

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN

PAKISTAN



1 INTRODUCTION

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a federal state situated in south east Asia bordered by India to the east, China to the north-east, Afghanistan to the north and north-west, Iran to the west, and the Arabian Sea to the south. It has a land area of 796,095 sq km and a population of 164,741,924¹.

Pakistan is a federation of four provinces of Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Punjab, and Sindh, with a separate territory for the capital city, Islamabad. The federal government also administers areas on the border with Afghanistan (the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and approximately one-third of the area of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. The latter has two regions: Azad Jammu and Kashmir² with its own president, parliament, prime minister and judicial system, and secondly the mountainous, sparsely populated, Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA) which has a governing council overseen by Islamabad.

Pakistan has a parliamentary system of government. The parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) is bicameral, composed of a directly elected lower house – the National Assembly – and an indirectly elected upper house – the Senate. Following constitutional reforms in 2002, the number of seats in the National Assembly was increased to 342. This comprises 272 directly elected members from single-member constituencies (distributed between Pakistan's four provinces, FATA and the Federal Capital on the basis of population), 60 seats reserved for women, and ten for minorities (non-Muslims), filled against open party lists by proportional representation. Each of the four provinces is a single constituency for the seats reserved for women, and the whole country for seats reserved for minorities. Elections, conducted through a joint electorate system, are held every five years. There is universal adult suffrage at age 18.

The senate has 100 seats, with 14 general seats allocated to each of the four provinces, eight

general seats allocated to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and two general seats, together with seats for one woman and one technocrat allocated to Islamabad, the federal capital. Each province also elects four women and four technocrats. These members are elected indirectly by an electoral college formed by members of the National Assembly, the four provincial assemblies, FATA and Islamabad. Senate members serve a fixed six-year term, with elections held every three years for approximately half of the seats.

According to the constitution the president, the head of state, is elected by members of both houses of the federal parliament and members of the provincial assemblies for a five-year term, and may hold office for one further consecutive term.

In November 2007, due to the suspension of the constitution, Commonwealth Heads of Government endorsed the decision to suspend Pakistan from the councils of the Commonwealth. Elections held in 2008 may lead to this suspension being lifted.

The prime minister is elected by the members of the National Assembly, and heads a cabinet of ministers which is collectively responsible to the National Assembly.

The four provinces of Pakistan have three levels of local government: district (zila), tehsil, and union. There are 110 districts and 394 tehsils and 6,125 unions in the four provinces. Special provision has been made for the four provincial capital cities, each of which has a city district, with the tehsil level represented by 33 towns. In June 2005 before the election for the second term of local government, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan were declared as city districts by the government of Punjab.

The capital city is Islamabad and the official languages are Urdu and English.

2 POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN

2.1 Position of local government in the state

In Pakistan, there have traditionally been issues stemming from a heavy concentration of powers at the federal level. Coordination between the different spheres of government has been limited, affecting service delivery. Elected bodies which were assigned few and relatively less important aspects of service

delivery functioned under bureaucratic control. Federal staff would make decisions and district authorities would act as little more than implementation agents, with no say in the process.

The lack of confidence in government led to a decrease in citizen participation, which in turn increased the top-down, less responsive approach of central government; weak administrative capacity and lack of resources also contributed to this. To address this, the government launched a devolution of power and authority reform, seeking to overhaul the 150-year-old system of colonially inherited bureaucracy.

The Devolution of Power Plan, announced in August 2000, proposed a new three-level system of local councils elected on a non-party basis to 'empower the impoverished'. It put forward the '5Ds' of a new local government system:

- Devolution of political power
- Distribution of resources to the districts
- Diffusion of the power–authority nexus
- Decentralisation of management functions
- Decentralisation of administrative authority.

Previously the provinces had consisted of administrative sub-units, the divisions, which were further subdivided into districts, tehsils, and villages. Under local government reforms the division was abolished as an administrative tier.

The most recent National Assembly elections were held in February 2008 with the following results:

• Pakistan People's Party	30.6%
• Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	23%
• Pakistan Muslim League (N)	19.6%
• Others	12%.

