

Fiscal
Year
2025-26

Gender Analysis of Provincial Budget of Balochistan



Funded by
the European Union

EF
عورت فاؤنڈیشن

UN
WOMEN



Funded by
the European Union



Disclaimer

This research was conducted with financial support from an external funding source. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily reflect the views of any funding agency or affiliated institution. The authors are solely responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable data protection regulations. Any violation of data privacy, confidentiality, or misuse of personal data shall remain the sole responsibility of the authors.

Table of Contents

■ Acronyms	4
■ List of Tables	5
■ List of Figures	6
■ Executive Summary	7
■ Introduction.	9
■ Gender-Responsive Public Finance and Justice Sector Reforms in Balochistan.	15
■ Gender-Responsive Budget Analysis By Thematic Area (FY 2024-25 FY2025-26).	33
■ Conclusion	41
■ Annexure	42
■ References	43

Acronyms

ADP - Annual Development Programme

ADR - Alternative Dispute Resolution

BCSW - Balochistan Commission on the Status of Women

CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

CRMS - Criminal Management Record System

EU - European Union

GBT - Gender Budget Tagging

GBV - Gender Based Violence

GEWE - Gender Equality and Women's empowerment

GMIS - Gender Management Information System

GoB - Government of Balochistan

GRPB - Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting

JSIs - Justice Sector Institutions

KPIs - Key Performance Indicators

P&DD - Planning and Development Department

PSRMS - Police Station Record Management System

PSDP - Public Sector Development Program

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

RoLR - Rule of Law Roadmap

UN - United Nations

UN Women - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNODC - United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime

WDD - Women Development Department

List of Tables

Table 1:

Quantitative Summary of Rule of Law KPIs and Strategic Priorities

Table 2:

PSDP 2020-25 Allocation for Gender-specific Initiatives (2020-2025)

Table 3:

ADP Allocation & Composition (2024-2026)

Table 4:

PSDP 2024-25 Thematic Allocation using GBT Methodology (Rs.Millions)

Table 5:

PSDP 2025-26 Thematic Allocation using GBT Methodology (Rs.Million)

Table 6:

PSDP 2024-25 Women-specific Projects

Table 7:

PSDP 2025-26 Women-specific Projects

Table 8:

Key Justice Sector Initiatives

Table 9:

Key Justice Sector Budgetary Allocations (PSDP) FY2024-26

List of Figures

Figure 1:

PSDP Gender Expenditure 2024-25 & 2025-26

Figure 2:

Women's empowerment 2024-25

Figure 3:

Women's empowerment 2025-26

Figure 4:

Comparison of Women's Access to Justice Allocation in PSDP 2024-26

Figure 5:

Division-wise Access to Justice 2024-25

Figure 6:

Division-wise Access to Justice 2025-26

Figure 7:

Sector-wise Access to Justice 2024-25

Figure 8:

Sector-wise Access to Justice 2025-26

Figure 9:

Sector-wise Social Empowerment 2024-25

Figure 10:

Sector-wise Civil Society, Media & IT 2024-25

Figure 11:

Sector-wise Women Civil Society and IT 2025-26

Figure 12:

Allocation of PSDP 2025-26 for Economic Empowerment in various sectors of Balochistan Sector-wise Economic Empowerment

Figure 13:

Sector-wise Social Empowerment 2025-26

Executive Summary

This report analyzes the implementation of Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB) in Balochistan by reviewing the provincial budgets for FY 2024–25 and FY 2025–26. It evaluates how fiscal priorities influence women’s access to justice, institutional reforms, and policy mainstreaming across the province’s justice and development sectors. The Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) Policy (2020–2024) and Balochistan’s Rule of Law Roadmap (RoLR) (2023–2026) together provide the overarching policy framework guiding these reforms. Within this policy landscape, the EU-funded Deliver Justice Project played a central and catalytic role in advancing gender-responsive justice and governance reforms by systematically integrating gender priorities into justice sector planning, institutional coordination, and fiscal decision-making. The project provided the strategic platform through which gender considerations were translated from policy commitments into operational justice sector interventions, creating practical and replicable models for embedding GRPB principles that proved vital for province-wide adoption and sustainability.

Building on this foundation, and under the strategic direction enabled by the Deliver Justice Project, UN Women provided sustained technical assistance and capacity-building support that strengthened institutional ownership and operationalization of GRPB across Balochistan’s fiscal architecture. This included technical support in the implementation of the Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) Policy 2020–2024, which established the province’s first unified framework for gender-responsive governance, as well as targeted capacity-building workshops for the Planning and Development Department (P&DD), Women Development Department (WDD), and the Finance Department. These interventions equipped officials with practical analytical tools for gender budget tagging and performance-based planning, directly enhancing their ability to align justice sector allocations with gender priorities. Through these coordinated efforts, catalyzed by EU financing and strategic programmatic leadership, the Government of Balochistan demonstrated increased institutional readiness to reallocate and expand gender-focused funding, including the tripling of allocations for women’s empowerment and the doubling of Access to Justice budgets, as reflected in the significant budgetary increases in FY 2025–26.

Overall funding for women’s empowerment increased threefold- from Rs. 15.8 billion in FY 2024-25 to Rs. 53.1 billion in FY 2025–26. Allocations for Access to Justice nearly doubled (Rs. 1.03 billion to Rs. 2.16 billion), while women-focused, high-relevance projects grew modestly (Rs. 6.3 billion to Rs. 5.5 billion), underscoring the ‘under 1% paradox’: large budgetary growth without proportional gender outcomes. Legislative progress during this period included the Balochistan Protection Against Harassment

of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2025, and the Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response Act, 2025 - both of which strengthened institutional accountability for women's rights.

The PSDP 2025-26 reflected a marked shift in investment patterns. Funding for the Judiciary surged by 7,131 percent and for Prosecution by 329 percent, indicating stronger institutional alignment with the RoLR. In contrast, the Prisons sector saw a 13 percent decline, and gender-specific projects-though increasing to Rs. 60 million-remain underfunded. The Police allocation rose modestly to Rs. 308 million, prioritizing digitalization and flood-resilient reconstruction, but with minimal gender-specific components. Donor-supported initiatives, such as WAJIB[i] (Women's Access to Justice in Balochistan), have filled critical gaps by facilitating over 4,000 legal aid cases, establishing gender desks, and piloting the Women's Access to Property Bill-demonstrating the value of partnerships for sustaining gender-responsive reforms.

Qualitative evidence underscores a notable institutional evolution within Balochistan's fiscal and policy systems. Compared to earlier years, the province now has in place an interconnected framework of formal committees, legislative bodies, and technical tools that enable gender-aware planning. Core departments-especially the Women Development Department and the Planning and Development Department-serve as institutional anchors, supported by high-level coordination committees, gender budget tagging mechanisms, and emerging management information systems.

Despite these advances, institutional and operational gaps persist. The Gender Management Information System (GMIS) remains non-functional, and the Domestic Violence Act (2014) is yet to be fully implemented. Medico-legal, shelter, and legal aid services are still confined to fewer than ten districts, while most gender allocations continue to emphasize infrastructure over service delivery, monitoring, or performance-based evaluation. To translate fiscal growth into tangible impact, Balochistan must now move from intent to institutionalization. This requires embedding gender-budget tagging across all departments, linking expenditures with measurable outcomes, and introducing annual performance audits to assess gender impact.

In conclusion, Balochistan's FY 2024-26 budget cycle reflects a formative phase of institutional responsiveness to GRPB. The province has moved beyond isolated welfare schemes toward structured, multi-sectoral programming in education, justice, and women's economic participation. Sustained progress will depend on strengthening data systems, decentralization, and interdepartmental coordination to transform gender budgeting from a procedural exercise into a driver of equity, accountability, and sustainable development.

1. Introduction.

Globally, Pakistan ranks 129 out of 140 countries in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, standing fifth among six regional peers (World Justice Report, 2024). Likewise it is ranked 148 out of 148 on Global Gender Gap Index Report of 2025 of the World Economic Forum. For Balochistan, with its vast geography (45% of Pakistan's territory) and population of 12.3 million-47.5% of whom are women- ensuring equitable access to justice remains a daunting challenge.

The trajectory of women's access to justice in Balochistan reflects a complex interplay of entrenched patriarchal traditions, weak institutional capacity, and incremental policy reforms. For decades, women have faced and continue to face barriers such as low representation in law enforcement, inadequate legal aid, reliance on male-dominated informal justice systems, and social stigma. These challenges are further compounded by geographical isolation, insecurity, and low literacy rates, which limit women's ability to seek fair redress in cases of violence, discrimination, and property disputes.

The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Policy (2020–2024)[iv] and the Rule of Law Roadmap(2018-2022; 2023-2026) of Balochistan serve as key policy framework for improving women's access to justice in Balochistan. The Public Sector Development Program(PSDP) is the backbone of Balochistan's development trajectory and a critical enabler for achieving the objectives of gender equality policy and strengthening the rule of law. As the principal financing mechanism of the provincial government, the PSDP not only channels resources into infrastructure, health, and education but also determines the scope for social sector reforms, including those aimed at women's empowerment and justice delivery. Without sufficient allocations in the PSDP and Annual Development Plan (ADP), initiatives under Thus, the PSDP is not simply a budgetary exercise but the central tool through which Balochistan operationalizes its commitments under national frameworks and international obligations such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Its strategic alignment with gender-responsive planning and justice sector reforms is, therefore, indispensable for translating policy intent into measurable impact for women and marginalized communities across the province.

Gradual progress began in institutional and policy reforms began in the early 2000s with initiatives such as the establishment of women's desks at police stations, recruitment of female officers, and specialized training to handle cases of violence against women. National legislation, including the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2014, and the Anti-Rape Act, 2022, created clearer protection mechanisms, although implementation in Balochistan remained weak (Mushtaq et al., 2022). Building on these frameworks, the province has recently advanced its legal landscape through the Balochistan Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment)

Act, 2025, and the Balochistan Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response Act, 2025, both of which seek to strengthen institutional accountability and safeguard women's rights in public and health sectors.

Recognizing these systemic gaps, the Government of Balochistan launched its first Rule of Law Roadmap (RoLR) 2018-2022, providing a comprehensive framework for institutional reforms across policing, prosecution, judiciary, prisons, and bar councils. Although delays in financial approvals limited its scope, the roadmap achieved tangible outcomes in institutional coordination, data-driven reforms, and enhanced visibility of justice sector actors (UNODC, 2024).

Building on this foundation, the province adopted the Rule of Law Roadmap (RoLR) 2023-2026, supported by a dedicated PC-I worth PKR 500 million. This roadmap represents a shift toward measurable, long-lasting reforms aligned with the National Internal Security Policy (2022-2026), the National Gender Policy Framework (2022), and the revised National Action Plan (2021), while also fulfilling Pakistan's obligations under international commitments like CEDAW and Goal 16 of the SDGs (Government of Balochistan, 2023). Its priorities include functional specialization of the police, gender-responsive prosecution and judiciary, capacity-building of the bar, improved prison services, and inclusive reclamation and probation mechanisms.

