



PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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NOTIFICATION

Dated Peshawar, the 27/04/2026.

No.PA/Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/Bills-92/2026/ 5339 In pursuance of the provision contained in Rule 113 of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules, 2025, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Vagrancy (Control and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2026, as introduced in the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 20th April, 2026 is hereby published for general information.

(Here print as in the accompaniment).



(SYED WIQAR SHAH)

Secretary,

Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The Manager, Government
Printing Press, Peshawar

For publication in the Gazette of Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa, extraordinary bearing the same date.
One copy may be supplied to this Secretariat



Assistant Secretary,

Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

E.No.PA/Khyber Pakhtunkhwa /Bills-92/2026/ 5340

Dated 27/04/2026.

Copy of the above is forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Principal Secretary to Mr. Speaker, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. The Deputy PS to Deputy Speaker, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
3. The Director I.T, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for official website.



Assistant Secretary,

Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**A
BILL**

to repeal and re-enact the law relating vagrancy and to provide for a comprehensive regulatory framework for controlling, preventing the phenomenon of beggary and the exploitation of vulnerable persons and for rehabilitating persons engaged in beggary in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the State to uphold the dignity of every individual, especially the vulnerable and marginalized;

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary to adopt a compassionate, rights based and rehabilitative approach towards individuals engaged in beggary, ensuring their protection from exploitation and providing pathways to reintegration into society;

It is hereby enacted by the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as follows:

**CHAPTER-I
PRELIMINARY**

1. Short title, extent and commencement.---(1) This Act may be called the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Vagrancy (Control and Rehabilitation) Act, 2026.

(2) It shall extend to the whole Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.


(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.---In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-


(a) **“beggar”** means a person, whether vagrant or otherwise, who engages in beggary, whether occasionally or habitually;

(b) **“beggary”** means the act of soliciting or receiving alms, whether in cash or kind, in any public or private place, including by displaying physical ailments, through verbal requests, gestures, implied behavior, coercion, deception or employing others to do so, whether under actual need or as a profession;

(c) **“child”** means a child as defined under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2010 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XIII of 2010):

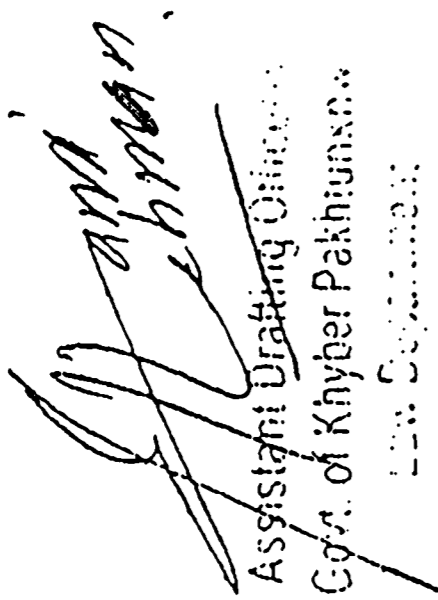

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- (d) **“Child Protection Unit”** means the Child Protection Unit established under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2010 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XIII of 2010);
- (e) **“Code”** means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898);
- (f) **“Department”** means the Zakat, Ushr, Social Welfare, Special Education and Women Empowerment, Department of Government;
- (g) **“Fund”** means the Fund established under section 27 of this Act;
- (h) **“Government”** means the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- (i) **“prescribed”** means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (j) **“public place”** means any place, whether publicly or privately owned, to which the general public has access, whether unconditionally, conditionally or upon payment and includes, but not limited to roads, streets, footpaths, pavements, public squares, parks, playgrounds, markets, transportation terminals such as bus stands, railway stations and airports religious sites, government buildings, public offices, court premises, health or educational institutions, libraries, commercial establishments, restaurants, hotels, amusement centers, cinema halls, auditoriums, conference and seminar halls and any other open, enclosed or semi-enclosed space, including rooftops, lawns, lobbies and waiting areas which are accessible to or used by the general public;
- (k) **“rehabilitation”** means the provision of physical, psychological, social, vocational and legal support to individuals identified under this Act, for the purpose of their reintegration into society as productive and self-reliant citizens;
- (l) **“rehabilitation centre”** means any facility established, managed, outsourced or certified under this Act for the detention, care, treatment and rehabilitation of beggars and


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their dependents and includes Dar-ul-Kafalas and such other institutions operated by public or certified private entities;

- (m) **“Rehabilitation Officer”** means an officer designated or appointed under this Act to supervise the operations, case management and monitoring of beggars placed in a Rehabilitation centre;
- (n) **“Special Magistrate”** means a Special Magistrate appointed under section 14A of the Code;
- (o) **“Steering Committee”** means the Provincial Steering Committee constituted under section 3 of this Act;
- (p) **“vagrant”** means a person who is found in a public place without any lawful means of subsistence or fixed place of residence and who is unable to provide a satisfactory explanation for their presence or conduct and who may be reasonably suspected of engaging in or being likely to engage in beggary;
- (q) **“vagrancy”** means the condition or state of a person wandering without visible means of support, lawful occupation or fixed abode and includes conduct that indicates a likelihood of beggary, idleness or public nuisance; and
- (r) **“vulnerability”** means a condition of physical, mental, economic or social disadvantage, including but not limited to age, gender, disability, displacement, poverty or trauma, which increases the likelihood of an individual being subjected to exploitation, coercion or beggary.