The PPP and the PML (N) have formed a coalition government. In the provincial assemblies the PPP gained 235 seats, the PML (N) 174 seats, the PML (Q) 120 seats, and other parties sharing the remainder.

The constitution prescribes the number of members, who serve a five-year term: 65 for Baluchistan, 124 for North West Frontier, 371 for Punjab and 168 for Sindh, including seats reserved for women and minorities. Electoral procedures mirror those at federal level. The president appoints the provincial governors

after consultation with the federal prime minister. The governors appoint the chief ministers, and, on their advice, appoint the provincial cabinets from members of the provincial assemblies.

The constitution specifies the allocation of functions between the federal government and the provinces in the federal legislative list and the concurrent legislative list. In the event of a dispute, the authority of the federal government prevails.

3 LEGAL BASIS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

3.1 Constitutional provisions

Local government is protected by the constitution. Articles 32 and 140-A of the constitution provide:

'32. Promotion of local government institutions. The state shall encourage local government institutions composed of elected representatives of the areas concerned and in such institutions special representation will be given to peasants, workers and women.'

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

Provincial local government ordinances have been placed in the Sixth Schedule of the constitution for a period of six years which covers laws not to be repealed or amended without the sanction of the president.

3.2 Main legislative texts

The main local government legislation is the local government ordinance (LGO) promulgated by each province in August 2001:

- Baluchistan Local Government Ordinance 2001
- North West Frontier Local Government Ordinance 2001
- Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001
- Sindh Local Government Ordinance 2001.

As part of the local government system, the Police Order 2002 has repealed the Police Act 1861, providing for democratic supervision of police performance.

There have been a number of amendments since the legislation was implemented to clarify operational procedures.

The National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB) is responsible for processing any amendments proposed by the federal and provincial governments, which must be within the provisions of the constitution and have the approval of the president.

4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

4.1 Main divisions

The local government system is based on the federated structures of the three-level system of district (zila), tehsil and union councils. Local governments at each level comprise their administrative structures ie district government, tehsil/town, municipal administration and union administration, headed by the elected nazims (mayors) and their elected bodies ie zila, tehsil/town and union councils.

Each level of local government has defined functions and service responsibilities, with a focus on agriculture, community development, education and health at district level, 'municipal' infrastructure services at tehsil/town level, and community-based services at union level.

The levels of government are integrated through a bottom-up planning system, the council electoral arrangements (see Section 5.1), and specific procedures for monitoring service delivery (see Section 5.2).

4.2 Distribution of local governments and population

There is a huge variation in the size of local governments. The largest city is Karachi with a population in 1998 of over nine million. The smallest of the four capital cities is Quetta with a population of 565,000.

Some 32.5% of the population lives in urban areas.

5 DEMOCRATIC AND POLITICAL STRUCTURES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The democratic system is uniform across the four provinces, with direct elections for all seats in union councils, and indirect elections for zila nazim, tehsil/town nazim and reserved seats for women, peasants/workers and minorities in tehsils/towns and zila councils. Councillors are elected on a non-party basis and serve a four-year term. By-elections for seats falling vacant or remaining vacant are held annually and vacant seats of zila nazim, tehsil nazim, town nazim, union nazim and naib union nazim are filled within 120 days of the occurrence of the vacancy. Vacant seats of naib zila nazim and naib tehsil/town nazim are filled within 10 days from the date of occurrence. The Electoral Commission of Pakistan is responsible for holding elections of local government in addition

Table 1. Seats in the provincial assemblies

Province	General seats	Seats for women	Seats for non-Muslims	Total
Balochistan	51	11	3	65
NWF	99	22	3	124
Punjab	297	66	8	371
Sindh	130	29	9	168

Table 2. Number of local governments

Province	District	City district	Tehsil	City towns	Union
Baluchistan	21	1	71	2	n/a
NWF	23	1	34	4	n/a
Punjab	33	1	116	6	n/a
Sindh	15	1	86	18	n/a
Total	92	4	307	30	6,022

to holding the general elections in the country.

