



Transparency Report

# An assessment of proactive disclosures by public bodies in Sindh province



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# An assessment of proactive disclosures by public bodies in Sindh province



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# Executive Summary

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This report assesses the compliance of the Sindh government departments with the Sindh Transparency and Right to Information (STRI) Act, 2016. It examines the proactive disclosures by 61 provincial departments through the internet in six key areas as required by the Act: organizational overview, personnel details, public services, legal frameworks, financial transparency, and information access procedures. The assessment is based on a review of official websites, conducted between February 7 and March 26, 2025, covering 36 Secretariat Departments and 25 Attached Departments, providing a detailed perspective on both the province's achievements and the challenges that remain. The key findings of this assessment are as follows:

## ■ Overall Compliance

- Among the **Secretariat Departments**, the **Finance Department**, **Investment Department**, and the **Chief Minister's Secretariat** emerged as the **top-performing departments**, each achieving **80 percent compliance with proactive disclosure requirements**, placing them at the forefront of compliance within their category. Within the **Attached Departments**, the **Directorate of Human Rights** stands out as a **top performer**, achieving **73 percent compliance**.

## ■ Compliance by Specific Benchmarks

- **Disclosure of Public Body's Functions and Duties:** Approximately 95 percent of public bodies published particulars, functions, and duties on their websites, though five percent still lacked this basic disclosure.
- **Disclosure of Personnel Information:** Of the 61 assessed websites, 70 percent of public bodies disclosed information on powers and functions of their officers and employees. However, only 48 percent provided partial or complete directories of the officers along with their qualification and remuneration details.
- **Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions:** Around 95 percent of the public bodies published information on their websites regarding the norms and criteria for discharge of their functions.
- **Disclosure of Legal Framework and Policies:** Nearly 95 percent of the public bodies disclosed their governing laws and policies, while five percent did not.
- **Disclosure of Decision-Making and Financial Information:** Decision-making and financial information sharing are assessed using three mandatory and two conditional benchmarks. Of the 61 public bodies assessed:
  - Only 15 percent of the entities disclosed their decision-making processes;
  - Only 10 percent shared details regarding administrative and developmental decisions;
  - A majority (54 percent) provided some budgetary details;
  - Only five percent disclosed complete or partial information about the manner of subsidy programs execution; and

- Only seven percent disclosed complete or partial information on the particulars of recipients of concessions, permits, or authorizations granted by public bodies.<sup>1</sup>
- **Procedure for Information Access:** Almost all public bodies listed the categories of information in their custody, and also disclosed the procedure for the public to obtain this information. However, compliance was poor in key procedural areas with only 14 percent identifying their Public Information Officers (PIOs) on official websites, and a mere six percent disclosing the records of STRI applications and actions taken.

Nearly a decade after the enactment of the STRI Act, Sindh's public institutions continue to show uneven progress toward transparency. While basic organizational information is widely shared, critical data on governance, budgeting, and accountability remain opaque. Weak institutional capacity, limited awareness, and the absence of enforcement mechanisms further constrain compliance. The assessment underscores the need for sustained efforts to institutionalize proactive disclosure in Sindh's public bodies.

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<sup>1</sup>Disclaimer: The requirement of disclosure of subsidy program execution and of concessions, permits, and authorizations, as provided for under Sections 6(1)(j) and 6(1)(k) of STRI Act, are conditional. The findings presented assume their applicability to all public bodies.

# Background

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Transparent and equitable access to information about public bodies is fundamental to democratic governance, institutional accountability, and public trust. In any province, citizens' ability to obtain accurate, timely, and complete information about government structures, functions, decisions, and public services is not merely a procedural requirement but it forms the basis for trust between the state and citizens. When information is proactively disclosed and easily accessible, citizens are better equipped to understand government actions, participate meaningfully in public discourse, and hold institutions accountable.

Conversely, limited access to official information creates space for speculation and misinformation and diminishes public confidence. In environments where citizens largely rely on informal channels for routine information, the risks of false narratives as well as the potential for corruption and exploitation ultimately reinforce overall administrative inefficiencies.<sup>2</sup> Lack of transparency does not only weaken service delivery and accountability; it also contributes to polarization and social unrest as lack of information leaves the space for misinformation and disinformation to hold sway. Therefore, ensuring openness is not simply a governance reform but is essential for fostering inclusive development and strengthening citizens' trust in public institutions.

Article 19A of the Constitution of Pakistan guarantees the right to information to every citizen. To ensure meaningful access to official information, the Sindh Assembly enacted the STRI Act, 2016, in line with this constitutional mandate. While the legal framework establishes clear proactive disclosure requirements, its effectiveness depends on the capacity and commitment of public bodies to uphold citizens' right to information.

This assessment is part of FAFEN's "Countering Disinformation through Information" campaign. Based on the notion that misinformation and disinformation can be effectively curtailed through accurate, timely, and proactive information, the campaign comprises several interconnected initiatives. These include provincial consultations with journalists, civil society organizations, media practitioners, and other stakeholders across all four provinces aimed at documenting province-specific disinformation trends, challenges, and response options. The campaign has also incorporated capacity-building engagements with journalists, focusing on strengthening the effective use of Right to Information (RTI) laws to support accurate and evidence-based reporting. In addition, FAFEN has produced a series of analytical reports and policy briefs under the same campaign, including earlier publications focusing on Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan, all of which are available on the FAFEN website.