Parallel to justice-sector reforms, the GEWE Policy (2020-2024) sought to mainstream gender equality across provincial governance. Together with SDG localization efforts, particularly Goal 5 on gender equality, this policy framework laid the groundwork for budgetary alignment. The Balochistan Commission on the Status of Women (2023-24 Report) further expanded gender mainstreaming by coordinating with 13 departments and reviewing 16 laws for amendments, signaling growing institutional acknowledgment of gender equality as a governance priority. Despite notable reforms developments, gender disparities remain stark. Women hold only 17% of seats in the Balochistan Assembly, while in the 2022 local government elections, they secured 2,444 reserved seats but won only 0.47% of general seats (BCSW, 2024). Representation in the justice system is similarly limited, with only two women among 180 senior police officers, and just 12.4% of prosecutors being female. Although reported cases of violence against women fell by 11.36% in 2023, crimes such as trafficking rose by 20%, underscoring persistent vulnerabilities (Aurat Foundation & UN Women, 2020). Encouragingly, the Women's Helpline recorded a 159% increase in complaints, reflecting greater awareness and trust in available resources.

Overall, these patterns mark a gradual shift from reliance on informal justice systems toward structured, gender-responsive governance and justice delivery. Yet the persistent gaps in women's representation and uneven law enforcement highlight the need for

sustained institutional reform. The PSDP, ADP, and donor-funded projects thus serve as the primary vehicles through which both the GEWE Policy(2020–2024) and the RoLR (2023–2026) can be translated into practice, ensuring that gender equality and the rule of law are not only policy ideals but lived realities in Balochistan.

1.1. Methodology.

Both qualitative and quantitative research design are employed for analyses. Initially, this report employs a documentary analysis to evaluate Balochistan's Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) and Donor-funded Projects, for gender phrases and report gender-equality in public budget allocation. Semi-structured interviews are conducted among the target audience, mainly parliamentarians (women caucus), officials from home and tribal department, NGOs, and judicial sector institutions officials.

Data has been systematically collected through official PSDP documents that are from the Planning and Development Department (P&DD), Government of Balochistan (GoB). Furthermore, analysis and findings have been disaggregated on the basis of government departments and districts and identify the gender disparity within PSDP, ADP and Donor-funded projects on the line of area (district) and sector (government departments) that are aligned with the milestones of Balochistan Rule of Law Roadmap, jointly developed by UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Women. For this, we have identified gender-neutral and gender specific project, among which we attempt to identify gender disparity.

Finally, Gender Budget Tagging (GBT) methodology is applied to assess gender-based budget/cost, followed by classifications of identified budgets in three categories, High, Medium and Low, to monitor allocations of current PSDP 2025-26 based on Gender-responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB) and compare them with past trends, specifically with 2024-25 budget. In Section 3.3, projects were scored as High (Category A), Medium (B), or Low (C) relevance based on their direct benefit to women, potential to reduce gender gaps, and institutional integration of gender indicators. This GBT methodology was introduced and operationalized through UN Women's technical support. This tool was central to improving budgetary decisions and ensuring alignment with GRPB principles, allowing departments to better distinguish between High, Medium, and Low gender-relevance projects and to prioritize allocations accordingly.

1.2. Limitations.

A key limitation of this analysis is the inability to map project-level outcomes, particularly the number of women beneficiaries or gender-differentiated impacts under the PSDP schemes. Although detailed financial allocations were available, the absence of institutionalized data mechanisms for collecting and reporting sex-

disaggregated indicators within departmental monitoring systems constrained the outcome assessment. As a result, the analysis could not fully capture how these budgetary investments translated into measurable improvements in women's access to services or participation in development outcomes—a gap that underscores the need for strengthened data and results-tracking frameworks in future GRPB exercises.

2. Enabling Policy and Institutional Arrangements for GRPB In Balochistan.

2.1. Policy Framework.

Analysis indicates that Balochistan has established a foundational institutional and policy framework for advancing gender equality; however, the prerequisites for sustained gender-responsive budgeting remain only partially achieved.

Balochistan's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Policy 2020-2024 formulated with the support of UN Women, is aligned with Pakistan's CEDAW commitments and it provides a formal mandate for integrating gender considerations into provincial planning and budgeting processes. KII Recent enactments—such as the Balochistan Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2025 and the Maternal and Perinatal Death Response Act, 2025 reflect a growing political willingness to protect and promote women's rights. Nonetheless, the analysis revealed persistent implementation challenges: critical legislation like the Domestic Violence Act, 2014, remains largely unenforced, and structural constraints such as entrenched patriarchal norms, limited institutional capacity, and geographic isolation continue to impede the effective translation of policy commitments into practice.

2.2. Institutional Arrangements.

Institutional structures have been created to steer GRPB, but they are weakly anchored in practice. The Women Development Department (WDD) serves as the department, supported by newly formed bodies like the Balochistan Commission on the Status of Women (BCSW) and a CEDAW Committee[i]. It is worth mentioning here that in establishment. The KII respondents also highlighted that the establishment of the BCSW has strengthened institutional coordination, evidenced by its engagement with government departments and review of sixteen (16) laws for potential gender reforms.

Under the Rules of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus (WPC), Balochistan, one of its mandated functions is to engage with legislative and policy-making processes for promoting women's causes in the province[ii]. This provision empowers the WPC to act as a critical link between government institutions, civil society, and women legislators. If

this function is executed effectively, the WPC can serve as a vital institutional instrument for GRPB, ensuring that women's needs and rights are integrated into provincial legislation, policies, and budgets. In the legislature, women legislators (through the Women's Parliamentary Caucus and human-rights committees) have begun to push for gender-inclusive budgeting, moving GRPB from external advocacy to formal oversight. For example, key informants cite recent assembly hearings calling for dedicated gender markers and accountability in the budget process.

At the apex, a Provincial Gender Mainstreaming Working Committee (PGMWC) to be chaired by the Chief Secretary and including WDD, Planning & Development (P&D) and other departments meant to coordinate inter-agency action under the GEWE is yet to be functional. However, recent steps at the apex-level such as inauguration of a Women's Center, shelter, business bazaar and helpline to integrate social protection with economic empowerment for women by Additional Chief Secretary in 2025, signal the will.

It is pertinent to mention that in establishing BCSW and PGMWC, the bodies that now serve as critical anchors for GRPB implementation, UN Women has also made significant contributions in terms of facilitating cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coherence.

2.3. Coordination and Data Mechanisms.

The Balochistan WDD liaises with sectoral line departments and civil society to promote GRPB, but horizontal linkages remain limited. District-level platforms for gender issues are especially weak: gender focal points were only appointed in a few departments, often without clear mandates or data-sharing protocols.

Notably, the rollout of a unified Gender Management Information System (GMIS) - envisioned under the GEWE Policy to collect sex-disaggregated justice and service data has stalled, leaving no operational database linking justice, police, or prosecution data on women's access or GBV cases. This absence of institutionalized data systems undermines evidence-based planning and monitoring of gender outcomes.

2.4. Capacity Development.

Efforts to strengthen coordinated capacity development around Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB) in Balochistan are emerging, though progress remains uneven across institutions and administrative levels. Donor-supported technical assistance and training initiatives have played a critical role in introducing GRPB concepts within key provincial departments. In particular, the EU-funded Deliver Justice Project has been instrumental in advancing gender-responsive justice planning by supporting institutional coordination, introducing structured analytical tools,

and demonstrating how gender priorities can be systematically embedded within justice sector planning and budgeting processes. Through this support, Planning and Development and Finance Department officials increasingly applied gender analysis in the formulation of new projects, helping to shift GRPB from a conceptual commitment toward practical application.

Building on this enabling environment, capacity-building support provided through UN agencies contributed to strengthening technical skills across the Planning and Development, Women Development, Finance, and Home Departments. These efforts supported the integration of gender markers within PC-I proposals and encouraged reforms within public financial management systems to introduce gender tagging, laying early groundwork for institutionalizing GRPB. Following structured training modules on GRPB, departments began incorporating gender indicators into project design, contributing to a reported 54 percent increase in women-focused allocations in FY 2025–26. Key informant interviews with Women Development Department officials further indicated that routine capacity-building workshops now require departments to include gender criteria in PC-I submissions. In parallel, steps are underway to amend provincial public financial management procedures to mainstream gender considerations, including tagging of gender-relevant expenditures, reflecting a gradual shift from ad hoc awareness-raising toward procedural integration.

Despite these advances, institutionalization remains incomplete. Technical capacity has expanded primarily within Quetta-based departments, while at the district level high staff turnover and limited analytical expertise continue to undermine consistent gender screening and planning. As noted by one key informant, although some gender-sensitive planning tools have been standardized, their application still lacks institutional consistency beyond a limited number of pilot initiatives. Donor and partner support has therefore remained pivotal in addressing capacity gaps and sustaining momentum. Development partners and UN agencies have supported analytical and policy work, including the preparation of the Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Policy and gender data products that align provincial planning with international good practice. Within the justice sector, EU-supported interventions under the Deliver Justice framework contributed to improving access to justice for women, strengthening service delivery mechanisms, and reinforcing linkages between justice reforms and fiscal planning, without relying on project-specific parallel systems. Additional partner initiatives, including support from the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund and UN agencies working in education and social sectors, complemented these efforts through data generation, advocacy, and sector-specific capacity strengthening.

Taken together, these developments, alongside strengthened legal frameworks such as updated workplace harassment legislation, indicate that Balochistan is gradually building the institutional systems required for effective GRPB. However, several

respondents emphasized that further formalization is required to sustain progress. Recommendations emerging from consultations include reactivating apex coordination committees on gender and mandating gender markers for all Public Sector Development Programme project files, in order to ensure that GRPB is applied consistently across government rather than remaining dependent on individual initiatives or external support.

3. Gender-Responsive Public Finance and Justice Sector Reforms in Balochistan.

3.1. Rule of Law Reforms in Balochistan.

A critical turning point in justice sector reforms came with the launch of the Rule of Law Roadmap (RoLR) 2018-2022, which sought to strengthen policing, prosecution, judiciary, and prisons. Co-led by UN Women, in collaboration with UNODC and UNDP, the development of the Rule of Law Roadmap 2023-2026, embeds gender-responsive reforms and facilitating the establishment of gender desks and GBV helplines across Balochistan and although implementation of the Roadmap was constrained by delayed financial approvals, it achieved significant progress in institutional coordination, capacity-building, and visibility of justice actors[i].

Building on this foundation, the RoLR 2023-2026 was launched with PKR 500 million support through a PC-I. This roadmap aligns provincial reforms with national frameworks such as the National Internal Security Policy (2022-2026), National Gender Policy Framework (2022), and the revised National Action Plan (2021). It also advances Pakistan's commitments under CEDAW and SDG 16. Its priorities include:

- **Police:** Functional specialization, gender-responsive infrastructure, and digitalization of services.
- **Levies:** Enhanced training, complaint management, and inclusion of women.
- **Prosecution:** Increased women prosecutors, autonomy, and improved case management.
- **Judiciary:** Capacity-building, gender sensitisation, and expansion of ADR mechanisms.
- **Bar:** Gender-sensitive training, law clinics, and improved Bench-Bar coordination.
- **Prisons:** Model jails for women/juveniles, service reforms, and better inmate conditions.
- **Probation/Reclamation:** Staffing, social investigation reporting, and reintegration support.