The most recent local elections were held in August/September 2005.

5.1 Union, tehsil/town and district councils

Unions nazim, naib nazim and councillors are elected by multi-member wards through adults franchise on the basis of joint electorate. There is no distinction between urban unions and rural unions.

Candidates who gain the highest number of votes are elected. Excluding the nazim and the naib nazim, union councils have 11 seats including six general Muslim seats (including two reserved for women) and one reserved seat for minorities. In order to ensure appropriate representation of minorities, the law provides that in a union where the population of minority communities is in excess of 10%, the reserved seats will be increased by reallocating the general and other reserved seats in the manner prescribed by the provincial government. Under this provision 176 Muslim seats were given to minorities in the unions of Punjab and Sindh.

All unions nazims and naib union nazims are also members of zila councils and tehsil/town councils respectively. In addition each zila council and tehsil/town council has also reserved seats (33% for women, 5% for peasants/workers and 5% for minorities of the total number of unions in the district and tehsil/town), elected by an electoral college of all union councillors including union nazims and naib union nazims, in the district and tehsil respectively.

5.2 Village and neighbourhood councils and citizen community boards (CCB)

Village and neighbourhood councils and citizen community boards (CCBs) are proposed

in the devolution of power plan and incorporated in the local government ordinance to promote participation in the democratic process. Enabling provisions to establish these councils exist in the provincial local government ordinances.

The village council is seen as the 'ideal associative unit for participation', whilst the union is the 'ideal unit for the delivery of services'. Urban or rural areas which may have a village or neighbourhood council are designated by tehsil and town councils. The councils may have between five and 11 members, with tehsil nazimeen arranging elections through secret ballot, the candidate securing the highest number of votes becoming chairman. In each council one seat is reserved for women and one for peasants and workers. The term of office of a village or neighbourhood council expires with that of a union council. The village or neighbourhood council has a proactive role in promoting citizen involvement, identifying priorities and problems and finding solutions, through CBOs, or organising local micro-programmes promoting civic education and gender issues, and organising youth and recreational activities.

In every local area a group of non-elected citizens may, to energise the community for development and improvement of service delivery, set up a Citizen Community Board (CCB). The CCBs contribute to project design, implementation, management and monitoring at grassroots level with a view to improving services. CCBs are registered with the community development group office of the respective district.

By law, each local government must allocate 25% of its development budget for utilisation by CCBs, and the amount which remains

unspent is credited under the same head in the following year's budget in addition to a fresh allocation. The CCBs submit their proposals on a standardised application form. The maximum share of local government funding cannot exceed 80%. The community share in cash must not be less than 20%. In March 2007, there were a total of 37,057 CCBs registered, spending PKR3747.87m at the district level.

Projects initiated under CCBs have focused on agriculture, soiling, water supply, drainage, education, women's development, education and health.

CCBs have a further role through their input to the monitoring of services received from all levels of the local government system, reporting, as end-users, to both elected representatives and officials on the status of service delivery and citizen satisfaction. Their information is consolidated for use at union, tehsil and district levels (see Section 5.4).

5.3 Nazimeen and naib nazimeen in the local government system

At union level, nazims and naib nazims are directly elected on a joint ticket. At district, city district and tehsil/town level nazims are elected by an electoral college of all members of the unions including union nazims and naib union nazims in the respective district, city district and tehsil. The naib zila nazim and naib tehsil/town nazim are elected by the members of the respective district and tehsil/town councils at the first meeting of the council.

The zila councils authorise to nazimeen, naib nazimeen and councillors at all three levels of local government the payment of honouraria, travelling and daily allowances payable from their respective local funds, subject to government approval.

5.4 Committee structures

Councils at all levels must establish an accounts committee, a code of conduct committee and an insaaf committee.⁶ Additionally, district councils must elect a sports and culture committee and a farm produce market committee.