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CHAPTER-II


CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL STEERING COMMITTEE

3. **Provincial Steering Committee.**---(1) There shall be a Provincial Steering Committee for the effective oversight, coordination and implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Steering Committee shall consist of the following, namely:

- (a) Minister, Advisor or Special Assistant to the Chief Minister for Social Welfare, Special Education and Women Empowerment Department: Chairperson

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|
| (b) | Secretary, Zakat, Ushr, Social Welfare, Special Education and Women Empowerment Department; | Vice-Chairperson |
| (c) | Additional Secretary, Zakat, Ushr, Social Welfare, Special Education and Women Empowerment Department; | Member |
| (d) | Director of Social Welfare, Directorate of Social Welfare Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; | Member
-cum-
Secretary |
| (e) | Director, Child Protection and Welfare Commission; | Member |
| (f) | representative of the Elementary and Secondary Education Department of Government not below BPS-19; | Member |
| (g) | representative of the Health Department of Government not below BPS-19; | Member |
| (h) | representative of the Home Department of Government not below BPS-19; | Member |
| (i) | representative of the Local Government Department of Government not below BPS-19; | Member |
| (j) | representative of the Provincial Police Officer not below BPS-19; | Member |
| (k) | representative of the Director General Law and Human Rights not below BPS-19; and | Member |
| (l) | two representatives from civil society, out of whom one shall be a woman. | Member |


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(3) Where the Chairperson is unable to preside over a meeting by reason of absence, vacancy, or any other sufficient cause, the Vice-Chairperson shall preside over the meeting and discharge the functions of the Chairperson for that meeting.

(4) The Steering Committee may co-opt any technical expert, representative from relevant Departments or stakeholder organizations for expert views, as may be required and shall have no right of vote.

(5) The member mentioned at clause (1), shall be nominated by the Chairperson and shall hold office for a period of two years extendable for further term of two years only once subject to satisfactory performance to be determined by the Chairperson in the manner as deem fit.

(6) The member at clause (1), shall possess a minimum of ten years' experience in social welfare, human rights, rehabilitation services or related fields and shall be persons of known integrity having not been convicted for any offence.

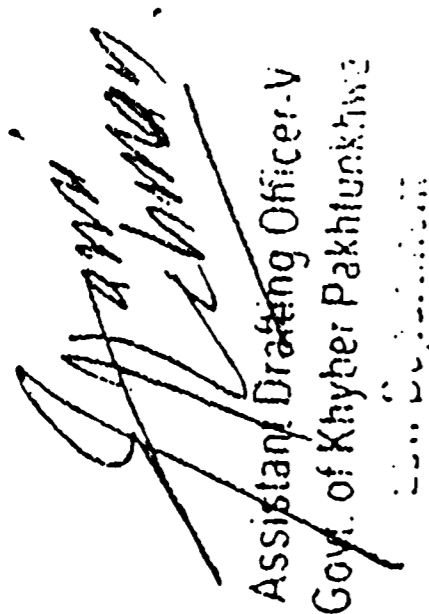
(7) The member at clause (1), may resign at any time by submitting a written notice to the Chairperson. The resignation shall take effect upon its acceptance or, if not expressly accepted, within fifteen days of its submission.

(8) The member at clause (1), may be removed by the Chairperson on any of the following grounds, namely:

- (a) if he remains absent from three consecutive meetings of the Steering Committee without any cogent reason;
- (b) if he is guilty of corruption or corrupt practices;
- (c) if he is guilty of misconduct or involves in subversive activities detrimental to the security of Pakistan and its people;
- (d) if he is guilty of misconduct detrimental to the objectives of this Act;
- (e) if he becomes insolvent or declared by the competent court to be insolvent; and
- (f) if he is become mentally unsound and physically unfit rendering him unfit as member.

(9) The Steering Committee shall meet at least once every quarter and the quorum for a meeting of the Steering Committee shall be fifty percent of its total membership, excluding co-opted members.

(10) The decisions of the Steering Committee shall be made by a majority of the members present. In the event of a tie, the person presiding the meeting, shall have a casting vote.


