

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

"QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES"

to be asked at a sitting of the National Assembly to be held on

Friday, the 28th August, 2026

142. * Ms. Asiya Naz Tanoli:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) how the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) (Amendment) Act, 2026 will help in accelerating the rollout of fibre, towers and 5G services across the country; and**
- b) what steps are being taken to sustain the growth of IT exports, projected at around 4.5 to 4.6 billion dollars current Fiscal Year, and to expand digital skills among the youth?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The proposed amendment is intended to remove financial and administrative barriers associated with obtaining Right of Way (RoW) permissions, thereby facilitating the efficient deployment of Optical Fiber Cables (OFC) to provide universal, affordable, and reliable internet access to the general public, including those residing in remote areas of the country. As per World Bank, every 10% increase in broadband penetration has the potential to deliver 0.9%–2% GDP growth, adding nearly USD 30 billion to the national GDP over five years. Similarly, research by Hjort and Poulsen (2019) indicates that a 10% increase in broadband access can increase employment by 3.1%–13.2%, potentially creating over 2 million new jobs in Pakistan. Accordingly, the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) (Amendment) Act, 2026 will provide the legal basis for the implementation of rationalized charges for Right of Way (RoW) fee.

The amendment is expected to significantly reduce the cost and time required for the deployment of OFC, enabling telecom operators to expand network coverage, enhance the affordability for broadband users, and provide high-speed internet more effectively and efficiently. It is to underscore that the Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication successfully auctioned an additional 480 MHz of spectrum in March, 2026, increasing the total available spectrum to 754 MHz. Therefore, this amendment will facilitate the timely rollout of fiberized telecom networks for the effective utilization of the newly acquired spectrum, including the deployment of next-generation technologies such as 5G for better user experience and improving Quality of Service (QoS).

The amendment is also expected to encourage greater investment in digital infrastructure by creating a more conducive and predictable regulatory environment. Furthermore, it will support the Government's Digital Nation Pakistan Vision by facilitating the development of robust digital infrastructure that serves as the foundation for e-governance, digital financial services, e-commerce, education, healthcare, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and other digital economy initiatives. Increased fiberization will contribute to economic growth, improve the ease of doing business, promote digital inclusion, and enhance Pakistan's overall digital competitiveness.

Pakistan's ICT industry remains a priority sector for the Government, recognizing its significant contribution to economic growth, employment generation, and export earnings. To sustain the projected growth in IT and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) exports and further strengthen Pakistan's digital economy, the Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication (MoITT), through the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB), is implementing a comprehensive strategy focused on expanding international market access, strengthening industry facilitation, enhancing digital infrastructure, building the capacity of IT companies, and developing an export-ready digital workforce equipped with industry-relevant skills.

(b) A. Measures to Sustain IT Export Growth

i. Export Promotion and International Market Access

PSEB is enhancing Pakistan's global ICT footprint through participation in leading international technology exhibitions, business matchmaking initiatives, and targeted trade missions to facilitate market access, attract foreign investment, and generate export opportunities for Pakistani IT companies.

ii. Industry Facilitation

PSEB has strengthened its one-window facilitation platform, MARKAZ, providing 24/7 support to the IT industry for registration, visa facilitation, foreign remittance matters, regulatory coordination, and investor services. The registration process has been fully digitized, enabling online registration, renewal, and issuance of QR code-enabled verifiable certificates.

iii. Financial and Regulatory Facilitation

In collaboration with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), PSEB continues to facilitate IT exporters through dedicated banking channels, specialized focal persons, improvements in foreign exchange procedures, expansion of the Digital Service Providers List, streamlined realization of export proceeds, and measures to facilitate Exporter Special Foreign Currency Accounts (ESFCAs).

iv. Digital Infrastructure Development

PSEB is expanding Pakistan's digital infrastructure through the development of Islamabad and Karachi IT Parks, establishment of Software Technology Parks (STPs), and expansion of the Prime Minister's National Technology Parks to 250 Centres. These initiatives will provide world-class facilities for startups, SMEs, freelancers, and IT companies, thereby strengthening Pakistan's export ecosystem.

