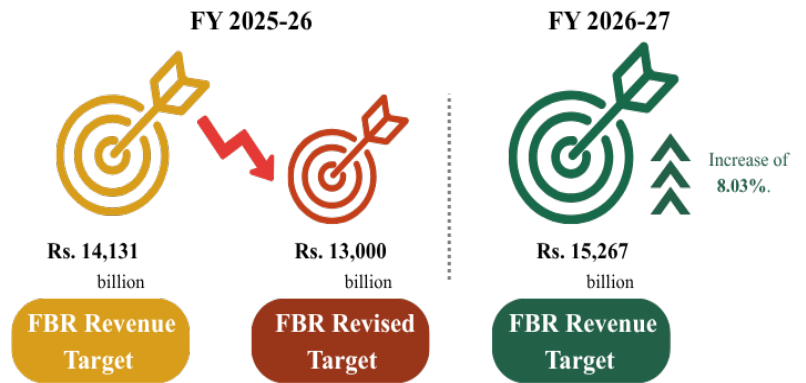
⁴ Economic Highlights, Pakistan Economic Survey FY 2025-26; https://finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_26/Highlights_of_the_PES_2026.pdf

⁵ Economic Highlights, Pakistan Economic Survey FY 2024-25; https://finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_25/Highlights.pdf

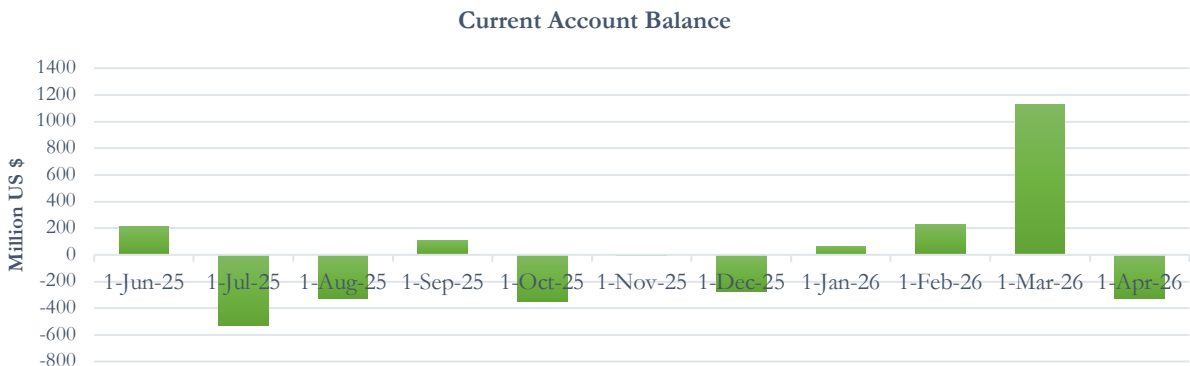
⁶ Price Statistics, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics; <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Monthly-Review-May-2026.pdf>



The Fiscal Policy in FY 2025-26 continued to operate from the lens of fiscal consolidation specially through containment of primary balance deficit. The FBR originally set the Revenue Target for FY 2025-26 at Rs. 14,131 billion, however, later it was revised to Rs. 13,000 billion. The FBR Target for FY 2026-27 has been set at **Rs. 15,267 billion** with an increase of 8.03%. With higher-than-expected non-tax revenues, prudent expenditure management and lower markup payments, the Government of Pakistan has been able to contain the fiscal deficit to **0.7% of GDP** in FY 2025-26 compared to 2.6% of GDP during the same period in FY 2024-25⁷.



The External Account remained under pressure primarily in H2FY2026 due to trade disruptions and supply chain shocks resultantly putting pressure on cost push inflation. The austerity measures supported Government’s strategy of a positive current account balance recorded in March 2026. Remittances supported the External Account with a growth rate of 8.2%, reaching a record collection of US \$ 30.3 billion⁸.



⁷ Fiscal Development, Economic Survey of Pakistan; https://finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_26/4_Fiscal%20Development.pdf

⁸ Trade and Payments, Economic Survey of Pakistan; https://finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_26/8_Trade%20and%20Payments.pdf

Sindh’s Economic Outlook:

GoS announced a Budget Outlay of Rs. 3,442 billion in FY 2025-26 with a record high allocation under Development Outlay of Rs. 1,018 billion. The Government launched dedicated packages for Karachi city, agriculture mechanization, rehabilitation of flood affected infrastructure – with focus on completion of development works with efficiency and economy. The Government’s priorities in the medium term include people-friendly investments into agriculture, inclusiveness, climate-prone disaster resilience, infrastructure, and upskilling of labour – apart from health and education.

Building on its budget strategy of containment of current expenditure and creating fiscal space from expansion of own-source revenues to support developmental uplift efforts, GoS continues to translate these gains into investments in health, education and social protection. In order to mitigate the inflationary spiral arising from the Gulf conflict and rise in oil prices, GoS adopted timely interventions to protect vulnerable communities through targeted subsidies for transporters, two-wheeler commuters, fishermen, and small growers, helping mitigate adverse impacts on disposable incomes and supporting local economic activity during a period of fiscal tightening.

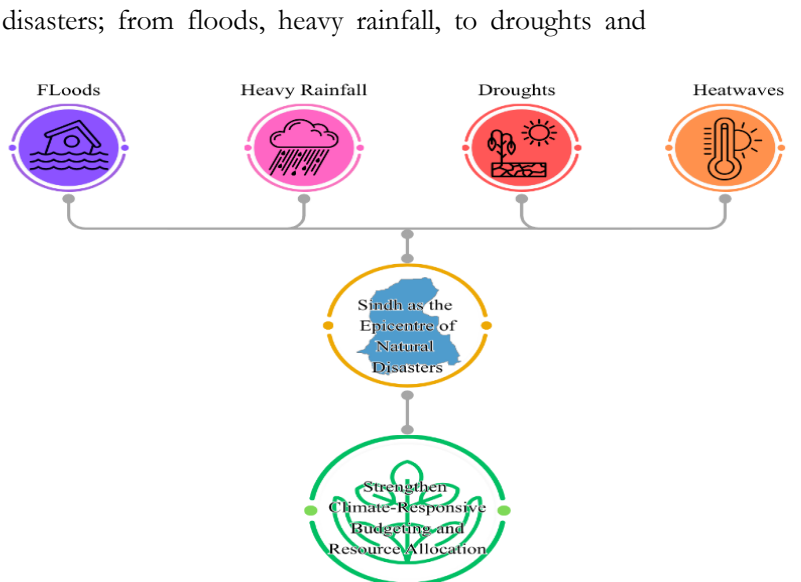
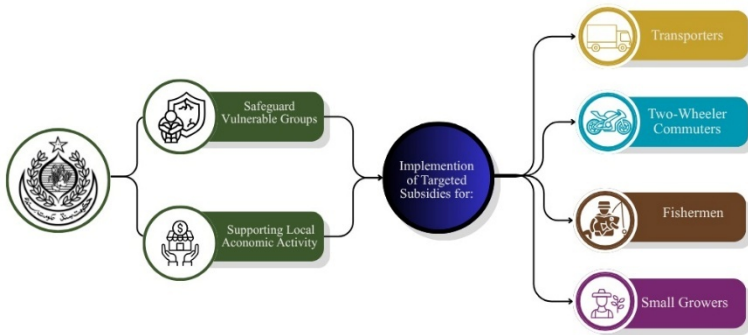
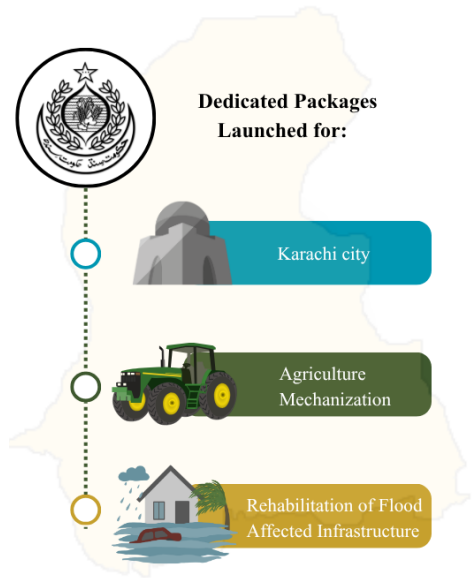
With a significant portion of the population engaged in Agriculture, the sector has shown significant growth and has also produced a bumper crop in wheat and sugarcane. Timely support in subsidizing agriculture inputs, providing research-based guidance and dedicated extension efforts, GoS has protected the farmers and ensured

food security. Similarly, GoS has supported the industries sector through major investments in Karachi-wide infrastructure and roads, the SMEs through markup subsidy of SEDF, and the services sector through S-BOSS.

GoS in FY 2026-27 has sharpened its focus on development that is climate resilient, inclusive and supports the socio-economic uplift of all citizens. The fiscal challenges have led to belt tightening in expenditures, however, investments in health,

education and social protection have been protected. The vision for 2026-27 is for completion of schemes and programs so that benefits trickle down to actual beneficiaries.

Further, being at the epicentre of various natural disasters; from floods, heavy rainfall, to droughts and heatwaves – the Government of Sindh has implemented institutional measures to strengthen climate and gender-responsive budgeting and resource allocation. The Finance Department has completed the exercise of climate-tagging and gender-tagging of current expenditure allocations in FY 2025-26. Resultantly, gender-responsive allocations amounting to Rs. 226 billion, constituting 9% of the provincial budget; and climate-responsive allocations of Rs.140 billion, representing 6% of CRE have been identified. Going forward in FY 2026-27, the development outlay will be included in the tagging exercise.



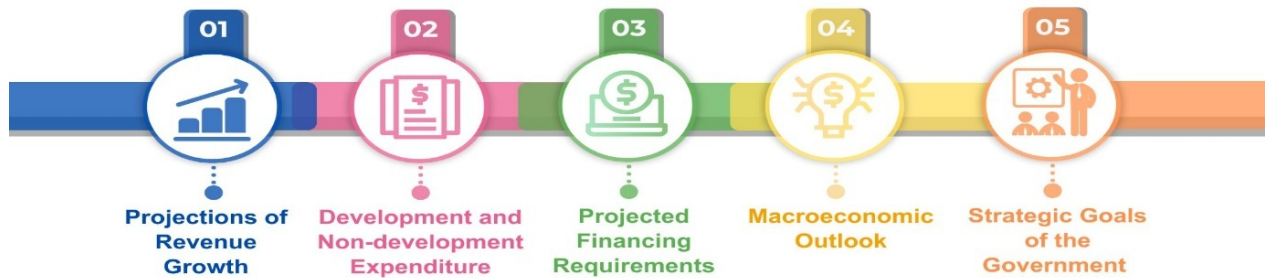


Shahjahan Mosque, Thatta
Credits: Culture
Department

Chapter 2 – Budget Strategy and Medium-Term Fiscal Framework

The Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) presents projected estimates of government revenues and expenditures over a rolling three-year horizon, with the current financial year (FY 2025-26) as the base and the following three years (FY 2026-27 to FY 2028-29) constituting the projections. MTFF aims to ensure efficient resource allocation while strengthening fiscal discipline through improved budgeting processes and a nudge towards medium-term planning. The framework incorporates institutional uncertainties, particularly those impacting the federal divisible pool under the NFC Award and economic impact of provincial own-source revenues.

BASIS OF MTFF

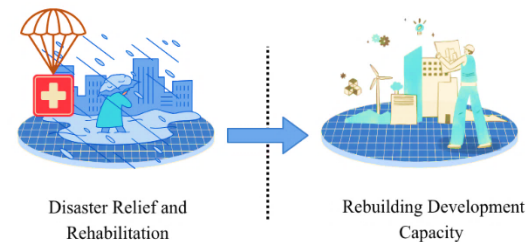


As per MTFF 2026-29, GoS is expected to face an operating budget deficit, with total revenues falling short of projected expenditures due to a widening gap between revenue growth and spending commitments. These pressures are likely to be further exacerbated by several emerging risks, including the potential implications of revision in NFC Award, possible reduction in provincial share in the divisible pool, and the uncertainty surrounding the continuation of the Octroi Zila Tax (OZT) grant. GoS, while being largely reliant on federal transfers, has significantly achieved record collections in own-source revenues consistently for the past ten years enabling it to prove its performance in achieving fiscal discipline.

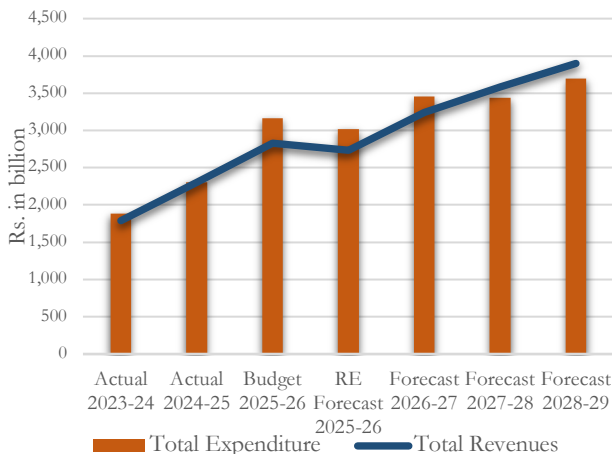
The priority of GoS, on the expenditure front, in the medium term has been to move from disaster relief and rehabilitation to re-building the capacity of the province, both in terms of physical and human development. The development portfolio for the medium term is designed to ensure completion of maximum schemes to trickle down the planned benefits to actual beneficiaries.

In LFY 2024-25, GoS completed a record number of 1,469 LTBC schemes out of 1,777 schemes. However, the sustainability of the quantum of development portfolio is contingent on the expansion in revenues and financing opportunities. Further, rising current expenditures, on account of employee salaries and pensions, are expected to demand matching financing to bolster the provincial fiscal position to support the province’s long-term vision.

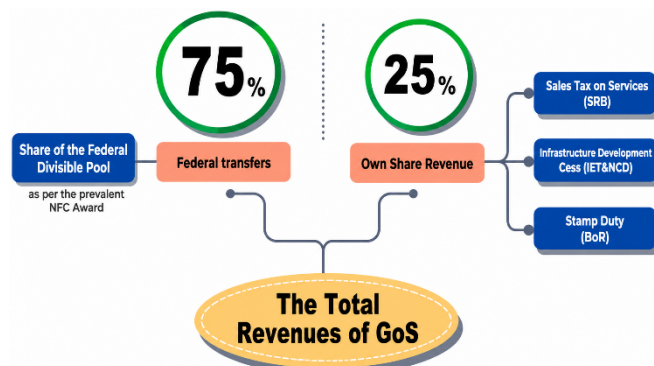
Priority Shift of GoS in the medium term



Revenues and Expenditures - MTFF



The graph above provides the MTFF 2026-29 based on actual collections and expenditure in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 to project the forecast of Revised Estimates of CFY 2025-26 and budget estimates for the next three years from FY 2026-27 to FY 2028-29. Data reveals that over the years the expenditures have been managed around the actual collection of revenues which remain lower than the estimates. However, over the medium-term, the strategy has been kept for the revenues to exceed expenditures to remain in line with the fiscal consolidation efforts while keeping dedicated investments in health, education and social protection.

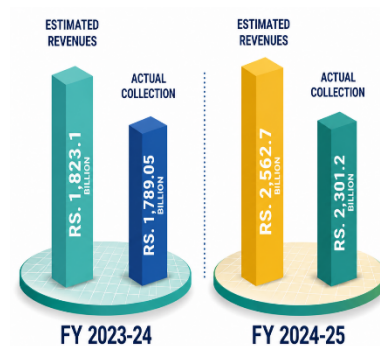


Projection of Revenues:

The total revenues of GoS comprise Federal Transfers and Own-Source Revenues. Within Federal Transfers, the larger portion is received under Revenue Assignment that contains the GoS share of the Federal Divisible Pool as per the prevalent NFC Award. Federal Transfers are therefore dependent on the collection of taxes by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR). Each year, the FBR tax collection target translates into the budget estimates for Federal Transfers for the provinces. Under the Provincial Own-Source Revenues, the three major contributors include Sales Tax on Services (SRB), Infrastructure Development Cess (ET&NCD) and Stamp Duty (BoR). In FY 2024-25, AIT has been handed over to SRB from BoR, the actual collection of AIT will reflect improved governance over the medium term.

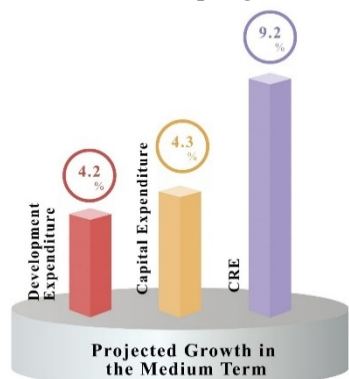
Description	Actual 2023-24	Actual 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Revised Forecast 2025-26	Forecast 2026-27	Forecast 2027-28	Forecast 2028-29	Growth Rate (BE)
Total Revenue	1,789.05	2,301.20	2,824.19	2,737.51	3,244.59	3,582.84	3,898.34	11.3%
Federal Transfers	1,353.59	1,755.00	2,095.58	2,073.66	2,410.79	2,693.08	2,948.63	12.1%
Revenue Assignment	1,214.89	1,571.20	1,927.33	1,906.51	2,262.83	2,529.68	2,766.97	12.8%
Straight Transfers	101.63	141.60	116.43	115.90	147.96	163.41	181.66	16.0%
Other Grants (OZI)	37.07	42.20	51.81	51.25	-	-	-	0%
Provincial Revenue	435.46	546.20	728.62	663.85	833.80	889.76	949.72	9.2%
Sales Tax on Services	222.75	284.22	380.00	360.67	430.54	461.36	494.40	9.2%
Other Tax Receipts	138.72	221.68	296.06	257.19	345.49	370.25	396.80	10.3%
Non-Tax Revenue	74.00	40.30	52.56	45.99	57.77	58.14	58.52	3.6%

In FY 2023-24, the total revenues were estimated at Rs. 1,823.1 billion with actual collection at the end of fiscal year being Rs. 1,789.05 billion – recording a shortfall of Rs. 34.07 billion. Further, in FY 2024-25, the total revenues were estimated to be Rs. 2,562.7 billion and the collection stood at Rs. 2,301.2 billion, recording a shortfall of Rs. 261.5 billion. Therefore, while the actual collection falls short of the budget estimate, in terms of quantum, it has seen a 29% increase on year-on-year basis. Based on the collection patterns and macroeconomic outlook, the total revenue in the medium-term is projected to grow at an average rate of 11.3%.



Projections of Expenditure: Expenditure forecasting lies at the core of the MTFF as it provides a baseline for line departments to plan their medium-term goals and

objectives. For the Current Revenue Expenditure, Indicative Budgetary Ceilings are worked out forecasted from the trends identified under the MTF – the same are then communicated to line departments to steer the process of Budget Estimates. The process of Development Budget, however, is slightly varied. The overall size of development portfolio for the upcoming fiscal years is ascertained depending on the resource envelope, government’s vision and priorities, size of existing development portfolio and the sectoral performance.



The Table above lays down the projections of expenditures of the province based on the actuals incurred in the last two years and capacity of the government functionaries. The Current Revenue Expenditure holds two-thirds share in the expenditure mix. Its biggest contributors are employee related expenses including salaries and pensions.

The CRE is expected to grow at an average rate of 9.2% in the medium term. The second largest share is held by the development expenditure, which is a composition of Provincial ADP, District ADP, Federal PSDP and FPA components. GoS has over the years created fiscal space through own-source revenues to expand the development portfolio. The Development portfolio in the medium is projected to grow at a rate of 4.2%. Lastly, the capital expenditure is also expected to grow at the rate of 4.3% in the medium term.

FACTORS IMPACTING OVERALL SIZE OF DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO



Description	Actual 2023-24	Actual 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Revised Forecast 2025-26	Forecast 2026-27	Forecast 2027-28	Forecast 2028-29	Growth Rate (BE)
Total Expenditure	2,011.8	2,438.6	3,442.0	3,300.5	3,844.7	3,984.7	4,257.3	7.6%
Current Revenue Expenditure	1,420.7	1,691.2	2,142.0	2,038.4	2,400.5	2,587.0	2,786.8	9.2%
Capital Expenditure	124.3	135.7	281.7	281.7	282.0	300.0	320.0	4.3%
Development Expenditure	466.9	611.7	1,018.3	980.4	1,162.2	1,097.7	1,150.5	4.2%



Sadh Bela, Sukkur
Credits: Culture
Department

Chapter 3 - Estimates of Revenues

This chapter provides an overview of the revenue sources of the Government of Sindh, comprising the Current Revenue Receipts (CRR), Current Capital Receipts (CCR) and Development Receipts (DR).

Receipts of the Province			
(Rs. in Billion)			
Description	Budget Estimates 2025-26	Revised Estimates 2025-26	Budget Estimates 2026-27
General Revenue and Capital Receipts	3,311.724	3,089.466	3,463.339
Current Revenue Receipts	2824.375	2,637.013	3039.239
Federal Transfers	2,095.76	1,926.689	2,264.179
Provincial Taxes	676.060	623.730	690.060
Provincial Non-Tax	52.555	86.596	85.000
Current Capital Receipts	33.184	7.169	68.570
Loan & Advances	7.184	7.169	7.544
Bank Borrowings	26.000	0.000	60.800
Other Receipts	454.165	445.284	328.530
Foreign Project Assistance (FPA)	366.744	367.897	256.055
Federal Grants (PSDP)	76.582	60.485	64.330
Foreign Grants	10.838.9	6.036	8.144

1. Current Revenue Receipts

Current Revenue Receipts (CRR) comprise Federal Transfers and Provincial Own Receipts. Federal Transfers constitute the larger share of CRR at 74%, while Provincial Own Receipts account for the remaining 26%.

a. Federal Transfers

For FY 2026-27, Federal Transfers to Sindh are estimated at Rs. 2,264.179 billion, reflecting an increase of Rs. 168.429 billion, or 8.0 percent, over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,095.750 billion for FY 2025-26. These transfers remain the largest source of provincial revenue and account for approximately 74 percent of General Revenue Receipts. Divisible Pool Taxes constitute the largest component of federal transfers, contributing about 92 percent of the total, while Straight Transfers account for 5.5 percent and grants in lieu of the abolished Octroi and Zila Tax (OZT) contribute the remaining 2.5 percent.