The roadmap also prioritizes citizen-centered reforms such as legal aid, ADR, juvenile justice, and gender equality and identifies reforms and KPIs both quantitative and qualitative to analyze progress. Table 1 shares the summary of department/ theme wise KPIs and reforms.

Table 1: Quantitative Summary of Rule of Law KPIs and Strategic Priorities.

SNo.	Department /Thematic Area	KPIs		Strategic Priorities		
		Quantitative	Qualitative	Short - Term	Mid - Term	Long - Term
1	Home	3	4	21	7	5
2	Police	7	0	12	10	7
3	Levies	10	0	10	4	3
4	Judiciary	7	0	12	16	10
5	Bar	4	2	6	6	3
6	Prison	9	1	7	6	4
7	Reclamation & Probation	5	0	14	4	2
8	Probation Enhancing Citizens Access to Justice	8	3	17	8	8
9	Total	53	10	99	51	42

While the Rule of Law Roadmap 2023-26 articulates gender-responsive priorities such as women’s policing, prosecution, and ADR-the corresponding PSDP allocations show limited dedicated funding to these reforms. For instance, access-to-justice allocations accounted for less than 4% of total gender spending in FY2024-25, rising modestly in FY2025-26. This indicates policy intent has yet to be matched by sustained fiscal commitment. Despite higher allocations, implementation capacity remains a constraint. Field consultations indicate that several gender-tagged projects are at the feasibility or construction stage, with limited monitoring of outcomes such as increased female legal aid access or police responsiveness. Establishing a results-based monitoring framework within the P&D Department is therefore crucial to ensure that budgetary inputs translate into measurable gender justice outcomes.

3.2. Public Sector Development Expenditures in Balochistan.

The Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) and the Annual Development Plan (ADP) have historically served as the backbone of Balochistan’s development spending. These frameworks not only drive economic growth but also provide entrypoints for integrating GRPB. Findings indicate that despite consistent allocations, PSDP processes have not sufficiently addressed gender disparities in education, health, and social welfare, thereby necessitating a gender-responsive budgeting approach. Evidence indicates PSDP plays a decisive role in shaping equitable access to social services.

Between 2020 and 2025, PSDP allocations for gender-specific initiatives fluctuated significantly. In 2020–21, a modest PKR 673.175 million was allocated, which increased sharply to PKR 11,021.198 million in 2021–22 but declined again to PKR 6,818.598 million in 2022–23. The year 2023–24 witnessed the highest allocation of PKR 16,620.067 million, before falling to PKR 7,353.991 million in 2024-25[iii]. In 2025-26, the Government of Balochistan announced its largest-ever budget of PKR 1.03 trillion, with PKR 249.5 billion dedicated to the PSDP. (Table 1). The ADP supplements PSDP funding, with PKR 321.1 billion allocated in 2024-25, including PKR 73.3 billion federally funded projects and PKR 28.2 billion foreign assistance[v]. For 2025-26, the allocation rose to PKR 353.5 billion, covering 3,633 ongoing and 2,550 new projects, prioritizing health, education, and infrastructure (Table 2).

Table 2: PSDP Allocations for Gender-specific Initiatives (2020-2025)

Fiscal Year	Allocation (PKR Million)	Trend / Observation
2020 - 2021	673.175	Modest initial allocation for gender-specific projects.
2021 - 2022	11,021.20	Sharp increase reflecting policy prioritization.
2022 - 2023	6,818.60	Decline from previous year's peak.
2023 - 2024	16,620.07	Highest allocation across the five-year period.
2024 - 2025	7,353.99	Significant reduction from 2023-24.
2025 - 2026	249,500.000*	Government's largest-ever PSDP within a total budget of PKR 1.03 trillion.

PSDP 2020 – 2025 P&D, GoB

Table 3: ADP Allocations and Composition (2024-2026)

Fiscal Year	Total ADP Allocation (PKR Billion)	Composition/Details	Priority Sectors
2024 - 2025	321.1	Includes PKR 73.3 billion federally funded projects and PKR 28.2 billion foreign assistance.	Not Specified
2025 - 2026	353.5	Covers 3,633 ongoing and 2,550 new projects.	Health, Education, Infrastructure.

Directorate of Public Relations, 2025.

3.3. Overview of Gender-based Allocations PSDP 2024-25 & 2025-26.

The overall amount allocated for women's empowerment in Balochistan for two consecutive years 2024-26 is shown in Figure 1. The sum of allocations increased from Rs. 15,810.72 million (5.5% of total PSDP budget) in 2024-25 to Rs. 51924.741 million (18.6% of total PSDP budget in 2025-26, reflecting a nearly three and a half times increase. In 2024-25, 40% of PSDP projects were high-impact initiatives directly benefiting women.

Figure 1: PSDP Gender Expenditure

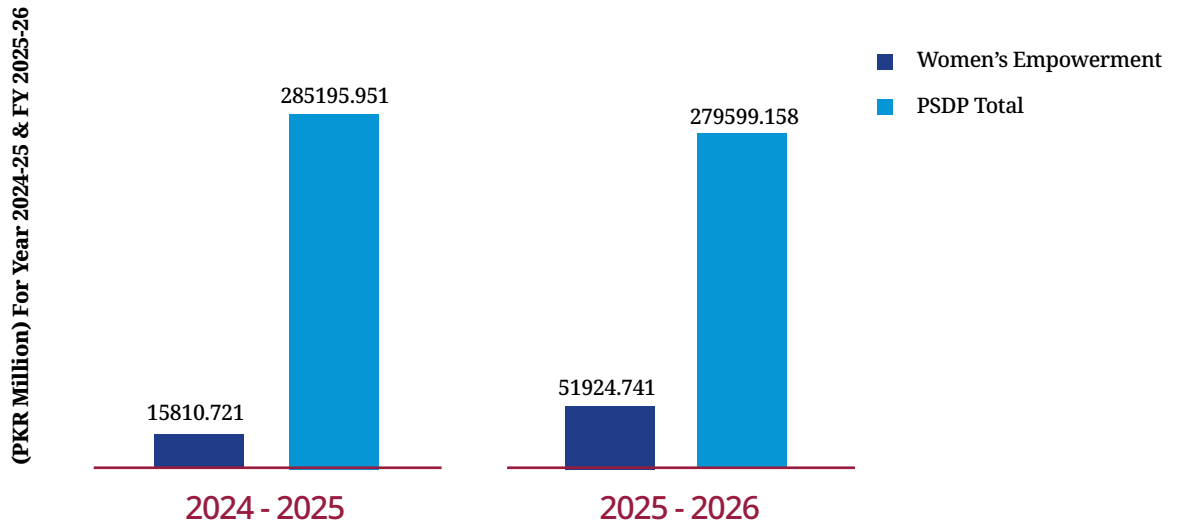


Figure 2 and Figure3 reflect the relative PSDP allocations proportions in 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively. In both budgets, social empowerment gets major share of funds, followed by women's empowerment. Further, table 2 and table3 represents the results of gender budget tagging for 2024-25 and 2025-26, classifying the results in High, Medium and Low categories (the values are rounded off to the nearest million).

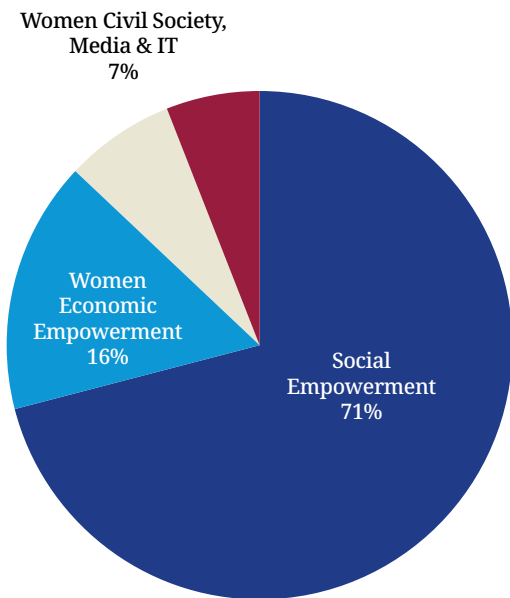


Figure 2: Women's Empowerment 2024 - 25

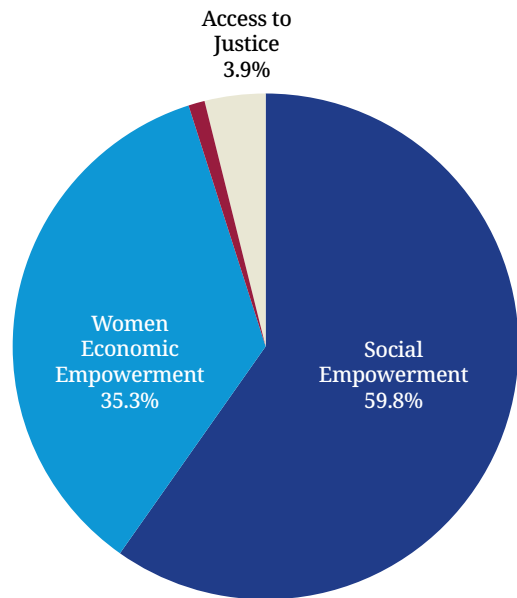


Figure 3: Women's empowerment 2025-26

Table 4 below reflects that in PSDP 2024-25, 40 percent (Rs. 6,322 million out of total Rs. 15,811 million) of the initiatives were high relevance projects. Likewise, 45 percent projects were medium relevance projects, while the remaining 15 percent were low impact projects. Among the high-impact projects, Rs. 5,467 million is allocated for the social empowerment of women, Rs. 791 million for economic empowerment, Rs. 50 million for civil society, media, and IT, and Rs. 14 million for access to justice for women. In the medium-impact category, Rs. 5,436 million targets social empowerment, Rs. 1,048 million supports civil society, media, and IT, Rs. 330 million focuses on access to justice, and Rs. 221 million is directed toward economic empowerment. Similarly, low-impact projects channel Rs. 1,609 million toward economic empowerment, Rs. 687 million toward access to justice, Rs. 106 million for social empowerment, and Rs. 221 million for civil society, media, and IT.

Table 4: PSDP 2024-25 Thematic Allocation using GBT Methodology (PKR Million).

Relevance	Social Empowerment	Economic Empowerment	Civil Society, Media & IT	Access to Justice	Total
High	5467	791	50	14	6322
Medium	5436	221	1048	330	7035
Low	106	1609	52	687	2453
Total	11008	2621	1150	1032	15,811

PSDP 2024-25 Planning & Development Department Govt: of Balochistan.

The subsequent fiscal year allocations reflect both continuity and notable expansion. Table 5 reflects that in PSDP 2025-26, 10 percent (Rs. 5,575 million out of total Rs. 53,132 million) of the initiatives were high-relevance projects. Likewise, 81 percent projects were medium relevance projects, while the remaining 9 percent were low impact projects. Among high-impact projects, Rs. 4,912 million is directed to social empowerment, Rs. 490 million to economic empowerment, Rs. 82 million to civil society, media, and IT, and Rs. 60 million to access to justice for women.