B. Measures to Expand Digital Skills Among Youth

i. Prime Minister's SkillTech Pakistan Initiative

PSEB has launched the Prime Minister's SkillTech Pakistan Initiative to develop a highly skilled, export-ready digital workforce. Over the next three years, more than 25,000 youth will receive training in emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, Data Analytics, Software Development, and other industry-demanded skills. The initiative also includes bootcamps, professional certifications, internships, soft skills training, and industry linkages to enhance employability.

ii. National Semiconductor HR Development Program (INSPIRE)

PSEB is implementing the National Semiconductor HR Development Program (INSPIRE) to establish Pakistan's semiconductor talent pipeline. The programme aims to benefit 7,200 individuals, including 2,200 undergraduate and postgraduate students through Semiconductor Education & Research Clusters (SERCs) and 5,000 engineers through nationwide upskilling programmes.

iii. Industry Partnerships for Emerging Technologies

PSEB has entered into a Youth Development Agreement with ZTE Pakistan to train 100,000 students through online learning programmes in emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, 5G, and modern communication technologies, while also developing 100 certified trainers through a Training of Trainers programme.

iv. Capacity Building for High-Value Export Markets

PSEB has launched Pakistan's first U.S. State, Local and Education (SLED) Procurement Training Programme to equip Pakistani IT companies and professionals with specialized knowledge of U.S. public procurement processes, thereby enhancing their ability to secure international technology contracts.

These initiatives collectively aim to strengthen Pakistan's IT export competitiveness by improving international market access, enhancing the business environment, expanding digital infrastructure, and developing a highly skilled workforce capable of meeting the evolving demands of the global digital economy.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

143. * Ms. Sehar Kamran:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

- a) whether Pakistan Telecommunication Authority has taken notice of the frequent increase in mobile package prices by telecom companies, reportedly ranging between 10% to 20% on a near-monthly basis;**
- b) if so, the details of actions taken by the Authority to regulate or review such price increases; and**
- c) the measures being adopted by the Government to protect consumers from excessive pricing and ensure fair competition in the telecom sector?**

Minister In-Charge of the Cabinet Division: PTA is cognizant of tariff changes made by mobile operators and there is no evidence of 10%~20% monthly price increase by mobile operators.

Data of subscriber-wise top ten (10) packages of all mobile operators i.e. Jazz, Telenor, Zong, Ufone has been analyzed, which reveals that average tariff increase of mobile operators during the last twelve (12) months i.e. from Jun 25 to Jun 26 ranges from 12% to 22% which translates into monthly tariff increase within the range of 1% to 2% only.

(b) PTA is regulating tariffs of Jazz (being Significant Market Power) and Ufone/Telenor (pursuant to Merger Order dated 30th Nov, 2025). Zong being non-SMP operator may revise tariffs as per its commercial decisions. Furthermore, PTA has the power to intervene where tariffs adversely affect the consumer interest under Mobile Tariff Regulations, 2025.

(c) As per provisions of the Act, PTA is mandated to protect consumer's interest as well as ensure reasonable return on investments made by telecom operators. Furthermore, PTA regularly approves tariffs of SMP operator (Jazz) keeping in view consumer interest, inflation, prevalent economic conditions and market competition. PTA also conducts anonymous billing verification exercise to ensure that consumers are being charged as per approved rates. In case of any complaint related to tariff / charging disparities, consumers can lodge their complaints to PTA through Complaint Management System (CMS) available on PTA's official website, CMS app and helpline. PTA takes up the matter with the relevant operator in the light of legal framework for redressal thereof.

144. * Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the details of the schemes by the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal at present for providing relief to the poor and needy people in the country?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah):

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is a body corporate established in 1992 through an Act of Parliament. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is premier public sector social safety net of the Federal Government, working under Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety.

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is operating number of schemes/programs for providing relief to the poor and needy people in the field of medical, education, women empowerment, child education and protection, food and shelter etc.

**BRIEF ON SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS COVERED UNDER
PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL ARE AS UNDER:**

1. PBM SHELTER HOMES:

PBM Shelter Home program is started in July, 2020 from Islamabad. PBM Shelter Home is the place where deserving / needy people are provided free meal and shelter. The target groups are people far away from homes, unemployed, laborers, daily wagers, poor and transit passengers, attendants of the patients, students or any other deserving individuals. Currently, (16) Shelter Homes are functional in the country, as under:

Province/Region	Numbers
ICT	04
AJK	01
Punjab	01
South Punjab	02
Sindh	07
Gilgit Baltistan	01

Since inception, number of beneficiaries served through the program:

Meal provided	- 9,611,270 (9.61 million)
<u>Night stay + breakfast</u>	<u>- 1,798,867 (1.79 million)</u>
Total -	11,410,137 (11.410 million)

2. KHANA SAB KEY LIYE:

Khana Sab Key Liye program is started in March, 2021 to provide free food to those beneficiaries who could not approach PBM Shelter Homes due to certain reasons, e.g. engagements in work / labour, mobile food unit, Khana Sab Key Liye (KSKL) have been initiated where food is provided to the deserving people near to their workplaces. Principle of first come first serve is being observed. Currently, (17) KSKL food vehicles are functional in the country as under:

Province/Region	Numbers
ICT	03
AJK	01
South Punjab	03
Punjab-I	02
Sindh	03
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	03
GB	01
Balochistan	01

So far, 9,717,565 (9.72 million) meals are served to the beneficiaries from the program, since inception.

3. **PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL SWEET HOMES:**

The “PBM Sweet Homes” a premier project of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is a significant initiative aimed at providing protection, care and rehabilitation of underprivileged orphaned children. The PBM Sweet Homes project in Pakistan is a remarkable initiative that has made significant contribution in providing orphan children with a secure and education-focused environment through the provision of free boarding, food, clothing, and education up to intermediate level. With widespread coverage, dedicated staff, using a holistic approach, the program has positively impacted the lives of thousands of underprivileged children.

Presently, the project comprises of 46 PBM Sweet Homes across the country, collectively accommodation approximately 4,135 orphan children. Each of these homes is dedicated to provide individual attention to the physical, mental, and psychological well-being of every child. Province/Region wise detail of PSHs is as under:

Province/Region wise details of Pakistan Sweet Homes (PSHs)			
Sr. No.	Province/Regions	No. of PSHs	Enrolled Orphans
1.	Punjab-I	08	689
2.	South Punjab	05	468
3.	Sindh	07	701
4.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	08	780
5.	Balochistan	04	376
6.	ICT/AJK	11	866
7.	Gilgit Baltistan	03	255
Total		46	4,135

4. **ORPHAN AND WIDOWS SUPPORT PROGRAM (OWSP):**

The “Orphans & Widows Support Program” (OWSP) is a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) intervention started in 2020. The program is providing institutional family support to widow for orphan’s education particularly, girls’ education. The program aims to revolutionize the care paradigm by transitioning from institutionalized care to family-based customized support.

- Families of PSH children enrolled under OWSP are entitled to Rs. 8,000/- and Rs.16,000/- per month having one child and two & more children respectively.
- BISP Families enrolled under OWSP are entitled upto Rs.12,000/- per month having at least one school going orphan girl.
- Payment is made on quarterly basis through Bio-metric verification, at present through UBL Omni.
- First payment is made on the basis of school admission and subsequent payments are made on the basis of academic attendance compliance.

Province	Families	Children		
		Male	Female	Total
Baluchistan	107	68	136	204
Gilgit-Baltistan	93	100	159	259
ICT & AJK	110	76	100	176
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	285	243	102	345
Punjab-I	151	126	75	201
Sindh	86	24	107	131
South Punjab	107	16	124	140
Total	939	653	803	1456

1456 children (803 female and 653 boys) of 939 families are enrolled in OWSP. An Amount of Rs.169.245 (m) has been disbursed since its inception so far.

5. **PBM GREAT HOME:**

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has established (01) PBM Great Home in Lahore in 2014, for Senior Citizen of Pakistan above 60 years of age are being provided well-furnished accommodation, food, dress and medical facilities in the Great Home. At present, 22 senior citizens are residing in this home.

6. **PAKISTAN BAIT UL MAL, SCHOOL FOR REHABILITATION OF CHILD LABOUR (SRCL):**

Child labour is the work by children that harms them or exploits them physically, mentally, morally or by blocking access to education, which certainly needs to be abolished. Child labour is not an isolated phenomenon. It is outcome of multitude of Socio-economic factors and has roots in poverty, lack of opportunities, and explosive rate of population growth, out-dated social customs and norms and plethora of other factors. The Government of Pakistan has signed MoU with the ILO in 1994 committing full backup and support for International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) programs in Pakistan. Pakistan ratified the convention 182 on “Worst form of child labour” in 2001, which aims to eliminate child labour in hazardous Sector. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, School for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCL) is working for eradication of child labour by imparting primary education to the children working in hazardous workplace i.e. Brick kiln, Carpet, Mining, Tannery, Construction, Glass Bangle, Domestic work, Begging, Agriculture and Street Children etc. across the country. 160X SRCLs (Lahore Region-46, Multan Region-20, Sindh-38, KP-24, Balochistan-14, ICT-13 & GB-5) are imparting quality education to almost 19,269 students. These students are being paid daily stipend along with parents’ subsistence allowance and also provided free Textbook, uniform, stationery, etc.