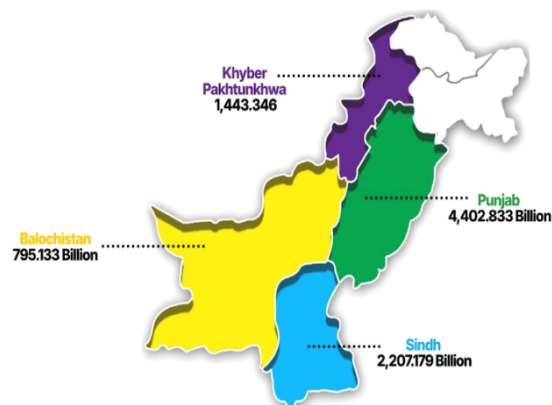
Federal Transfers to Sindh

(Rs. in Billion)

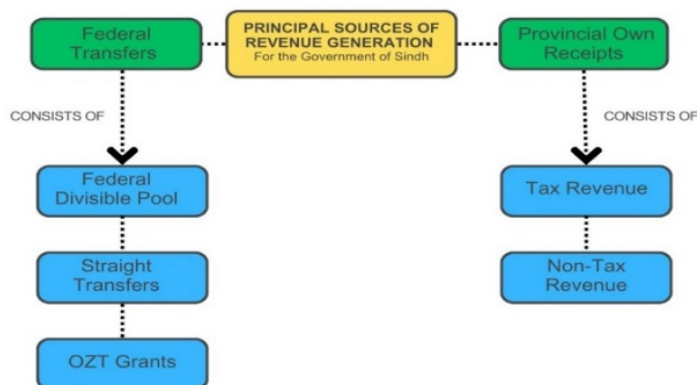
Component	Budget Estimates 2025-26	Revised Estimates 2025-26	Budget Estimates 2026-27
(A) Divisible Taxes	1,927.32	1,771.753	2,083.347
Taxes on Income	932.84	867.133	1,024.501
Capital Value Tax	2.38	2.712	3.677
Sales Tax excl. GST on Services	655.48	597.219	679.167
Federal Excise (Net of Gas)	121.39	116.895	147.579
Customs Duties	215.24	187.791	228.421
(B) Straight Transfers	116.43	107.304	123.832
Gas Development Surcharge	22.417	39.631	47.178
Royalty on Natural Gas	66.20	48.002	54.439
Royalty on Crude Oil	21.274	15.690	18.277
Excise Duty on Natural Gas	6.536	3.978	3.936
(C) Grants to Offset losses of abolition of OZT (0.66% of Provincial Share)	52.000	47.631	56.008
Total (A + B+C)	2,095.75	1,926.689	2,263.188

The target of FBR taxes for FY 2026-27 is estimated at Rs. 14,131 billion, comprising Direct Taxes of Rs. 6,899 billion and Indirect Taxes of Rs. 7,232 billion. Based on these targets, the Divisible Pool consists of Taxes on Income, Capital Value Tax, Sales Tax excluding GST on Services, Federal Excise Duty (Net of Gas), and Customs Duties.

The Federal Divisible Pool is distributed among the provinces in accordance with the NFC Award. Under the 7th NFC Award, Sindh's share stands at 24.55 percent. Based on the applicable NFC formula, Sindh is estimated to receive Rs. 2,207.179 billion from the Federal Divisible Pool in FY 2026-27 compared to Rs. 1,879.058 billion in BE 2025-26, reflecting an increase of Rs. 156.027 billion (8.1%). The increase is primarily attributable to higher projected collections of Taxes on Income, which are estimated to increase from Rs. 932.840 billion to Rs. 1,024.501 billion, along with growth in Sales Tax, Federal Excise Duty, and Customs Duties. When Octroi Zilla Tax (OZT) is added then the total Federal transfer number is Rs. 2,263.188 billion from FY 2026-27 compared to Revised Estimates of Rs 1,927.689 billion.



Straight Transfers are budgeted at Rs. 123.832 billion for FY 2026-27, compared to Rs. 116.430 billion in BE 2025-26. This increase is mainly driven by higher projected receipts under the Gas Development Surcharge and Royalty on Natural Gas. The Gas Development Surcharge is projected to increase from Rs. 39.631 billion in RE FY 2025-26 to Rs. 47.178 billion in BE FY 2026-27. Grants in lieu of the abolished Octroi and Zilla Tax (OZT) are budgeted at Rs. 57.000 billion for FY 2026-27 compared to Rs. 52.000 billion in FY 2025-26.



Overall, Federal Transfers to the Government of Sindh are estimated at Rs. 2,263.188 billion in FY 2026-27 compared to Rs. 2,095.750 billion in BE FY 2025-26, representing an increase of Rs. 167.438 billion, or 8.0 percent. Compared to the Revised Estimates of FY 2025-26 (Rs. 1,926.689 billion), federal transfers are projected to increase by Rs. 336.499 billion, or 17.5 percent.

Under the 7th NFC Award framework, revenues collected by the Federal Government and included in the divisible pool are distributed between the Federation and the provinces according to the prescribed formula. Based on current estimates, Rs. 13,350 billion is expected to form part of the divisible pool. To achieve the overall fiscal target of Rs. 15,264 billion and meet national strategic requirements, an additional Rs. 1,914 billion would need to be mobilized. Under the proposed arrangement, this amount is expected to be contributed by the provincial governments through agreed fiscal measures and surplus generation.

b. Provincial Own Source Receipts

Provincial Own Source Receipts comprise Provincial Tax Revenue and Provincial Non-Tax Revenue. Provincial Tax Revenue is the main source of provincial receipts and includes Sales Tax on Services, Infrastructure Development Cess, Agriculture Income Tax, Stamp Duties, Motor Vehicle Tax, Electricity Duty, and other provincial taxes. Among these, Sales Tax on Services remains the largest contributor, with a budget estimate of Rs. 450 billion for FY 2026-27 compared to Rs. 380 billion in BE FY 2025-26 and Rs. 360 billion in RE FY 2025-26. Provincial Non-Tax Revenue consists primarily of receipts from property and enterprises, civil administration, and miscellaneous departmental revenues.

Provincial Own Receipts

(Rs. in Billion)

Description	Budget Estimates 2025-26	Revised Estimates 2025-26	Budget Estimates 2026-27
Total Provincial Receipts	728.615	710.325	775.060
Provincial Tax Receipts	676.060	623.729	690.060
Sales Tax on Services	380.000	360.000	450.000
Infrastructure Development Cess	200.000	180.000	140.000
Agriculture Income Tax	8.000	2.000	6.000
Land Revenue	0.600	0.220	0.600
Transfer of Property Tax (Registration)	1.400	1.000	1.400
Stamp Duties	46.000	32.000	40.000
Motor Vehicles	20.000	25.000	30.000
Excise Enactment	15.000	9.000	15.000
Other Indirect Taxes	0.650	.0279	0.650
Electricity Duty	4.000	14.000	6.000
Provincial Non-Tax Receipts	52.555	86.596	85.000

Total Provincial Receipts for FY 2026-27 are estimated at Rs. 775.060 billion, representing an increase of 6.4 percent over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 728.615 billion for FY 2025-26 and 9.1 percent over the Revised Estimates of Rs. 710.325 billion. Of this amount, Rs. 690.060 billion is projected as Provincial Tax Revenue and Rs. 85.000 billion as Provincial Non-Tax Revenue. The higher revenue target reflects the Government of Sindh's continued commitment to broadening the provincial revenue base, strengthening tax administration, and creating additional fiscal space for development and public service delivery.

The Government of Sindh has successfully implemented the second phase of the Sindh Tax Revenue Mobilization Plan (STRMP), which contributed to a substantial increase in own-source revenues over recent years. Building on these gains, the **third phase of the Sindh Tax Revenue Mobilization Plan (STRMP-III)** is being finalized to further strengthen revenue mobilization, improve compliance, enhance data-driven enforcement, and address administrative gaps across Revenue Collecting Agencies (RCAs).

The Sindh Revenue Board (SRB), responsible for the collection of Sales Tax on Services and Agriculture Income Tax, continues to be the largest provincial revenue collecting agency leading all the provinces. Following the transfer of Agriculture Income Tax administration from the Board of Revenue to SRB, the Board is projected to collect Rs. 450.000 billion from Sales Tax on Services and Rs. 6.000 billion from Agriculture Income Tax during FY 2026-27, compared to revised collections of Rs. 360.000 billion and Rs. 2.000 billion, respectively, in FY 2025-26. The strong growth in Sales Tax on Services reflects continued expansion of the services sector, improved compliance, and strengthened enforcement measures.

The Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Department (ET&NC) remains the second-largest revenue collecting agency of the Government of Sindh. Major revenue streams include Infrastructure Development Cess, Motor Vehicle Tax, Excise Enactment, and Electricity Duty. However, the Infrastructure Development Cess rate has been rationalised and reduced for competitiveness, which will have a negative impact on the collection of ET&NCD but generate positive externalities for the Industries in Sindh. The collection will go down from Rs. 200 billion in FY 2025-26 to Rs. 140 billion.

The Board of Revenue (BoR) is projected to generate revenue through Stamp Duties, Registration Fees, Land Revenue, and related levies. Revenue growth is being supported through ongoing reforms under e-Pay Sindh, including e-stamping, e-registration, and enhanced land records management systems. These measures are

expected to improve transparency, facilitate taxpayer compliance, and strengthen revenue realization. Collectively, these three Revenue Collecting Agencies constitute the backbone of Sindh's domestic resource mobilization strategy, supported by digital transformation, enhanced compliance mechanisms, and efforts to broaden the tax base.

Provincial Non-Tax Revenue

Provincial Non-Tax Revenue is estimated at Rs. 85.000 billion in FY 2026-27 compared to Rs. 52.555 billion in the Budget Estimates and Rs. 86.596 billion in the Revised Estimates of FY 2025-26. Non-tax receipts continue to provide an important supplementary source of provincial revenue.

Cashless Economy

The Government of Sindh is at the forefront of implementing the Prime Minister's Cashless Economy Initiative. Of the total provincial tax and non-tax receipts of Rs. 540 billion recorded during FY 2025-26, receipts worth approximately Rs. 500 billion have already been digitized. Through the e-Pay Sindh 48 provincial levies were to be digitalized. Of these, 26 are fully operational through e-Pay Sindh, 10 have been integrated with platforms such as 1-Link, and 08 are currently in the pilot phase. A total of 37 levies have been automated to date. Furthermore, 90% of Government of Sindh employees receive payments through MPG, while 62% of pensioners, 89% of vendors, and 90% of GPF subscribers are paid digitally.



e-Pay Sindh

The Government of Sindh initiated the digital transformation of its revenue collection system in FY 2021-22 through a Tripartite Agreement on Alternate Delivery Channels (ADC) with the State Bank of Pakistan and 1-Link Pvt. Ltd. This enabled taxpayers to pay taxes and duties online through the 1-Link platform and facilitated the transition from manual, paper-based collections to a digital and cashless system. In FY 2023-24, the Government launched e-Pay Sindh as a Single Collection Portal integrating 34 levies administered by various RCAs. The project spans 36 months from the date of agreement, with 14 departments participating in the automation of 34 distinct receipts. At present, eight receipts have been integrated with e-Pay Sindh, including SPSC Fees, Driving License Fee, Domicile Fee, PRC Fee, Sale Certificate Fee, Mutation Fee, Stamp Duty, Sales Tax on Services, and Heirship Certificate Fee. The remaining twenty-six levies are at various stages of implementation.

Sindh Public Resources for Inclusive Development (SPRID)

To strengthen fiscal sustainability and create greater space for development spending, the Government launched the **Sindh Public Resources for Inclusive Development (SPRID)** program, a US\$100 million World Bank-supported initiative approved in December 2025. The five-year program seeks to strengthen provincial revenue mobilization, improve expenditure efficiency, and enhance data-driven decision-making across government. Under its revenue reform component, SPRID supports increased own-source tax collection, with provincial revenues targeted to rise from **Rs. 505.9 billion in FY2024-25 to Rs. 750 billion by FY2029-30** through strengthened tax administration, improved compliance, and modernization of revenue systems. The program also supports reforms in public financial management, digital payments, service delivery and statistical systems, helping build a more transparent, efficient, and sustainable fiscal framework for Sindh's long-term development.

S-BOSS

Sindh Business One-Stop Shop (S-BOSS) is a flagship regulatory simplification initiative under the Competitive and Livable City of Karachi (CLICK) Project. The platform is designed to streamline business processes and improve Karachi's investment climate. S-BOSS serves as a single-window platform for obtaining 132 types of business licenses, registrations, and permits. By integrating approvals from multiple departments into a centralized digital platform, it is expected to reduce compliance costs, improve service delivery, and minimize procedural delays. In the future, S-BOSS is planned to be linked with the State Bank of Pakistan's bank-financed registration portal, enabling end-to-end regulatory compliance solutions for new and existing businesses.

2. Current Capital Receipts

Current Capital Receipts (CCRs) are substantial, non-recurring inflows that strengthen the government's capital reserves. Unlike regular revenues, these funds do not recur annually and primarily originate from new loans secured through bilateral, multilateral, or local arrangements. Depending on their purpose, inflows are deposited into Non-Food Account-I, which handles most capital receipts, or Food Account-II, designated for state trading in food commodities to support food security. CCRs also include modest recoveries from loans extended to government employees and financial institutions.

Current Capital Receipts

(Rs. in Billion)

Description	Budget Estimates 2025-26	Revised Estimates 2025-26	Budget Estimates 2026-27
Recoveries of Loans and Advances			
From District Government/TMAs	6.467	6.467	7.038
From Non-Financial Institutions	0.703	0.703	0.731
From Financial Institutions			
From Government Servants	0.015		0.015
From Private Sector (Cultivators)			
Subtotal	7.185	7.169	7.544
Public Debt			
Domestic Debt (Permanent)	16.000	0.000	60.800
Subtotal (A/C-I)	23.184	7.170	68.569
Floating Debt (Account No. I)			
Foreign Debt (Permanent)	366.745	400.000	256.055

3. Development Receipts

Development receipts comprise Foreign Project Assistance (FPA) and development grants. Foreign Project Assistance represents loans obtained from multilateral donor agencies through the Federal Government for specific foreign-assisted development projects. Total development receipts are estimated at Rs. 328.530 billion in FY 2026-27, of which Rs. 256.055 billion is expected to be realized under FPA.



Baloch Graveyard, Malir, Karachi
Credits: Culture Department

Chapter 4 - Estimates of Expenditures

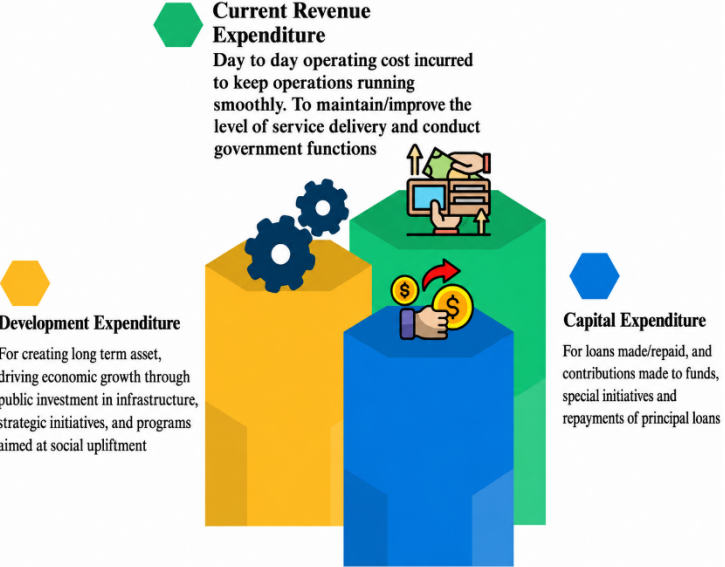
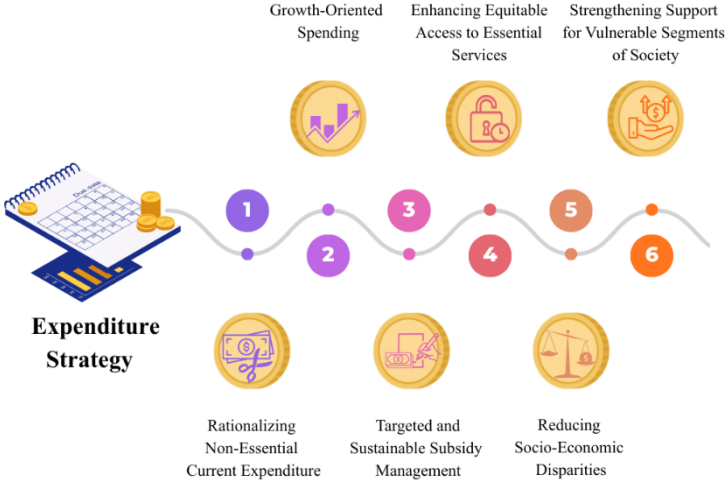
For FY 2026–27, the Government of Sindh reaffirms its resolve to strengthening the governance framework that is inclusive, and people-centric while dealing with fiscal challenges in a prudent manner, particularly in the wake of evolving regional and international economic dynamics. Anchored in the core principles of efficiency, equity, and accountability, the expenditure plan aims to ensure improved service delivery across the province, primarily addressing the needs of a diverse, rapidly urbanizing and geographically varied population. The Government is committed to enhancing the effectiveness and impact of public expenditure in key sectors specifically health, education, urban services, transport, and social protection through pro-poor, inclusive and performance-driven budgeting in order to ensure maximum value for money.

The expenditure strategy for FY 2026-27 focuses on rationalizing non-essential current expenditure, ensuring growth-oriented spending within constrained fiscal resources, promoting targeted and sustainable subsidy management, redirecting resources towards enhancing equitable access to essential services and reducing socio-economic disparities. The allocation of resources is guided by a strategic framework that ensures that fiscal resources are utilized prudently and yield measurable improvements in service delivery outcomes. Through this calibrated expenditure approach, the Government seeks to sustain economic resilience, safeguard social sector gains, and create fiscal space for future investments in human development and infrastructure.

Major Components of Expenditure

The details of major components of expenditure are given below:

Classification	BE 2025-26	RE 2025-26	BE 2026-27
	Rs. in billion		
Current Revenue Expenditure	2,142.00	2,207.34	2,560.00
Current Capital Expenditure	281.67	135.9	281.67
Development Expenditure	1018.32	944.00	720.385
Total Expenditure	3,442.00	3,287.24	3,562.05



a. Current Revenue Expenditure (CRE)

Current expenditure mainly consists of spending on recurrent activities, including salaries, pensions, operating expenses, grants, transfers, repairs and maintenance, and other costs associated with service delivery functions. The allocations in respect of CRE for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 are detailed below:

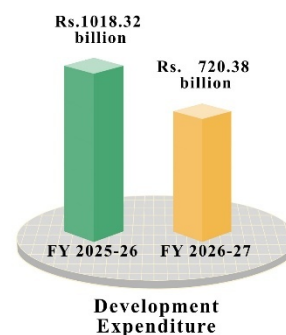
Sectoral Allocation in CRE			Rs. In billion
Sectors	B.E 2025-26	R.E 2025-26	B.E 2026-27
Education	524.325	444.958	551.000
Health	336.457	330.347	354.271
Law & Order	210.873	221.329	216.573
Irrigation, Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries	90.136	86.377	89.084
Municipal Services	204.260	222.155	201.394
Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	17.304	17.409	19.356
Others (including Energy, Culture, Sports, & Youth Affairs, Board of Revenue, Works & Services, Women Development etc)	758.642	884.770	868.356
Sub Total	2,142.000	2,207.347	2,300.000
Provincial Contribution for National Strategic requirement	-	-	260.000
Grand Total	2,142.000	2,207.347	2,560.000

b. Current Capital Expenditure

The Current Capital Expenditure for FY 2025-26 was estimated to be Rs 281.67 billion comprising significant allocation in Government Funds i.e., Sindh Pension Fund with Rs.25 billion, Viability Gap Fund (VGF for GoS Share in PPP Projects) with Rs. 83 billion, Sindh Coal Development Fund with Rs.1.5 billion and General Provident Fund with Rs. 2.0 billion. The repayments of debt was estimated at Rs. 45.8 billion in FY 2025-26 in accordance with the repayment schedule. In the FY 2026-27, the allocation for current capital expenditure stands at Rs.281.67 billion.

c. Development Expenditure

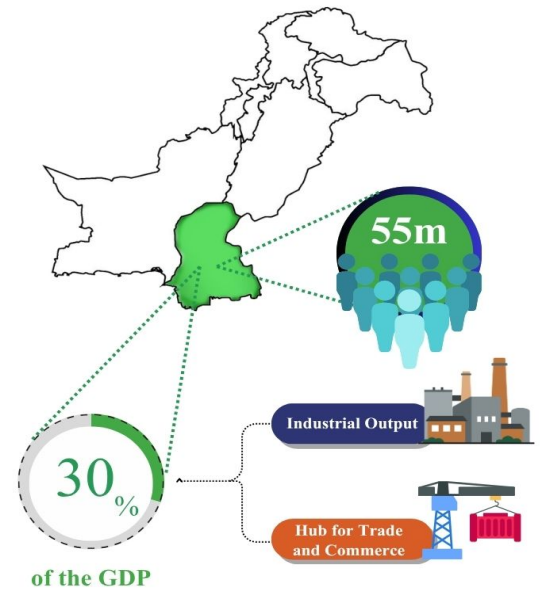
During the financial year 2025-26, the total budgetary allocation was kept at Rs 1018.326 billion for overall development portfolio of Government of Sindh. Against Rs.1018.326 billion, Rs. 720.385 billion has been allocated for the FY 2026-27. This includes Rs. 385.00 billion for Provincial ADP, Rs. 15.00 billion for District ADP, Rs. 256.05 billion from Foreign Projects Assistance (FPA) and Rs. 64.33 billion through Federal PSDP grant for GoS executed schemes in 2026-27 ADP.



Description	Budget Estimates 2025-26	Budget Estimates 2026-27
	Rs in billion	
Provincial ADP	520.00	385.00
District ADP	55	15.00
Foreign Project Assistance (FPA)	366.74	256.06
Federal PSDP	76.58	64.33
Grand Total	1018.326	720.385

Annual Development Programme (ADP)

The province of Sindh, with a population exceeding 55 million, remains a key driver of Pakistan's economy, contributing approximately 30% to the national GDP, accounting for a major share of industrial output, and serving as the country's primary hub for trade and commerce through its ports. While Sindh has a strong urban base, it also has a significant rural population that depends on agriculture and allied sectors. The Government of Sindh has a clear vision to generate economic growth that is both inclusive and sustainable. Strategic institutional frameworks guide provincial policies, plans, and budgets in the medium to long term.