Table 3. Distribution of local governments

Province	Number of councils					Population*	% rural*
	District	City districts	Tehsils	City towns	Unions		
Baluchistan	27	1	75	2	567	6,565,885	76.1
NWFP	23	1	50	4	986	17,743,645	83.1
Punjab	30	5	106	38	3,464	73,621,290	68.7
Sindh	22	1	101	18	1,108	30,439,893	51.3
Total	102	8	332	62	6,125	128,370,713	67.5

*1998 Census

Table 4A. Reserved seats for women

Local government type	Number of councils	Total seats	Women's seats as % of total
Union councils	6,022	126,462	28.5
Tehsil/town councils	337	8,965	21.3
District/city district councils	96	8,806	22.6
Total	6,455	144,233	27.7

Monitoring committees are elected by the council from amongst its members. At district level there are monitoring committees for each of the groups of district offices, at tehsil level for the municipal services, and at union level for municipal services, finance, public safety, health, education, literacy, and works and services. The district committees monitor the district government offices, and the tehsil and town committees the tehsil and town municipal administrations. Union committees monitor all offices of the district government, tehsil, town and union administration responsible for the delivery of services in their areas. All monitoring committees submit quarterly reports to their councils evaluating performance in relation to:

- Achievement of targets
- Responsiveness to citizens' difficulties
- Efficiency in the delivery of services
- Transparent functioning.

Committees may recommend the payment of bonuses or performance pay in recognition of efficient performance.

Councils have discretion to establish joint committees on matters where they have a common interest. There are no executive committees or cabinets.

Meetings of all councils are open to the public, and citizens have the right to information about any administrative office. Information about the staffing and performance of local government offices must be displayed within the premises for access by citizens.

5.5 Local government staffing

The senior administrative appointments of the three levels of local government are specified in the local government ordinances.

District establishments, including ones in the city district, are composed of federal and provincial civil servants, and staff of all groups of offices, devolved to the district government. The zila nazim is the head of the district government and the district coordination officer (DCO) is coordinating head of the district administration. The provincial governments must create a district service comprising all posts of local government, grouped into district and tehsil cadres for decentralised local government functions and groups of offices with adequate monetary benefits and incentives for promotion and performance.

At district level there are up to 11 groups of district offices, each headed by executive district officers (EDOs) reporting to the district coordination officer. District officers (DOs) head sub-offices at district headquarters, with deputy district officers (DDOs) in charge of specific functions located in the tehsils. In addition to overall coordination responsibilities the DCO has responsibility for human resource management and civil defence. EDOs have responsibility for finance and planning, works and services, agriculture, health, education, literacy, community development, information technology, revenue, law, and magistracy. Provincial police chiefs select and appoint for each district a district police officer accountable to the district zila nazim in respect of law and order.

At city district level the arrangements broadly follow those in the common districts. City districts may, however, depending on economies of scale and the nature of their urban infrastructure, vary the groups of offices and set up district municipal offices for the integrated development and management of a specific range of services - primarily those

relating to the environment, public sanitation, housing, planning, and cultural matters.

Tehsil municipal administrations are successor bodies to former urban local governments and inherited staff and organisational structure from those bodies, with authority to hire and fire staff. Some provincial staff have also been transferred to them. Their administration is headed by a tehsil municipal officer (TMO) under the tehsil nazim who is the head of the tehsil municipal administration.

In tehsil administrations the TMO is supported by four tehsil officers with responsibility for finance, planning, infrastructure, services and municipal regulations.

At union level, the union nazim is head of the administration, supported by up to three secretaries for union committees, municipal functions and community development. The local government ordinances prescribe in broad terms the administrative and staffing structures of the three levels of government. The responsibilities of senior officers have been detailed in the rules of business notified by the provincial governments.

5.6 Independent scrutiny

The local government ordinances establish the office of district ombudsman (zila mohtasib), selected by a provincial committee, the appointment being confirmed by the district council for a period of four years, renewable for a further term. The jurisdiction of the district ombudsman extends to citizen complaints of maladministration by all 'holders of public office' in the district including nazimeen and naib nazimeen at all levels, councillors, staff of all councils, and the district police officers.