This initiative seeks to highlight good practices, pinpoint institutional weaknesses, and underscore the reforms required to strengthen transparency in the province. Ultimately, this assessment aims to contribute to a more accountable and citizen-centered governance, where transparency is not limited to legislation but is reflected in everyday administrative practice.

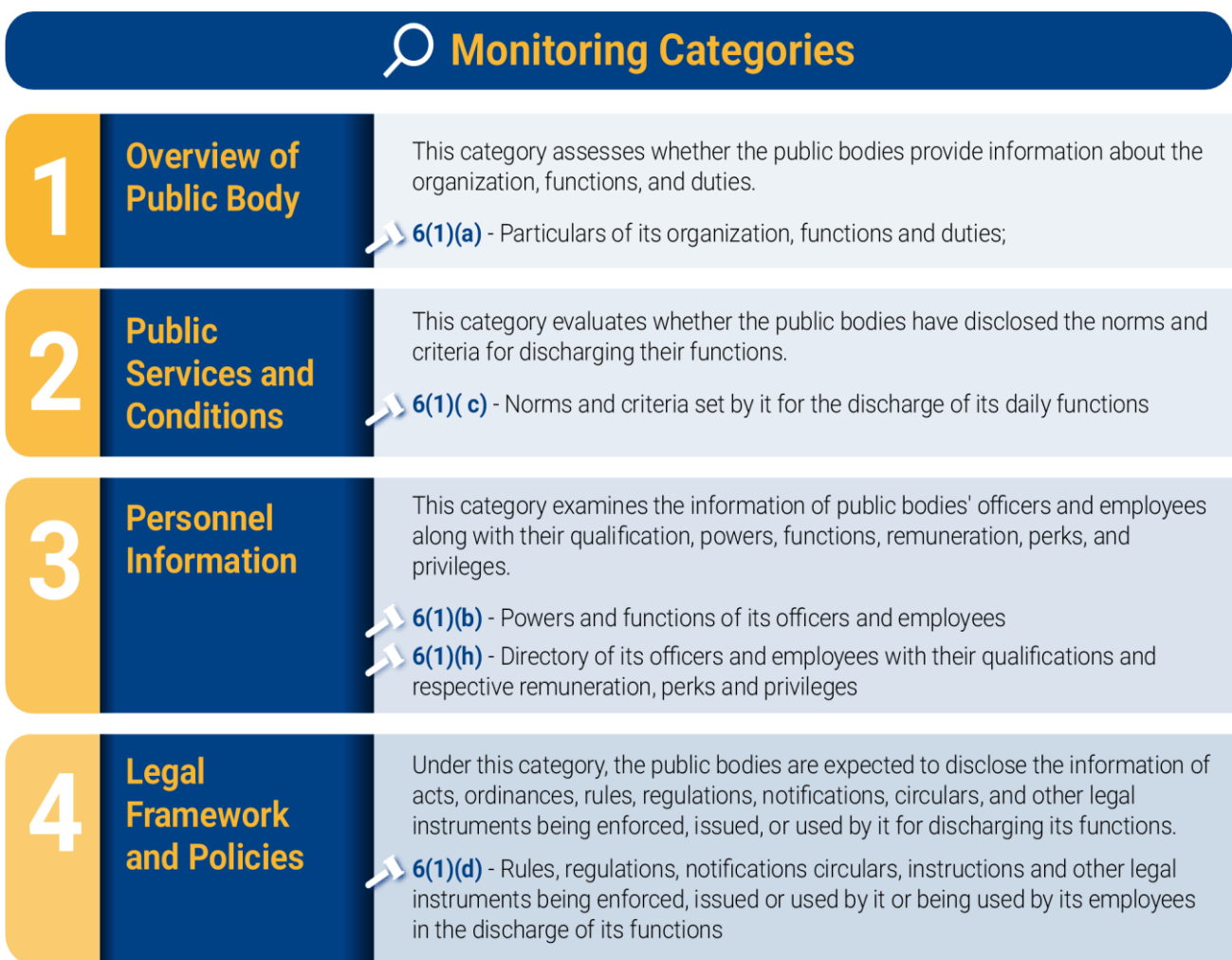
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<sup>2</sup> World Bank. The Effects of Corruption on Administrative Performance Illustrations from Developing Countries, documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/799981468762327213/pdf/multi-page.pdf.  
Also see, Asia-Pacific Development Journal Vol. 7, www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/apdj-7-2-2-Myint.pdf.

# Methodology

FAFEN conducted a comprehensive website analysis of 61 public bodies under the Sindh government to assess their compliance with the proactive disclosure requirements outlined in Section 6 of the STRI Act. The assessment covered 36 Secretariat Departments and 25 Attached Departments. The websites were accessed and analyzed between February 7, 2025, and March 26, 2025. Below is a detailed breakdown of compliance levels across key information categories mandated by the STRI Act for the proactive disclosure to the public. (These categories are further elaborated in Figure 1). *The categories are derived from subsections (a) to (o) of Section 6(1)*

Figure 1



# 5

### Decision-Making and Financial Transparency

This category covers the public bodies' decision-making process, the budget including details of all proposed and actual expenditures, the amount of subsidy and details of beneficiaries if any, and particulars of the recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations.