Development Priorities for FY 2025–26

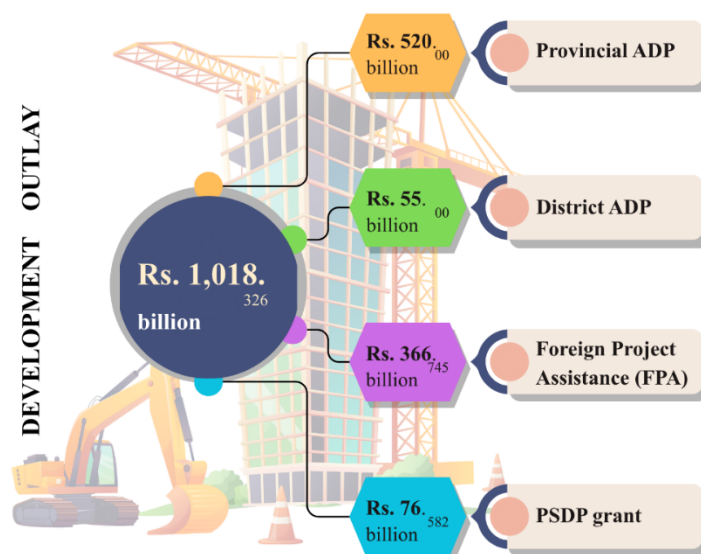
The Government's development strategy for FY 2025–26 was anchored around the following priority areas:

1. Rehabilitation of flood damaged school infrastructure.
2. Upgradation of health facilities, including expansion of tertiary hospitals, trauma centres, and maternal and child health services.
3. Climate resilient agriculture and enhancing agricultural productivity & value chain,
4. Rehabilitation of flood damaged irrigation & drainage infrastructure for water conservation,
5. Provision of clean drinking water and safe disposal of sewage,
6. Improving road connectivity between major cities and towns of province,
7. Green Energy Initiatives,
8. Infrastructure development for Mass Transit and Safe City for Karachi,
9. Poverty reduction, social protection, low-cost housing and rural growth centres.



Review of Annual Development Programme (ADP) 2025-26

During FY 2025–26, the total development outlay amounted to Rs. 1,018.326 billion. The allocation of the development budget was aligned with government priorities to achieve targeted socioeconomic growth. A total of 480 new schemes were introduced under ADP 2025–26; however, the **primary emphasis was placed on the completion of the existing portfolio** — particularly in the aftermath of the 2022 floods. Budgetary resources were channelled towards the rehabilitation of community infrastructure including roads, educational and health facilities, housing, irrigation, water supply and sanitation systems etc.



SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSED ADP 2026–27

Fiscal Strategy for ADP 2026-27

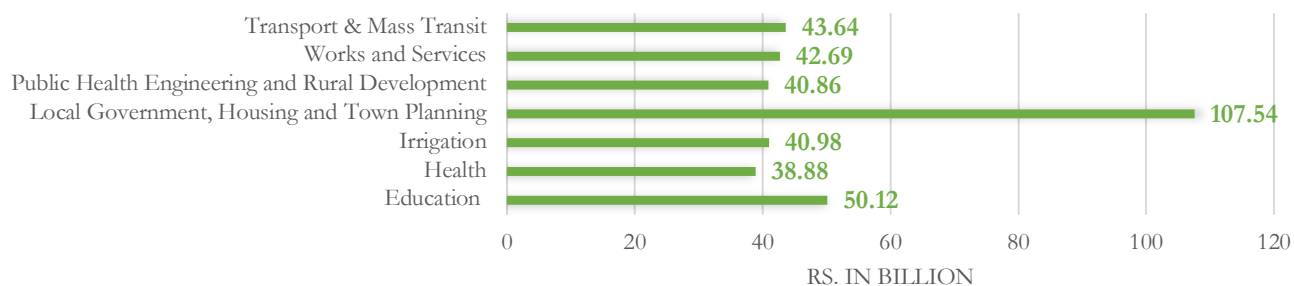
In light of geopolitical uncertainties, fiscal pressures, and the austerity measures, GoS has adopted a fiscally prudent approach for ADP 2026-27, with no new schemes, except carry-forward projects from ADP 2025–26. The focus is on completing ongoing projects, safeguarding essential public services, and prioritizing strategically important flagship schemes to maximize development outcomes and ensure fiscal sustainability.

Climate-Resilient and Inclusive Development Strategy for ADP 2026-27

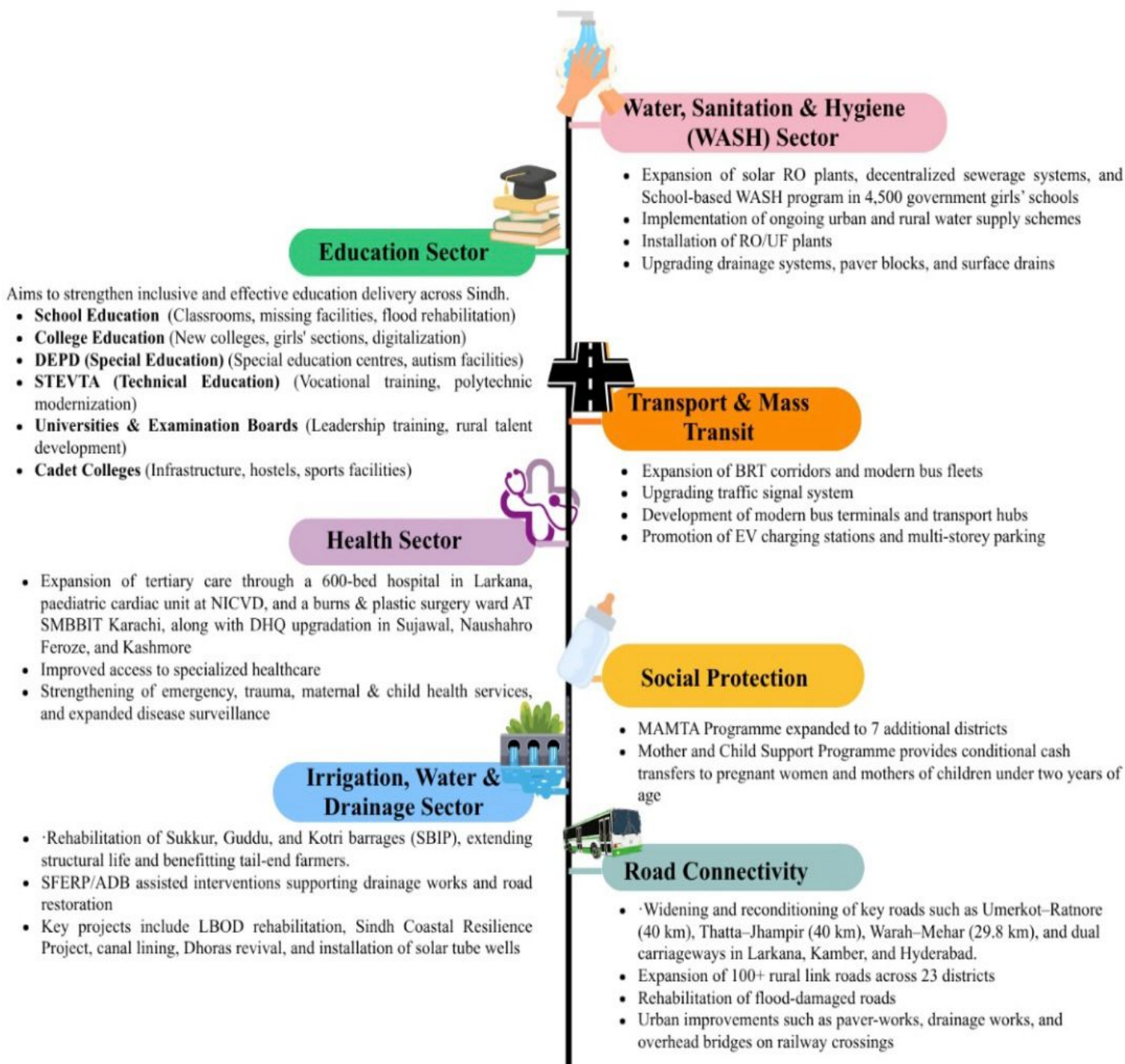
The following strategic principles have guided the preparation of ADP 2026–27:

1. Promote and develop climate-resilient infrastructure.
2. Consolidate and complete flood-damaged infrastructure,
3. Improve and rationalize healthcare facilities and management systems
4. Enhance agricultural productivity and strengthen value chains
5. Upgrade irrigation infrastructure to conserve water
6. Ensure provision of clean drinking water and effective sewerage sanitation systems.
7. Strengthen connectivity between major cities and towns in the province.
8. Promote projects that expand carbon sinks and generate carbon credits through sustainable environmental practices
9. Advance social protection and poverty reduction initiatives consistent with the *Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)*.
10. Support inclusive, gender-sensitive, equitable, and participatory development aligned with the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*.

KEY SECTORAL ALLOCATION UNDER PSDP 2026-27 (INCL. FPA)



Sector-wise Key Interventions under ADP 2026-27



Major Development Projects / ADP Schemes 2026-27 with Budgetary Allocations

The details of the major development projects / ADP schemes for 2026–27, along with their budgetary allocations, are provided below:

S#	Name of Scheme	Allocation (In million)
1	Construction of 600 bed Hospital at Larkana Phase-I (SDG #3)	5,000.00
2	Establishment of Medical Complex at National Highway, near Razaqabad, Bin Qasim Town, Karachi (SDG #3)	705.30
3	Establishment of Sindh Safe Cities Project (Phase-I), Karachi. Installation of 1300 new cameras in Red Zone & Airport Corridor for Karachi Safe City Project	900.00
4	Rehabilitation / Restoration Karo Gungro Out-fall Drain System and its Allied Structures including Construction of Dewan Drain from Drainage inlet Darya Khan Pumping Station Hyderabad to Karo Gungro Drain in Tando Muhammad Khan Drainage Division	1,050.00
5	Revival of Natural Water Ways (Dhoras) Sohni (Dhoro) of Districts Matiari, Sanghar & Tando Allahyar	1,000.00
6	Rehabilitation and Restoration of Drainage Network System of Shaheed Fazil Rahu, Matli and Tando Muhammad Khan	1,000.00
7	Improvement of Farash Complex Existing Irrigation Network for Esured water saving for Thar Coal and the safety of Thar Coal Carrier Channel	600.00
8	Emergent Work of Construction of Stud Hajipur (H.P) Bund Mile 6/4 + 220 to 6/5 + 0 and Recoupment/ Restoration of Damage Stone, Apron and Stone Pitching along Different Reaches.	799.46
9	Cement Concrete Lining of the First Two Kilometers of Nara Canal Head Reach	1,254.38
10	Greater Karachi Sewerage Plan (S-III)	1,000.00
11	Lyari Transformation Package	4,374.97
12	Construction of Dual Carriage Way Ring Road (Auto Bhan) from, Hero Chowk to Hala Naka via Ghanghra Mori, i/c drain Nala's District Hyderabad	709.17
13	Improvement and Rehabilitation of traffic corridors of Karachi	1,584.75
14	Extension of drainage facility for Shahdadt Kot City, district Kambar Shahdadt Kot	1,600.00

15	Thar Coal Rail Connectivity with existing Railway Network including Last Mile Connectivity with Port Qasim	10,000.00
16	W/R / Construction Of Road From Nawabshah Saeedabad Road Along Sim Nala To Connect Nawabshah - Sanghar Road @ Cheezal Abad Road 0.00-18.50 Km (Dual Carriageway Of 18 Ft Wide Each) Phase-1	4,343.97
17	Construction of Additional Carriageway from Larkano Professor Colony to Kambar via Beero Chandio (21.60 Kms)	1,490.67
18	Solar Home System (SHS) for poor families (Off-Grid) in Sindh under Special Initiative.	1,782.68
19	Solar Home System (SHS) for poor families (ON-Grid) in Sindh under Special Initiative.	1,892.09
20	Construction of Dual Carriageway from Qamber to Shahdadkot via Behram (31.00 Kms)	2,431.76
21	Reconditioning/ Rehabilitation of Internal Roads Connectivity of Major Roads in different Districts of Karachi.	1,382.50
22	Establishment of fruit and vegetable Mandi at Larkana	1,219.30
23	Up-gradation of Drainage System of Larkano City	4,000.00
24	Improvement / Rehabilitation of Road Infrastructure in 5 Town Municipal Corporations (TMCs) in District Central, Karachi	795.29
25	Modernization of Firebrigade Department KMC in Accordance with Recognized International Standards (EN/NFPA)	3,845.36



Tajjar Building, Larkana
Credits: Culture
Department



Strengthening Public Healthcare: Building a Healthier Future of Care

The Government of Sindh has reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring accessible, equitable, and high-quality healthcare through the sustainable allocation of resources to the health sector. The vision of the health sector is founded upon the principle of **“Health for All,”** with the overarching objective of ensuring accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare services for all citizens. Sindh’s health sector prioritizes strengthening and upgrading healthcare facilities to improve service delivery and achieve universal health coverage, with focus on maternal and child health, expansion of primary and secondary healthcare in underserved areas, and enhanced cardiovascular, trauma, and emergency services.



In FY 2026–27, Rs. 393.16 billion has been allocated to the Health Sector, reflecting the government’s sustained efforts to strengthen the healthcare system. The allocation further reinforces the objectives to upgrade healthcare infrastructure and expand equitable access to quality healthcare across Sindh. The following sections present an overview of healthcare expansion, upgradation, allocations, and outcomes.

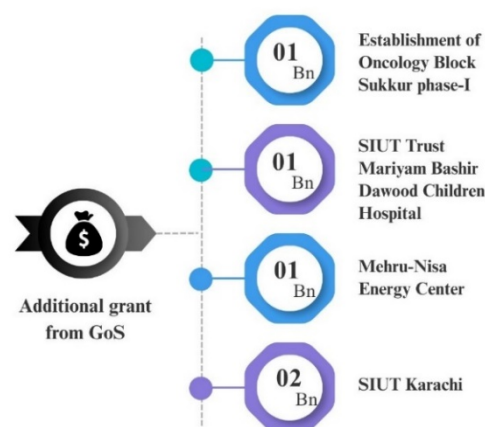
I. Expansion of Healthcare Access & Services

a) The Sindh Institute of Child Health and Neonatology (SICHN)

SICHN, the country’s largest neonatal network, was established under the administrative control of the Health Department, GoS with a vision to improve the health and well-being of children and newborns in Sindh and to deliver high quality patient-centered care. Key achievements include the operationalization of the 125-bed Mother & Child Hospital, Jamshoro, establishment of a Pediatric Surgical Unit at Children’s Hospital Korangi; and establishment of state-of-the-art NICU and PICU facilities at Larkana,. The Government further expanded SICHN’s outreach through establishment of new satellite centres in **Shahdadpur, Kamber Shahdadkot, Mirpur Mathelo and Sujawal**. In FY 2026-27, GoS has enhanced budgetary allocation of SICHN from Rs.6.68 billion to Rs.7.18 billion to expand its healthcare services.

b) The Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT)

SIUT is a leading public sector healthcare and medical research institute, known for providing free-of-cost treatment in urology, nephrology, transplantation, oncology and related specialties. With the support of GoS, new facilities continue to open in Karachi and other cities. The 250-bed SIUT Children’s Hospital is approximately 80% operational and has already provided over 53,000 outpatient consultations. Over and above existing budgetary allocation for SIUT in FY 2025-26, additional grants amounting to Rs.1 billion for SIUT Karachi and Rs 1 billion for SIUT ,Trust Mariyam Bashir Dawood Children Hospital were provided .Moreover, Rs 3 billion was also provided under public facilitation projects outside Sindh for establishment SIUT Kidney hospital in Dera Ismail Khan, Kot Adu and Sargodha while funds amounting to Rs.1.250 billion i.e. Rs.250.00 million each for SIUT hospitals at Rahim Yar Khan, Gujjar Khan, Sargodha, D.I Khan, and Kot Adu have been



proposed for next financial year 2026-27. Furthermore, GoS is also providing an additional grants to SIUT i.e Rs.1 billion for establishment of Oncology Block Sukkur phase-I, Rs.1 billion for SIUT ,Trust Mariyam Bashir Dawood Children Hospital , Rs.1 billion for Mehru-Nisa Energy Center and Rs. 2 billion for SIUT Karachi in FY 2026-27.

c) National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (NICVD)

NICVD, a leading cardiac healthcare institution, continues to provide advanced cardiac care and life-saving procedures across the province. One of its significant milestones during FY 2025–26 was the operationalization of the new NICVD Outpatient Complex, which is currently serving an average of 46,230 patients per month. The Institute has also initiated the establishment of a dedicated Clinical Trial Unit at an estimated cost of Rs.250 million to support advanced cardiovascular research and innovation. For FY 2026–27, an allocation of Rs.12 billion including one-time grant of Rs.1 billion for procurement of essential machinery and equipment is proposed to further strengthen its services.

d) Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (SICVD)

The Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (SICVD), delivered free treatment to over 3.44 million patients through its network of 10 hospitals and 30 Chest Pain Units during FY 2025-26. It performed 15,927 emergency angioplasties, 1,914 open-heart surgeries, and over 1.49 million diagnostic procedures, while Chest Pain network alone treated more than **432,000 patients**, including **9,610 emergency STEMI heart attack cases**. Service capacity got strengthened through the expansion of Shaheed Benazirabad Hospital from 15 to 65 beds and the establishment of new Chest Pain Units in Sanghar and Dadu, while the one in Shahdadkot is near completion. Advanced cardiac-care services have also been enhanced through Electrophysiology laboratories and cardiac interventional facilities in Sukkur, and Tando Muhammad Khan. For FY 2026-27, Rs. 14 billion has been allocated for Sindh Institute of CardioVascular Diseases.

e) Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC)

JPMC remains one of the largest public tertiary-care hospitals. During FY 2025–26, it provided emergency, inpatient, and operative services to approximately 2.58 million patients and comprehensive oncology services to over 51,000 patients. Its defining feature is Cyber-Knife program that offers highly precise, non-invasive cancer treatment. Significant progress has also been made on the 12-storey, 550-bed Medical Tower and the 7-storey Officers' Ward, under the GoS-PAF-JPMC partnership. Through this partnership, JPMC's bed capacity has increased from **1,100 in 2011 to 2,208** today. In addition to its regular allocations, JPMC will receive additional grants, including Rs. 50 million for free histopathology and immunohistochemistry services, Rs. 1 billion for PAF-JPMC, and Rs. 2.18 billion for procurement of equipment and utilities for the new 12-storey Emergency Tower.

f) Pir Syed Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat (GIMS)

GIMS is a landmark public-sector healthcare initiative, offering organ transplant services and integrated education and research. Backed by the Government of Sindh, GIMS has transformed a rural town into a prominent medical hub. Along with outpatient and inpatient care, the institute also provides specialized healthcare services.

At Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani Institute of Medical Sciences, groundbreaking milestones include Pakistan's first combined kidney–living donor liver transplant, and the first living donor liver transplant in an HIV-positive patient. Source: Journal of Clinical and Medical Research

From July 2025 till May 2026, the institute successfully performed 174 liver transplants, 16 kidney transplants, 29 bone marrow transplants, 209 cardiac surgeries and 650 neurosurgical procedures. In FY 2026-27, grant amounting to Rs.10 billion is allocated to further expand healthcare services. In addition, Rs.1.8 billion is allocated for Gene therapy for cancer treatment at GIMS.



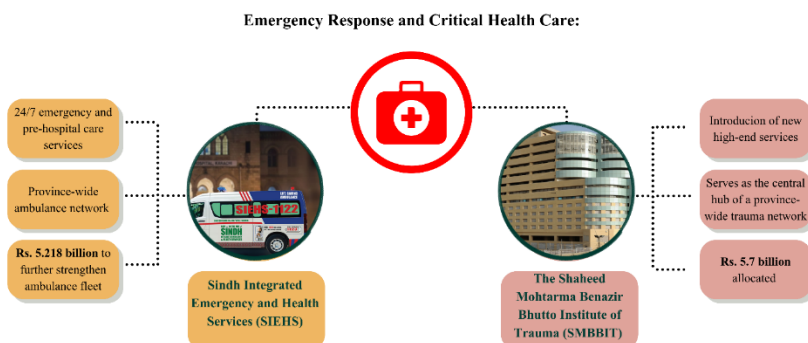
<p>Sindh Institute of Child Health and Neonatology (SICHN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key achievements include the operationalization of the 125-bed Mother & Child Hospital, Jamshoro, establishment of a Pediatric Surgical Unit at Children's Hospital Korangi; and establishment of state-of-the-art NICU and PICU facilities in Larkana GoS has enhanced budgetary allocation of SICHN from Rs.6.68 billion to Rs.7.18 billion 	<p>Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A leading public sector healthcare and medical research institute, known for providing free-of-cost treatment in urology, nephrology, transplantation, oncology and related specialties New facilities continue to open in Karachi and other cities. The 250-bed SIUT Children's Hospital is approximately 80% operational and has already provided over 53,000 outpatient consultations. GoS is also providing an additional grants to SIUT 	<p>National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (NICVD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new NICVD Outpatient Complex, which is currently serving an average of 46,230 patients per month The Institute has also initiated the establishment of a dedicated Clinical Trial Unit to support advanced cardiovascular research and innovation 	<p>Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (SICVD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free treatment to over 3.44 million patients through its network of 10 hospitals and 30 Chest Pain Units It performed 15,927 emergency angioplasties, 1,914 open-heart surgeries, and over 1.49 million diagnostic procedures, while Chest Pain network alone treated more than 432,000 patients, including 9,610 emergency STEMI heart attack cases Service capacity got strengthened through the expansion of Shaheed Benazirabad Hospital from 15 to 65 beds and the establishment of new Chest Pain Units in Sanghar and Dadu, 	<p>Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During FY 2025–26, it provided emergency, inpatient, and operative services to approximately 2.58 million patients and comprehensive oncology services to over 51,000 patients. Its defining feature is CyberKnife programme that offers highly precise, non-invasive cancer treatment. Significant progress has been made on the 12-storey, 550-bed Medical Tower and the 7-storey Officers' Ward, under the GoS-PAF-JPMC partnership JPMC will receive additional grants, including Rs. 50 million for free histopathology and immunohistochemistry services, Rs. 1 billion for PAF-JPMC, and Rs. 2.18 billion for procurement of equipment and utilities for the new 12-storey Emergency Tower 	<p>Pir Syed Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat (GIMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From July 2025 till May 2026, the institute successfully performed 174 liver transplants, 16 kidney transplants, 29 bone marrow transplants, 209 cardiac surgeries and 650 neurosurgical procedures
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g) Sindh Integrated Emergency and Health Services (SIEHS)

SIEHS provides 24/7 emergency medical services across Sindh through a province-wide ambulance network. To enhance emergency response, it has deployed Rapid Response Bikes for high-density urban areas, along with a riverine boat ambulance to improve access in riverine and coastal belts of Sindh. An allocation of Rs. 5.218 billion is proposed for FY 2026–27 to further strengthen its services.

h) The Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Institute of Trauma (SMBBIT)

The Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Institute of Trauma (SMBBIT) has evolved from a single facility into Pakistan's first integrated, publicly funded trauma care system. For FY 2026–27, Rs. 5.7 billion has been



allocated for the institute. SMBBIT now serves as the central hub of a province-wide trauma network, with a 60-bedded trauma facility and 50-bedded ICU in Larkana, while a 50-bedded Trauma & Emergency Response Centre at Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur, with an allocation of Rs.500 million in FY 2026-27, is expected to be functional by June 2026. During FY 2025–26, SMBBIT introduced high-end services including first hybrid vascular Operating Room under the “Amputation Free Sindh” initiative that tends to reduce amputation rates, along with interventional radiology, expanded surgical specialties, rehabilitation and mental health services.