The ordinances require local government accounts to be audited by the Auditor General of Pakistan. However, until tehsil, town and union administrations have developed the capacity to conform to the national audit system, external audit is being conducted by the Local Fund Audit Department until such time as determined by the Auditor General.⁴

Table 4B. Women nazimeen and councillors following 2000/2001 elections

Province councils	Total seats	Union councils			Tehsil/town councils		District/city district	
		Women councillors	Women councillors as % of total	Women nazimeen	Women councillors	Women nazimeen	Women councillors	Women nazimeen
Baluchistan	20,097	2,807	14.0	–	66	–	103	–
NWF	10,878	1,605	14.8	–	124	–	65	–
Punjab	72,513	13,457	18.6	2	848	–	641	–
Sindh	22,974	4,095	17.8	–	306	–	158	2
Total	126,462	21,964	17.4	2	1,344	0	967	2

6 DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY COMPETENCE

District governments have responsibility for delivering elementary and secondary education, literacy, primary and secondary health and dispensaries, agriculture and intra-district roads. Tehsils and towns have service responsibilities including local roads and streets, street services (eg lighting), water supply systems, sewers and sanitation, and slaughterhouses, together with fairs, markets and cultural events. In the city district system, district governments rather than the towns provide most services, managing these on an integrated city-wide basis to achieve economies of scale.

The union level is responsible for libraries, local streets and street services, wells and ponds, and cattle ponds and grazing areas. Union guards responsible for local security may be appointed. Union councils work closely with village and neighbourhood councils, and CCBs, promoting and coordinating development activities, and submitting proposals through annual plans to the district and tehsil levels which help inform the development budget allocation process.

The ordinances permit the transfer of functions by mutual agreement from higher to lower levels of local governments under the principle of subsidiarity. The provisions cover transfers from a district/city district to a tehsil/town or union; from a tehsil to a union, village or neighbourhood council; and from a union to a village or neighbourhood council. Appropriate resources and funding must be allocated to the lower level, but the higher level retains regulatory and monitoring responsibilities.

7 FINANCE

7.1 Revenue

The local government finance system was implemented in 2002, governing transfers to local government. For this purpose a Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) has been established by each province, consisting of 10 members. The PFC makes recommendations to the governor for a formula for distribution of resources between the federal and local government out of the proceeds of the Provincial Consolidated Fund.

In the city district government of Lahore for the year 2006/2007 revenues were 88% from provinces, 7% from own revenue and 4.9% as additional grants. In Haripur own-source revenue was 72.8% whereas the PFC share was only 27.2%.

7.2 Revenue-sharing

Approximately 50% of the provincial divisional pool is transferred to the local governments under the PFC award. The PFC share is released to the bank account of the respective local government. In 2006/2007 the PFC share was PKR196,368m against a release of PKR216,521m, representing a 104% release. In Punjab for the the year 2006/2007 funds were distributed as 84% to district governments, 12% to tehsil municipal administrations and 4% to union administrations.

In addition to the fiscal transfers, local government has been authorised to levy certain taxes. The taxes are provided in the Second Schedule of the local government ordinance (LGO) for each level of local government. No tax can be levied without inviting public objection. Under the LGO, the entire tehsil is a rating area for property tax. Local government

may adopt any mechanism for the collection of taxes.

7.3 Expenditure

Aggregate expenditure figures for local government are not available. Below are details based on the budget of Karachi, whose total expenditure in 2004/2005 was PKR32,641m (US\$549m). The major expenditure lines were:

1. Development expenditure	38%
2. Devolved departments	22%
3. Water and sanitation	20.4%
4. Establishment	12.7%
5. Transfer to towns and union councils	6.9%

Local governments are not permitted to set deficit budgets.

8 ORGANISATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Punjab recently an association, namely the Punjab Local Government Association, has been formed. In other provinces such associations are in the process of formation.