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(11) The Department shall serve as the Secretariat of the Steering Committee and as such responsible for-

- (a) preparing and consolidating all progress, reintegration and monitoring reports under this Act;
- (b) convening and organizing meetings of the Steering Committee on a quarterly basis or as directed by the Chairperson;
- (c) ensuring inter-departmental coordination with relevant agencies for implementation of the provisions of this Act;
- (d) monitoring the functioning of rehabilitation centre and associated institutions; and
- (e) serving as the principal liaison among Steering Committee and implementation stakeholders.

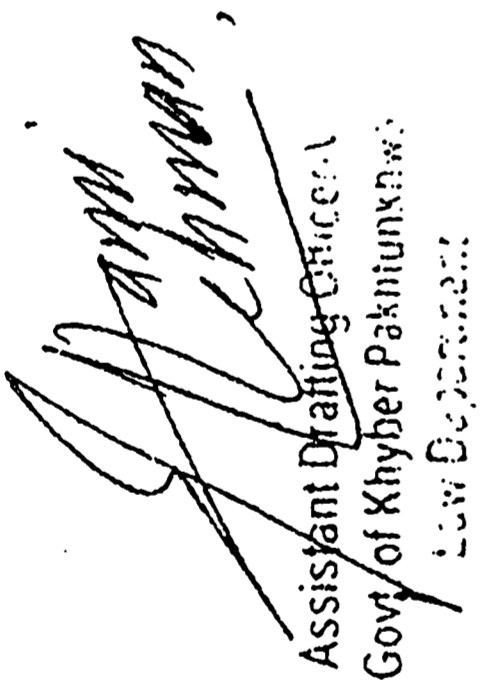
CHAPTER-III

POWER AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

4. **Power and functions.**---(i) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Steering Committee shall perform all such functions and exercise such powers as may be necessary to ensure effective implementation of this Act.

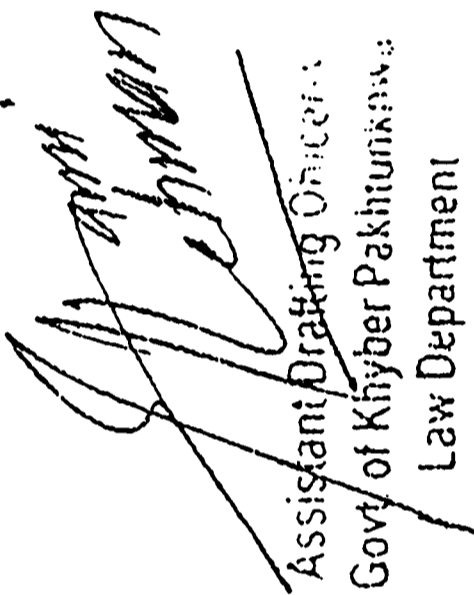
(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), the Steering Committee shall-

- (a) formulate policy guidelines, issue directions, and ensure overall supervision, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of this Act, including the functioning of rehabilitation centres, and authorize any other officer to apprehend or arrest persons engaged in beggary under this Act, specifying the conditions, scope, and limits of such authorization;
- (b) approve procedures for apprehension, transfer, care, rehabilitation and reintegration of beggars and their dependents, and review periodic progress and reintegration reports;
- (c) recommend to Government measures for prevention of beggary, protection of vulnerable individuals and rehabilitation


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strategies, and design public awareness campaigns to discourage almsgiving;

- (d) recommend to the Home Department of Government to recommend to the concerned Federal agencies to block the Passport, CNIC, and bank accounts of persons involved in beggary, their abettors and any persons residing outside Pakistan who are known to, or reported to, the Government as being involved in such activities, place their names on the Exit Control List, and where applicable, initiate extradition proceedings;
- (e) develop inter-agency coordination mechanisms, data-sharing frameworks and technological tools including biometric systems, AI-based recognition, geo-tagging and centralized databases for enforcement, case tracking and hotspot mapping;
- (f) mobilize resources, encourage collaboration with NGOs, private sector and donors, and ensure capacity building of police, judicial, social welfare and rehabilitation staff;
- (g) supervise independent grievance redressal mechanisms, commission research and social audits, and ensure third-party evaluations to uphold quality and human rights standards; and
- (h) perform any other functions as may be assigned by the Government for the effective implementation of this Act.


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(3) The Steering Committee may exercise such additional powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

(4) The Steering Committee shall be responsible for ongoing performance monitoring, evaluation and oversight of the rehabilitation centers and rehabilitation services established under this Act and as such shall-

- (a) review quarterly reports submitted by rehabilitation centre, other relevant institutions;
- (b) monitor reintegration outcomes, rehabilitation success rates and institutional compliance;
- (c) recommend administrative and legal reforms based on evidence from field-level implementation;

- (d) ensure that data reporting, transparency and grievance mechanisms are fully operational and accessible; and
- (e) submit biannual monitoring and performance reports to the Government in this regard.