Within the medium-impact projects, Rs. 26,403 million supports social empowerment, Rs. 15,924 million focuses on economic empowerment, Rs. 441 million strengthens access to justice, and Rs. 328 million enhances civil society, media, and IT. Likewise, low-impact initiatives allocate Rs. 2,379 million to economic empowerment, Rs. 1,658 million to access to justice, Rs. 364 million to social empowerment, and Rs. 91 million to civil society, media, and IT.

Table 5: PSDP 2025-26 Thematic Allocation using GBT Methodology (PKR Million)

Relevance	Social Empowerment	Economic Empowerment	Civil Society, Media & IT	Access to Justice	Total
High	4912	490	82	60	5575
Medium	26,403	15,924	328	441	43,105
Low	364	2379	91	1658	4452
Total	31,679	18,793	501	2159	53,132

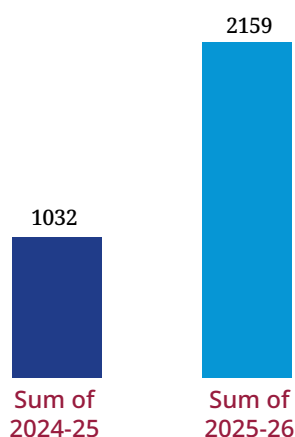
PSDP 2025-26 Planning & Development Department Govt: of Balochistan.

Gender-specific initiatives represented approximately 5.5% of the total PSDP in FY2024-25 and 18.6% in FY2025-26, marking a substantial increase in fiscal prioritization for women’s empowerment. However, despite this growth, allocations remain concentrated in social empowerment programs, with limited investment in structural justice sector reforms or institutional capacity-building for gender mainstreaming. The increase in gender allocations from Rs. 15.8 billion to Rs. 53.1 billion was catalyzed by UN Women’s sustained engagement with provincial departments on GRPB and GBT methodologies.

3.4. Women’s Access to Justice in Balochistan PSDP.

Figure 4 compares the allocations for Access to Justice in Balochistan, which doubled from 1031.70 million rupees in PSDP 2024-25 to 2159.25 million rupees in PSDP 2025-26

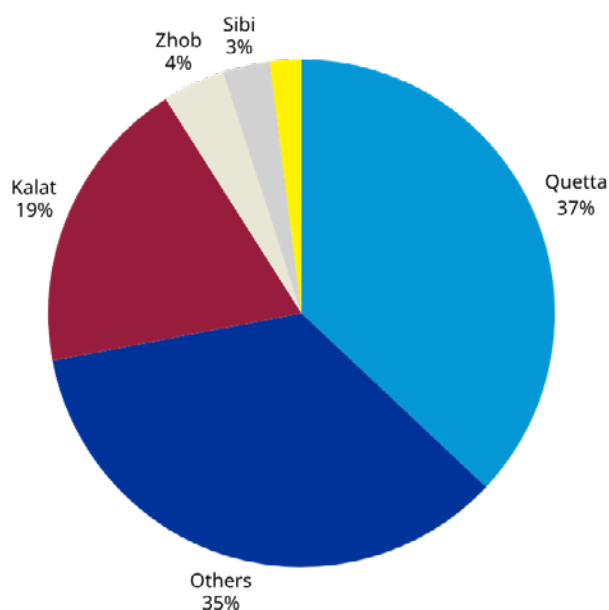
Figure 4: Comparison of Women's Access to Justice allocations in two years PSDP 2024-26



3.5. Division-wise Women’s Access to Justice in Balochistan PSDP 2024-26.

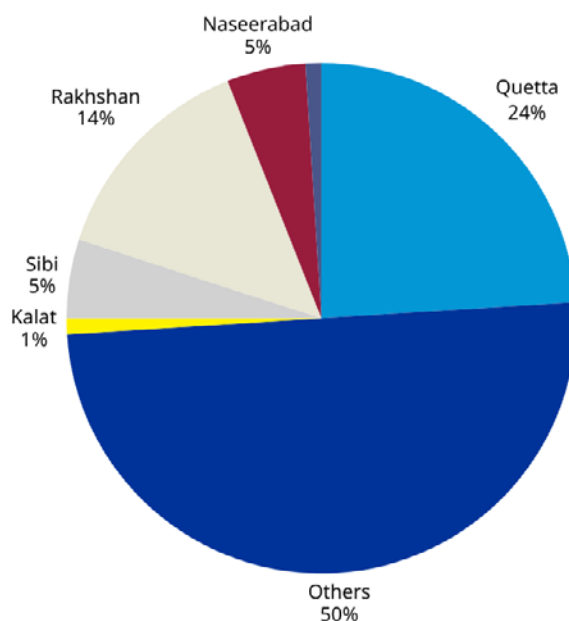
Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of the amount 1031.706 million rupees PSDP 2024-25 for Women’s Access to Justice across various divisions of Balochistan. Figure 6 shows distribution of the amount of rupees through PSDP 2025-26 of Balochistan to promote access to justice, reflected centralized trends consisting of projects at the provincial level.

Figure 5: Division-wise Access to Justice



(% Rs Million) For Year 2024-25

Figure 6: Division-wise Access to Justice



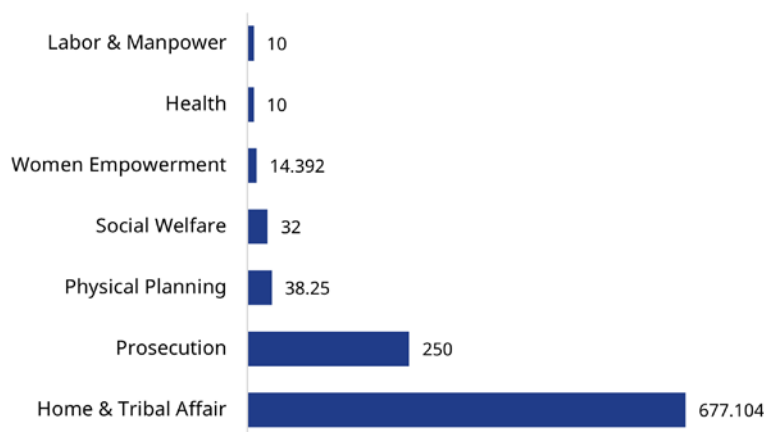
(% Rs Million) For Year 2025-26

Among the Divisions, Quetta Division recorded the highest percentage related to Women’s Access to Justice, compared to other six divisions – these projects are indirectly benefitting women through construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, establishment of data centers and other interventions that are not gender specific but benefits women’s likewise in, Kalat (19%), Zhob (4%), and Other (40%) comprising of Sibi (3%) Rakshshan (2%) and Kalat and Makran have no allocations.

Among divisional allocations, Sibi Division received the highest share with 23 percent, followed by Quetta Division with 10 percent, projects were initiated to promote women’s access to justice. Kalat Division received 5 percent, and Other (58%) comprising of Zhob and Rakshshan Divisions each accounted for only 1 percent. In contrast, no allocation was made for Naseerabad Division to promote equal and fair access to justice for women.

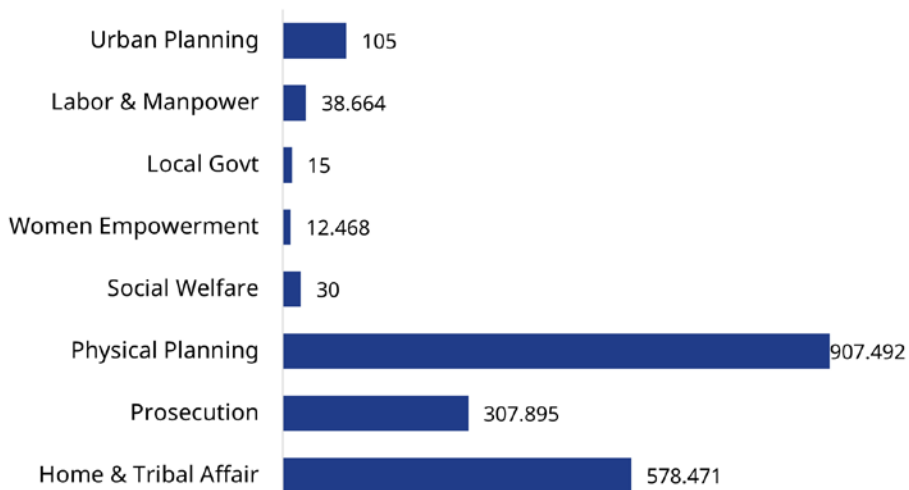
3.6 Sector-wise Access to Justice in Balochistan PSDP 2024-25 and FY 2025-26.

Figure 7: Allocation of PSDP 2024-25 for Access to Justice in various sectors of Balochistan (PKR Million)



The Home & Tribal Affairs Department received the highest allocation, amounting to Rs. 677.104 million, primarily directed toward police infrastructure and operational development. This included major projects such as the construction of DIG and DPO offices in Kharan, Killa Abdullah, Usta Muhammad, and Hub (Rs. 260 million), establishment of model police stations and posts (Rs. 30.1 million), creation of District Digital Data Command and Control Centers (DD3Cs) across 30 districts (Rs. 183.628 million), and initiatives for highway security (Rs. 104.595 million). A smaller portion of Rs. 3.1 million was allocated to prison and rehabilitation services, while the Prosecution Department received Rs. 250 million. Other allocations included Physical Planning (Rs. 38.25 million), Social Welfare (Rs. 32 million), Women’s empowerment (Rs. 14.392 million), Health (Rs. 10 million), and Labour & Manpower (Rs. 10 million).

Figure 8: Allocation of PSDP 2025-26 for Access to Justice in various sectors of Balochistan (PKR Million)



The highest allocation was recorded in Physical Planning and Housing, amounting to Rs. 907.492 million. Other notable allocations include Home & Tribal Affairs, which received Rs. 578.471 million, primarily directed toward police infrastructure and operations Rs. 388.841 million for projects such as police stations, training centers, and the ATF School in FY 2025, and Rs. 414 million for the rehabilitation of flood-affected stations and establishment of DD3C centers. Smaller portions were allocated to prison services, including Rs. 101 million for the Quetta prison feasibility study and the Gadani jail extension. The Prosecution Department received Rs. 307.895 million, followed by Urban Planning and Development with Rs. 105 million, Labour and Manpower with Rs. 38.664 million, Social Welfare with Rs. 30 million, and Local Government with Rs. 15 million. The lowest allocation was observed in the Women Development Department, which received Rs. 12.468 million.

Figure 9 shows the allocations of PSDP 2024-25 for Social Empowerment in various departments of Balochistan. The allocations are determined for each sector, such that; The highest allocation in School Education at Rs.7588.574 million, followed by Higher Education at Rs. 1867.77 million. Other allocations include Health’s Rs. 1031 million and Public Health Engineering’s Rs.107.878 million.