- **6(1)(f)** - Description of its decision-making processes
- **6(1)(g)** - Details of all its administrative and developmental decisions
- **6(1)(l)** - Budget including details of all proposed and actual expenditures
- **6(1)(j)** - Manner of execution of subsidy programs
- **6(1)(i)** - Full particulars of the recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations granted by it

# 6

### Access to Information

This category assesses whether public bodies disclosed the information withheld with it, the facilities for obtaining information held by it, and the name, designation, and other particulars of the public information officer.

- **6(1)(e)** - Statement of categories of information that are under its control
- **6(1)(i)** - Facilities available with the public body for obtaining information held by it
- **6(1)(m)** - Complete particulars of its public information officer
- **6(1)(o)** - Maintenance of record in respect of applications received and actions taken thereto

To assess the top-performing departments in terms of their compliance with the six disclosure categories and 14 specific disclosure clauses outlined in the Act, each department was assessed using a standardized compliance checklist. The departments were categorized according to the number of clauses fulfilled. For example, a department that complied with 11 of the 14 required disclosures was placed in the 78 percent compliance bracket. This method ensures a transparent and consistent scoring system, allowing for precise comparisons of proactive disclosure performance across entities. For a comprehensive overview, Annex 1 provides a detailed list of public bodies whose websites were reviewed during this assessment.



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# Findings of Public Bodies' Compliance with the Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act





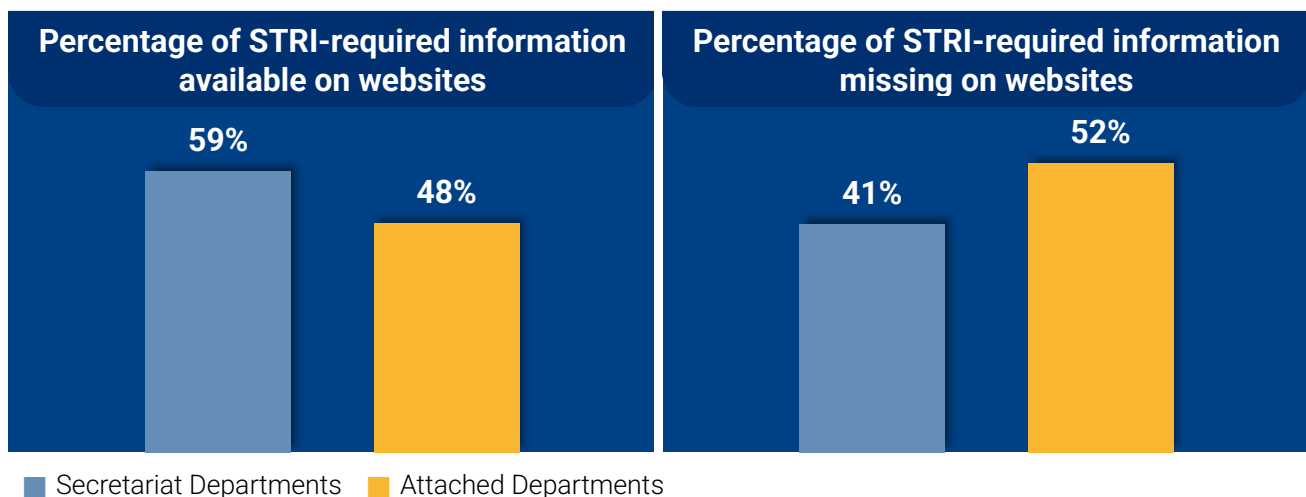
# Findings of Public Bodies' Compliance with the Sindh Right to Information Act

This section assesses the extent to which public bodies provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on their organizational structure, personnel, public services, operational procedures, legal frameworks, policies, decision-making processes, financial matters, and mechanisms for accessing information. It presents an overall and comparative assessment of disclosure compliance in Sindh government departments as mandated by the STRI Act, highlighting significant variations in compliance across departments and the six disclosure categories.

## Overall Compliance with Proactive Disclosure Requirements

Overall, Sindh's public bodies published online 54 percent of the information required under the Act. However, Secretariat Departments demonstrated relatively stronger transparency, proactively disclosing 59 percent of the information required under Section 6 of the STRI Act, while Attached Departments followed with a compliance level of 48 percent.

Figure 2: Public Bodies' Compliance with the Requirements of Proactive Disclosure STRI Act



Below are presented findings of public bodies' compliance across the distinct categories.

### 1. Disclosure of Public Body's Functions and Duties

To promote transparency, accountability, and public trust, public bodies are legally obligated to proactively disclose their particulars, functions, and responsibilities. This requirement is enshrined in Section 6(1)(a) of the STRI Act, which mandates that information about a public body, including its organization, function, duty, and authority be made available.

The following table shows the details of the websites reviewed and the status of the availability of information regarding the particulars of the public body, its functions, and duties.

Table 1: **Overview of Public Bodies (by category)**

Type of Department	Total Websites Reviewed	Disclosure of Public Body's Functions and Duties	
		Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	36	34	2
Attached Department	25	24	1
<b>Total</b>	61	58	3
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>95%</b>	<b>5%</b>

A total of 61 websites were reviewed for this assessment (Table 1). Approximately 95 percent (58) of public bodies disclosed information about their particulars, functions, and duties on their websites. Five percent (3) still fell short of meeting this fundamental requirement. Attached Departments led with a 96 percent (24) disclosure rate, followed closely by Secretariat Departments at 94 percent (34) disclosure.