7. **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CENTERS:**

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has established Women Empowerment Centres throughout the country at district level including Azad Kashmir & Gilgit Baltistan (G.B) since 1995. These centers are providing free vocational training to widows, orphan & poor girls in modern professional skills like, dress designing, embroidery, Basic & Advance Computer Courses, beautician course, Tie & Dye and fabric painting. 165 number of Women Empowerment Centres (37 are in Punjab, 18 in South Punjab, 34 in Sindh, 30 in KPK, 23 in Balochistan, 17 in ICT/AJK and 6 in Gilgit Baltistan) have been established so far throughout Pakistan in phase manner.

Currently, 129 Women Empowerment Centre have been modernized with IT Labs (having 20 Computer in each), throughout the country. Capacity building workshop pertaining to latest programming skills, networking, office automation etc. has also been carried out in collaboration with Microsoft Office Pakistan.

The successful trainees are awarded “Certificates of Proficiency” after completion of each full course or a part, accredited by National Vocational & Technical Training Center (NAVTTTC).

Trainees of Women Empowerment Centre are being paid stipend of Rs.100/day on attendance basis through Biometric Verification System (BVS) / Electronic Payment System (EPS).

Establishment of Central Point / display centre at F-9 Park, Islamabad on pilot basis. It is under consideration that 75% of the sale proceeds would be given as incentive to respective teachers and trainees and 25% of the sale proceeds would be balanced in respective Women Empowerment Centre accounts for purchase of gadgets and to meet other day to day expenses.

The outcome of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal struggle for Women Empowerment is very positive as the Passed-out trainees have become able to earn their livelihood with a better and respectable way.

Furthermore, the effective, efficient, and transparent electronic money transfer mode for payment of stipend to trainees is under practice. **328,064** trainees have been passed out since inception.

8. INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (IFA):

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal since 1992, has been serving the poor of Pakistan in the field of Social Protection and Development. Being Public Welfare Organization mission of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is targeting poorest of the poor and vulnerable segments of the society and brings the sustainable development by addressing the root causes of poverty. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is executing various antipoverty schemes to achieve its goal of ending poverty and bringing social justice in terms of provision of livelihood, Healthcare, Education and shelter for the destitute, orphans, widows and needy people lives. Programmes/Schemes of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal along with procedure which is being adopted is as under:

- i. IFA- Education.
- ii. IFA-General.
- iii. IFA- Sewing Machine.
- iv. Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (SFP).

i. Individual Financial Assistance-Education

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides education assistance to the deserving students of Government Schools/Colleges/Institutes.

Nature of Assistance:

- Education stipend to purchase uniform, books & stationery (up to matric level students).
- Payment of post matric students (maximum to Rs.150,000/- per year) including boarding fee.

ii. Individual Financial Assistance-General

The eligible applicants are provided financial assistance on first come first serve basis.

Nature of Assistance:

Financial assistance up to Rs.60,000/- (per family) is provided to all poor, suffering from misery and unable to overcome circumstances within available resources.

iii. Individual Financial Assistance- Sewing Machine

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is working for the benefit of the poor masses, through its Programme i.e. IFA-Sewing Machine. The aim of this programme is to provide social protection to the poor marginalized segment of the society and to sponsor and promote self-employment for orphan girls and widows etc.

Nature of Assistance:

The sewing Machine is major component of assistance of the project.

vi. Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (SFP).

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal also provides social protection to the marginalized segment of the society specially focusing on disabled persons under this programme. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides Standard Wheel Chairs & Customized Wheel Chairs and Financial Assistance to these special persons.