Figure 9: Allocation of PSDP 2024-25 for Social Empowerment in various departments of Balochistan (PKR Million)

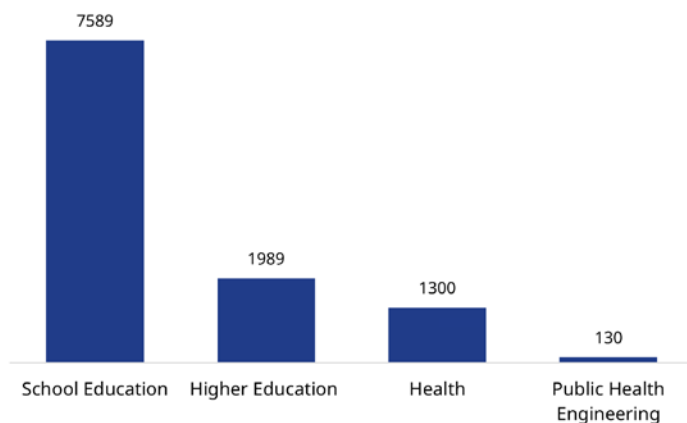
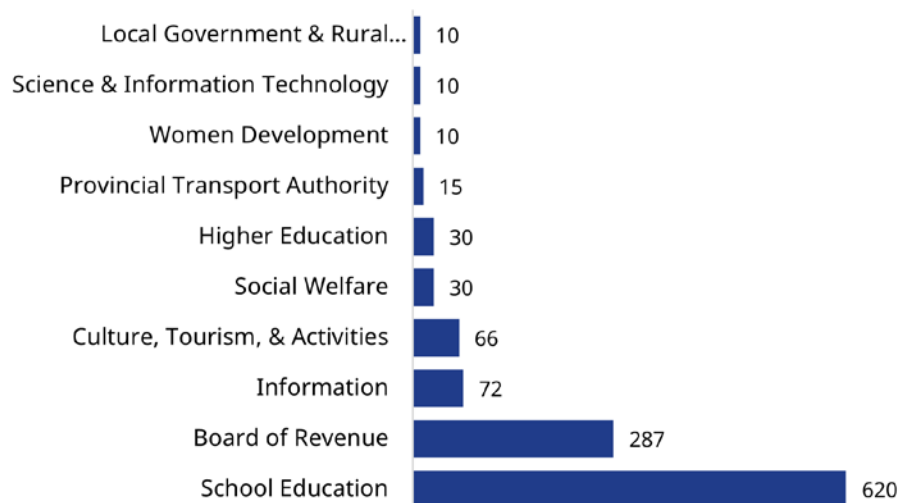
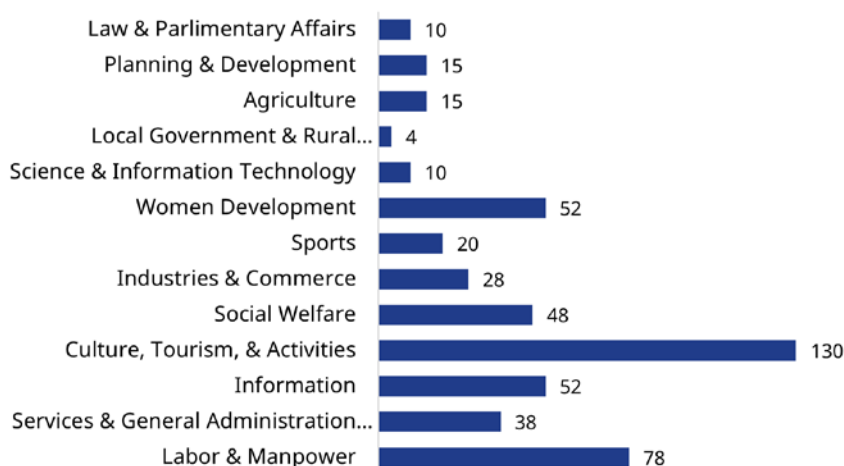


Figure 10: Allocation of PSDP 2024-25 for Women Civil Society, Media and Information Technology in various sectors of Balochistan Sector-wise Women Civil Society, Media, IT (PKR Million)



The highest allocation was made to School Education, amounting to Rs. 620 million, followed by the Board of Revenue with Rs. 286.86 million. Other notable allocations included Information (Rs. 72 million), Culture, Tourism and Archives (Rs. 66 million), Social Welfare (Rs. 30 million), Higher Education (Rs. 30 million), and the Provincial Transport Authority (Rs. 15 million). The lowest allocations were recorded in Women Development, Science and Information Technology, and Local Government and Rural Development, each receiving Rs. 10 million.

Figure 11: Allocations of PSDP 2025-26 for Women Civil Society, Media and Information Technology in various sectors of Balochistan (PKR Million)



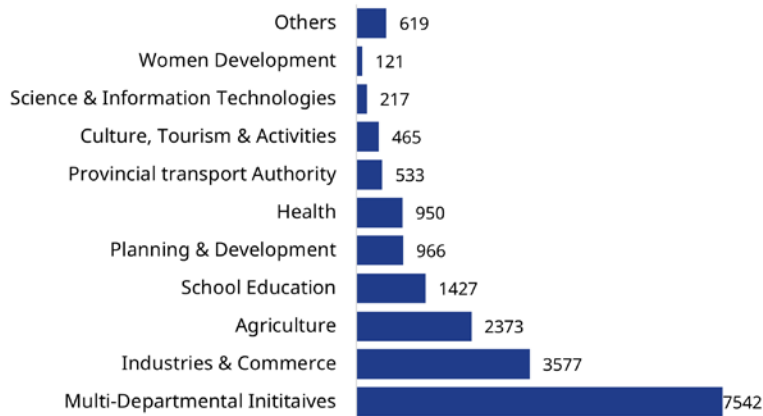
3.7. Other Thematic Priorities in Balochistan PSDP 2025-26.

The highest allocation was recorded in Culture, Tourism and Archives with Rs. 130.598 million, followed by Labor and Manpower with Rs. 78.738 million. Other notable allocations included Information (Rs. 52 million), Women Development (Rs. 52 million), Social Welfare (Rs. 48 million), Services and General Administration Department (Rs. 38.4 million), Industries and Commerce (Rs. 27.6 million), Sports (Rs. 20 million), Agriculture (Rs. 15 million), Planning and Development (Rs. 15 million), and Science and Information Technology as well as Law and Parliamentary Affairs (Rs. 10 million each). The lowest allocation was made to Local Government and Rural Development, which received Rs. 3.993 million.

Figure 12 illustrates the PSDP 2025–26 allocations for Economic Empowerment across various sectors in Balochistan. The highest allocation was made to Multi-Departmental initiatives, amounting to Rs. 7,542.6 million, followed by Industries and Commerce with Rs. 3,577.213 million, Agriculture with Rs. 2,373.48 million, and School Education with Rs. 1,427.2 million. Other significant allocations included Planning and Development (Rs. 966.1 million), Health (Rs. 950.546 million), the Provincial Transport Authority (Rs. 533.487 million), Culture, Tourism and Archives (Rs. 464.806 million), Science and

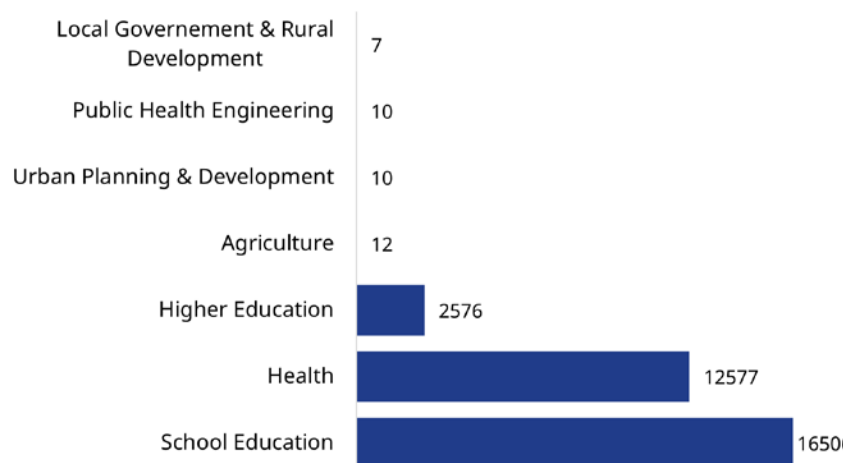
Information Technology (Rs. 217.223 million), and Women Development (Rs. 120.618 million).

Figure 12: Allocation of PSDP 2025-26 for Economic Empowerment in various sectors of Balochistan (PKR Million)



The “Others” category, totaling Rs. 619 million, comprised allocations for Labour and Manpower (Rs. 96.429 million), Home and Tribal Affairs (Rs. 91 million), Local Government and Rural Development (Rs. 79.9 million), Sports (Rs. 68.071 million), Environment (Rs. 65.56 million), Information (Rs. 52 million), Livestock and Dairy Development (Rs. 49.271 million), Social Welfare (Rs. 37.432 million), Higher Education (Rs. 29.614 million), and Fisheries (Rs. 13 million). Smaller allocations were made to Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Food, and the Balochistan Development Authority (Rs. 10 million each), while the lowest allocation was observed in the Finance Department, which received Rs. 7.025 million. The highest allocation was made to School Education, amounting to Rs. 16,506.304 million, followed by Health with Rs. 12,557.562 million and Higher Education with Rs. 2,576.811 million. Comparatively smaller allocations were made to Agriculture (Rs. 12 million), Urban Planning and Development (Rs. 10 million), and Public Health Engineering (Rs. 10 million). The lowest allocation was recorded in Local Government and Rural Development, which received Rs. 6.53 million.

Figure 13: Sector-wise Social Empowerment (PKR Million)



Overall, the analysis points to a promising fiscal expansion for gender-responsive programming in Balochistan between FY2024-25 and FY2025-26. However, the misalignment between policy ambition and budget execution within the justice sector highlights a critical implementation gap. Strengthening the linkage between the Rule of Law Roadmap and PSDP allocations, institutionalizing Gender Budget Tagging, and ensuring results-based monitoring are essential next steps to embed gender equality into Balochistan's public finance and governance systems.

4. A Comparative Gender Analysis of Balochistan's Budgets for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26.

During FY 2024-25, a total of 14 projects were included under the women-focused and gender-relevant portfolio in Balochistan's PSDP. The estimated cumulative cost of these projects amounted to approximately PKR 1,905 million, reflecting the province's moderate yet targeted investment in gender-responsive initiatives. Against this total, an annual PSDP allocation of about PKR 464 million was made for the fiscal year 2024-25, indicating a focused effort to operationalize ongoing and new interventions within the available fiscal space.

4.1. Project Portfolio Overview (FY 2025-26).

In FY 2025-26, the number of gender-relevant projects increased to 17, demonstrating a gradual expansion in the Government of Balochistan's commitment to women's development and inclusion. The estimated cumulative cost of these projects rose sharply to nearly PKR 6,540 million, marking a significant scaling-up of investment compared to the previous year. The annual PSDP allocation for 2025-26 stood at approximately PKR 714 million, reflecting both the continuation of existing initiatives and the introduction of new, higher-value projects aimed at strengthening gender-responsive outcomes across key sectors. The comparative analysis of the PSDP for FY2024-25 and FY2025-26 reveals a significant and multidimensional evolution in the way Balochistan's development planning incorporates women-focused priorities. The review identifies not only a quantitative increase in financial allocations but also a qualitative deepening of how gender equality and women's empowerment are embedded in the province's development agenda.