CHAPTER-IV PROHIBITIONS AND OFFENCES

5. Prohibition of beggary.---(1) No person shall engage in beggary in any form.

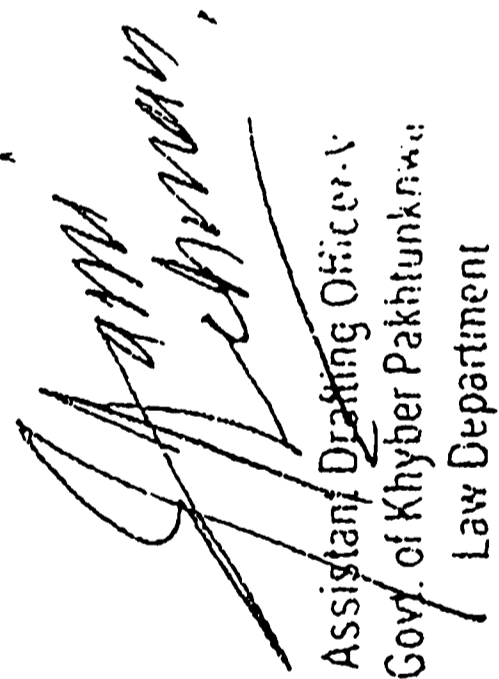
(2) A person who engages in beggary shall be treated as a beggar for the purposes of this Act and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions contained in this Chapter.

6. Offence of simple beggary.---(1) A person is said to engage in simple beggary, if he is soliciting alms, either in the form of money, food or other things, from the public in public places by pretending to be destitute or lacking the means to provide for himself or his family.

(2) Where a person is found guilty of engaging in simple beggary for the first time and where the act does not constitute a more serious offence under this Act, the Special Magistrate shall, after considering the person's age, health, socio-economic status and the report of the District Social Welfare Officer, pass any one of the following orders as deemed fit, namely:

- (i) issue a formal warning and discharge the person; or
- (ii) order the person to be sent to a rehabilitation centre for the standard period of rehabilitation as specified by the Steering Committee, during which the person shall undergo care, counseling and vocational training; or
- (iii) impose a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or pass a sentence of simple imprisonment in jail for a term which may extend to one month, or both.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 25, any person who commits the offence of simple beggary for subsequent time, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year but shall not be less than one month, and with a fine, which may extend to fifty thousand rupees but shall not be less than five thousand rupees, or with both.


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7. **Offence of fraudulent or deceptive beggary.**---(1) A person commits the offence of fraudulent or deceptive beggary, if he engages in beggary by-

- (i) feigning, fabricating or exhibiting any sickness, injury, deformity or physical disability for the purpose of soliciting alms; or
- (ii) employing any other form of deception or false pretense to induce sympathy or elicit alms from the public.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 25, whoever commits the offence of fraudulent or deceptive beggary shall be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to one year but shall not be less than one month and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees but shall not be less than five thousand rupees and, or with both.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 25, any person who commits the offence of fraudulent or deceptive beggary for subsequent times shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years but shall not be less than two months and with fine, which may extend to twenty thousand rupees but shall not be less than ten thousand rupees, or with both.

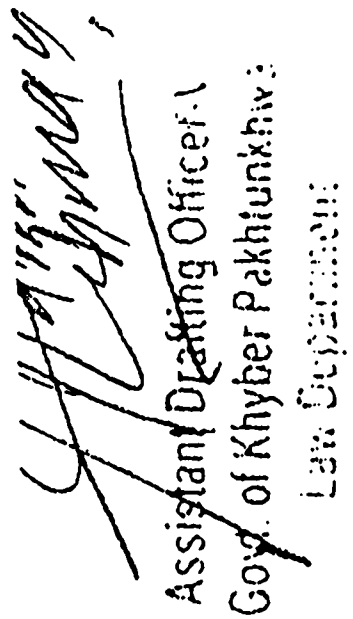
8. **Offence of organized or forced beggary.**---(1) A person is said to commit the offence of organized or forced beggary if he employs, induces, compels, coerces or use any other person, particularly a child or a person with a disability or vulnerability, to engage in beggary.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 25, whoever commits the offence of organized or forced beggary shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years but shall not be less than four months and with fine which may extend to two hundred thousand rupees but shall not less than fifty thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 25, any person who commits the offence of organized or forced beggary for subsequent times shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years but shall not be less than one year and with fine, which may extend to four hundred thousand rupees but shall not be less than two hundred thousand rupees, or with both.