**Secretariat Department**

A self-contained administrative unit within the Secretariat responsible for conducting the business of the Provincial Government in a distinct and specified sphere, as declared or constituted under the rules of business.

**Attached Department**

An executive arm functioning under the administrative control of its respective Secretariat Department, responsible for implementing government policies and carrying out operational or regulatory functions within its jurisdiction.

## 2. Disclosure of Personnel Information

Public bodies are required to proactively disclose personnel information, including a description of their powers, functions, and respective remuneration, perks, and privileges. The following is an analysis of the findings for the category based on the assessment of public bodies in the Sindh Government.

### a. Disclosure of Information About Powers and Functions of its Officers and Employees

Section 6(1)(b) of the STRI Act requires public bodies to disclose information regarding the powers and functions of their officers and employees. However, the assessment indicated notable gaps in compliance. Personnel-related transparency is a key indicator of institutional accountability and openness in public administration. The table below presents the extent to which different categories of government departments disclose mandatory information on their personnel.

Table 2: **Disclosure of Information about Powers and Functions**

Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	28	8
Attached Department	15	10
<b>Total</b>	43	18
<b>Percentage</b>	70%	30%

Around 70 percent (43) of public bodies complied with the mandate to provide the required information, while 30 percent (18) did not meet these compliance requirements. Across departmental categories, Attached Departments recorded the lowest transparency level at 60 percent (15), whereas Secretariat Departments performed comparatively better with a 78 percent (28) disclosure rate.

### b. Disclosure of Information About the Directory of Its Officers and Employees with their Qualification and Respective Remuneration, Perks, and Privileges

Section 6(1)(h) of the STRI Act mandates public bodies to publish a directory of their officers and employees, including their qualifications, remuneration, perks, and privileges. However, the assessment of 61 official websites shows only 48 percent (29) disclosed complete or partial information, while 52 percent (32) provided no such details.

The table below summarizes the performance of Sindh's public bodies in disclosing staff directories containing their qualifications, remuneration, and privileges.

Table 3: Disclosure of Information about Remunerations, Perks, and Privileges

Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	23	13
Attached Department	6	19
Total	29	32
Percentage	48%	52%

Secretariat Departments performed comparatively better, with 64 percent (23) of their websites disclosing directories of officers and employees along with their qualifications, remuneration, perks, and privileges. The Attached Departments followed with a significantly lower compliance level of 24 percent (6).

## 3. Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions

Under Section 6(1)(c) of the STRI Act, it is required for public bodies to disclose the norms and criteria for discharging their functions. An assessment of the websites indicates that 95 percent (58) of public bodies met this requirement. The following table summarizes the number of departments that have shared information about the norms and criteria guiding their functions.

Table 4: Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions

Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	35	1
Attached Department	23	2
Total	58	3
Percentage	95%	5%

Among the various categories, Secretariat Departments demonstrated the highest compliance at 97 percent (35 out of 36), followed by Attached Departments at 92 percent (23 out of 25). The remaining five percent (3) of the departments have yet to make this information accessible to citizens.

## 4. Disclosure of Legal Framework and Policies

Section 6(1)(d) of the STRI Act requires public bodies to proactively disclose all laws, rules, regulations, notifications, circulars, instructions, and other legal instruments regarding their duties. Overall, 95 percent (58 out of 61) of public bodies complied with this requirement, leaving five percent (three public bodies) non-compliant.

The table presents an assessment of how effectively public departments in the two categories disclose their legal and policy frameworks.

Table 5: **Disclosure of Legal Framework and Policies**

Type of Department	Accessibility of Acts, Rules, By-Laws, and Regulations to the Public	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	36	0
Attached Department	22	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>5%</b>

Among the Secretariat Departments, all entities provided complete or partial information. Attached Departments fared slightly lower, with 88 percent (22 out of 25) entities making the information available, while four did not.

## 5. Disclosure of Decision-Making and Financial Information

Sections 6(1)(f), (g), (i), (j), and (k) of the STRI Act require public bodies to proactively disclose key information related to their decision-making processes and financial transparency. Specifically, they require the disclosure of the following:

- A description of the public body's decision-making processes, including opportunities for public input or consultation.
- Relevant facts and background information on important administrative and developmental policies and decisions that affect the public.
- A detailed budget of the public body covering both the proposed and actual expenditures.
- Information on subsidy or benefit programs, including amounts disbursed and details of beneficiaries;
- Full particulars of the recipients of concessions, permits, licenses, or authorizations granted by a public body.

### a. Disclosure of Information About the Description of Decision-making Processes

Section 6(1)(f) requires every public body to disclose how it makes its decisions. The assessment of public bodies' websites revealed incredibly low compliance in these disclosures. Only 15 percent (9 out of 64) of the websites provided complete or partial information; 17 percent of Secretariat Departments (6 out of 36) and 12 percent of Attached Departments (3 out of 25). Conversely, 85 percent (52 out of 61) of the websites did not make this information accessible, including 83 percent of Secretariat Departments (30 out of 36) and 88 percent of Attached Departments (22 out of 25).

The table presents an assessment of how effectively different categories of public bodies disclose information about their decision-making processes, as required by Section 6(1)(f) of the STRI Act.