4.2. PSDP 2024-25 and 2025-25-26: Women-Related Projects.

Overall, the total number of women-related projects increased from 14 in FY2024-25 to 17 in FY2025-26, with the combined estimated cost of these schemes rising

from approximately PKR 1.9 billion to PKR 6.5 billion. More importantly, the annual budgetary allocation for women-focused development nearly doubled, rising from PKR 464 million in FY2024-25 to PKR 714 million in FY2025-26, marking a 54 percent increase. This surge signifies a strong policy signal by the Government of Balochistan toward mainstreaming gender considerations within its public investment portfolio. The increase is not confined to the Women Development Department alone but extends across education, justice, and institutional sectors, illustrating the province's gradual transition from a welfare-oriented to a structural empowerment approach. A distinct feature of the 2025–26 portfolio is the continuity of institutional and infrastructure projects initiated in the preceding fiscal year. Schemes such as the Women Bazaars, Working Women Hostels, Women Internship Program, and the Establishment of Directorate of Women Development Department have all been carried forward with renewed financial outlays. This continuity underscores an emerging understanding within provincial planning circles that women's development requires sustained multi-year financing rather than one-off interventions.

A key qualitative shift in FY2025-26 is the expansion of gender-related interventions into traditionally non-gender sectors, especially education, governance, and justice. Several large-scale education projects explicitly targeting women and girls have been added to the PSDP. Notable among them are the Construction and Rehabilitation of Building Facilities for the Directorate of Education (Zohra School), the Establishment of Sultan Qaboos Residential Higher Secondary School for Girls in Gwadar, and the Construction of Bachelor Hostel Facilities for Female Education Officers and Teachers across seven districts. Collectively, these initiatives account for more than PKR 4.5 billion in estimated costs, representing the single largest share of gender-related capital spending in Balochistan's development budget. This strategic redirection towards education and women's professional infrastructure aligns with both national and provincial policy priorities, which emphasize the retention and upward mobility of women within the education system and public service.

Simultaneously, gender concerns have been linked to justice and governance infrastructure. The Construction of Women Facility Wards, Early Learning Centers for Children, and Renovation of Women Barracks in District Jails - covering seven districts marks a notable cross-sectoral initiative aimed at improving institutional conditions for women in the correctional system. This is a clear departure from the previous focus on community-level welfare, indicating that gender mainstreaming is beginning to penetrate state institutions themselves.

Another defining trend in FY2025-26 is the growing emphasis on women's economic participation through entrepreneurship and market access. While the earlier PSDP 2024-25 had primarily focused on creating safe spaces for women vendors through Women Bazaars and Business Incubation Centers, the newer budget cycle introduces

a more strategic and scalable intervention: the Balochistan Women Entrepreneurship Development Program (PKR 200 million). This program, based in Quetta, is designed to move beyond infrastructure provision and towards business facilitation, mentorship, and linkages with finance and value chains. When read alongside the earlier bazaar and incubation projects, it demonstrates a maturing understanding of the women's economic empowerment ecosystem moving from physical spaces to enabling environments for sustained participation in the provincial economy. Additionally, projects such as the Renovation of the Girls Guide Headquarters and the Revamping of the Parada Club at Anscomb Road, Quetta, reflect a recognition of the importance of women's social and civic engagement spaces. These initiatives may appear symbolic, but they play a crucial role in fostering community visibility and strengthening women's social capital in a context where public participation remains constrained.

Protection and care-related schemes continue to constitute a substantial portion of women-related spending. In both fiscal years, the government sustained financing for Safe Homes, Women Crisis Centers, and Mother & Child Care Centers. The Safe Homes program covering Quetta, Loralai, Zhob, Sibi, Naseerabad, Rakhshan, and Kalat receives a combined allocation exceeding PKR 240 million, while the crisis centers at Zhob and Kharan maintain PKR 100 million. The inclusion of day-care centers in educational institutions, as well as hospital-based mother-child units, signals growing policy coherence between the Women Development Department, the Health Department, and the Higher Education Department. These cross-sectoral linkages indicate a gradual institutionalization of care economy principles within the public investment framework, aligning with SDG Target 5.4 on valuing unpaid care and domestic work through public infrastructure and social protection.

In essence, the comparative review of Balochistan's PSDPs (2024-25 and 2025-26) indicates that women's development is no longer a peripheral concern but an emerging axis of public investment planning. The province has evolved from isolated welfare schemes toward integrated economic, social, and institutional initiatives that support women's participation in education, work, and governance. While the proportional share of gender-responsive allocations remains modest, the deliberate design of multi-sectoral interventions marks a clear institutional shift towards gender mainstreaming in public finance management. This represents a critical step in translating policy intent into budgetary reality an indispensable foundation for achieving equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development outcomes in Balochistan.

Table 6: PSDP 2024-25 Women-specific Projects.

S.No.	Project Title	Location/Sector	Estimated Cost (PKR Million)	FY 2024-25 Allocation (PKR Million)	Remarks
1	Women Internship Program for Graduate Girls	Provincial	100	10	Skills & Employability
2	Establishment of Directorate of Women Development Department	Provincial	60	10	Institutional Strengthening
3	Working Women Hostel for Single & Family at Divisional HQs	Province-wide	600	25.499	Accommodation & Mobility
4	Construction of Baby Day Care Center at Girls Degree Colleges (7 districts)	Quetta, Turbat, Sibi, Loralai, Mastung, Zhob, Pishin	120	10	Care Infrastructure
5	Women Bazaars at Quetta, Khuzdar, Kharan, Loralai & Gwadar	Multi-district	100	10	Women Entrepreneurship
6	Women Business Incubation Centre (5 districts)	Quetta, Khuzdar, Kharan, Loralai, Gwadar	100	10	Enterprise Development
7	Provision of Missing Facilities/ Components of Women Bazaar	Multi-district	50	10	Infrastructure Completion
8	Construction of Building for Office of Ombudsperson (Harassment of Women at Workplace)	Quetta	200	37.6	Legal Protection Mechanism
9	Establishment of Women Centers (Kech, Loralai, Naseerabad)	Divisional level	120	10.845	Service Access
10	Construction of Working Women Hostel (Hub)	Hub	70	39.5	New Scheme FY 2024-25
11	Establishment of Women Crisis Center (Zhob & Kharan)	Provincial	100	50	Violence Response
12	Construction of Safe Homes (7 districts)	Provincial	240	120	Shelter for Survivors
13	Construction of Mother & Child Care Centre in Jam Ghulam Qadir Hospital	Hub	25	10	Maternity Support
14	Construction of Baby Day Care Center at University of Turbat	Kech (Education)	20	10	Women Faculty/ Students Facility

Table 7: PSDP 2025-26 Women-specific Projects.

S.No.	Project Title	Location/Sector	Estimated Cost (PKR Million)	FY 2024-25 Allocation (PKR Million)	Remarks
1	Women Bazaars (Quetta, Khuzdar, Kharan, Loralai, Gwadar)	Multi-District	100	11.679	Continuing
2	Construction of Baby Day Care Center at Girls Degree Colleges	7 Districts	120	10	Continuing
3	Establishment of Directorate of Women Development Department	Provincial	60	10	Institutional continuity
4	Provision of Missing	Multi-District	50	1	Completion work
5	Working Women Hostel for Single & Family at Divisional HQs	Provincial	600	11.939	Ongoing
6	Women Facility Ward & Early Learning Centers in District Jails	7 Districts	105	12.468	Women in justice sector
7	Women Internship Program for Graduate Girls	Provincial	100	10	Skills Development
8	Women Business Incubation Centre (continuation)	5 Districts	50	1	Business Support
9	Mother & Child Care Centre, Jam Ghulam Qadir Hospital	Hub	25	15	Health Support
10	Construction of Safe Homes	7 Districts	240	1	Shelter Expansion
11	Working Women Hostel at Hub	Hub	70	10	New Completion
12	Establishment of Women Crisis Centers (Zhob & Kharan)	Provincial	100	10	Protection service
13	Balochistan Women Entrepreneurship Development Program	Quetta	200	30	New flagship
14	Renovation of Girls Guide Office & Revamp of Parada Club (Ansonb Road)	Quetta	20	20	Social engagement

S.No.	Project Title	Location/Sector	Estimated Cost (PKR Million)	FY 2024-25 Allocation (PKR Million)	Remarks
15	Construction / Rehabilitation of Building for Female Directorate of Education (Zohra School)	Quetta (Education)	400	80	Education infrastructure
16	Establishment of Sultan Qaboos Residential Higher Secondary School for Girls, Gwadar (OMANI Grant)	Gwadar	2700	333.864 (GoB Share 1500 grant)	International partnership
17	Construction of Bachelor Hostel for Female Education Officers / Teachers	7 Districts	1500	157.003	Capacity-building

PSDP 2024-25 Planning & Development Department Govt: of Balochistan.

Despite an encouraging increase in the number of women-focused projects under the PSDP, significant gaps remain across both fiscal years PSDP allocations for women-specific projects, as elaborated below:

- **Narrow and fragmented project scope:** Most women-specific schemes remain small-scale, infrastructure-oriented, or limited to select urban districts such as Quetta, Gwadar, and Hub. Projects addressing women’s economic empowerment, such as Women Business Incubation Centres and Women Bazaars, received minimal allocations (PKR 10-11 million annually), insufficient for provincial-level scaling or impact.
- **Lack of outcome linkage and data systems:** No mechanisms exist to track or quantify beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, age, or geography. Consequently, project outcomes—such as numbers of women employed, trained, or housed—could not be mapped, undermining accountability for gender-responsive results.
- **Urban concentration and rural neglect:** Most PSDP initiatives target divisional headquarters or provincial capitals, with limited penetration into rural and remote districts, where female literacy, mobility, and access to services remain lowest. This urban bias perpetuates exclusion for women in southern and highland Balochistan.
- **Weak institutional integration:** Projects such as Working Women Hostels, Women Crisis Centers, and Safe Homes are implemented by different departments (e.g., Social Welfare, WDD, Home), without a unified results framework or budget code, leading to duplication and weak coordination between service and policy arms.
- **Absence of employment-linked or production-oriented schemes:** Despite

the province's emphasis on women's economic inclusion, no PSDP projects directly promote women's access to credit, start-up finance, or market linkages. Interventions largely remain welfare-based rather than enterprise-driven.

- **Inconsistent and short-term financing:** Many schemes exhibit volatile annual allocations, with FY 2025-26 funding reduced or nominal (e.g., PKR 1 million for continuation projects). This inconsistency affects implementation continuity and the operational sustainability of shelters, bazaars, and day-care centres.

The Women Development Department (WDD) Balochistan continues to face limited technical and monitoring capacity to coordinate, evaluate, and mainstream GRPB across sectors. Absence of a dedicated Gender Budget Statement further weakens fiscal oversight

5. Gender-Responsive Budget Analysis By Thematic Area (FY 2024-25 & FY 2025-26).

5.1. Access to Justice.

Access to Justice within Balochistan's PSDP nearly doubled between, FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, rising from. The distribution of these funds across various divisions changed significantly. As compared in these years, the result shows a newly allocated project for Zhob Division in PSDP 2025-26, while an increase in the divisions of Quetta, and decrease in the remaining divisions. The Women Development Department received Rs. 14.392 million in 2024-25 and Rs. 12 million in 2025-26 for upgrading women's wards and barracks in district jails across seven districts. Additionally, a new Model Drug Rehabilitation Center for Women in Quetta was allocated Rs. 18 million in 2025-26 under Social Welfare and Pink Scooty for Lady Lawyers along with Buses (Rs 30 million) (PSDP 2025-26).