II. Development and Upgradation of Healthcare Infrastructure:

a) Completion of Primary healthcare Infrastructure projects:

Development schemes for 33 primary healthcare facilities across Sindh were successfully completed during FY 2025-26. These include construction of 13 dispensaries in Hyderabad and Thatta, upgradation of one dispensary to BHU in Badin, completion of Bilqees Edhi Mother & Child Healthcare Center in Karachi, construction of a 20-bedded maternity home, Malir, establishment of 3 new BHU and upgradation of 8 BHUs to RHCs in districts Matiari, Dadu, Nauhsoro Feroze, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Tharparkar, completion of 4 new RHCs in districts Matiari Noshahro Feroze & Jacobabad, upgradation of RHC Ghari Khuda Buksh to a 50-bedded hospital, and completion of THQ Hospital Ghorabari, Thatta.

b) 50-Bedded Hospitals:

Three 50-bedded hospitals have been established in Karachi at Gulshan Hadeed Malir, Kamal Khan Goth, and Ancholi in FY 2025-26.

c) Modular Operation Theatres:

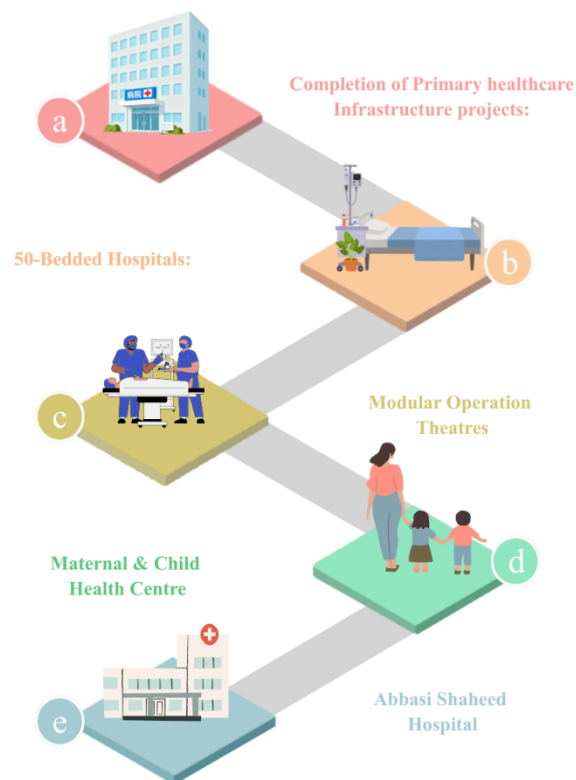
Modular OTs are being established in Dr. KM Ruth Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi, Liaquat University Hospital, Hyderabad, Peoples Medical College Hospital Shaheed Benazirabad, Chandka Medical College Hospital Larkana and Ghulam Mohammad Mahar Medical College Hospital.

d) Maternal & Child Health Centre:

The MCH Centre at Liaquat University Hospital Jamshoro is operational under SICHN with JICA support.

e) Abbasi Shaheed Hospital:

Expansion and upgradation got completed in FY 2025-26.

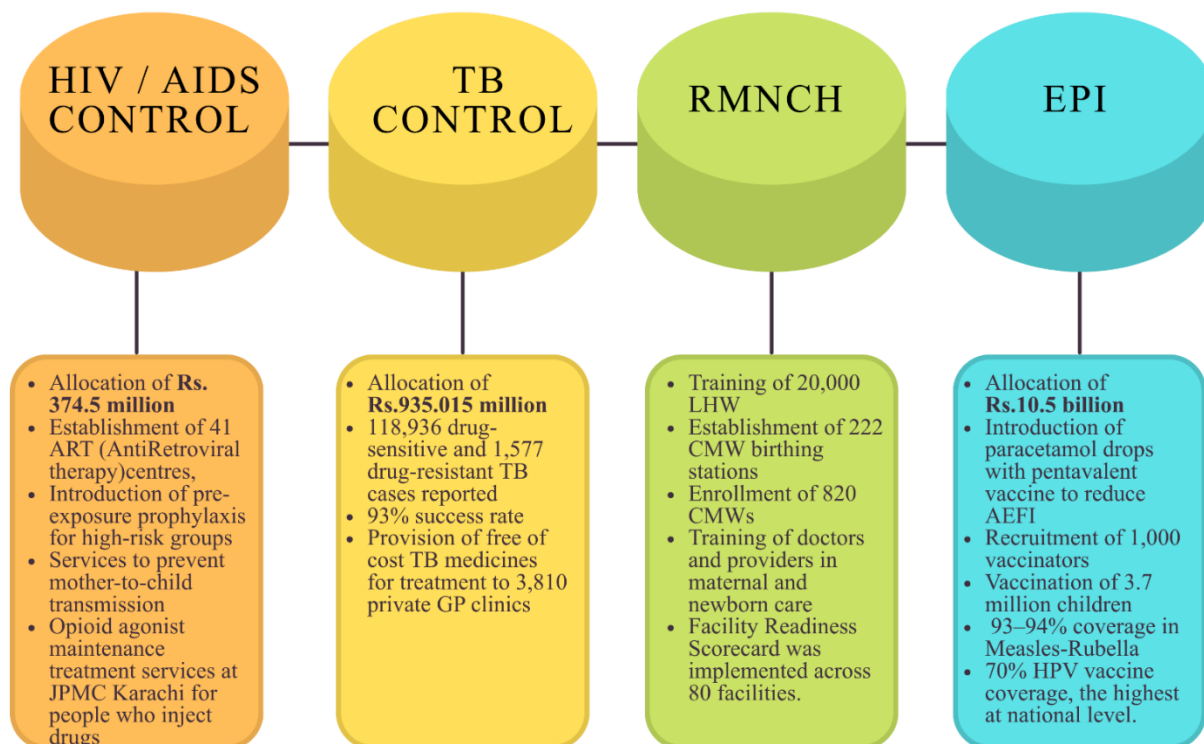


III. Specialized Programs and Preventive Health

- a) **HIV/AIDS Control Program:** The program continues to strengthen HIV prevention, testing, treatment, and surveillance services across Sindh, with a focus on high-risk populations, maternal health, and integrated care.

- b) **TB Control Program:** The program provides comprehensive TB prevention, diagnosis, and treatment services across Sindh, supported by an extensive network of diagnostic and treatment facilities.
- c) **RMNCH (Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health):** RMNCH is enhancing maternal, newborn, and child health services through workforce development, service expansion, digitalization, and quality improvement initiatives.
- d) **Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI):** EPI continues to expand life-course immunization services across Sindh, strengthening routine vaccination, campaign coverage, and digital immunization systems. Alongside allocations for the procurement of vaccines amounting to Rs.10 billion, an additional Rs. 246.7 million is being provided for disbursement of salaries to vaccinators, following the discontinuation of GAVI support.

In Pakistan, we lose 8 women every day due to cervical cancer. WHO is working with Pakistan, and other international partners to protect girls from cervical cancer by introducing the human papillomavirus vaccine .



IV- Other Key Grants/Grants-in-Aid Supporting Healthcare Service Delivery in FY 2026- 27:

GoS provides funds as Single Line Grants /Grant-in-Aid to different Institutes, Trusts and NGOs for public welfare. These include:

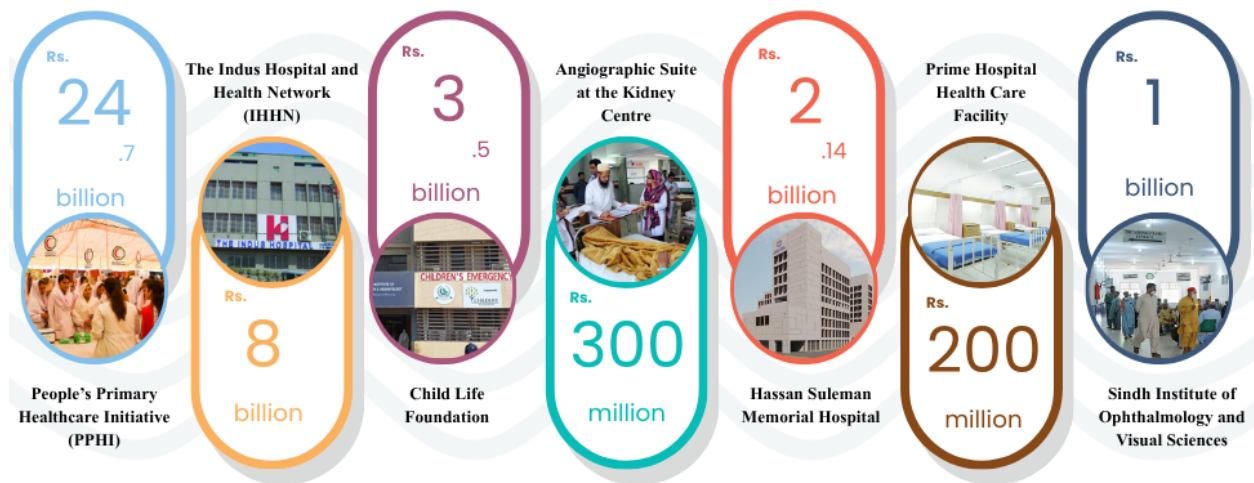
- **People’s Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI):** During FY 2025–26, PPHI provided free treatment to 44.4 million patients, conducted 416,085 institutional deliveries, performed 13 million free laboratory tests and 2 million ultrasound scans, and upgraded and rehabilitated 228 health facilities. It also screened 36.1 million children for acute malnutrition, treating 1.5 million with 86.4% cure rate. These interventions led to reduction of 6.1% stunting in intervening districts, 4% increase in primary healthcare coverage, and 9.6% rise in institutional deliveries, alongside improved antenatal care services. For FY 2026-27, Rs. 24.7 billion has been allocated to the PPHI. The funding supports the government’s vision of transferring all

primary healthcare facilities to PPHI to optimize service delivery and strengthen the foundation of primary healthcare network.

- **Child Life Foundation:** ChildLife Foundation operates through a public–private partnership model to modernize children’s emergency rooms in public tertiary hospitals. It is committed to reducing child **mortality** by strengthening emergency care and ensuring provision of free, high-quality treatment. Rs.3.5 billion is allocated for the foundation in FY 2026-27.

The Foundation received the 2026 Skoll Award for Social Innovation at the Skoll World Forum in Oxford, U.K., in April 2026, for its efforts to modernize paediatric emergency rooms and strengthen child healthcare services.

- **The Indus Hospital and Health Network (IHHN):** IHHN received grant of Rs.12 billion during FY 2025-2026. It delivers specialized services, including pediatric oncology, cochlear implantation, dialysis, and transplant support etc. GoS has continuously supported IHHN in strengthening healthcare service delivery and expanding infrastructure. In FY 2026-27, it will further receive grant worth Rs.8 billion. With the continued Government support, its upcoming expansion will introduce adult oncology, neurosurgery, cardiothoracic and vascular surgery, psychiatry, and expanded transplant services.
- Rs. 300 million is earmarked for the commissioning of the **Angiographic Suite at the Kidney Centre**, Karachi.
- Rs. 2.14 billion is allocated as grant-in-aid to **Hassan Suleman Memorial Hospital**, Malir, Karachi.
- For **Prime Hospital Health Care Facility**, Bahria Town, Rs. 200 million is allocated to expand outreach and treatment services for individuals with clubfoot deformity.
- Rs. 1 billion is allocated as a grant-in-aid in favor of Sindh **Institute of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences**, which includes funds for the Elimination of Blindness in Sindh program, Spencer Eye Hospital, and Eye Hospital Khairpur.



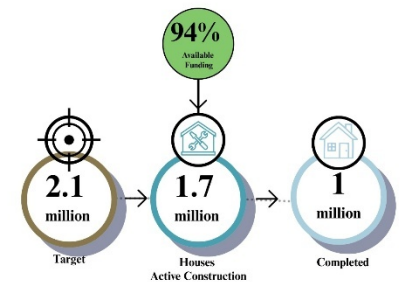
SPHF: A Housing Miracle for Flood Affectees

The Sindh People's Housing for Flood Affectees (SPHF) has become one of the world's largest post-disaster housing reconstruction initiatives. Established in February 2023 following the devastating floods of 2022, which damaged more than 2.1 million homes and displaced nearly 15 million people, the program has made significant progress in supporting affected families across Sindh. Over the past three years, SPHF has expanded steadily in scale and impact, attracting national and international attention for the speed of implementation and its community-driven approach. The program is also notable for advancing women's economic empowerment through the transfer of land titles and housing ownership to women. The program is one of **the largest community-led programs in the World** and **the largest women-led asset transfer programs in South Asia**.



Program Progress

The total target for the program was 2.1 million. Initially as per 94% available funding, over 1,700,000 houses have been brought into active construction. Of these nearly 1 million have been fully complete. 0.6 million are under construction with 0.1 million houses reaching roof level and remaining at various final stages. **Khairpur alone, 200,000 houses** have been completed. The reconstruction effort has also contributed to local economic recovery by creating demand for labour, construction materials, transport, and related services.



At its core, **SPHF is a women-centred initiative**. Ownership and financial control have been placed directly in the hands of women, with land titles and housing ownership awarded in their names. In a country where women have historically faced significant barriers to property ownership and economic participation, this approach represents a transformative shift. By recognising women as asset owners and primary beneficiaries, the Government has sought not only to rebuild homes but also to strengthen household resilience, enhance economic security, and promote greater social inclusion.

This program is driving women empowerment as more than 800,000 women are direct beneficiaries, and more than 300,000 women will get land titles transferred into their names. The program's community-driven approach has also attracted international recognition. During his visit to the flood-affected village of Bhawal Jhat in Larkana, **World Bank President Ajay Banga described SPHF as one of the largest community-led recovery efforts in the world, highlighting how families are rebuilding their own homes**, reconstruction spending remains within local economies, and employment is being generated across thousands of flood-affected communities



The Asia-Pacific Shelter and Settlements Forum 2026, Karachi: largest in the forum's history since 2018, with 100+ international delegates from 77 countries and over 1,000 national participants also appreciated GoS's SPHF Initiative. International Delegations visited project sites in Thatta, Jamshoro, and Hyderabad. The project got **recognized at COP29, Baku** as a **'Miracle for the People of Sindh'** by the World Bank's Global Director of Climate Change.



SPHF model Expansion
To Balochistan

Owing to its success in Sindh, and in recognition of its outstanding achievement in record time, the Federal Government has allocated Rs.2.0 billion to the Sindh People Housing Foundation (SPHF) for **reconstruction of 4,500 flood-affected houses** in Sohbatpur and Jaffarabad (formerly Nasirabad) in Balochistan. Surveys are complete, **construction has begun on all 4,500 units**, and completion is targeted for March 2027.



PKR 2 Billion
Approved

WASH and Settlement Infrastructure

With housing reconstruction roughly halfway through, the Government has simultaneously launched the WASH and Settlement Infrastructure Improvement program. In Phase I, USD 214 million has been secured to bring essential water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities to around 1,800 villages and 215,000 households, directly benefiting more than one million people. The program will be community-driven through Sindh Village Organizations, mirroring the housing model.



4,500 units
Under construction

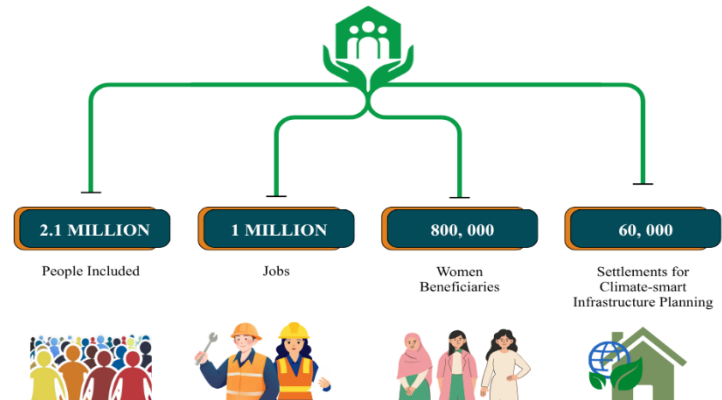
Climate Resilient Settlement Development Plans (CSRDPs)

Through the EU-funded PAIDAR Program with UNIDO, SPHF is implementing Climate Resilient Settlement Development Plans (CSRDPs) across 227 settlements in Thatta, Badin, Sujawal, Tharparkar, and Larkana, covering 22,970 households. These plans integrate spatial planning with climate resilience. The Government of Sindh will scale this model to 40,000 settlements province wide.

Outlook FY 2026-27: Priorities

- Completing the remaining housing units and achieving full utilization of the USD 2 billion funding envelope.; To ensure the Program continues at its pace, the Sindh Government has released Rs. 1 billion in loan; with an additional Rs. 2 billion in the pipeline.
- Scaling the WASH program to reach the targeted 1,800 villages and 215,000 households, with Sindh Village Organizations as implementing partners.
- Rolling out CSRDPs across 40,000 settlements, integrating climate resilience into provincial spatial planning.
- Completing the three model villages: Lakho Bhambro (Thatta), Mirzo Awan (Tando Muhammad Khan), and Kamangar (Dadu) as exemplars of sustainable, climate-smart community development.
- Institutionalizing the Management Information System (MIS) and drone-mapping infrastructure for ongoing monitoring and replication.

World Bank (Total Commitment)	USD 950 Million
Government of Sindh	USD 227 Million
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	USD 400 Million
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	USD 200 Million
WASH Phase I (Secured)	USD 214 Million



Scan to reach the SPHF team

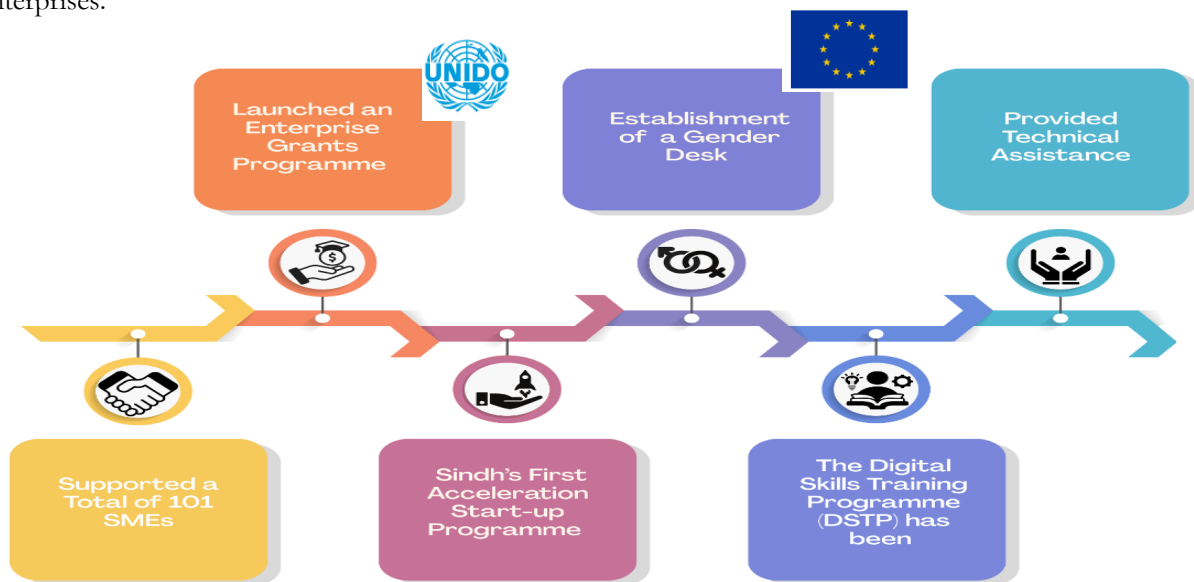
Expanding Access to Finance for Emerging Businesses

Sindh Enterprise Development Fund (SEDF) represents a flagship initiative of the Government of Sindh aimed at bolstering small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) thereby fostering entrepreneurship and driving inclusive economic growth. This is achieved through strategic financial and technical assistance across vital sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, energy, fisheries, and technology. Since its inception in 2012, SEDF has successfully attracted **PKR 31 billion** in private sector investments, facilitated by a focused mark-up subsidy of only PKR 870 million. This intervention has resulted in an economic impact that surpasses 10 times the initial investment, demonstrating the effectiveness of the fund's approach.

Over the past decade, SEDF has been instrumental in supporting **over 220 SMEs** and providing **10,000 subsidized micro-loans to female entrepreneurs** and small businesses. This initiative has resulted in the creation of more than 50,000 direct and indirect jobs opportunities across Sindh.

Strategic Initiatives & Impact (FY 2025 – 26)

SEDF supported projects from a total of **101 SMEs** across *agriculture, livestock, fisheries, manufacturing, and food processing*, generating 1,500 direct jobs and strengthening provincial productive capacity during the FY 2025/26. In partnership with **UNIDO**, SEDF launched an Enterprise Grants Program (grants up to PKR 35 million for SMEs) to accelerate SME growth and enhance industrial competitiveness across priority districts of Sindh, including Badin, Thatta, Tharparkar, Sujawal, and Larkana. In **collaboration with IBA**, Centre for Entrepreneurial Development and Sapphire Consulting, SEDF established Sindh's First Acceleration Start-up Program (Sindh Acceleration Program) to promote innovation, mentorship, and investor linkages for emerging enterprises.