Table 6: Disclosure of Decision-Making Processes

Type of Department	Disclosure of Decision-Making Processes	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	6	30
Attached Department	3	22
Total	9	52
Percentage	15%	85%

### b. Disclosure of Information about Administrative and Developmental Decisions

Section 6(1)(g) of the STRI Act requires public bodies to disclose all administrative (related to activities and functions that are financed in the non-developmental budgetary allocations) and developmental decisions (related to activities financed by development allocation) to the public. Overall, only 10 percent (6 out of 61) of the websites provided complete or partial information. These included eight percent of the Secretariat Departments (3 out of 36) and 12 percent of the Attached Departments (3 out of 25). In contrast, 90 percent (55 out of 61) of the websites did not make this information available, including 92 percent of the Secretariat Departments (33 out of 36) and 88 percent of the Attached Departments (22 out of 25).

The table below presents the extent to which different categories of public bodies have made this information publicly accessible through their official websites.

Table 7: Disclosure of Information about Administrative and Developmental Decisions

Type of Department	Information about Details of all Its Administrative and Developmental Decisions	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	3	33
Attached Department	3	22
Total	6	55
Percentage	10%	90%

### c. Disclosure of Information about the Budget of the Public Body, Including Details of All Proposed and Actual Expenditures

Section 6(1)(i) mandates the disclosure of budget details, including proposed and actual expenditures, to enhance public trust in the government. The assessment of public bodies' websites indicates moderate compliance in disclosing detailed budget information, including proposed and actual expenditures. Overall, 54 percent (33 out of 61) of websites provided complete or partial budget details; 81 percent of Secretariat Departments (29 out of 36) and 16 percent of Attached Departments (4 out of 25). Conversely, 46 percent (28 out of 61) of websites did not disclose this information, including 19 percent of Secretariat Departments (7 out of 36) and 84 percent of Attached Departments (21 out of 25).

The table below presents the extent to which different categories of public bodies publish budgetary information on their official websites.

Table 8: Disclosure of Detailed Budget, Including Proposed and Actual Expenditures

Type of Department	Disclosure of Detailed Budget, Including Proposed and Actual Expenditures	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	29	7
Attached Department	4	21
Total	33	28
Percentage	54%	46%

#### d. Disclosure of Information About the Manner of execution of subsidy programs

Section 6(1)(j) requires public bodies to disclose how subsidy programs are executed. While this provision is conditional, the assessment findings (assuming its applicability to all public bodies) reveal that only five percent of public bodies (3) disclosed complete or partial information, while 95 percent (58) did not provide any details.

Table 9: Disclosure of Subsidy and Benefit Program

Type of Department	Disclosure of Subsidy and Benefit Programs	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	2	34
Attached Department	1	24
Total	3	58
Percentage	5%	95%

Among the departmental categories, only six percent of Secretariat Departments (2 out of 36) and four percent of Attached Departments (1 out of 25) provided complete or partial information. In contrast, 95 percent (58 out of 61) of the websites did not make this information accessible, including 94 percent of the Secretariat Departments (34 out of 36) and 96 percent of the Attached Departments (24 out of 25).

#### e. Disclosure of Information about Full Particulars of the Recipients of Concessions, Permits, or Authorizations Granted by the Public Body

Section 6(1)(k) mandates the disclosure of the particulars of recipients of concessions, permits, or authorizations granted by public bodies. Similar to Section 6(1)(j), this provision is conditional, but the assessment findings (assuming its applicability to all public bodies) showed that only seven percent (four websites out of a total of 61) provided complete or partial details about the particulars of recipients of concessions, permits, or authorizations granted, while 93 percent (57) of websites failed to disclose this information.

Table 10: Disclosure of Recipients of Concessions, Permits, Licenses, and Authorizations

Type of Department	Disclosure of Recipients of Concessions, Permits, Licenses, and Authorizations	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	4	32
Attached Department	0	25
Total	4	57
Percentage	7%	93%

Among the Secretariat Departments, 11 percent (4 out of 36) provided information, while none of the Attached Departments did so. In contrast, 93 percent (57 out of 61) of the websites did not make this information available, including 89 percent of the Secretariat Departments (32 out of 36).

## 6. Disclosure of Procedure for Accessing Information

Sections 6(1)(e), (l), (m), and (o) of the STRI Act outline the disclosure requirements for the following categories of information:

- Statement of categories of information that are under its control;
- Facilities available with the public body for obtaining information held by it;
- Complete particulars of its public information officer; and
- Maintenance of records in respect of applications received and actions taken thereto.

Below is a detailed analysis of compliance with these requirements based on an assessment of public bodies' websites.

### a. Disclosure of Information About Statement of Categories of Information Being Held by the Public Bodies

Section 6(1)(e) of the STRI Act requires public bodies to disclose the categories of information they hold. This includes outlining the types of records, documents, reports, data, and other information that public bodies maintain. The assessment of public bodies' websites shows high compliance in disclosing the categories of information that they hold. All websites, including those of the Secretariat and Attached Departments, provided complete or partial information, indicating strong adherence to the transparency requirements in this category.

Table 11: **Categories of Information Available for the Public**

Type of Department	Categories of Information Held by the Public Body	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	36	0
Attached Department	25	0
<b>Total</b>	61	0
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

### b. Disclosure of Information About Facilities Available with the Public Body for Obtaining Information Held by it

Section 6(1)(l) requires every public body to proactively disclose the facilities available to citizens to obtain information held by that body. The assessment of public bodies' websites showed full compliance in disclosing information about the facilities available for accessing information. All Secretariat Departments (36 out of 36) and Attached Departments (25 out of 25) provided complete or partial information, resulting in 100 percent overall compliance.