9 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Provincial local government commissions (LGCs), whose members hold office for four years, were established in 2003 as oversight committees to resolve disputes between provincial departments and district governments, and between districts. The commissions also conduct annual and special inspections and enquiries of local governments. The commissions have the powers of the civil court. They may be required by the chief executive of the province to carry out an inquiry or special audit, follow up matters referred by the district coordination officer and to organise consultative planning meetings among the respective parliamentarians, zila and tehsil/town nazims with regard to development activity in the district or tehsil/town.

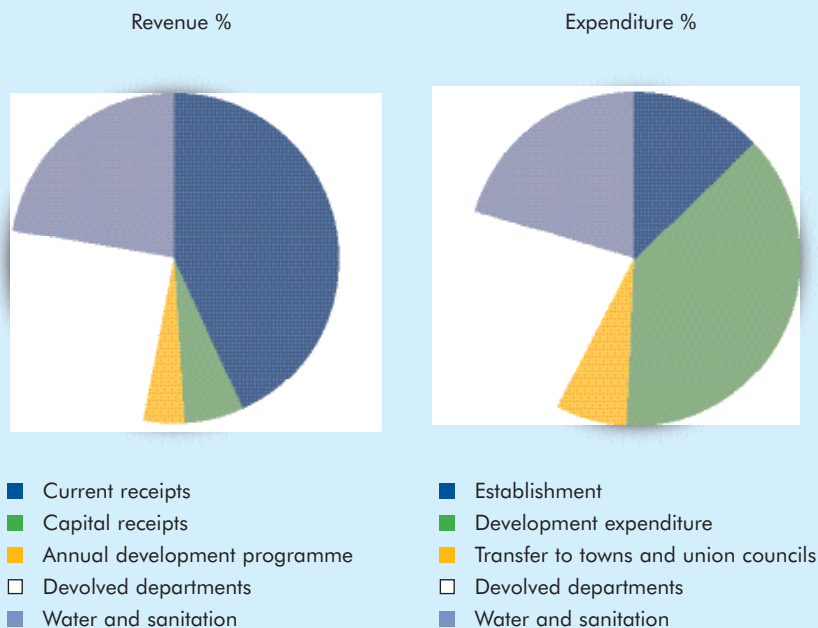
Relations between districts and tehsils and town are formally conducted through the district mushavirat committee, whose membership includes the district nazim and naib nazim and all tehsil and town nazimeen in the district. The committee's functions are to:

- Crystallise a vision for integrated development of the district
- Prioritise and coordinate inter-tehsil development plans
- Resolve intra-district disputes
- Muster resources for crisis management
- Set priorities for realising the economic potential of the district.

Table 5. Local taxes and sources of income

Council type	Taxes/rates	Fees	Other sources
District	Education tax Health tax Vehicles tax (except motor vehicles) Local rate on lands	- schools, colleges and health facilities provided or maintained by the district - licences - specific services	Collection charges for tax recovery on behalf of the government Tolls on new roads and bridges (except national and provincial structures)
Tehsil/ town	Local tax on services Tax on transfer of immovable property Property tax on buildings and land	- advertisements and billboards - fairs, shows, exhibitions, public events - approval of building plans - cinemas, theatres and other entertainment	Collection charges as above Charges for maintenance of public utilities (e.g. lighting, drainage)
Union	Rate for the remuneration of village and neighbourhood guards	- licensing of professions and trades - sale of animals - market fees - civil status registration	Charges for specific services Charges for the maintenance of public utilities as above

Figure 1. The financial structure of local government in Pakistan



10 E-GOVERNMENT

The goals of Pakistan's e-government strategy, adopted in 2001, are to:

- Improve the quality of government services
- Provide transparency in government functioning
- Create a public-private-sector partnership for the development of Pakistan.

An e-government task force was responsible for the preparation of a masterplan, and the identification of the projects to be given priority status. Because of the scale of the task, it is envisaged that the programme will be implemented on a modular basis over five to seven years. In 2002 the Task Force established an Electronic Government Directorate (EGD) within the federal Ministry of Information Technology. The EGD's remit includes the preparation of e-government projects, the implementation of federal-level projects approved by government, and the provision of technical support to federal and provincial ministries and departments.