With International Trade Centre under the **GRASP Program**, SEDF established a Gender Desk to strengthen women-led enterprises through structured facilitation, financial access, and inclusive SME support. The **Digital Skills Training Program (DSTP)** has been initiated as a comprehensive provincial effort aimed at equipping 800 young individuals (across Sindh) in Karachi, Sukkur, and Hyderabad with essential digital skills that are in high demand. This program combines training, internships, and guaranteed job placements, offering a minimum starting salary of PKR 75,000. The initiative is designed to enhance workforce readiness and promote participation in the digital economy throughout Sindh. SEDF has provided technical assistance, including

feasibility study and business planning support, to over 100 SMEs to enhance project readiness and investment viability during the year FY2025-26.



Success Stories

1. Microloans for Women-led Businesses in Sindh

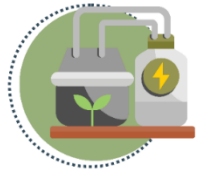
SEDF remains committed to promoting financial inclusion for underserved yet economically vital segments of society. In collaboration with Microfinance Banks, SEDF facilitated over 9,500 microloans for women-led MSMEs, enabling women entrepreneurs to strengthen household incomes, sustain livelihoods, and achieve greater financial independence.

SEDF supported Ms. Sheena Dara Khan of “[Karamel](#)” Cookies through markup subsidy for expansion of operations.



2. Alternate Energy

SEDF has played a pivotal role in supporting Biowaste Energy Ventures Ltd., Pakistan's largest biomethane and waste-to-energy initiative, located in Gadap Town, Karachi. The project boasts a total investment of PKR 862 million. The facility is designed to process approximately 380 tons of organic waste each day, converting it into biogas that can generate up to 5 MW of alternate/renewable energy. This initiative not only promotes effective waste management and reduces carbon emissions but also contributes to the circular economy and environmental sustainability objectives of Sindh.



3. Fisheries & Aquaculture Development

SEDF supported Rawah Farm Pvt. Ltd., a large-scale shrimp farming and aquaculture project in Gharo, District Thatta, established to strengthen Pakistan’s fisheries and export sector. With a total project size of PKR 4.36 billion, the project integrates modern shrimp farming operations to improve production efficiency, sustainable seafood farming, and employment generation in Sindh.



4. Digital & Financial Technology

SEDF supported BeFiler Pvt. Ltd., an innovative tax technology platform developed to simplify tax return filing and improve accessibility to digital tax services in Pakistan. With a total project size of PKR 107 million, including PKR 14.6 million supported by SEDF, the initiative reflects the growing role of technology-driven solutions in strengthening financial documentation and compliance systems.



5. Livestock & Meat Processing

SEDF supported The Organic Meat Company Pvt. Ltd., a premium meat processing and export company based in Karachi, recognized for maintaining international food hygiene and GMP standards. With a total project size of PKR 198.7 million, including PKR 12.9 million supported by SEDF, the project focused on expanding slaughterhouse operations through the introduction of an offal processing line and advanced vacuum-based packaging technology.



6. Dairy & Livestock Development

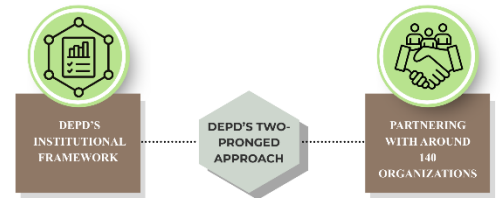
SEDF supported the modernization and expansion of Dairyland (Pvt.) Limited, a leading dairy producer operating in District Thatta, recognized for delivering high-quality and hygienic dairy products across Pakistan. With a total project size of PKR 180 million, SEDF facilitated PKR 19 million in financing through a financial institution for the integration of an advanced automatic milking parlour system. The project improved hygienic milk collection and efficiency while ensuring pure, fresh milk free from hormones or antibiotics, supporting better food quality.



Scan to reach the SEDF team

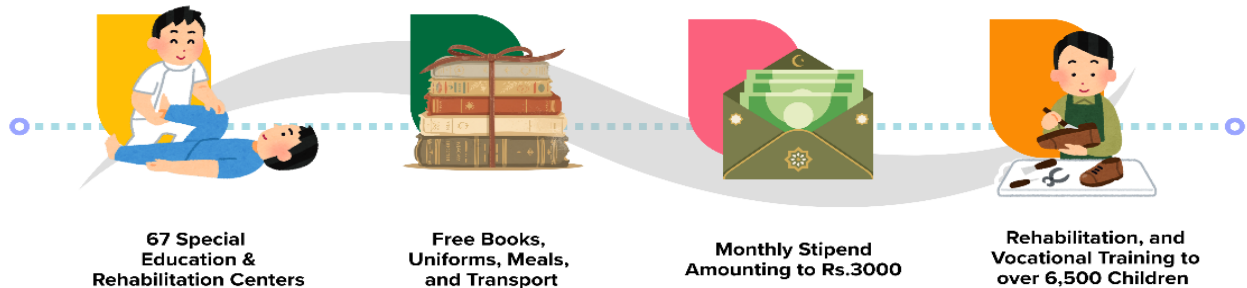
Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities: Inclusion and Equal Opportunity for All

Sindh has an estimated 6-9 million persons with disabilities, based on the 2023 Population Census and the World Health Organization’s prevalence estimate of 16%. The Government of Sindh remains committed to providing equitable, accessible, and free services across the province. This is being advanced through a two-pronged approach: DEPD’s institutional framework and partnering with around 140 organizations—including NOWPDP, AKU, Zindagi Trust, SIPM&R, C-ARTS, Ida Rieu, KDSP, Deaf Reach, and Dar-ul-Sukun—to expand its outreach and service delivery. To realize the desired objectives, the total budgetary allocation of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities on non-development side stands at Rs.19.35 billion for FY 2026–27, reflecting a sustained vision of inclusion, accessibility, and empowerment for persons with disabilities.



I. Government Special Education Centers

Sindh operates 67 Special Education & Rehabilitation Centers, making it one of Pakistan’s largest public-sector providers of special education and rehabilitation services. These centers provide free education, rehabilitation, and vocational training to over 6,500 children with disabilities. Students also receive free books, meals, transport, sports facilities, access to 42 digital classrooms, and monthly stipend amounting to Rs.3000 (deposited in accounts of their mothers).

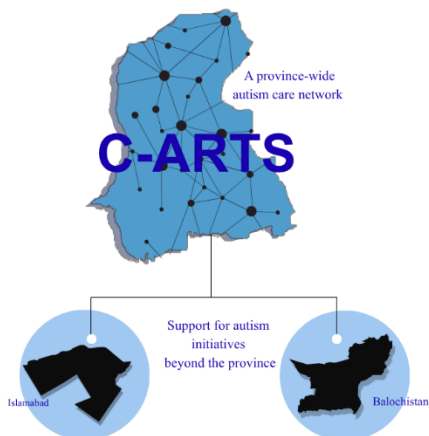


Expansion and Upgradation of Centers:

To meet growing demand, the Government is expanding and upgrading its network of centers across Sindh. Location-wise details of the centers is as follows:

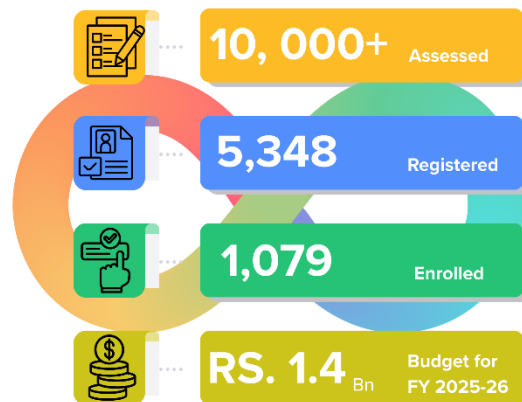


II. C-ARTS — Autism Rehabilitation & Training Centers



Since its inception in September 2018 in Karachi, **C-ARTS has evolved into a province-wide autism care network and a nationally recognized model for autism rehabilitation.** With a budgetary allocation amounting to Rs.1.4 billion in FY 2025-26, it provides free diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitation services. To date, over 10,000 children have been assessed, 5,348 registered, and 1,079 enrolled. C-ARTS currently operates 10 functional units across Sindh. In addition, 8 facilities are ready for inauguration and 5 are under construction. **The Korangi Residential Facility is Pakistan’s first free residential autism rehabilitation centre for persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder,** offering round-the-clock care and comprehensive therapy. For FY 2026–27, the budgetary allocation

stands at Rs.1.7 billion to extend its services. Besides, **the Government of Sindh is also actively supporting the establishment of autism initiatives beyond the province,** including the “Rehabilitation Centre for Children with Developmental Disorders” in Islamabad, and an autism unit at the Balochistan Institute of Child Health in Quetta.



Inclusive Parks

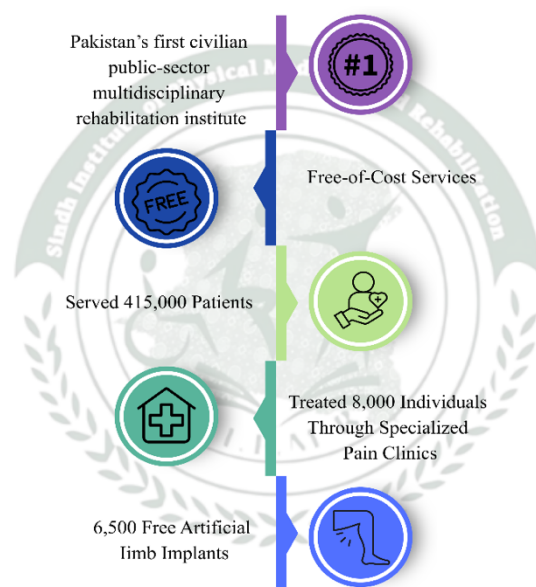
Three barrier-free, disability-friendly C-ARTS Inclusive Parks are being developed in Karachi: Landhi (ready for inauguration), Malir (under development), and North Nazimabad (under development).

UJALA-C-ARTS-DEPD Facility

An inclusive care facility is under construction in Phase-VIII, DHA Karachi (4,000 sq. yards) with UJALA/Parents Voice Association. It will provide residential care and services to 200 individuals with neurodevelopmental disabilities. Sindh government has already granted allocation of Rs 400 Million and further allocated Rs.966 million for FY 2026-27, in recognition of its importance.

III. SIPM&R — Sindh Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

SIPM&R is a Flagship project of Government of Sindh and Pakistan’s first civilian public-sector multidisciplinary rehabilitation institute, offering entirely free-of-cost services across three centers in Karachi and Hyderabad. In FY 2025–26, the institute served 415,000 patients, provided 6,500 free artificial limb implants, delivered advanced diagnostic services such as NCS/EMG, PTA, and BERA to 8,000 patients, treated 8,000 individuals through specialized pain clinics, and supported 6,240 children through Multisensory Environmental (MSE) Rooms. For FY 2026–27, funds amounting to Rs. 2200 Million have been earmarked for expansion of its services.



IV. NGO Partnerships & Grant-in-Aid

The Government of Sindh is strengthening a province-wide disability support ecosystem through partnerships with 140 NGOs to expand special education, rehabilitation, vocational training, and skill development centers across Sindh.



V. Assistive Devices & Innovative Technology



DEPD has provided free assistive devices to over 7,000 persons with disabilities through 104 partner organizations across Sindh, while ensuring its reach in remote districts including Tharparkar, Umerkot, Kashmore, Thatta, Badin, and others. To further expand the service delivery, budgetary allocation has been enhanced to Rs.1100 million in FY 2026-27.

VI. The Inclusive City Project

With an allocation of Rs. 10.0 billion in the previous financial year and further Rs.3 billion in FY 2026-27, the Government of Sindh is developing 75-acre **The Inclusive City** along Shahrah-e-Bhutto near DHA Karachi— a fully integrated, accessible urban environment explicitly designed to meet the holistic needs of persons with disabilities.



VII. Directorate of Inclusive Education

The Government of Sindh has established the Directorate of Inclusive Education to ensure access of mildly autistic and slow learner children to mainstream schools. The initiative now covers 300+ schools with 1,000 trained teachers, supported by key partner organizations .Keeping in view the importance of inclusive education, Government of Sindh has allocated Rs.146.3 million for FY 2026-27 to strengthen inclusive education.

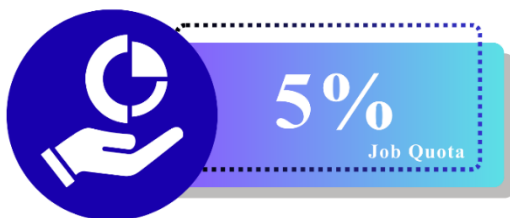
VIII. Vocational Training & Employment Inclusion

DEPD promotes skills development across Sindh through training in IT, tailoring, culinary arts, mobile repair, and other trades to empower persons with disabilities. DEPDP in partnership with NOWPDP has developed **Pakistan's largest vocational centre in Korangi**, while another is near completion in Shaheed Benazirabad.



IX. Implementation of 5% Job Quota

On corporate sector employment, DEPDP -alongside the Sindh Persons with Disabilities Protection Authority and NOWPDP - is executing a structured action plan to enforce the **5% employment quota** mandated under the Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2018.



X. Provision of Google Glasses for Visually Impaired University Students

Funds amounting to Rs.100 million (FY 2026–27) are allocated for Google Glasses for visually impaired university students.

XI. MILAP Initiative (Mutual Integration Locating At-risk Persons)

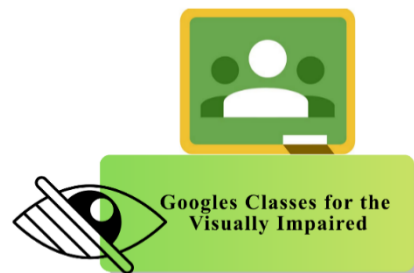
The MILAP system in collaboration with Sindh Police was launched to support vulnerable children and safety-tracking and has helped recover 4 missing children.

XII. Digital & Audio-Visual Libraries

Audio-visual labs have been developed in DEPD centers to advance computer education and technology-assisted learning for differently-abled students. Currently there is one functional Lab in Karachi with expansion underway in all divisional HQs,

XIII. Braille Press

The Braille Press converts Sindh Textbook Board books (pre-primary to matric) into Braille. It distributed 1,200 free sets this year to visually impaired students across Sindh,



Feeding Growth, Sustaining Communities: Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is the second largest sector in the National GDP of Pakistan, contributing a share of **24.01%** and engaging **33.1%** of the total labor force of Pakistan. This sector plays a key role in supporting food security, employment, income generation and supply of raw materials to the industrial base. In FY 2025-26, the agriculture sector grew by **2.89%** in the National GDP, compared to a mere growth of 0.56% in FY 2024-25. Supported by timely government interventions and targeted relief measures, the crop sub-sector demonstrated notable resilience in the aftermath of the 2025 floods, outperforming initial expectations and contributing positively to overall agricultural growth. The province of Sindh is one of the staple food suppliers for Pakistan. In Sindh, Agriculture accounts for 70% of the rural workforce - this includes not only farmers and big landowners but also small growers, artisans, and those involved in the transport and processing of agricultural goods.

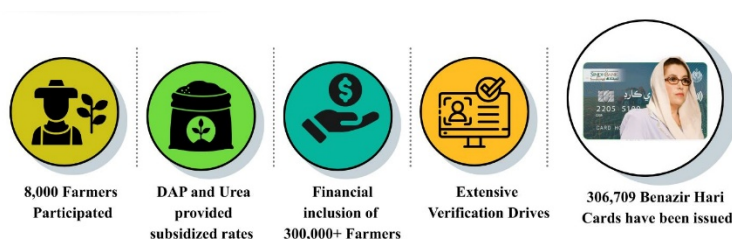
Estimated Share in National Output



Agriculture sector is one of the key priorities for Government of Sindh. The Agriculture Department has extensive field presence that provides extension services, subsidized equipment, guidance, research and seed testing and crop reporting and statistical services. The department had been allocated the total budget of Rs. 41.627 billion in FY 2025-26: Development: Rs. 7.535 bn, Current Expenditure: Rs. 34.092 nm.

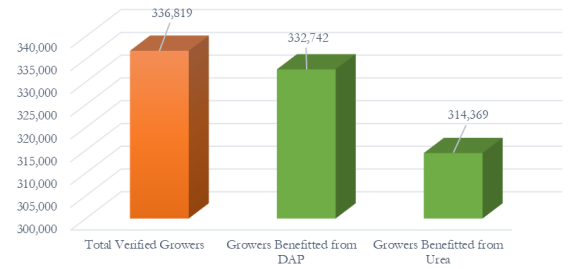
Early in FY 2025-26, the Agriculture Department took the initiative of launching Wheat Growers Support Program 2025. The Department highlighted that post the 2022-floods, Sindh's Wheat production and cultivated area declined sharply, with nearly 9.5% reduction in sown area and 22.8% fall in output. Despite government intervention in the wheat produce, the timely availability of inputs, especially fertilizer and access to credit greatly determines the quantity of produce. The Department carried multiple rounds of negotiations with fertilizer companies and found that since three major players dominate 90% of the market, the prices are supply patterns operate in an oligarchic manner. Addressing the market need, GoS announced the "**Wheat Growers Support Program**" for landowners with upto 25 Acres of Land.

The Wheat Growers Support Program was a direct cash transfer initiative for small farmers, providing a subsidy equivalent to Rs. 14,000 per acre for one bag of DAP fertilizer and Rs. 8,000 per acre for two bags of Urea fertilizer, subject to verification of wheat cultivation. Under the program, a total subsidy of **Rs. 43 billion** was disbursed through the Benazir Hari Card (BHC) mechanism. The revenue machinery of the Mukhtiar Kar Offices, in collaboration with Agriculture Extension Services, carried out detailed verification of growers, land records, and crop cultivation through geofencing and field validation. As a result, the program generated several positive externalities, including improved land record verification, enhanced crop assessment, and greater financial inclusion of farmers.

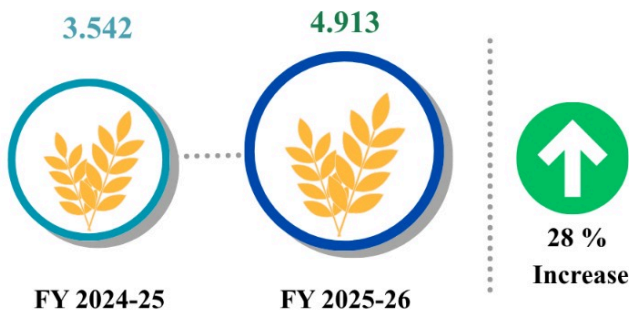


The formal launch of the program was done in District Larkano in November 2025 and roughly 8,000 farmers participated. The direct cash transfer was provided through Benazir Hari Card that led to financial inclusion of 300,000+ farmers. The team of Agriculture Extension carried out extensive verification drives in coordination with the local revenue teams led by Mukhtiarkar to ensure the subsidy reaches the direct beneficiaries. In total, under Sindh Wheat Grower Support Program **306,709 Benazir Hari Cards** have been issued. Through the timely support provided under Sindh Wheat Grower Support Program, Sindh produced a bumper crop of Wheat. The production in million metric tonnes increased by 28% and the area under cultivation increased by 21%, respectively.

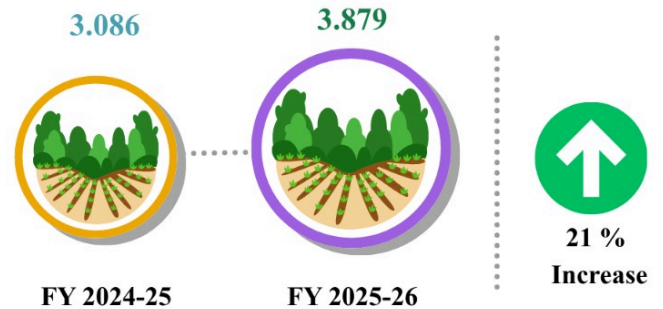
Wheat Growers Support Program



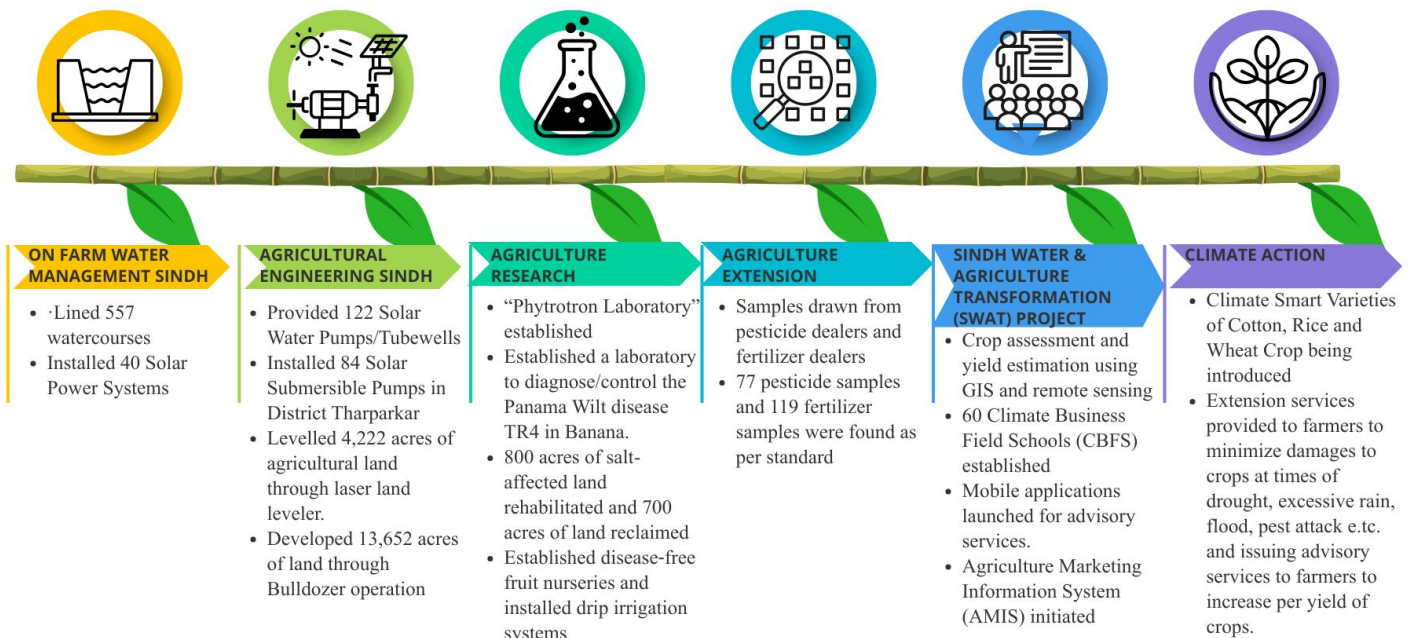
Production (million M.Tons)



Area (In million acres)



Apart from Wheat Growers' Support Program, the department also carried out several meaningful initiatives, detailed below that led to substantial increase in the production of other major crops such as cotton, sugarcane and rice. In rice, the production exceeded the targets set for the year.