At the district level, the number of districts receiving allocations increased from 9 out of 36 in PSDP 2024-25 to 15 out of 36 in PSDP 2025-26. In both years, Quetta remains the district with the highest share of allocation. While the other districts that were allocated funds in year 2024-25 were excluded in year 2025-26. Sohbatpur and Zhob remain among the lowest in recent year. Despite this improvement, most of the districts still lack gender-responsive budgeting and planning for empowering women in justice sector institutions, as evidenced by the fact that women-specific projects were exclusively concentrated in Quetta and a limited number of other districts, with no dedicated allocations for women's justice facilities in the majority of districts.

By sector, the largest allocation related to access to justice shifted from Home & Tribal Affairs in PSDP 2024-25 to Physical Planning and Housing in 2025-26 - including projects such as construction of judicial complex at various districts, expansion of high court of Balochistan and construction of court rooms at Washuk district (PSDP 2025-26). This reallocation aligns with the Rule of Law Roadmap 2023–26 but does not reflect a substantive programmatic shift in justice policy. None of the new infrastructure projects included gender-responsive components, confirming that women’s access to justice remains largely peripheral and continues to depend on smaller Social Welfare allocations rather than integration into mainstream justice planning. Parallel to public investment, Balochistan advanced several programmatic reforms through a collaborative framework involving UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, and the EU, consistent with the GEWE Policy 2020-24 and the Rule of Law Roadmap 2023-26. The WAJIB (Women’s Access to Justice in Balochistan) project, funded by the German Embassy strengthened linkages between government and vulnerable communities, resulting in the drafting of the ‘Women’s Access to Property Bill’ and the establishment of gender desks in Quetta and Pishin, which processed over 4,000 legal aid cases. Complementary initiatives included the establishment of the first-ever women police stations in Quetta and Turbat, a GBV Helpline Desk (1089) in the Women Development Department (WDD), and the introduction of the Police Station Record Management System (PSRMS) and Criminal Management Record System (CRMS) to computerize FIRs in all 148 Police Stations across the Province.

Table 8: Key Justice Sector Initiatives.

Sector	Key Initiatives (FY 2025-26 & FY 2024-25)	Identified Budget (PSDP/Donor-Funded)
Police	Construction of police stations; Establishment of data centers in 30 districts; uplifting of police training center; recruitment of women police	PSDP
	Construction building of Women Center, Shelter, and Helpline; launched the GBV Case Management Capacity-building Initiative; women police station in Sibi	Donor-Funded
Prisons	Renovation of Women Barricks; Construction of new district prison in Quetta	PSDP
Law/ Judiciary/ Courts	Construction of judicial complexes across various districts; construction of court rooms; expansion and provision of facilities in High court	PSDP
Prosecution	Construction of of ce building and residential accommodation for prosecutors	PSDP
Other (i.e. Community Centers/ Drug Rehab etc.)	Construction and rehabilitation of community centers; pink scooties for lady lawyers; Drug rehabilitation center for women	PSDP
	U.S. Embassy funds an awareness campaign on gender based violence in Balochistan; UNODC and EU promote enhanced police, levies and prosecution collaboration in Balochistan.	Donor-Funded

5.2. Women Economic Empowerment.

Between 2024-25 and 2025-26, allocations for Women Economic Empowerment underwent a structural realignment. In 2024-25, spending was concentrated in School Education (PKR 500 million), Board of Revenue, and Physical Planning & Housing. By contrast, the 2025-26 PSDP shifted emphasis toward Multi-Departmental (PKR 7,542.6 million) and Industries & Commerce (PKR 3,577.2 million) portfolios. This diversification reflects an effort to embed women’s economic participation into broader cross-sectoral initiatives rather than isolated schemes. Significant increases were also observed in Agriculture (PKR 2,373.5 million) and Health (PKR 950.5 million), suggesting expanding entry points for women’s empowerment through productive and care sectors. However, allocations directly to the Women Development Department remained modest at PKR 120.6 million, underscoring that while mainstreaming is advancing, institutionalized gender leadership and capacity within line departments remain underfunded. It is relevant to note here UN Women’s policy dialogues with the Women Parliamentary Caucus and P&DD helped prioritize Access to Justice and Economic Empowerment in the PSDP, reflected in the doubling of justice allocations and the launch of the Women Entrepreneurship Development Program.

5.3. Social Empowerment.

Social empowerment allocations maintained their focus on education and health. School Education (PKR 7,588.6 million in 2024–25) and Health (PKR 1,031 million) saw the steepest rises in 2025–26, reaching PKR 16,506.3 million and PKR 12,557.6 million respectively (PSDP 2025-26).

Table 9. Key Justice Sector Budgetary Allocations (PSDP) FY2024-26.

Sector	Sum Allocations in PSDP (PKR Million) Year		Identified Budget (PSDP/Donor-Funded)
	2024-25	2025-26	
Police	250	308	23%
Prisons	14	12	- 13%
Law/Judiciary/ Courts	8	578	7131%
Prosecution	38	164	329%
Other (i.e. Community Centers/ Drug Rehab etc.)	721	1096	52%
Women Specific (High Relevance)	14	60	329%

In 2024-25, allocations were concentrated in key justice institutions. The Police sector received Rs. 250 million, underscoring continued investment in law enforcement. The Judiciary was allocated Rs. 8 million, with expectations of major growth in the following year. The Prosecution sector was provided Rs. 38 million to support institutional strengthening, while Prisons received Rs. 14 million. Women Women-specific projects accounted for Rs. 14 million, highlighting targeted efforts to promote women's welfare and safety. The largest share, however, fell under the "Other" category, amounting to Rs. 721 million, which included community centres, drug rehabilitation and related facilities.

By 2025-26, allocations had increased substantially across most sectors, though unevenly distributed. The Police sector rose to Rs. 308 million (a 23% increase), while the Judiciary witnessed an unprecedented surge to Rs. 578 million (a 7,131% increase), reflecting a strong emphasis on judicial strengthening and court infrastructure. Prosecution funding also expanded sharply to Rs. 164 million, a 329% increase. In contrast, the Prisons sector saw a reduction to Rs. 12 million, down 13% from the previous year. Women/GBV-Specific Projects nearly rise to Rs. 60 million, reaffirming government commitment to gender-sensitive justice interventions. Meanwhile, allocations under the "Other" category reached Rs. 1,096 million, a 52% increase, further strengthening community-level access to justice mechanisms.

6.2. Shifts and Trends.

This surge reflects a strategic rebalancing of priorities within the justice sector. In 2024-25, funding was predominantly directed towards the Police and Home & Tribal Affairs (Rs. 677.064 million) for projects like the construction of a DIG office complex in Kharan and various police stations. The following year, the focus pivoted decisively towards judicial infrastructure, with the Judiciary (under Physical Planning & Housing) receiving the largest share of Rs. 907 million for high-impact projects including the Judicial Academy Complex in Quetta, the expansion of the High Court, and new judicial complexes in Kalat, Killa Abdullah, and Zhob. Prosecution services also saw sustained investment across both years for prosecutor accommodations.

Geographically, the 2025-26 allocations intensify the focus on decentralizing justice infrastructure, moving beyond divisional headquarters to target district-level facilities. The judicial allocation is particularly noteworthy for its wide reach, funding new judicial complexes in Kalat (Rs. 100 million), Killa Abdullah (Rs. 91 million), Zhob (Rs. 10 million), Ziarat (Sanjavi) (Rs. 56 million), and Washuk (Basima) (Rs. 32 million), alongside major projects for High Court Benches in Khuzdar and Loralai. This widespread distribution aims to bring justice services closer to citizens across Balochistan's vast territory. While the police allocation is reduced, it remains strategically focused on specific needs, such as rehabilitating 10 flood-affected police stations (Rs. 280 million) and establishing a

digital nexus through DD3C centers in 30 districts (Rs. 163 million), demonstrating a continued commitment to modernizing and resilient law enforcement operations across the province.

The commitment to projects with high relevance for women's access to justice remains a consistent priority, though the specific initiatives and funding channels evolved. In 2024-25, the Women Development department received Rs. 14.392 million exclusively for improving female detention facilities. In 2025-26, this project continues under the same sector with a similar allocation of Rs. 12 million. A significant new addition is the Establishment of a Model Drug Rehabilitation Center for Women in Quetta under Social Welfare, allocated Rs. 18 million. This addresses a critical gap in services for women struggling with addiction, a key barrier to justice and social reintegration. Combined with community centers in Awaran, Hub, and other villages (Rs. 105 million under Urban Planning), these allocations, totalling Rs. 135 million for direct community and women-specific support, reflect a targeted effort to create a more supportive and rehabilitative ecosystem for women within and beyond the formal justice system.

6.3. Key Achievements of Justice Sector institutions for the period 2024-26.

During FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, Balochistan recorded marked progress in strengthening its justice system, supported by strategic investments through the PSDP and international development partners, in alignment with the GEWE Policy and the Rule of Law Roadmap 2023-26 (Source: PSDP 2024–25; PSDP 2025–26; Rule of Law Roadmap, 2023–26). The period saw substantial investment in judicial and law enforcement infrastructure, including the construction of new judicial complexes and police stations across several districts to enhance access to justice. These initiatives were complemented by the modernization of law enforcement—such as the establishment of digital data centers in 30 districts, the upgrading of the police training center, and the renovation of women's barracks—alongside the construction of a new prison to improve detention conditions and promote humane treatment.

Gender equity and social inclusion also featured prominently. Notable achievements included the establishment of a dedicated women police station in Sibi, the recruitment and deployment of female police officers, and donor-supported initiatives such as the Women Center, Shelter, and Helpline for survivors of violence. Efforts also targeted broader social justice through the creation of community centers for alternative dispute resolution and a women's drug rehabilitation facility. Strengthened donor collaboration—through initiatives like the GBV Case Management Capacity-building Program and enhanced police-prosecution coordination further promoted gender-sensitive service delivery and a more equitable justice framework (UNDP Balochistan,

GBV Capacity-building Report 2025). These institutional reforms were reinforced by new legislative developments, notably the Balochistan Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2025 and the Balochistan Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response Act, 2025, both of which underscored the province's commitment to safeguarding women's rights and well-being.