The EGD has responsibility for the continuing development and updating of the government's web portal at www.pakistan.gov.pk, which is being extended to all federal ministries and departments. Over time the e-government initiative will be extended to governments at provincial and local levels. Currently the portal provides links to three provincial websites, and those for a number of city and district councils. Under the devolution of power plan, districts are expected to develop and support the automation of government systems including those for crime reporting, service delivery systems, schools, hospitals, accounting,

financial and auditing systems, payroll and personnel data.

The web portal provides two websites which relate to local government reform:

- National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB) at www.nrb.gov.pk
- Decentralisation Support Programme at www.decentralization.org.pk.

The NRB has also launched a media and governance website (www.mng.gov.pk) which reports on best practice in local government, currently covering matters such as improved revenue collection, pilot programmes between local governments at different levels, and women's initiatives.

There were 10.5 million internet users in 2006, representing 6.4% of the population.⁶

11 ENVISAGED REFORMS

Pakistan has 41 cantonments (military garrisons) in major cities and towns with a largely civilian population. Cantonments are run under the Cantonment Act 1924, by the army. The army station commander is *ex officio* head of the cantonment board which has an elected component, but can be dismissed by the president. Integration of cantonments into the local government system is under process.

Cultural protection has been given to the Kafir-Kalash minority of some few thousand people, a pagan tribe, in the Chitral region along Pakistan's border with Afghanistan.

12 SUMMARY

Since the enactment of the 2001 provincial

LGO, Pakistan has embarked on a radical restructuring of its sub-provincial government system. The devolution plan 'follows the principle of subsidiarity, whereby all functions which can be effectively performed at local level are transferred to that level'.

The CLGF Conference 2005 in Aberdeen recommended 12 principles of local governance and democracy which were endorsed by the Commonwealth heads of government. Pakistan's decentralisation model has been in operation for six years and the CLGF symposium on strengthening decentralisation in the Commonwealth, Islamabad 2006, examined the extent to which it correlated to these principles.

References

- 1 CIA World Factbook 2007
- 2 Kashmir continues to be the subject of a militarised territorial dispute between Pakistan, India and China
- 3 Responsible for the selection of a panel of conciliators in the *musaliha* anjuman for out-of-court amicable settlement of disputes
- 4 www.pakistan.gov.pk/AboutPakistan.jsp
- 5 CIA Factbook 2007.

Service	Delivering authority					Remarks
	Central	Provinces	Local government			
			D	T	U	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Police		●			●	* Union guards only
Fire protection				●		
Civil protection			●			
Criminal justice		●				
Civil justice		●				
Civil status register					●	
Statistical office	●					
Electoral register	●					
EDUCATION						
Pre-school						
Primary			●			
Secondary			●			
Vocational and technical			●			
Higher education						
Adult education			●			Literacy
Other			●			Special education
SOCIAL WELFARE						
Kindergarten and nursery						
Family welfare services		●				
Welfare homes					●	Facilities for the poor/disabled
Social security						
PUBLIC HEALTH						
Primary care			●			
Hospitals		●	●	●		
Health protection						
HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING						
Housing				●		
Town planning				●		
Regional planning			●			
TRANSPORT						
Roads		●	●			
Transport		●				
Urban roads				●	●	
Urban rail						
Ports	●					
Airports	●					
Other						T/U street lighting
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SANITATION						
Water and sanitation				●	●	U local wells
Refuse collection and disposal				●		
Cemeteries and crematoria				●		
slaughterhouses				●		
Environmental protection				●		
Consumer protection				●		
CULTURE, LEISURE AND SPORTS						
Theatre and concerts					●	U general cultural activities
Museums and libraries					●	
Parks and open spaces				●	●	
Sports and leisure				●	●	
Religious facilities					●	
UTILITIES						
Gas services						
District heating						
Electricity						
Water supply				●	●	
ECONOMIC						
Agriculture, forests and fisheries			●	●	●	● = discretionary service by the local authority
Economic promotion			●			
Trade and industry						
Tourism						