9. **Power of Special Magistrate to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.**--- (1) The Special Magistrate may award such terms of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorized by law in case of such default:

Provided that-


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- (a) the term is not in excess of the Special Magistrate's powers under this Act; and
- (b) in any case decided by the Special Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Special Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

(2) The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awarded by the Special Magistrate under this Act.

10. Abetment of beggary.---Whoever abets the offence of beggary in any form shall, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of such abetment, be punishable with same punishment as is provided for the offence of beggary so committed.

11. Forfeiture of alms.---(1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act, the Special Magistrate may, in addition to any other penalty imposed, order that any money or alms found in the possession of the said person, at the time of apprehension, be forfeited to the Government.

(2) The money and alms, forfeited under this section shall be deposited into the Fund to be utilized for the purposes of this Act.

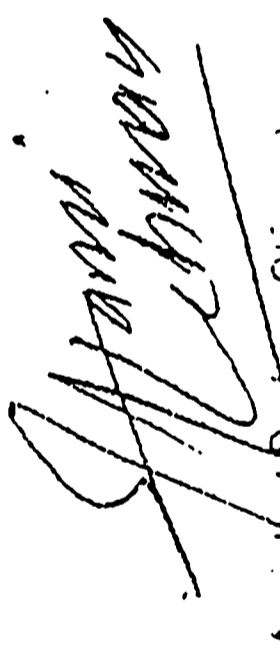
12. Cognizance of offense and bail.---All offences under this Act shall be cognizable and shall be non-bailable.

CHAPTER-V ARREST AND TRIAL

13. Powers to arrest.---(1) The Police, District Social Welfare Officer, or any other officer authorized by the Steering Committee may arrest any person found engaged in beggary.

(2) The person apprehended shall be produced before the Special Magistrate within twenty-four hours.

14. Trial of offence.---(1) The Special Magistrate shall try the offences under this Act in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Code.


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(2) The Special Magistrate shall take cognizance of an offence on the report of the Police or on the complaint of the District Social Welfare Officer, or that of any other officer authorized by the Steering Committee, as the case may be.

15. Appeals.---Any person aggrieved by any final order of conviction or acquittal passed by the Special Magistrate, may prefer an appeal before the Court of Sessions within thirty days of communication of such order.

16. Transfer from prison to rehabilitation centre.---(1) Where any person is imprisoned under this Act, the Special Magistrate, on an application made by the offender, order the transfer of such offender to a rehabilitation centre, if it is considered conducive to their reintegration into society.

(2) A transfer under sub-section (1) may be ordered if-

- (a) the person consents in writing to such transfer;
- (b) the Prison Superintendent certifies good behavior and willingness of the person to reform; and
- (c) the Department assesses the person as suitable for rehabilitation.

(3) A person transferred to a rehabilitation centre under this section shall serve the remaining term of their sentence in accordance with the centre's rules and the standard rehabilitation program specified by the Steering Committee. Discharge shall occur only upon successful completion of the program, except that the Special Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, authorize early discharge or release on probation in accordance with law.

(4) In case of serious misconduct, non-compliance with rehabilitation protocols or refusal to participate in any specified program, the Rehabilitation Officer may recommend, with reasons to be recorded in writing, that the person be returned to prison. The Special Magistrate, upon such recommendations, pass an appropriate order for the transfer of the offender back to prison:

Provided that the period spent in the rehabilitation centre shall be counted towards the term of imprisonment, unless the Special Magistrate, for reasons to be recorded in writing, directs otherwise.

CHAPTER-VI
REHABILITATION AND PROTECTION

17. **Establishment of rehabilitation centre.**---(1) The Government, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee, may establish and maintain such number of rehabilitation centres as may be necessary.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the existing Dar-ul-Kafala, established under the repealed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Vagrancy Restraint Act, 2020 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. VIII of 2020) and the West Pakistan Vagrancy Ordinance, 1958 (West Pakistan Ordinance No. XX of 1958), for all intents and purposes, shall be deemed to be rehabilitation centre established under this Act.

18. **Functions of rehabilitation centre.**---Rehabilitation centre established under this Act shall perform such power and functions as may be prescribed.

19. **Outsourcing of services to private Organization.**---The services of rehabilitations centre, or any specific specialized component thereof, may be outsourced, as determined by the Steering Committee in accordance with the prevalent laws.

20. **Management of the rehabilitation centre.**---The rehabilitation centre shall be supervised by a Rehabilitation Officer and overseen by the Director Social Welfare of the Department or any other officer of the Government authorized by the Steering Committee.