7. Recommendations.

The following emerging reform priorities are recommended to consolidate Balochistan's GRPB progress:

1. Institutionalize Accountability and Policy Impact through a Center of Excellence

While gender-responsive budgeting has gained traction in Balochistan, accountability mechanisms and evidence-based monitoring remain weak. The province lacks a dedicated institutional platform to consolidate learning, assess implementation progress, and generate policy-relevant research on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). This limits the ability of departments to track impact and translate budget allocations into measurable outcomes. To address this challenge, a set of recommendations is put forth as follows:

- Establish a Center of Excellence on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment within a leading provincial academic institution, under the stewardship of the Women Development Department.
- Use the center as a hub for applied research, policy analysis, and technical support to enhance compliance with GEWE and GRPB frameworks.
- Develop a real-time monitoring dashboard for gender-responsive budgeting, integrated with departmental data systems.
- Facilitate cross-sector knowledge exchange and training programs to build institutional capacity and sustain long-term policy impact.
- UN Women should be engaged as a strategic partner to support the operationalization of GMIS, institutionalization of GRPB, and establishment of a Center of Excellence on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

2. Institutionalize Gender Budget Tagging and Performance-Based Monitoring.

The review of the FY2024-25 and 2025-26 budget cycle shows that Balochistan has entered a formative phase of institutional responsiveness to GRPB. Increased interdepartmental collaboration, continuation of multi-year women-focused schemes, and policy alignment with the GEWE Policy 2020 reflect progress. However, implementation gaps persist, especially the absence of standardized gender budget tagging, weak disaggregation of expenditures by relevance category (A-C), and lack of performance indicators linking spending to outcomes. Without these, gender budgeting risks remaining procedural rather than transformative.

- Embed a province-wide Gender Budget Tagging (GBT) mechanism in the PSDP across all departments to classify and track gender-relevant projects.
- Develop a standardized framework for tagging, monitoring, and reporting on allocations within high-spending portfolios such as education, health, infrastructure, and local governance.
- Introduce performance-based audits that assess both financial utilization and outcome-level impacts on women and marginalized groups.
- Strengthen technical capacity in the Finance Department and Women Development Department for consistent application and oversight of GBT mechanisms.

3. Strengthen Legal Reforms and Women’s Legal Empowerment.

Despite a modest increase in the justice-sector allocations across FY 2024-25 and 2025-26, few projects explicitly target women’s access to justice or protection of property and inheritance rights. Institutional gaps persist in extending legal aid to women under trial and in regulating informal dispute-resolution mechanisms such as jirgas.

- Prioritize inclusion of gender-equity objectives in justice-sector PSDP proposals.
- Enact and operationalize laws ensuring women’s property and inheritance rights.
- Provide funded legal-aid schemes for women under trial or incarcerated with children.
- Introduce regulatory frameworks to align jirgas with formal judicial systems.

4. Institutionalize Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB).

Although allocations to women’s development nearly tripled between FY 2024-25 (PKR 464 million) and FY 2025-26 (PKR 714 million), gender budgeting remains ad hoc. Gender budget statements are rarely attached to PSDP proposals. The absence of consistent tracking weakens accountability.

- Mandate gender budget statements and Gender equality markers in all PSDP proposals

5. Strengthen Data Systems and Gender Statistics.

Data fragmentation limits evidence-based decision-making. The Gender Management Information System (GMIS) within the Women Development Department (WDD) remains non-operational, and GBV data reporting is inconsistent. Following recommendations are made in this regard:

- Operationalize the GMIS and ensure quarterly reporting of GBV, legal-aid, and justice data.
- Build data linkages between WDD, Police, Judiciary, and Health Departments.
- Introduce standard gender-disaggregated indicators for all provincial PSDP schemes.

6. Expand and Strengthen Justice Service Institutions.

Women's access to justice services is limited outside Quetta. District-level facilities such as crisis centers, women's desks, and legal-aid offices are under-resourced. Female representation within justice institutions remains low.

Recommendations are as follows:

- Establish one fully equipped Women's Center in each district with integrated GBV response services.
- Increase recruitment and deployment of female personnel across police, prosecution, and judiciary.
- Expand helplines and legal-aid services, ensuring linkages to shelters and psychosocial support.

7. Enhance Legal Education and Judicial Sensitization.

Judicial and prosecutorial personnel often lack training in gender equality, GBV laws, and survivor-centered procedures. Law schools and bar councils rarely integrate these themes into curricula. It is therefore recommended to:

- Institutionalize gender-equality and GRPB training within the Judicial Academy and law schools.
- Develop accredited paralegal programs on GBV and women's rights.
- Support continuous professional development for justice-sector staff.

8. Promote Awareness, Advocacy, and Community Engagement.

Cultural resistance and low public awareness hinder enforcement of pro-women laws. Community-level legal literacy remains minimal.

- Launch a province-wide communication, advocacy, and community mobilization strategy.
- Partner with media, civil society, and religious leaders to promote rights awareness.
- Institutionalize community-level legal-literacy and rights-awareness programs.

9. Strengthen Coordination for Rule-of-Law Reforms.

GRPB outcomes are not systematically integrated into broader rule-of-law reforms. The Technical Working Group on GEWE is inactive, and inter-agency coordination is weak. It is recommended that the government

- Reactivate the PGMWC under GEWE for interdepartmental coordination.
- Develop joint monitoring indicators for case management, access to justice, and service delivery.

10. Institutionalize Accountability and Monitoring.

Monitoring of GRPB implementation and gender-related justice reforms is minimal. No annual reporting framework currently exists for women's justice outcomes.

- Establish an Accountability and Monitoring Cell within WDD for GRPB oversight.
- Engage the Women's Parliamentary Caucus for legislative oversight and budget tracking.

Conclusion

Balochistan has made notable strides in gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRPB), particularly through increased allocations in the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) and the Rule of Law Roadmap (RoLR). The surge in overall funding—from Rs. 15.8 billion to Rs. 53.1 billion and the doubling of Access to Justice allocations reflect a growing fiscal commitment to gender equality. However, this growth has not translated proportionally into high-impact, women-focused initiatives. The persistent ‘under 1% paradox’ highlights the disconnect between budgetary expansion and targeted gender outcomes.

Justice sector investments remain unevenly distributed, with a strong centralization in Quetta and limited outreach to rural districts. Despite legislative advancements and donor-supported initiatives like WAJIB, systemic challenges—such as weak implementation of laws, limited gender-specific infrastructure, and non-operational data systems—continue to hinder equitable access to justice for women. The province’s progress under the GEWE Policy (2020–2024) and RoLR (2023–2026) underscores the need for strategic, decentralized, and accountable planning to ensure that fiscal growth leads to tangible improvements in justice delivery and gender empowerment.

Annexure:

Definitions And Explanation of Key Concepts.

Gender-responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB)

Gender-responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB) is a strategic approach that integrates gender perspectives into the allocation of public resources, ensuring that budgets and development plans address the distinct needs of women and men. It does not mean creating separate budgets for women; rather, it ensures that every rupee spent contributes to reducing gender inequalities. In Balochistan, where entrenched cultural norms, weak institutions, and geographical isolation already limit women's access to justice, GRPB emerges as a transformative mechanism to bridge these systemic gaps. GRPB is crucial for women's access to justice in Balochistan as it targeted allocation of resources, strengthening justice institutions, expanding legal aid and protection services, and Data-Driven Accountability.

Gender Budget Tagging (GBT)

Gender budget tagging (GBT) is a tool used within the broader practice of gender-responsive budgeting to identify and track public funds allocated to gender equality goals. It involves marking specific budget programs, whether for current or development purposes, to indicate where gender is a principal or significant objective, providing a way to analyze how a government's financial plans address the needs of all citizens

Key aspects of gender budget tagging

- **Categorization of funds:** GBT categorizes budget expenditures based on their relevance to gender equality and women's empowerment. This allows for analysis of budgets, distinguishing funds that are specifically designed for gender equality from those that may have a neutral or potentially positive impact.
- **Data analysis:** An institutionalized system for tagging helps in performing regular gender budget analysis, which is crucial for tracking allocated funds and assessing their impact on women and men.
- **Alignment with goals:** GBT serves as a tool to ensure that a country's budget is aligned with national and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- **Implementation:** The tagging process can be integrated into a government's Financial Management Information System (FMIS) or a separate reporting platform, enabling better monitoring and reporting on budget allocations and expenditures.
- **Purpose:** The ultimate purpose is to support gender-responsive budgeting by making the gender-related impacts of public spending visible and measurable, leading to more equitable and efficient resource allocation.

References

1. UNODC Pakistan, Strengthening Balochistan's Rule of Law Roadmap: 7th Steering Committee Session Concludes
2. World Economic Forum. (2025). Global Gender Gap Report 2025 [PDF]. https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf
3. UN Women & Aurat Foundation. Women's Safety Audit in Public Places (Karachi, Dadu, Khairpur, Quetta & Rawalpindi)
4. Alizai Alizai, S.H. et al. (2022), Gender Biases in Development Sector: Human Development Prospects and Systematic Review in Balochistan
5. UN Women, Government of Balochistan's Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment Policy 2020-24
6. UNODC Pakistan, Strengthening Balochistan's Rule of Law Roadmap: 7th Steering Committee Session Concludes
7. Government of Balochistan & UN Women Pakistan. Final Version GEWE Policy for Balochistan 2020–2024 [PDF]. Retrieved from <https://pakistan.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEA/Docs/Publications/2021/01/FINAL%20GEWE%20Policy%20Balochistan%20Nov%202020.pdf>
8. Government of Balochistan. (2025). Notification of the Balochistan Protection Against Harassment of Woman at the Workplace Act 2025 [PDF]. Government of Balochistan.
9. Government of Balochistan. (2025). Balochistan Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance & Response Act, 2025 [PDF]. Government of Balochistan. https://pabalochistan.gov.pk/storage/8404/688c8c337a24d_Notification-of-the-Balochistan-maternal-and-perinatal-death-surveillance-and-response-act-2025.pdf
10. Arif, M., Rhaman Shaoan, M. M., Ismail, A., & Okafor, M. U. (2025). A case study of patriarchy and girls' educational exclusion in tribal Balochistan. *Discover Sustainability*, 6(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-025-01552-8>
11. Alliance for Alternatives (AF). (2020). Civil Society's Alternative Report on CEDAW, Pakistan, 2020 [PDF]. <https://www.af.org.pk/Reports/Civil%20Society%20Alternative%20Report%20on%20CEDAW%20Pakistan%202020.pdf>
12. Government of Balochistan. (n.d.). Rules of Women's Protection Cell, Balochistan [PDF]. Retrieved from https://pabalochistan.gov.pk/storage/7907/6819f22d95b8c_WPC-Rules.pdf
13. Zia, A. S. (February 2018), Gender Analysis for Technical Assistance for the Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Program
14. Mushtaq, M., & Mirza, Z. S. (2022). Understanding the nexus between horizontal inequalities, ethno-political conflict and political participation: A case study of Balochistan

15. UNODC. (2024). UNODC Annual Report 2024 [PDF]. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. https://www.unodc.org/documents/AnnualReport/UNODC_REPORT_2024_MAY6_WEB.pdf
16. Wahab, S., Baloch, Z. & Noor, M. (2025), Unveiling Gender Disparities: A Critical Review of PSDP Budget Allocations (2020-2025).
17. Khan et al. (2020), Discrimination against Female Education through PSDP of Pakistan.
18. Unveiling Gender Disparities: A Critical Review of PSDP Budget Allocations (2020–2025)” by Wahab et al.
19. Shahid, S., (2025), Balochistan govt outlines Rs. 250 bn development plan
20. UNDP WAJIB Project Closure Report 2024.
21. Böker, Marion, & Klatzer, Elisabeth. Gender Budgeting Strategy Paper: Strategies for Implementing Gender Budgeting in Pakistan. FES Pakistan, 2023.