Table 12: **Disclosure of Information About Facilities Available for the Public**

Type of Department	Disclosure of Information About Facilities Available with the Public Body	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	36	0
Attached Department	25	0
Total	61	0
Percentage	100%	0%

**c. Disclosure of Information about Complete Particulars of its Public Information Officer**

Section 6(1)(m) requires every public body to proactively publish complete particulars of its Public Information Officer (PIO) so that citizens know exactly who to contact to seek information under the Act. However, the assessment revealed very low compliance: only 14 percent (9 out of 61) of public bodies provided complete particulars of their PIOs, eight Secretariat Departments (22%), and one Attached Department (4%). The remaining 85 percent (52 out of 61) of the websites did not disclose this information, including 78 percent (28) of the Secretariat Departments and 96 percent (24) of the Attached Departments.

Table 13: **Disclosure of Information about Complete Particulars of its Public Information Officer**

Type of Department	Disclosure of Information about Complete Particulars of its Public Information Officer	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	8	28
Attached Department	1	24
Total	9	52
Percentage	14%	85%

**d. Disclosure of Information about Maintenance of Records in Respect of Applications Received and Actions Taken Thereo**

Section 6(1)(o) of the STRI Act requires public bodies to maintain and disclose records of applications received under the Act and the actions taken in response. The assessment, however, revealed extremely low compliance: only 6 percent (4 out of 61) of public bodies provided this information; six percent (2) of the Secretariat Departments and eight percent (2) of the Attached Departments. In contrast, 93 percent (57 out of 61) of websites, including 94 percent (34) of Secretariat Departments and 92 percent (23) of Attached Departments, did not disclose these records.

Table 14: **Disclosure about Maintenance of Records**

Type of Department	Disclosure of Maintenance of Records	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	2	34
Attached Department	2	23
Total	4	57
Percentage	6%	93%

## ■ Top Performing Departments

The assessment of proactive information disclosure practices under the STRI Act framework highlights a group of high-performing public bodies that lead their respective categories in terms of compliance.

Among the Secretariat Departments, the Finance Department, Investment Department, and the Chief Minister's Secretariat emerged as the top-performing departments, each achieving 80 percent proactive disclosure, placing them at the forefront of compliance within their category. The Information Department also ranks among the leading performers, with a compliance level of 73 percent.

A second tier of Secretariat-level departments, including the Environment, Climate Change and Coastal Development Department, Home Department, Information, Science and Technology Department, Social Welfare Department, and the Human Settlement, Spatial Development and Social Housing Department, each achieved 67 percent compliance. Although they are slightly behind the top-tier departments, they still rank among the better-performing public bodies within their respective categories.

Table 15:

Compliant public bodies for proactive information disclosure under STRI Act to the public		
Type of Department	Name of Department	Percentage of Information Proactively Available to the Public
Secretariat Department	Finance	80%
	Investment	
	Chief Minister's Secretariat	
	Information	73%
	Environment, Climate Change, and Coastal Development Department	67%
	Home	
	Information, Science and Technology	
	Social Welfare Department	
	Human Settlement, Spatial Development and Social Housing Department	
Attached Department	Directorate of Human Rights	73%
	Bureau of Statistics	67%

Within the Attached Departments, the Directorate of Human Rights stands out as a top performer, achieving 73 percent compliance, while the Bureau of Statistics, with 67 percent compliance, also falls within the group of relatively high-performing entities in its category.

These departments represent the leading tier of compliance under the STRI framework and provide a useful benchmark for other public bodies that continue to lag behind in proactive information disclosure.

## Conclusion

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Nearly a decade after the enactment of the STRI Act, Sindh's public institutions continue to demonstrate uneven progress in advancing transparency. While most departments disclose basic organizational details, crucial information on governance, budgeting, and accountability remains limited.

From FAFEN's stakeholders' consultations and review, it is evident that these gaps are a result of a host of issues. Among the more significant of these include weak institutional capacity, low awareness, and the absence of effective enforcement mechanisms that have undermined disclosure compliance. FAFEN's recommendation to address these gaps and to institutionalize proactive disclosure and strengthen implementation mechanisms across Sindh's public bodies to ensure transparency and public accountability will be covered in a policy brief on the subject.