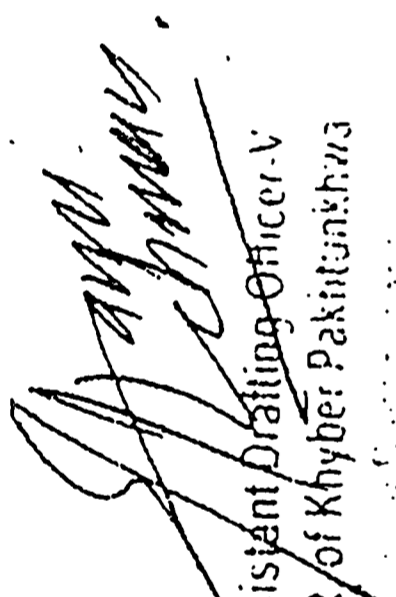
21. **Voluntary admission into rehabilitation centre.**---(1) Any person engaged in beggary may voluntarily present themselves before the Special Magistrate for admission into a rehabilitation centre.

(2) Voluntary admission into a rehabilitation centre shall be governed in the manner as may be prescribed.

22. **Transfer of beggars.**---The Director Social Welfare may transfer beggars from one rehabilitation centre to another rehabilitation centre, or to any other alternate facilities, in the manner as may be prescribed.

23. **Discharge from rehabilitation centre.**---Subject to sub-sections (2) and (3) a beggar voluntarily admitted to a rehabilitation centre may be discharged upon successful completion of the specified rehabilitation program, or upon submission of an application for release by the beggar.

(2) A beggar committed to a rehabilitation centre under section 6, by order of the Special Magistrate, shall undergo the standard rehabilitation program


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as specified by the Steering Committee and shall be discharged, by the Director Social Welfare, only upon successful completion of such program.

(3) A person transferred to a rehabilitation centre under section 16 shall serve the remaining sentence in accordance with the centre's rules and the standard rehabilitation program specified by the Steering Committee and shall be discharged only upon successful completion of the program:

Provided that the Special Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, order early discharge or release on probation for the remaining sentence after such program completion, in accordance with the law.

24. After-care and reintegration services.---The Department, may establish and implement after-care and reintegration services for persons discharged from rehabilitation centres, in a manner as may be prescribed, including but not limited to job placement, access to micro-credit or in-kind support, psychosocial counseling, follow-up case management and facilitation for obtaining identity documents and social safety net benefits.

CHAPTER-VII **CHILD INVOLVED IN BEGGARY**

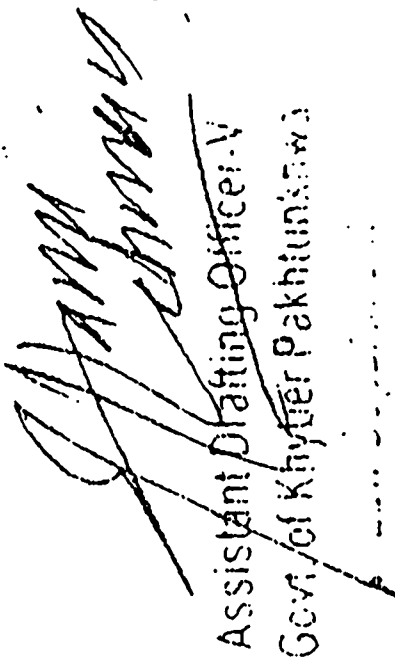
25. Child in beggary.---(1) A child found engaged in beggary shall exclusively be deemed "a child at risk" as defined in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2010 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XIII of 2010).

(2) A child engaged in beggary shall immediately be referred to the nearest Child Protection Unit or an authorized Child Protection Officer and shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2010 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XIII of 2010) and the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 (Act No. XXII of 2018), as the case maybe.

(3) No fine, penalty or criminal conviction shall be imposed upon a child under this Act.

Explanation: The term "offender" or "beggar" used in this Act in a punitive sense shall not apply to a child.

(4) The custody and placement of a child engaged in beggary shall be determined by a Child Protection Court in their best interest, with institutionalization in Child Protection Institutes being a measure of last resort under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2010 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XIII of 2010).


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26. **Custody of dependent child.**---All such children shall be treated as "child at risk" and provided protection, support and case management in accordance with applicable laws.

CHAPTER-VIII
VAGRANCY CONTROL AND REHABILITATION FUND

27. **Establishment of the Fund.**---(1) There shall be a Fund to be known as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Vagrancy Control and Rehabilitation Fund.


(2) The Fund shall be non-lapsable and administered by the Steering Committee.

(3) The Fund shall consist of:

- (i) annual grants-in-aid allocated by the Government or the Federal Government or other Provincial Governments;
- (ii) money and alms forfeited under this Act; and
- (iii) donations, endowments and grants from private individuals, corporate entities, non-governmental organizations, national or international organization and international partners.