Sindh Farmers' Agriculture Collectives

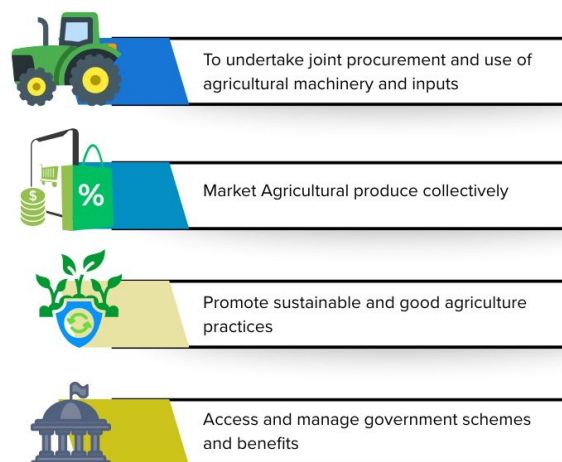
The Sindh Farmers' Agricultural Collectives Act, 2026 is rooted in a simple principle that the prosperity of Sindh depends upon the prosperity of its small farmers. Nearly 93% of farmers in Sindh cultivate holdings of up to 25 acres, with the average holding of only around 5 acres. While these farmers produce a substantial share of our agricultural output, the small scale of their operations often prevents them from accessing the benefits of modern agriculture. This transformative reform that has the potential to reshape the future of agriculture in Sindh and improve the lives of millions of farmers.

The Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department, Govt. of Sindh will be introducing **Sindh Farmer's Agricultural Collective Act, 2026** to promote sustainable, equitable and participatory Agricultural Practices and to empower farmer communities in Sindh through the formation, regulation and support of Agriculture Collectives. The Act recognizes that while individual farmers may be small, together they can become a powerful economic force. The Act enables farmers to voluntarily establish legally recognized Agricultural Collectives, through which they can jointly access machinery, inputs, storage facilities, processing infrastructure, transportation, marketing opportunities, technical services, and financial resources, while fully retaining ownership of their land and preserving their individual identity.

The proposed framework requires a minimum of 8 farmers with a combined area of 50 acres to form a Collective, while recognizing the unique conditions of Kaacho, Kohistani, arid, semi-arid, and non-watercourse regions by reducing the threshold to 30 acres. This approach balances inclusivity with the need to achieve the economies of scale necessary for modern agricultural development. Every Collective will operate through a democratic structure consisting of a General Body and an elected Management Committee. Farmers themselves will make decisions, elect their representatives, oversee collective activities, and ensure accountability. This democratic foundation will help create transparent, participatory, and farmer-led institutions across Sindh.

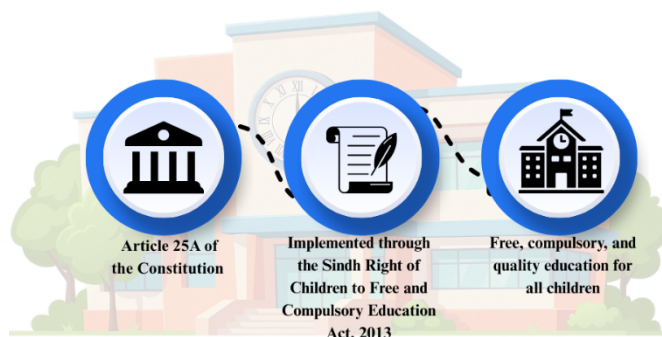
To safeguard the integrity of the system, the Act establishes the Sindh Agricultural Collective Regulatory Authority, which will oversee registration, regulation, facilitation, and monitoring of Collectives. Publicly funded machinery, infrastructure, and donor-supported assets will be protected and utilized solely for collective purposes, ensuring that public resources are used responsibly and effectively. Through collective action, farmers will be able to reduce production costs, access better-quality inputs and loans, negotiate improved market prices, and utilize modern machinery that would otherwise remain beyond their reach.

The legislation expressly protects small farmers from discrimination and guarantees their rights within the Collective framework. It promotes the participation of women, transgender persons, tenants, youth, and marginalized communities, ensuring that the benefits of agricultural development are shared broadly and equitably. This initiative promotes mechanization, digital agriculture, climate-smart farming, renewable energy solutions, water conservation, access to finance and insurance, and stronger linkages with domestic and international markets. At a time when climate change poses increasing risks to agricultural livelihoods, these measures will help build resilience and sustainability across the sector.



Education For a Brighter Sindh: Empowering Through Knowledge

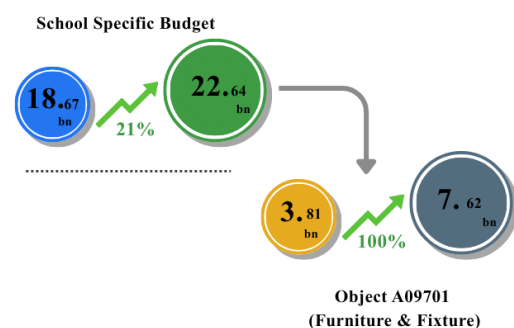
Education is a cornerstone of sustainable development and human capital formation, enabling individuals to acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies needed to thrive in a rapidly evolving world. In Sindh, the Government is committed to ensuring free, compulsory, and quality education for all children as guided by **Article 25A of the Constitution** and implemented through the Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013. By providing inclusive access to schooling, textbooks and learning resources, Sindh aims to create an equitable education system that fosters lifelong learning and aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 4. Consequently, these efforts will cultivate a skilled, globally competitive, and empowered population capable of driving the province's socio-economic development.



School Specific Budget (SSB)

The Government of Sindh initiated the School Specific Budget (SSB) as a flagship program in FY 2025–26 to empower schools at the grassroots level. This marks a major structural shift from centralized financing and budgeting to decentralized school-level financial autonomy, with a focus on transferring financial ownership directly to schools. Under the SSB, funds are allocated for essential needs including stationery, purchase, repair and maintenance of furniture and fixtures, maintenance of playgrounds, co-curricular activities,

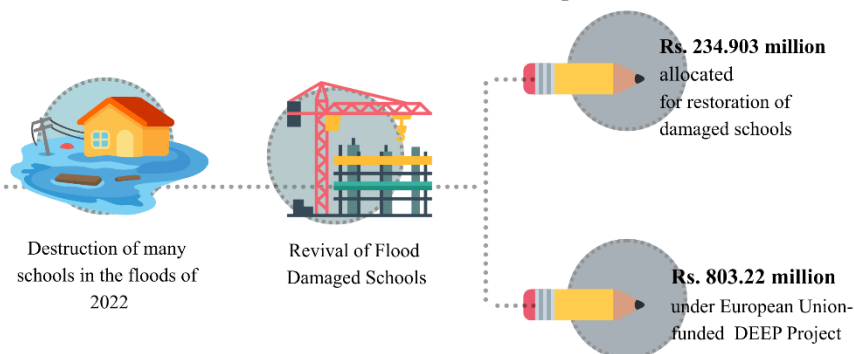
and stipends for girls etc and specialized training is also being provided to the DDOs by the Administrative department so as to efficiently and smoothly utilize the funds. To enhance transparency and data management, the Finance Department has added the 9-digit SEMIS code as a suffix to all School Specific Budget fund centres in the Budget FY 2026–27.



In the FY 2026-27, the School Specific Budget Allocation has been enhanced from Rs. 18.67 billion to Rs. 22.64 billion, reflecting a 21% increase. This includes a 100% increase under Object A09701 (Furniture & Fixture), rising from Rs. 3.81 billion to Rs. 7.62 billion, across various heads of accounts under the School Specific Budget for FY 2026–27.

Revival of Flood Damaged Schools

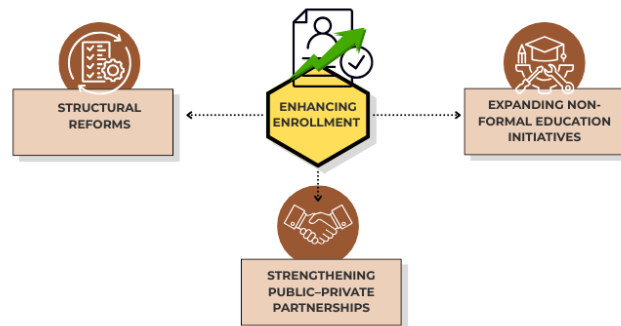
Following the devastating floods of 2022, a significant number of Sindh's public schools were damaged. The scale of the disaster underscored the urgent need for resilient educational infrastructure. In response, the Government of Sindh embarked on a comprehensive reconstruction and rehabilitation drive aimed at restoring damaged schools. Complementing ongoing development initiatives, dedicated budgetary provisions have been made for the restoration of flood-affected schools. In this regard, an amount of Rs. 234.903 million has been earmarked in the Budget Estimates 2026–27 for the restoration of flood-damaged schools. Additionally, Rs. 803.22 million has been allocated for activities



under the European Union-funded DEEP Project to support the rehabilitation and restoration of flood-affected schools, accelerating recovery and enhancing the resilience of education infrastructure across the province.

Reducing Out-of-School Children

Addressing the challenge of out-of-school children is essential for advancing inclusive development and sustained socio-economic progress. The Government of Sindh is implementing structural reforms, expanding non-formal education initiatives, and strengthening public-private partnerships to enhance enrolment and retention, with a focus on operationalizing Non-Formal Education centres in the districts to reduce out of school children rate. Aligned with the 2026 UNESCO Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report, “Access and equity: countdown to 2030,” these efforts reinforce progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 4. For FY 2026-27, Rs. 1.5 billion has been earmarked to expand these efforts further.



The education reforms in Sindh are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4, focusing on inclusive, equitable, and quality education for all.

STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics): Building future innovators

The Government of Sindh has integrated STEAM into the curriculum to promote practical, hands-on learning that fosters innovation, critical thinking, and digital literacy. STEAM Muqablo, an annual flagship competition for government schools across Sindh, provides a provincial platform for students to showcase creativity and problem-solving through interdisciplinary challenges. For FY 2026–27, Rs. 100 million has been allocated to scale up and strengthen these initiatives.

- STEAM Muqablo**
An annual flagship competition
- Rs. 100 million**
allocated
- Platform**
for students to showcase creativity

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) remains a key priority area for the Government. ECCE facilities have been expanded through the establishment and strengthening of dedicated ECCE classrooms, benefiting more than 40,000 children aged 3 to 5 years. During the FY 2025-26, teachers received training in ECCE methodologies to further enhance teaching quality and improve foundational learning outcomes.

Completion of Recruitment Process for Teachers

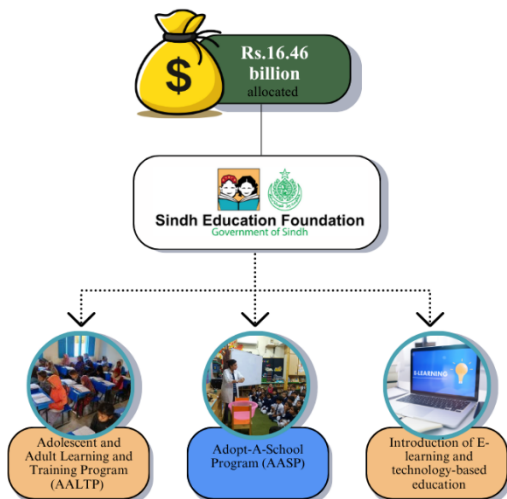
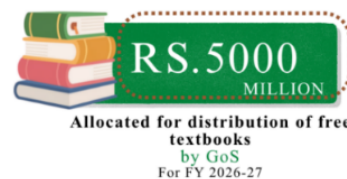
A major achievement during the FY 2025-26 was the recruitment of more than 70,000 teachers, including Primary School Teachers, Junior Elementary School Teachers, Subject Specialists, and Headmasters, significantly strengthening the public education system.

Student Attendance Monitoring System

The Student Attendance Monitoring System has been launched through a mobile and web-based platform, which initially covered 600 schools in 12 districts and later expanded across the province. The system enables real-time monitoring of student attendance and supports early identification of students at risk of dropping out.

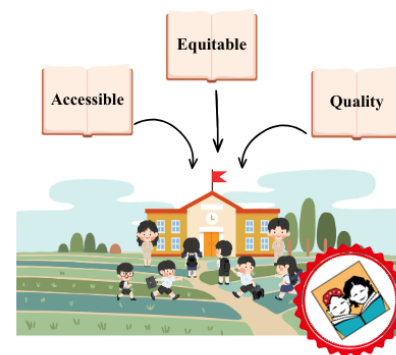
Free Textbook Distribution

The provision of free textbooks plays a vital role in making education more affordable and encouraging increased student enrolment. GoS ensures that all students of government school, from pre-primary class to Class X, receive free textbooks. For FY 2026–27, Rs. 5,000 million has been allocated for distribution of free textbooks, along with Rs. 850 million for reimbursement to the Sindh Textbook Board to support supply of free textbooks to the Sindh Education Foundation, covering both public and SEF-assisted schools.



Sindh Education Foundation

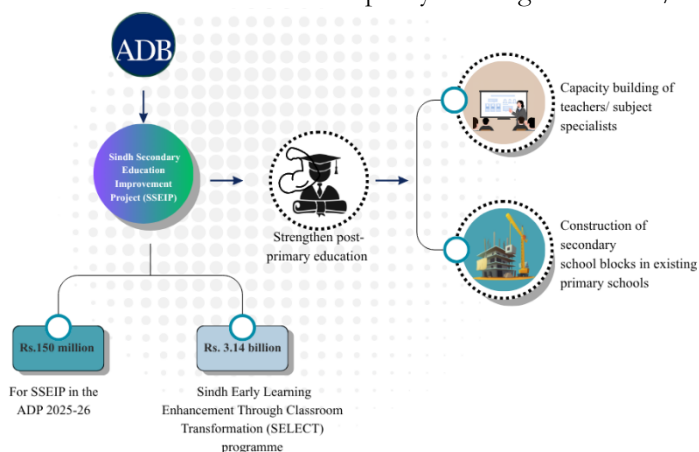
The Sindh Education Foundation (SEF) tends to provide accessible, equitable and quality education, especially in remote regions. It focuses on establishing schools in underserved areas, supporting research and reforms, and providing financial assistance to educational organizations. The **Sindh Education Foundation** and **Teach the World Foundation** have launched an accelerated digital learning program for out-of-school children in Sindh, aimed at enhancing access to quality education and strengthening inclusive learning opportunities across the region. To further expand educational access, funds amounting to Rs.16.46 billion have been



allocated in Budget Estimates 2026-27.

Improving Learning Outcomes in Sindh

The Sindh Secondary Education Improvement Project (SSEIP), supported by the Asian Development Bank, aims to strengthen post-primary education in Sindh through the construction of secondary school blocks in existing primary schools across selected districts and capacity building of teachers/ subject specialists to strengthen academic standards. The GoS had earmarked Rs.150 million for SSEIP in the ADP 2025-26. In parallel, Rs. 3.14 billion was allocated for the Sindh Early Learning Enhancement Through Classroom Transformation (SELECT) program in the ADP 2025-26 so as to strengthen foundational learning by increasing enrolment, promoting quality teaching practices, and improving assessment systems and learning outcomes across the province.

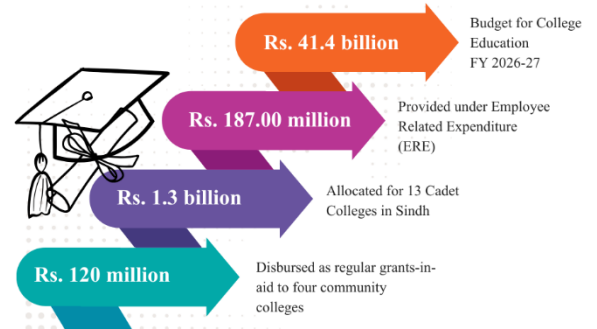


STEVTA (Sindh Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority)

STEVTA is a GoS organization responsible for promoting, managing, and regulating technical and vocational education across the province. It offers market-driven diploma and certificate programs to equip youth with industry-relevant skills, reduce unemployment, and strengthen employability. Through its efforts, STEVTA contributes towards developing a skilled workforce aligned with both local and international labor market needs, thereby supporting economic growth and human capital development in the province. For FY 2026-27, grant to STEVTA has been increased to Rs.3,515.18 million as compared to Rs.2,550 million in FY 2025-26.

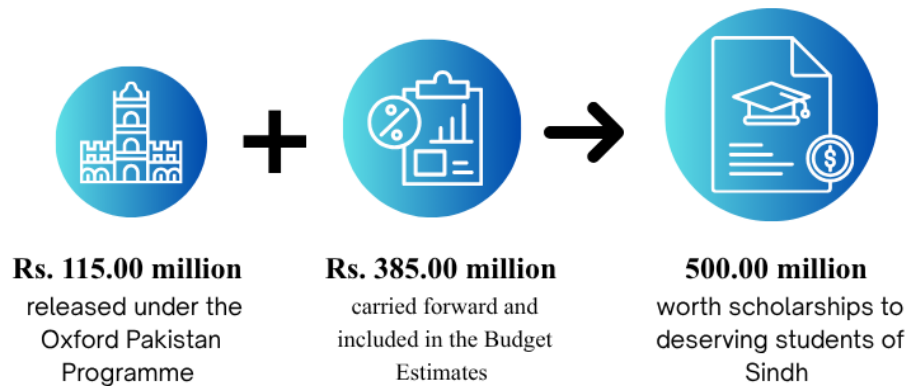
College Education

Apart from reforms and allocations in the school education and literacy department, significant strides have been made in higher education. For the upcoming fiscal year, the budget for College Education has been proposed at Rs. 41.4 billion. Additionally, Rs. 187.00 million under Employee Related Expenditure (ERE) was provided to 37 colleges to cover the shortfall of 172 teaching positions in colleges of Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad during CFY 2025-26; this provision has also been adopted in B.E 2026-27. Furthermore, Rs. 1.3 billion has been allocated for 13 Cadet Colleges in Sindh under B.E 2026-27, while Rs. 120.00 million is to be disbursed as regular grants-in-aid to four community colleges in Sindh during CFY 2026-27. Further, GoS is also providing scholarships to a number of students through Sindh Education Endowment Fund Trust.



Scholarship Program for Deserving Students of Sindh in Foreign Universities

A total allocation of Rs. 500.00 million was made during FY 2025-26 for the award of scholarships to deserving students of Sindh pursuing higher education at foreign universities. During the fiscal year 2025-26, Rs. 115.00 million was released under the Oxford Pakistan Program to support six students. The remaining Rs. 385.00 million has been carried forward and included in the Budget Estimates 2026-27 to continue supporting scholarship opportunities for deserving students of the province in foreign universities.

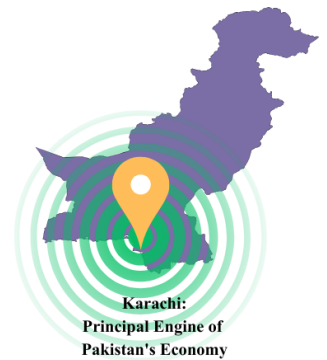


Strengthening Higher Education

The Universities & Boards Department has been allocated a total budget of Rs.7.4 billion, reflecting continued investment in higher education and examination systems. The grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6.8 billion has been allocated in the Budget Estimates 2026–27, on account of Registration, Enrolment, and Annual Examination Fees for Classes IX to XII across seven educational Boards. In addition, budgetary allocation for the Sindh Higher Education Commission has been increased from Rs. 42.29 billion to Rs. 45.80 billion, reflecting expanded support for the growth of the higher education sector. Out of which, an allocation of Rs. 44.46 billion has been made for 32 public sector universities, their campuses, study centres, and other higher education institutions. Furthermore, 11 new campuses, centres, and institutions of the University of Karachi and the University of Sindh have been separately included in the budget book, reflecting the continued expansion of higher education infrastructure across the province.

Karachi: Driving Growth, Investment and Urban Transformation

Karachi remains the economic heart of Sindh and the principal engine of Pakistan's economy. As the country's largest commercial, industrial and financial center, the city generates a substantial share of national output, trade, employment, and revenue. Recognizing Karachi's central role in provincial and national prosperity, the Government of Sindh has continued to prioritize investments in urban mobility, water security, municipal services, healthcare, public safety, and economic infrastructure to enhance competitiveness, improve livability and create opportunities for millions of citizens.



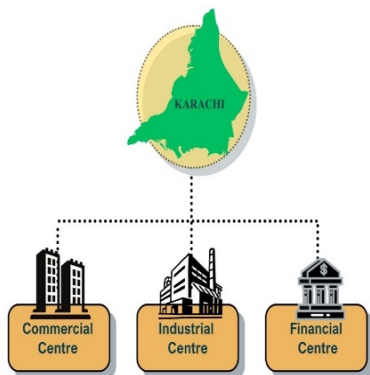
Enhancing Urban Mobility and Connectivity

Improving mobility remains central to Karachi's economic efficiency and competitiveness. During FY 2025-26, the Shahrah-e-Bhutto Expressway became operational, strengthening connectivity between Karachi and the M-9 Motorway and facilitating the movement of approximately 22,000 vehicles daily. As one of the largest urban transport investments undertaken in Sindh, the project has significantly reduced travel times for commuters and commercial traffic while improving access between residential, industrial and logistics corridors.

The Government also continued to expand affordable public transport through the People's Bus Service, which now operates a fleet of 290 buses and has served more than 41 million passengers since inception. Approximately 125,000 passengers benefit from the service daily. The Pink Bus Service expanded to 28 buses operating on five routes across Karachi, while dedicated Pink Buses on the Green Line corridor serve approximately 1,500 women passengers daily. To further improve women's mobility and economic participation, 500 pink electric scooters were distributed during the year, with an additional 500 scooters planned under the next phase of the program.