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# Annexures



## Annex 1: List of Public Bodies and Their Websites Assessed

#	Name of Department	Website
<b>Secretariat Department</b>		
1	Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department	<a href="https://agri.sindh.gov.pk/">https://agri.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
2	Auqaf, Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr	<a href="https://arazud.sindh.gov.pk/">https://arazud.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
3	Board of Revenue	<a href="https://sindhzameen.gos.pk/">https://sindhzameen.gos.pk/</a>
4	Chief Minister's Secretariat	<a href="https://cm.sindh.gov.pk/">https://cm.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
5	College Education	<a href="https://college.sindh.gov.pk">https://college.sindh.gov.pk</a>
6	Culture, Tourism, Antiquities and Archives	<a href="https://sindhculture.gov.pk/">https://sindhculture.gov.pk/</a>
7	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	<a href="https://depd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://depd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
8	Energy Department	<a href="https://sindhenergy.gov.pk/">https://sindhenergy.gov.pk/</a>
9	Environment, Climate Change and Coastal Development Department	<a href="https://environment.sindh.gov.pk/">https://environment.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
10	Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Department	<a href="https://excise.gos.pk/">https://excise.gos.pk/</a>
11	Finance	<a href="https://finance.gos.pk/">https://finance.gos.pk/</a>
12	Forest and Wildlife Department	<a href="https://sindhforests.gov.pk/">https://sindhforests.gov.pk/</a>
13	Governor's Secretariat	<a href="https://governor.sindh.gov.pk/">https://governor.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
14	Home	<a href="https://home.sindh.gov.pk/">https://home.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
15	Human Settlement, Spatial Development and Social Housing Department	<a href="https://skaa.sindh.gov.pk/">https://skaa.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
16	Information	<a href="https://www.hrdsindh.gos.pk/">https://www.hrdsindh.gos.pk/</a>
17	Information, Science and Technology	<a href="https://istd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://istd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
18	Investment	<a href="https://sindhinvestment.gos.pk/">https://sindhinvestment.gos.pk/</a>
19	Irrigation	<a href="https://irrigation.sindh.gov.pk/">https://irrigation.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
20	Labour and Human Resource	<a href="https://lhr.sindh.gov.pk/">https://lhr.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
21	Livestock and Fisheries	<a href="https://livestock.sindh.gov.pk/">https://livestock.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
22	Local Government and Housing Town Planning Department	<a href="https://lgdsindh.gov.pk/wp/">https://lgdsindh.gov.pk/wp/</a>
23	Minorities Affairs	<a href="https://minorityaffairs.sindh.gov.pk/">https://minorityaffairs.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
24	Planning and Development	<a href="https://pnd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://pnd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
25	Population Welfare	<a href="https://pwd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://pwd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
26	Public Health Engineering and Rural Development	<a href="https://phenrd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://phenrd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
27	Rehabilitation	<a href="https://sferp.gos.pk/">https://sferp.gos.pk/</a>
28	School Education and Literacy	<a href="https://sindheducation.gov.pk/">https://sindheducation.gov.pk/</a>
29	Services, General Administration and Coordination Department	<a href="https://sgacd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://sgacd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
30	Social Protection	<a href="https://sspa.gos.pk/">https://sspa.gos.pk/</a>
31	Social Welfare Department	<a href="https://swd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://swd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
32	Sports and Youth Affairs	<a href="https://sportsandyouth.sindh.gov.pk/">https://sportsandyouth.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
33	Transport and Mass Transit	<a href="https://transport.sindh.gov.pk/">https://transport.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
34	Universities and Boards	<a href="https://universitiesboards.sindh.gov.pk/">https://universitiesboards.sindh.gov.pk/</a>

#	Name of Department	Website
35	Women Development Department	<a href="https://wdd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://wdd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
36	Works and Services	<a href="https://wsd.sindh.gov.pk/">https://wsd.sindh.gov.pk/</a>

### Attached Department

37	Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resources, Research and Development Board	<a href="https://www.bbshrrdb.pk/index.html">https://www.bbshrrdb.pk/index.html</a>
38	Bureau of Statistics	<a href="https://sbos.sindh.gov.pk">https://sbos.sindh.gov.pk</a>
39	Directorate General of Colleges	<a href="https://www.dgcs.gos.pk/">https://www.dgcs.gos.pk/</a>
40	Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment and Research	<a href="https://www.dcar.gos.pk/">https://www.dcar.gos.pk/</a>
41	Directorate of Human Resource and Training for Colleges	<a href="https://dghrt.sindheducation.gov.pk/">https://dghrt.sindheducation.gov.pk/</a>
42	Directorate of Human Rights	<a href="https://hrdsindh.gos.pk/index.php">https://hrdsindh.gos.pk/index.php</a>
43	Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation	<a href="https://mecsindh.gov.pk/">https://mecsindh.gov.pk/</a>
44	Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation for Colleges	<a href="https://mne.seld.gos.pk/#/main">https://mne.seld.gos.pk/#/main</a>
45	Directorate of Non-Formal and Literacy	<a href="http://Infesindh.gos.pk/Home.html">http://Infesindh.gos.pk/Home.html</a>
46	Directorate of Peoples Poverty Reduction	<a href="https://www.pppr.net.pk/">https://www.pppr.net.pk/</a>
47	Directorate of Urban, Regional Policy & Strategic Planning	<a href="https://urbandirectorate.gos.pk/">https://urbandirectorate.gos.pk/</a>
48	Directorate of Youth Affairs	<a href="https://www.youthaffairs.gos.pk/">https://www.youthaffairs.gos.pk/</a>
49	Enquiries & Anti-Corruption Establishment	<a href="https://acesindh.gos.pk/cms/">https://acesindh.gos.pk/cms/</a>
50	Pakistan Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (PITHM)	<a href="https://www.pithm.edu.pk/">https://www.pithm.edu.pk/</a>
51	Police	<a href="https://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/">https://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/</a>
52	Prison	<a href="https://prisons.sindh.gov.pk/">https://prisons.sindh.gov.pk/</a>
53	Provincial Institute of Teachers Education (PITE)	<a href="https://www.pitesindh.edu.pk/">https://www.pitesindh.edu.pk/</a>
54	Public private partnership Node	<a href="https://pppunitsindh.gov.pk/">https://pppunitsindh.gov.pk/</a>
55	Reform Support Unit (RSU)	<a href="https://rsu-sindh.gov.pk/">https://rsu-sindh.gov.pk/</a>
56	Sindh Education Foundation (SEF)	<a href="https://sef.org.pk/">https://sef.org.pk/</a>
57	Sindh Higher Education Commission	<a href="https://sindhhec.gov.pk/">https://sindhhec.gov.pk/</a>
58	Sindh Human Rights Commission	<a href="https://shrc.org.pk/">https://shrc.org.pk/</a>
59	Sindh Teachers Education and Development Authority	<a href="https://steda.gos.pk/">https://steda.gos.pk/</a>
60	Sindh Textbook Board (SDTBB)	<a href="https://stbb.edu.pk/">https://stbb.edu.pk/</a>
61	Sindhi Adabhi Board	<a href="https://www.sindhadabiboard.org/">https://www.sindhadabiboard.org/</a>