(4) The Fund shall be exclusively utilized for purposes aligned with the Act including but not limited to-

- (i) the establishment, maintenance and upgrading of rehabilitation centre and specialized care units;
- (ii) the procurement of goods, services or independent hiring of qualified firms, institutions or organizations for operating or managing rehabilitation centre in accordance with applicable procurement laws and rules;
- (iii) the implementation of rehabilitation, skill development, psychosocial support and educational programs for persons undergoing reintegration;
- (iv) the provision of after-care, transitional housing, livelihood assistance and other reintegration support services under this Act;
- (v) the development, procurement or subscription of digital tools and technological solutions, including but not limited to


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biometric systems, recognition, analytics and intelligence platforms, database management systems, surveillance tools and real-time reporting dashboards for monitoring, enforcement and coordination;

- (vi) the design and implementation of public awareness campaigns for discouraging almsgiving and promoting reporting of organized beggary; and
- (vii) any other activity approved by the Steering Committee for the fulfillment of the objectives of this Act.

28. Custody and management of the Fund.---The Fund shall be kept in such custody, expended and managed in such a manner as may be prescribed.

29. Audit of Accounts.---(1)The accounts of the Fund shall be audited by the Auditor General of Pakistan.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-section (1), the Steering Committee may, if it is so required or expedient, cause the accounts of the Fund audited through a reputed registered audit firm.

30. Maintenance of accounts.---The accounts of the Fund shall be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.

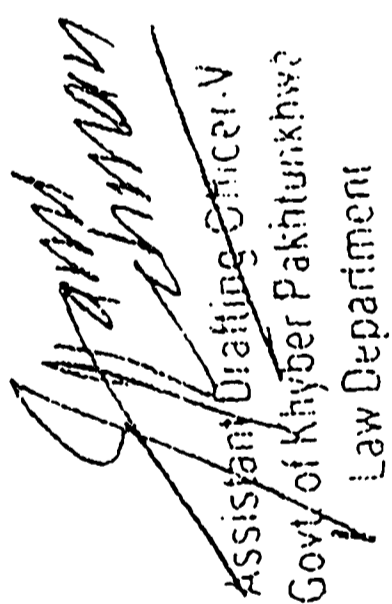
CHAPTER-IX MISCELLANEOUS

31. Independent oversight and grievance mechanism.---(1) An independent complaints mechanism shall be established where beggars or members of the public can report abuse, coercion or mistreatment by police or rehabilitation staff.

(2) Where an existing public complaint system is available, such complaints may be referred to or processed through that system, unless otherwise, provided the rights of the complainant are safeguarded and the redressal is timely.

32. Profiling and data.---Biometric, facial recognition, pictorial and demographic data of beggars and their abettors shall be collected by such officer as may be authorized by the Department, ensuring privacy safeguards, and maintained by the management information systems cell, Integrated Performance Monitoring, System and Child Protection and Welfare Commission.

33. Enforceability of orders.---All orders, directions, or decisions lawfully issued by any officer or authority under this Act shall be given immediate effect by


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all persons and entities to whom they are addressed and shall be binding unless modified, suspended or set aside by a competent authority in accordance with law.

34. Indemnity.---No legal proceedings shall lie against any person acting in good faith under this Act.

35. Presumption of beggary and vagrancy.---Where a person is brought before the Special Magistrate and is found to have no lawful or visible means of subsistence and is observed loitering, wandering, or remaining in any public place in a condition or manner that gives rise to a reasonable belief that they are soliciting or receiving alms or are likely to do so, it shall be presumed, unless proved otherwise, that such person is engaged in beggary and is a beggar within the meaning of this Act.

36. Public awareness.---The Department shall run regular awareness campaigns on the dangers of beggary, availability of rehabilitation services and alternatives to almsgiving.

37. Encouragement of voluntary donation.---(1) The Steering Committee shall encourage the well to do persons, philanthropic organizations or charities whether national or international to make donations in any form for the welfare, upkeep and rehabilitation of vagrants, beggars, homeless and the destitute under this Act.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the Steering Committee may undertake awareness campaigns, hold seminars, consultative sessions or conferences with the industrialists, corporations, chambers of commerce, philanthropic organizations or charities.

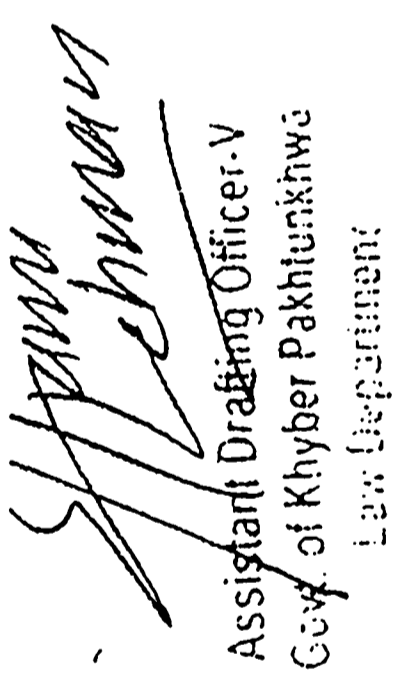
38. No exclusion from rehabilitation centre on the basis of contagious disease.---(1) No person shall be excluded or expelled from rehabilitation centre or denied rehabilitation services on the basis of contagious disease or mental illness.