The transition towards sustainable and inclusive transport also gained momentum. A fleet of 34 electric minibuses and five double-decker buses became operational, while procurement of 500 electric buses is underway under the broader 1,000 EV Bus Program.

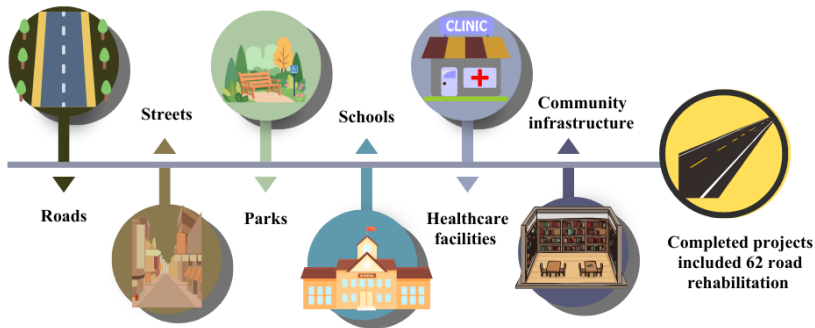
Automated Fare Collection Systems have also been introduced across major transport corridors, laying the foundation for an integrated, technology-driven, and environmentally sustainable urban transport network. Together, these investments are contributing to the development of a modern mobility ecosystem that improves access to employment, education and public services while supporting Karachi's future growth.



Strengthening Water Security, Municipal Services, Urban Governance, and Infrastructure

Water security remains one of Karachi's most pressing development challenges. During FY 2025-26, a major milestone was achieved with the completion of the Hub Canal Project at the cost of Rs. 12.7 billion, strengthening bulk water supply to the city and improving resilience against recurring shortages. To further enhance water availability and distribution, the Government allocated Rs.10 billion for the Dumlottee-to-DHA Pipeline Project and provided a grant of Rs.13 billion to support the energy requirements of the K-IV Project, one of Karachi's most important long-term water supply initiatives. Together, these investments form part of a broader strategy to diversify water sources, strengthen transmission infrastructure and improve long-term water security in the face of rapid urbanization, population growth and climate-related pressures.

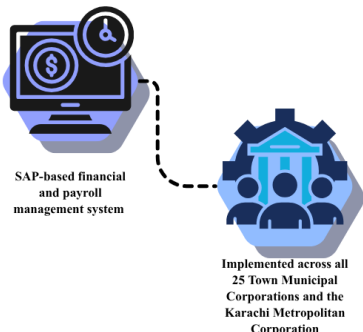
Development works



There are 09 ongoing mega projects in Karachi City at the cost of 8.2 billion to Local Government Department/KMC, which spans construction and/or rehabilitation of parks, Korangi Causeway, Sports Complex, bridge on Malir River at M-5, junction at Shahrah-e- Bhutto and Korangi Causeway Bridge near Qayyumabad repairs of existing drainage networks, these investments are improving the quality of urban infrastructure while supporting economic activity and improving service delivery for residents.

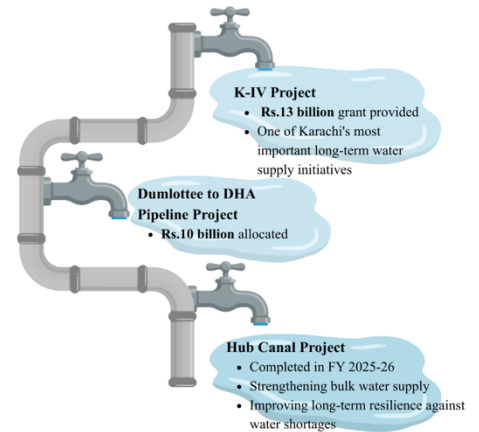
Further, in order to improve urban infrastructure and service delivery, the Government has also approved **Rs.22 billion** projects which are being executed by Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. The Government of Sindh continued to strengthen municipal infrastructure and local government institutions through the **Competitive and Livable City of Karachi (CLICK) Program**, implemented with support from the World Bank. The program combines investments in urban infrastructure with governance reforms aimed at improving service delivery, strengthening municipal finances and enhancing the quality of life for Karachi's residents.

During FY 2025-26, development works were undertaken across all 25 Town Municipal Corporations of Karachi, with 147 out of 151 schemes completed. The program delivered improvements in roads, streets, parks, schools, healthcare facilities and community infrastructure across the city. Completed projects included 62 road rehabilitation and construction schemes, 31 street improvement projects, 30 parks and playgrounds, 10 school infrastructure schemes, 6 healthcare facilities, 5 community halls and 3 maternity homes, in addition to a flyover, a pedestrian bridge and an Information Technology Centre.



Beyond infrastructure investments, the program has delivered significant institutional reforms in local government administration. A modern **SAP-based financial and payroll management** system has been implemented across all 25 Town Municipal Corporations and the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, strengthening financial

The Government also continued to invest in urban infrastructure and municipal services. Infrastructure projects worth approximately Rs.23 billion will be undertaken through the Frontier Works Organization for eleven major roads and bridges projects designed to improve connectivity and reduce congestion across the metropolitan area. In addition, approximately Rs 11 billion have been given to KDA for the purpose of improvement of infrastructure.



management, transparency, and accountability at the municipal level.

A major milestone has also been achieved through the development of a GIS-based Urban Immovable Property Tax System. Approximately **4.5 million properties** are being surveyed and digitized under one of Pakistan's largest municipal property mapping initiatives. The resulting geospatial database is expected to strengthen municipal revenue generation, improve urban planning, and support evidence-based decision-making across Karachi. Together, these investments and reforms are helping build a more livable, better managed, and financially sustainable Karachi by strengthening local governments, modernizing municipal administration and improving urban service delivery.

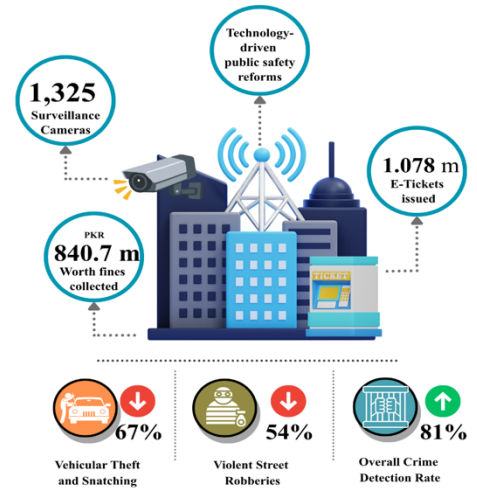
Expanding Healthcare and Human Development: Supporting Higher Education in Karachi



Institution	BE 2026-27 (Rs. Billion)
University of Karachi	3.909
NED University of Engineering & Technology	2.835
Dawood University of Engineering & Technology	1.993
Dow University of Health Sciences	1.423
Jinnah Sindh Medical University	1.293
Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Karachi	0.761
Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi	0.752
Karachi Metropolitan University	0.593
Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law	0.513
Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University, Lyari	0.413
Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University of Technology & Skills Development	0.396
Laboratory Strengthening Program (Sindh HEC)	0.060
Indigenous Scholarship Program (Sindh HEC)	0.060

Building a Smarter and Safer City

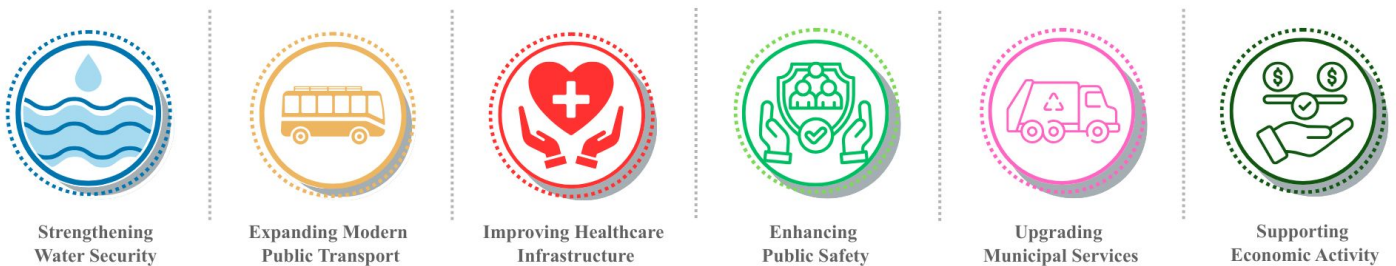
The Government continued to invest in technology-driven governance, public safety and digital transformation initiatives aimed at creating a smarter and more secure urban environment. During FY 2025-26, the Safe City Program expanded to 1,325 surveillance cameras across Karachi, supported by facial recognition, automatic number plate recognition and intelligent traffic monitoring systems. The AI-based Faceless E-Ticketing System generated more than 1.078 million electronic tickets and collected Rs.840.7 million in fines while contributing to significant reductions in traffic accidents, fatalities, and injuries. Law and order indicators also improved substantially, with vehicular theft and snatching declining by 67 percent, violent street robberies falling by 54 percent and the overall crime detection rate improving to 81 percent. The Counter Terrorism Department Fusion Centre further strengthened intelligence-led policing, digital investigations, and law enforcement coordination.



Supporting Economic Competitiveness and Investment

As Pakistan's largest commercial and industrial center, Karachi plays a critical role in driving economic growth, trade, and investment. The Government therefore continued to undertake measures aimed at improving the business environment and supporting industrial activity.

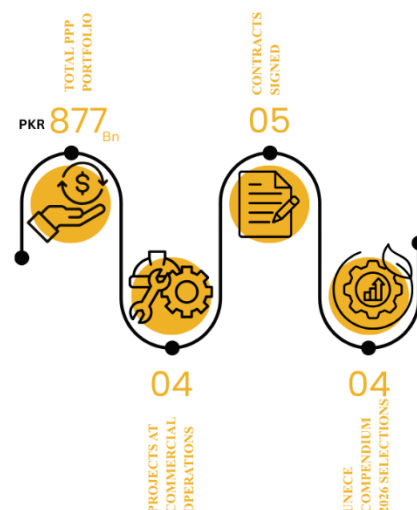
A Rs.10 billion support package was announced for industrial areas to upgrade infrastructure and facilitate industrial growth. Infrastructure Cess rates were rationalized and reduced to provide relief to businesses, lower the cost of doing business and enhance the competitiveness of trade and industry. The Government also supported the rehabilitation of Gul Plaza following the devastating fire incident and is assisting affected traders and businesses in restoring commercial activity and protecting livelihoods. The Government allocated Rs. 8.450 billion out of which Rs. 7.014 for Death claims, Financial Support and inventory losses. Through investments in transport connectivity, water security, municipal services, industrial infrastructure and digital governance, the Government is strengthening Karachi's position as Pakistan's principal economic hub while creating an environment that supports investment, entrepreneurship, and job creation.



Transforming Sindh through Public-Private Partnerships

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have emerged as one of the most important instruments for financing infrastructure, attracting investment, and accelerating development in Sindh. Over the past decade, the Government has established a mature PPP framework that enables the public and private sectors to work together in delivering infrastructure and public services that improve economic competitiveness and quality of life.

Today, Sindh possesses the largest PPP portfolio in Pakistan, valued at approximately **PKR 877 billion**. The portfolio spans transportation, water supply, climate resilience, education, energy, industrial development, technology, and urban infrastructure. Projects worth **PKR 190 billion** are currently under construction, while a further **PKR 365 billion** are under procurement and investor solicitation stages, reflecting a strong pipeline of future investments and sustained investor confidence.

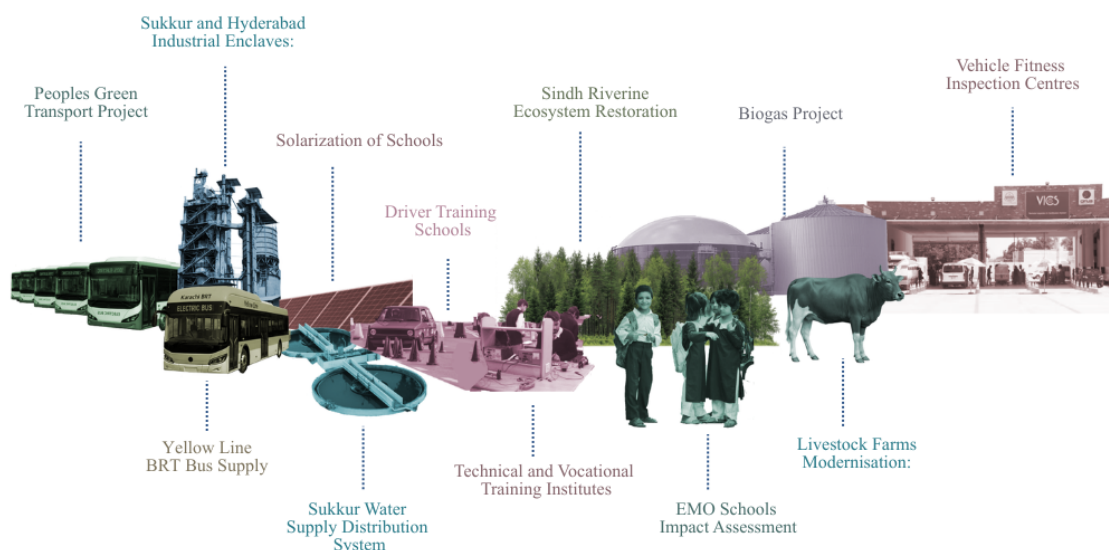


PPP Portfolio Snapshot	FY 2025-26
Total Portfolio	PKR 877 Billion
Projects at Commercial Operations	4
Contracts Signed	5
Projects Under Construction	PKR 190 Billion
Procurement & Investor Solicitation Pipeline	PKR 365 Billion

Delivering Infrastructure and Public Services

FY 2025-26 marked another year of strong progress for the PPP Program, with several projects achieving commercial operations and major infrastructure investments advancing towards completion. A landmark achievement was the operationalization of the **Shahrah-e-Bhutto Expressway**, Sindh's first major transport infrastructure project delivered through the PPP framework. Constructed at a cost of approximately PKR 60.7 billion, the 38.75-kilometre corridor connects Qayyumabad with the M-9 Motorway and has significantly improved mobility between Karachi's residential, industrial and logistics corridors. The expressway currently facilitates the movement of approximately 25,000 vehicles daily while reducing travel times to around 25 minutes.

Commercial operations also commenced for the **Nabisar-Vajihar Water Works Project**, which supplies water to power generation facilities in Thar and supports the continued expansion of Sindh's energy sector. Similarly, the **M9-N5 Link Road** entered full commercial operations, strengthening connectivity between key transport corridors and facilitating trade and freight movement.



In the social sector, the **Education Management Organization (EMO) Program** continued to demonstrate how PPPs can improve service delivery outcomes. During the year, nineteen girls' schools entered operations under private sector management arrangements, expanding access to quality education and strengthening institutional performance.



35,000 hectares
in Matiari and
Jamshoro

Meanwhile, substantial progress continued on the **Ghotki-Kandhkot Bridge**, the largest bank-to-bank bridge across the River Indus in Pakistan. Spanning approximately 12.2 kilometers, the project will transform connectivity in northern Sindh, improve access to markets and public services, and support regional economic integration. During FY 2025-26, multiple bridge structures and more than 500 foundation piles were completed.

International Recognition and Climate Finance Leadership

Sindh's PPP Program continued to receive international recognition during FY 2025-26, reflecting the growing maturity and credibility of the province's institutional framework. The **Carbon Removal through Riverine Forestation Project** received the prestigious *PPP Deal of the Year (South Asia) Award* from the Asset Triple-A Sustainable Infrastructure Awards 2026. The project combines environmental restoration, carbon sequestration and climate resilience through an innovative PPP structure that is among the first of its kind in the region.

Sindh also secured recognition through the **UNECE PPP Forum Compendium 2026**, where multiple projects were selected as international best-practice examples aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. These included the Carbon Removal through Riverine Forestation Project, Shahrah-e-Bhutto Expressway, Nabisar-Vajihar Water Works, Teacher Training Institute and Colleges Project, and the EMO Project. The Program's growing reputation has been reinforced by earlier international assessments that ranked Sindh among Asia's leading sub-national PPP Programs.

Beyond recognition, PPPs are increasingly serving as a platform for climate finance. During FY 2025-26, concession agreements were signed for

approximately **35,000 hectares** of riverine forest restoration in Matiari and Jamshoro districts. The project is expected to generate internationally tradable carbon credits while strengthening biodiversity, restoring ecosystems and creating livelihood opportunities for local communities. Building on this momentum, preparations also advanced for the **Sindh Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Project**, covering approximately **88,000 hectares** across multiple districts.

Expanding the Investment Pipeline

The PPP Program continues to diversify into new sectors and development priorities.

In sustainable urban mobility, investor solicitation commenced for the **People's Green Transport Project**, which will introduce **500 electric buses** across Karachi and Hyderabad. Designed as one of Pakistan's largest green public transport initiatives, the project is expected to serve approximately **215,000 commuters daily** while reducing emissions and improving mobility.

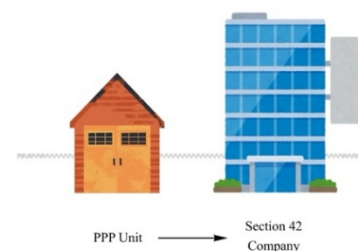
Preparatory work also progressed on the **Yellow Line BRT Bus Supply Project**, which will deploy **256 electric buses** across trunk, direct and feeder routes serving more than **300,000 passengers daily**. The **Karachi Port–Qayyumabad Dedicated Corridor** advanced during the year as a strategic logistics project designed to facilitate freight movement between Karachi Port and the Shahrah-e-Bhutto Expressway. Once operational, the corridor is expected to accommodate approximately **10,000 heavy vehicles daily**, reducing congestion and improving trade efficiency. Progress also continued on industrial development projects,



including the proposed **Sukkur and Hyderabad Industrial Enclaves**, alongside major water supply, vocational training, livestock modernization and public service infrastructure initiatives.

Strengthening the PPP Framework

Recognizing that long-term investment depends on strong institutions and investor confidence, the Government introduced several reforms to strengthen the PPP ecosystem during FY 2025-26. Amendments to the Sindh PPP Act 2010 and Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010 introduced provisions for Government-to-Government partnerships, international arbitration, improved dispute resolution mechanisms, structured treatment of unsolicited proposals and more flexible performance bond arrangements.



These reforms align Sindh's framework with evolving international practices and address key concerns frequently raised by investors, lenders and development partners. They also expand opportunities for foreign participation and strengthen the bankability of future projects. In parallel, the Government initiated the transition of the PPP Unit into a **Section 42 company**, providing greater institutional autonomy and strengthening technical capacity to manage an increasingly complex and diverse project portfolio.

The Next Generation of PPPs

Having established a strong foundation, Sindh is now positioning PPPs as a catalyst for long-term economic transformation. Among the most significant future initiatives is the proposed **Keti Bandar Maritime, Fisheries and Petroleum Economic Corridor**, which has an estimated investment potential ranging from **US\$1 billion to US\$2.5 billion**. The project aims to establish a modern fish harbor, seafood processing facilities, logistics infrastructure, petroleum handling facilities and supporting industrial development. Once implemented, it has the potential to generate between **10,000 and 20,000 direct jobs** and more than **50,000 indirect employment opportunities**, transforming the economic landscape of coastal Sindh.

The Government of Sindh is exploring the development and commercialization of selected government-owned land assets through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) through the **Land Development/ Commercialization of Government Land for Public Infrastructure**, to unlock the economic value of strategically located public land while retaining state ownership and regulatory oversight. The initiative envisages the development of commercial, mixed-use, and business facilities on approximately 10 acres of prime land in Karachi through transparent and competitive processes. Revenues generated through upfront premiums, lease rentals, concession fees, revenue-sharing arrangements and other commercial mechanisms are expected to support the modernization of police infrastructure, including police stations, housing, offices, technology systems and public safety facilities.

The Government has also announced the establishment of the **Sindh International Financial Centre (PIFC)** in Karachi. Planned over approximately **140 acres** adjacent to Shahrah-e-Bhutto, the project is expected to attract between **US\$1.5 billion and US\$2 billion** in real estate investment while mobilizing up to **US\$20–25 billion** in financial capital over the medium term. The initiative seeks to position Karachi as a regional financial hub and gateway for international investment. Another emerging priority is the **Green Energy Parks and Digital Infrastructure Initiative**, which aims to combine renewable energy generation, battery storage systems and modern data center infrastructure under a PPP framework. The initiative is expected to attract investment in digital infrastructure, cloud computing and emerging technology industries while leveraging Sindh's renewable energy potential.

The Government also plans to launch an **Integrated Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Program**, transforming waste management into a circular economy opportunity through recycling, composting, resource recovery, waste-to-energy solutions, and modern scientific disposal facilities. The initiative seeks to improve municipal service delivery, reduce environmental impacts, create employment

opportunities, and generate sustainable revenue streams through resource recovery and carbon credit mechanisms.

Recognizing the importance of agriculture to Sindh's economy, the Government is also developing a **Corporate Farming, Cluster Development and Farm Mechanization Program** under a PPP framework. The initiative aims to modernize agricultural production through mechanization, improved irrigation systems, farmer training, supply-chain development, storage facilities and stronger market linkages. By combining private-sector investment with modern agricultural practices, the program seeks to improve productivity, strengthen food security, enhance exports and create new economic opportunities across rural Sindh.

Looking Ahead

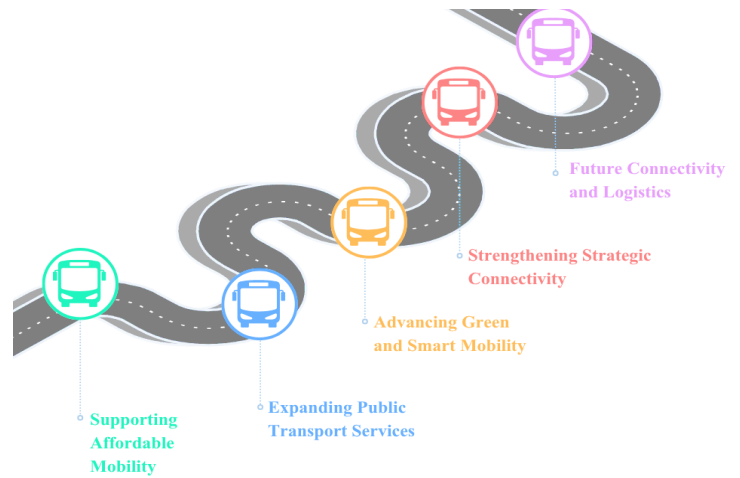
The evolution of Sindh's PPP Program reflects a broader shift in the province's development strategy. Public-Private Partnerships are no longer viewed solely as an alternative financing mechanism. They have become a strategic platform for mobilizing investment, accelerating infrastructure delivery, strengthening climate resilience and creating new opportunities for economic growth.