## Annex 2: STRI Requirements and Compliance Status and Compliance Codes

Compliance Codes	
6(1)(a)	Particulars of its organization, functions, and duties
6(1)(b)	Powers and functions of its officers and employees
6(1)(c)	Norms and criteria set by it for the discharge of its daily functions
6(1)(d)	Rules, regulations, notifications circulars, instructions and other legal instruments being enforced, issued, or used by it or being used by its employees in the discharge of its functions
6(1)(e)	Statement of categories of information that are under its control
6(1)(f)	Description of its decision-making processes
6(1)(g)	Details of all its administrative and developmental decisions
6(1)(h)	Directory of its officers and employees with their qualifications and respective remuneration, perks, and privileges
6(1)(i)	Budget including details of all proposed and actual expenditures
6(1)(j)	Manner of execution of subsidy programs
6(1)(k)	Full particulars of the recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations granted by it
6(1)(l)	Facilities available with the public body for obtaining information held by it
6(1)(m)	Complete particulars of its public information officer
6(1)(n)	Any other information as may be prescribed
6(1)(o)	Maintenance of record in respect of applications received and actions taken thereto

#	Name of the Department	Status by Compliance Parameters (Yes ✓ - No ✗)													
		6(1)(a)	6(1)(b)	6(1)(c)	6(1)(d)	6(1)(e)	6(1)(f)	6(1)(g)	6(1)(h)	6(1)(i)	6(1)(j)	6(1)(k)	6(1)(l)	6(1)(m)	6(1)(o)

### Secretariat Department

1	Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
2	Auqaf, Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
3	Board of Revenue	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
4	Chief Minister's Secretariat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
5	College Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
6	Culture, Tourism, Antiquities and Archives	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
7	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
8	Energy Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
9	Environment, Climate Change and Coastal Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
10	Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
11	Finance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
12	Forest and Wildlife Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
13	Governor's Secretariat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

#	Name of the Department	Status by Compliance Parameters (Yes ✓ - No ✗)													
		6(1)(a)	6(1)(b)	6(1)(c)	6(1)(d)	6(1)(e)	6(1)(f)	6(1)(g)	6(1)(h)	6(1)(i)	6(1)(j)	6(1)(k)	6(1)(l)	6(1)(m)	6(1)(o)
14	Home	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
15	Human Settlement, Spatial Development and Social Housing Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
16	Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
17	Information, Science and Technology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
18	Investment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
19	Irrigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
20	Labour and Human Resource	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
21	Livestock and Fisheries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
22	Local Government and Housing Town Planning Department	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
23	Minorities Affairs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
24	Planning and Development	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
25	Population Welfare	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
26	Public Health Engineering and Rural Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
27	Rehabilitation	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
28	School Education and Literacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
29	Services, General Administration and Coordination Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
30	Social Protection	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
31	Social Welfare Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
32	Sports and Youth Affairs	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
33	Transport and Mass Transit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
34	Universities and Boards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
35	Women Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
36	Works and Services	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

### Attached Department

37	Benazeer Bhutto Shaheed Human Resources, Research and Development Board	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
38	Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
39	Directorate General of Colleges	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
40	Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment and Research	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

#	Name of the Department	Status by Compliance Parameters (Yes ✓ - No ✗)													
		6(1)(a)	6(1)(b)	6(1)(c)	6(1)(d)	6(1)(e)	6(1)(f)	6(1)(g)	6(1)(h)	6(1)(i)	6(1)(j)	6(1)(k)	6(1)(l)	6(1)(m)	6(1)(o)
41	Directorate of Human Resource and Training for Colleges	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
42	Directorate of Human Rights	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
43	Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
44	Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation for Colleges	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
45	Directorate of Non-Formal and Literacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
46	Directorate of Peoples Poverty Reduction	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
47	Directorate of Urban, Regional Policy & Strategic Planning	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
48	Directorate of Youth Affairs	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
49	Enquiries & Anti-Corruption Establishment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
50	Pakistan Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (PITHM)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
51	Police	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
52	Prison	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
53	Provincial Institute of Teachers Education (PITE)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
54	Public private partnership Node	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
55	Reform Support Unit (RSU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
56	Sindh Education Foundation (SEF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
57	Sindh Higher Education Commission	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
58	Sindh Human Rights Commission	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
59	Sindh Teachers Education and Development Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
60	Sindh Textbook Board (SDTBB)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
61	Sindhi Adabhi Board	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗



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