(2) In every rehabilitation centre there shall be dedicated specialized care units for persons suffering from mental health conditions or communicable or contagious diseases.

39. Transportation of beggars belonging to other countries or provinces.---

(1) Where a beggar or their abettor, found involved in the offence of begging and convicted under this Act, belongs to another province or any other territory, they may, during imprisonment, be handed over to the concerned Provincial Department of the Provincial Government concerned.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in other law for the time being in force in case of a foreigner, they shall be presented, through the local Police, before


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the Judicial Magistrate First Class concerned for deportation. in accordance with the relevant laws.

(3) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the Department may execute an agreement or memorandum of understanding with other relevant Departments of the concerned Provincial Governments and territory for handing and taking of the beggars on reciprocal basis.

40. **Overriding effect.**--- The provisions of this Act shall have an overriding effect, notwithstanding anything contained in any other relevant law, for the time being in force.

41. **Power to make rules.**---The Government may make rules through notification in the official Gazette for carrying out not later than six months for the purposes of this Act.

42. **Power to issue guidelines.**---Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules frame thereunder the Steering Committee may issue such guidelines and instructions for carrying out the purposes of this Act. as it may deem necessary.

43. **Repeal.**---(1) The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Vagrancy Restraint Act, 2020 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. VIII of 2020) is hereby repealed.

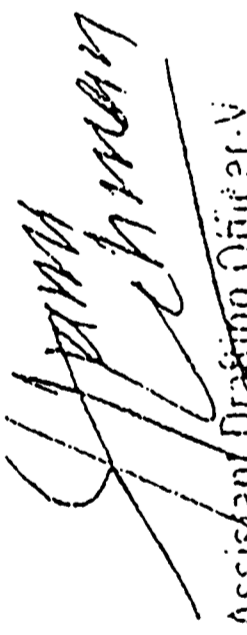
(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the aforesaid enactment, anything done, rules made, orders or notification issued or any action taken under the repeal enactment, shall in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been made, issued or taken under this Act until it is rescinded, superseded or repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Vagrancy and organized begging have emerged as persistent social and economic challenges in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, adversely affecting public order, community welfare and the rights of vulnerable individuals. The existing Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Vagrancy Restraint Act, 2020 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. VIII of 2020). though well-intentioned, has proven insufficient in addressing the evolving nature of these issues. Its limited scope, procedural gaps and lack of integrated rehabilitation mechanisms have led to uneven enforcement, difficulties in prosecution and inadequate re-integration of apprehended person into society.

As a result, organized beggary networks continue to exploit the poor and marginalized, which genuine destitute individuals remain without effective avenues for support.

This Bill purposes a comprehensive and updated legislative framework for the control and prevention of vagrancy and rehabilitation of persons engaged in


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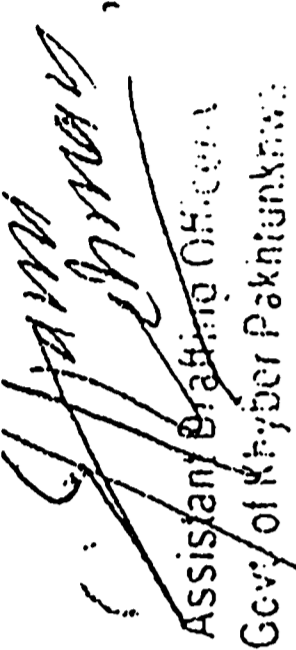
beggary in the Province. It introduces clear definitions, modernized enforcement tools, and stepwise penalties regime that differentiates between first time offenders, habitual offenders and organized exploiters. This approach will balance deterrence with compassion-ensuring that those in genuine need are referred to Rehabilitation Centers, vocational training or social protection program while criminal networks will face stricter legal consequences. This mechanism will streamline inter-agency coordination, enhance judicial efficiency and provide transparency and enforcement through documented procedure and oversight.

By repealing the outdated 2020 law and replacing it with this strengthened Act, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa seeks to establish a practical, humanely possible and enforceable system that safeguards public spaces, dismantles exploitative networks, and promotes the rehabilitation and re-integration of destitute persons into the mainstream economy.

Its enactment will enable more efficient resource utilization, support the Province's social welfare objectives and align vagrancy control with contemporary human rights standards. Hence, this Bill.

Peshawar,
dated the: ___ / ___ / 2026.


MINISTER-IN-CHARGE


Assistant Attorney General
Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Law Department