As Sindh enters the next phase of development, PPPs will continue to play a central role in building infrastructure, improving public services, and attracting private capital into sectors that are critical for the province's long-term prosperity. With a robust pipeline, a strengthened institutional framework and growing international recognition, Sindh is well positioned to remain at the forefront of PPP-led development in Pakistan.



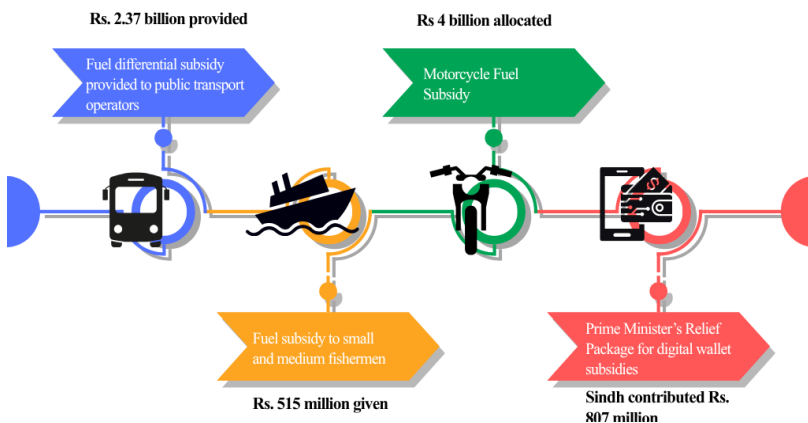
Transport and Mobility

An efficient, affordable, and sustainable transport system is essential for economic growth, social inclusion, and regional connectivity. During FY 2025-26, the Government of Sindh continued to pursue a comprehensive transport and mobility agenda focused on expanding public transport services, strengthening strategic connectivity, supporting commuters through targeted relief measures, and advancing environmentally sustainable transportation solutions across the province.



Supporting Affordable Mobility

Recognizing the pressures created by rising fuel prices and inflation, the Government implemented targeted interventions to protect commuters and sustain transport services. A fuel differential subsidy of **Rs. 2.37 billion** was provided to public transport operators, helping maintain affordable fares and benefiting millions of daily commuters across Sindh. The Government of Sindh also allocated **Rs 4 billion as Motorcycle Fuel Subsidy** to Motorcyclists to support their mobility during the fuel price hike due to the Middle East crisis. As of 22 May 2026, 839,113 applications had been initiated, with 786,360 complete applications forwarded for processing. A total of 660,318 payments had been successfully disbursed, amounting to Rs. 1.321 billion transferred directly to beneficiaries through a fully digitized and transparent transfer mechanism. Two months of subsidy has been credited to eligible beneficiaries, and enrolment and verification activities remain ongoing.



Furthermore, **Rs. 515 million** were also given as a **fuel subsidy** to more than 2800 small and medium fishermen boats to support their mobility and livelihood. In addition, Sindh **contributed Rs. 807 million under the Prime Minister's Relief Package** for digital wallet subsidies to motorcyclists and those affected most by the fuel crisis as part of broader efforts to mitigate the impact of rising transportation costs on citizens and businesses.

Expanding Public Transport Services

The expansion of public transport services remained a key priority during the year. The People's Bus Service continued to grow as one of

Sindh's flagship mobility initiatives, increasing its operational fleet to **290 buses** and **extending services to Hyderabad, Khairpur, Shikarpur and Tando Allahyar**. The service now carries approximately **125,000 passengers daily** and has served more than **41 million passengers** since its launch, providing safe, reliable, and affordable transportation for citizens across major urban centers of the province.

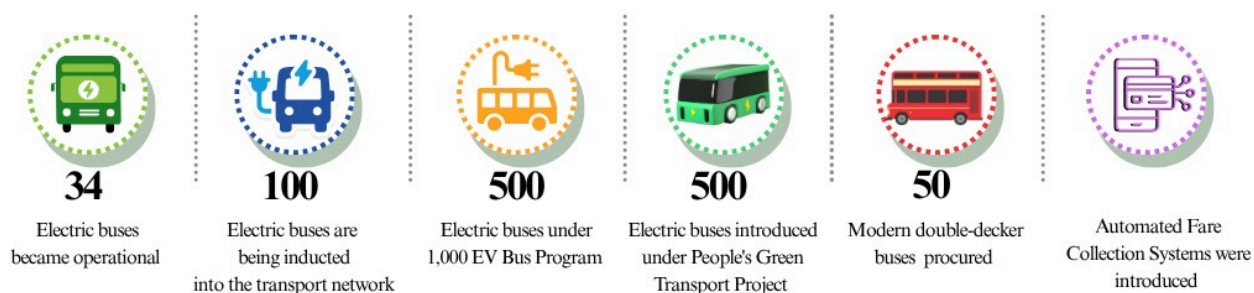
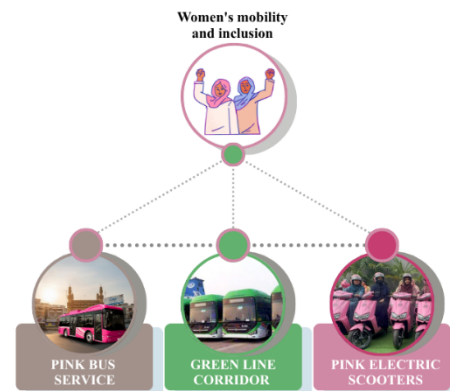
The Government also continued to prioritize women's mobility and inclusion through the expansion of the Pink Bus Service. **A fleet of 28 women-exclusive buses now operates on multiple routes**, while dedicated services on the Green Line corridor serve approximately 1,500 women passengers daily. Complementing these efforts, 500 pink electric scooters were distributed to women during the year, with a further 500 scooters planned under the next phase of the program. Together, these initiatives are enhancing safe and affordable mobility options for women while supporting greater participation in education, employment, and economic activities.

Advancing Green and Smart Mobility

Significant progress was achieved in advancing environmentally sustainable transportation. During FY 2025–

26, 34 electric buses became operational, marking an important step towards reducing emissions and modernizing the public transport fleet. An additional 100 electric buses are being inducted into the transport network and are expected to serve more than 50,000 passengers daily. Furthermore, procurement of the first 500 electric buses under the broader 1,000 EV Bus Program is underway through the Public-Private Partnership framework.

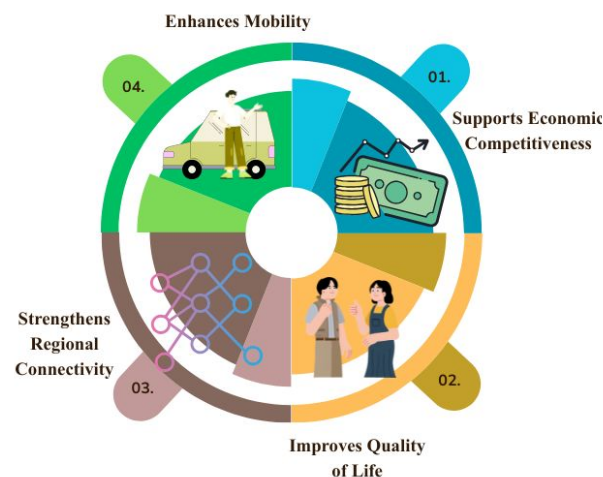
The People's Green Transport Project will further support this transition through the introduction of 500 electric buses in Karachi and Hyderabad, representing one of the largest green mobility initiatives in Pakistan. To improve commuter convenience and operational efficiency, Automated Fare Collection Systems were introduced across Green Line, Orange Line and People's Bus Service routes, laying the foundation for a more integrated, technology-driven and efficient transport network. To further strengthen public transport capacity, the Government approved the procurement of 50 modern double-decker buses at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.8 billion. In addition, five double-decker buses became operational during the year. 25 double-decker buses will become part of the fleet by fall 2026. Together, these initiatives are expected to serve between 30,000 and 35,000 passengers daily while enhancing transport capacity on high-demand urban corridors.



Strengthening Strategic Connectivity

Alongside public transport improvements, the Government continued to invest in strategic transport infrastructure aimed at improving connectivity, reducing travel times and supporting economic activity. The Shahrah-e-Bhutto Expressway became operational during FY 2025–26, representing one of the most significant urban transport infrastructure investments undertaken in Sindh. Constructed at a cost of approximately Rs. 60.7 billion, the 38.75-kilometre corridor connects Qayyumabad with the M-9 Motorway and currently facilitates the movement of around 25,000 vehicles daily. By reducing travel times to approximately 25 minutes and improving connectivity between residential, commercial, industrial and logistics corridors, the project is enhancing mobility, reducing congestion, and strengthening Karachi's role as Pakistan's principal economic gateway.

Beyond passenger mobility, the Government is also strengthening freight and logistics connectivity. The **Karachi Port–Qayyumabad Dedicated Corridor**, procured through the Public-Private Partnership framework at a cost of Rs. 64.2 billion, is expected to facilitate the movement of approximately 10,000 heavy vehicles daily, reducing congestion, lowering logistics costs and improving trade competitiveness.



Beyond major urban centers, the Government continued to prioritize regional connectivity through strategic infrastructure investments. Progress was achieved on **the Ghotki-Kandhkot Bridge**, a landmark 12.2-kilometre project that will become the largest bank-to-bank bridge across the River Indus in Pakistan. During FY 2025–26, substantial progress was achieved through completion of multiple bridge structures and more than 500 foundation piles. The bridge will significantly improve connectivity in northern Sindh, facilitate trade and improve access to markets and public services for surrounding communities.

Future Connectivity and Logistics

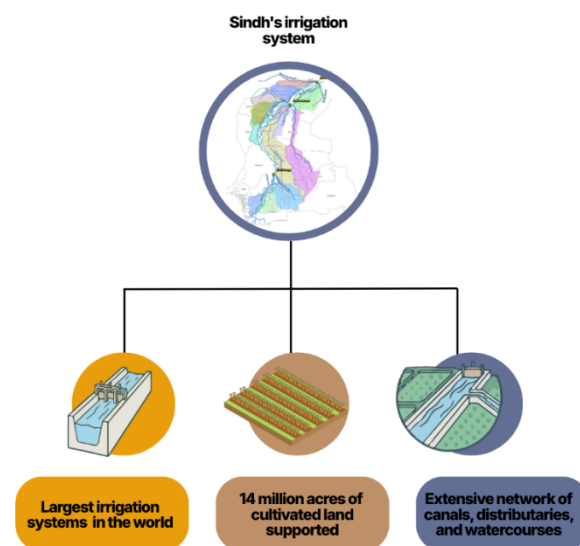
Looking ahead, the Government is advancing strategic connectivity initiatives through its PPP framework, including the proposed **Keti Bandar Maritime and Economic Corridor** and **a railway link for the transportation of Thar coal**. These projects are expected to strengthen logistics networks, improve regional connectivity, reduce transport costs, and support future industrial and economic growth.

Water Security, Irrigation and Climate Resilience

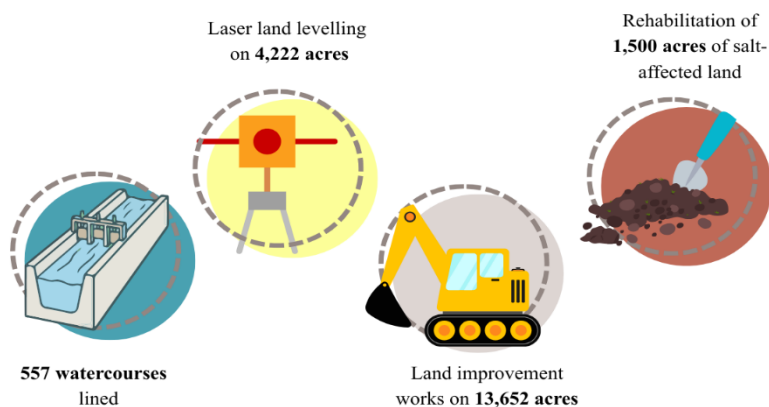
Water remains central to Sindh's economy, food security and sustainable development. As Pakistan's lower riparian province, Sindh faces increasing pressures from climate change, population growth, urbanization, recurring floods, droughts, and growing competition for limited water resources. In response, the Government has placed water security and climate resilience at the centre of its development agenda through investments in irrigation modernization, sustainable water management, ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation. A major milestone was the adoption of the **Sindh Water Policy 2023**, the province's first comprehensive framework for integrated water resources management.

Improving Irrigation Efficiency and Agricultural Resilience

Sindh's irrigation system is among the largest in the world, supporting more than 14 million acres of cultivated land through an extensive network of canals, distributaries, and watercourses. Maintaining and modernizing this system remains critical for agricultural productivity, food security and rural livelihoods.



During FY 2025-26, the Government continued to invest in improving water-use efficiency and strengthening climate resilience in agriculture. A total of 557 watercourses were lined to reduce conveyance losses and improve water delivery to farms. To promote sustainable agricultural practices and reduce dependence on conventional energy sources, 122 solar water pumps were provided to farmers, while 84 solar submersible pumps were installed in Tharparkar.



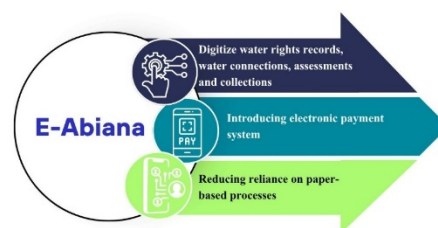
Additional interventions included laser land levelling on 4,222 acres, land improvement works on 13,652 acres and the rehabilitation of 1,500 acres of salt-affected land under the SABBRI Program. Together, these measures are improving water productivity, enhancing agricultural output and strengthening the resilience of farming communities to climate-related risks. The Government also continued to advance climate-smart agriculture through the Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation (SWAT) Project. GIS and remote sensing technologies were deployed for crop assessment across 23 districts, while Climate

Business Field Schools and digital advisory services were introduced to improve farm-level decision-making and support adaptation to changing climatic conditions.

Alongside investments at the farm level, Rs.7.8 billion was allocated for canal maintenance and rehabilitation across the irrigation network. These interventions included desilting of canals, repairs to hydraulic structures, strengthening of canal embankments and restoration of carrying capacities, helping improve water conveyance efficiency and promote more equitable water distribution, particularly for tail-end communities.

Strengthening Water Governance and Digital Transformation

Effective management of water resources requires strong institutions, reliable data, and transparent systems. During FY 2025-26, the Government initiated a major program of institutional modernization through the introduction of e-Abiana.



A dedicated reform unit established within the Irrigation Department and the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) has begun modernizing the assessment and collection of irrigation water charges. The initiative will digitize water rights records, water connections, assessments and collections while introducing electronic payment systems and reducing reliance on paper-based processes. Importantly, the program will preserve and digitize historical water rights records dating back to 1879, creating a modern and transparent framework for water administration and resource management. A pilot project has been launched on the Nara Canal and will provide the basis for future expansion across the province.

Groundwater Management and Evidence-Based Planning

As pressures on water resources continue to increase, sustainable groundwater management has become an important policy priority. During the year, the Government launched a province-wide Groundwater Quality, Quantity and Mapping Survey in collaboration with the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR).

The survey will assess groundwater availability, water quality, salinity levels and rainwater harvesting potential across Sindh. The information generated through this exercise will provide a scientific basis for future planning, strengthen evidence-based decision-making, and support the long-term sustainability of the province's water resources.



Province-wide Groundwater Quality, Quantity and Mapping Survey in collaboration with PCRWR

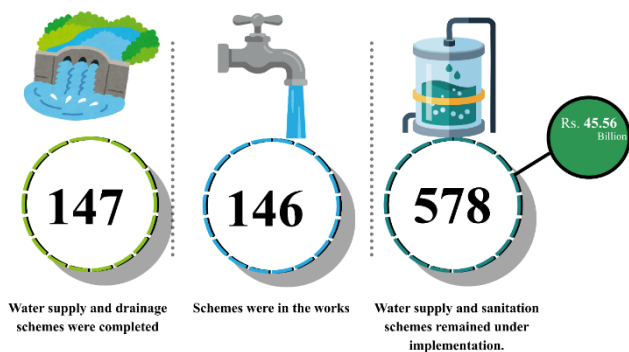
Urban Water Security and Public Health Infrastructure

Ensuring reliable access to safe drinking water remains essential for public health, economic productivity and urban development. A major milestone during FY 2025-26 was the completion of the Hub Canal Project, which will significantly strengthen long-term water security for Karachi and adjoining areas.

To further enhance water supply infrastructure, the Government has allocated Rs.10 billion for the Dumlottee to DHA Pipeline Project and will provide a grant of Rs.13 billion to support the energy requirements of the K-IV Project.

At the provincial level, substantial investments continued in water supply, sanitation and drainage infrastructure. During the year, 147 water supply and drainage schemes were completed, while work continued on a further 146 schemes. In addition, 578 water supply and sanitation schemes with an

estimated investment of Rs.45.56 billion remained under implementation.



Major projects completed or advanced during the year included the Ultra-Filtration Water Supply Project at Ratodero and the Shahdaskot Water Supply and Drainage Project. These investments are expected to improve access to safe drinking water, strengthen sanitation services and contribute to better public health outcomes across the province.

Ecosystem Restoration and Environmental Sustainability

Recognizing the critical role of natural ecosystems in climate adaptation and environmental sustainability, the Government has expanded investments in nature-based solutions aimed at restoring degraded landscapes and strengthening ecological resilience. A significant milestone during the year was the commencement of the Carbon Emission Reduction through Forestation Project under the Public-Private Partnership framework. Covering approximately 35,000 hectares of riverine forests in Jamshoro and Matiari districts, the project will

contribute to carbon sequestration, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation and improved resilience of water-dependent communities.

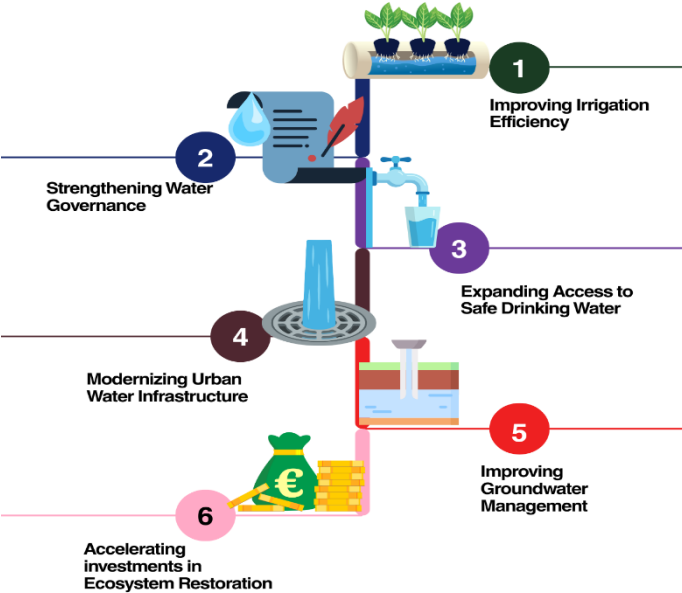
Building upon this effort, the Government is also advancing the Sindh Riverine Ecosystem Restoration and Carbon Sequestration Initiative, which covers approximately 88,022 hectares of degraded riverine landscapes. Together, these programs will restore more than 120,000 hectares of ecologically important riverine areas, supporting biodiversity conservation, environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

These interventions are aligned with the broader objectives of the Sindh Water Policy 2023, which recognizes the importance of protecting wetlands, riverine ecosystems, the Indus Delta and other environmentally sensitive areas as part of a sustainable water management framework.

Climate Finance and Green Growth

The Government is also exploring innovative approaches to climate finance to support environmental sustainability and mobilize additional resources for climate action. During FY 2025-26, progress was made under the Pakistan Finance for Lowering Emissions in Water and Waste Sectors (PAK-FLOW) initiative and related carbon finance arrangements. The Government secured improved pricing benchmarks of US\$30 per tCO₂e for Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) and US\$40 per tCO₂e for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), creating opportunities to monetize emissions reductions and carbon sequestration activities.

These arrangements are expected to support ongoing forestation and ecosystem restoration programs, strengthen environmental sustainability, and unlock new sources of financing for climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives. They also position Sindh among the leading sub-national governments pursuing innovative approaches to carbon markets and green growth.



Protecting Households and Livelihoods Through Fiscal Intervention

Agricultural and Farming Support



Wheat Procurement:

Rs. 80 billion allocated



Sindh Wheat Grower Support Program

Rs. 43.23 billion allocated



Subsidy on Collectives for Agriculture

Rs. 20 billion earmarked



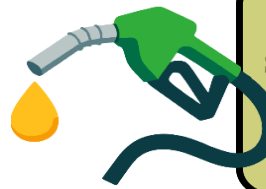
Strengthening Agriculture Resilience During Fuel Price

Provided **Rs. 3 billion** in fuel subsidy to farmers holding up to 25 acres, at a rate of Rs. 1,500 per acre



Cash Freight Support on export of Sugar

Rs. 1 billion for cash freight support



Targeted Fuel Subsidies: Responding to the Gulf Crisis



People's Motorcycle Fuel Subsidy

Rs. 2,000 provided per month to motorcycle owners
Targets approximately 6.7 million motorcycle owners



Targeted Fuel Differential Subsidy for Public Transport

Rs. 2.37 billion allocated



Fuel Subsidy for Small and Medium Fishing Boats

Rs. 515 million allocated

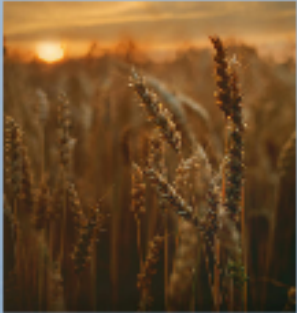
Pakistan Energy Relief Plan: Sindh's Contribution



GoS contributed **Rs. 807.24 million** to the Government of Pakistan



FINANCE
DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH



WHITE PAPER

FY 2026-27