Nature of Assistance:

- a. Provision of Standard Wheel Chair & Customized Wheel Chair, for poor disabled persons (mobility that leads special persons towards independence).
- b. Financial Assistance is provided to them financial to live honorably.

v. Individual Financial Assistance - Medical

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides financial assistance up to Rs.1.5 (million) to the public sector hospitals for treatment of poor patients suffering from cancer, heart diseases, hepatitis, tuberculosis, vital organ surgeries, kidney dialysis another general treatments. Similarly, a financial assistance of Rs.2.15 (million) is provided to public as well as private empanelled hospitals for cochlear implant surgeries of by birth deaf and mute children on first come and first serve basis. A family having monthly income equal to or less than Rs.74,000/- is eligible for financial assistance from Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.

vi. Cochlear Implant

In Nov-2019 Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal initiated Cochlear implant program with the coordination of Capital Development Authority Islamabad to provide Cochlear Implant to by birth deaf and mute children to make them listen, learnt and speak. Financial assistance of Rs.2.15 million per patient is provided to the public as well as private empanelled hospitals for Cochlear Implant surgeries under Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) Cochlear Implant Policy. It is pertinent to mention that recommended age for promising results of Cochlear Implantation is less than 03 years. In this regard; the children requiring Cochlear Implant surgeries are registered on line through PBM Website www.pbm.gov.pk.

145. * Ms. Mussarat Rafique Mahesar:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **whether it is a fact that in Pakistan, climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly those in rural areas; and**
- b) **how government has designed climate strategies to empower women and ensure their active participation in disaster management?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Yes. Climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly those living in rural, mountainous, coastal and arid regions of Pakistan. Socio-economic deprivations further exacerbate the impacts of climate change.

Extreme weather events, including floods, droughts, heatwaves and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), have significantly increased risks to women's health, safety and livelihoods. Heatwaves expose women, especially those engaged in agriculture and household work/ to heat stress and related illnesses. (CCGAP for reference) is at **Annex-I**.

Droughts and prolonged water scarcity compel women and girls to travel longer distances to fetch water, increasing their physical burden and reducing opportunities for education and income-generating activities. Floods and GLOFs damage homes, agricultural land and critical infrastructure, resulting in displacement, loss of livelihoods, disruption of education and healthcare services, and heightened risks to women and children during emergencies. (Floods 2022 & 2025 report for reference) is at **Annex-II**.

Climate change adversely affects maternal and reproductive health and increases the unpaid care responsibilities borne by women.

Climate change also undermines food security by reducing agricultural productivity through rising temperatures, droughts, floods and erratic rainfall. As women play a central role in agriculture, household food management and family nutrition, crop losses, livestock mortality and rising food prices disproportionately affect them, increasing the risks of malnutrition, poor maternal and child health, and livelihood insecurity, particularly in rural areas.

(b) The Government has adopted a gender-responsive approach to climate action and disaster risk management through policy reforms, institutional frameworks and community-based interventions. Key measures include:

- i. Mainstreaming gender considerations in the National Climate Change Policy (2021), National Adaptation Plan (2023–2030), Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), which provides a framework for integrating gender equality into climate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- ii. Promoting the meaningful participation of women in community-based disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation planning, early warning dissemination, emergency preparedness, response and recovery, while strengthening women's leadership in local resilience-building initiatives.
- iii. Implementing climate adaptation projects that prioritize women's empowerment through climate-resilient livelihoods, sustainable natural resource management, climate-smart agriculture, water conservation, ecosystem restoration, capacity building and improved access to climate information and early warning systems.
- iv. Ensuring women's representation in community organizations, village committees and local decision-making bodies established under climate resilience and disaster risk reduction programmes.
- v. Through the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), promoting gender-responsive governance, institutional capacity, climate finance, knowledge management and inclusive participation to ensure that women benefit equitably from climate policies and programmes.
- vi. Under the SAFER Pakistan Project, implemented in collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women, women are being identified as critical agents in disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient livelihood opportunities, leadership development, social inclusion and active participation in local adaptation planning.
- vii. Under the GCF-funded Buner & Shangla Project, women are recognized as agents of climate resilience and are actively engaged in Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Committees, early warning dissemination, community preparedness and awareness activities. The project strengthens women's capacity to access, interpret and communicate climate information, enabling them to serve as trusted messengers of early warnings and resilience practices within their households and communities, thereby improving last-mile connectivity and enhancing community resilience.

These measures collectively seek to strengthen women's resilience, enhance their leadership in climate action, and ensure their effective participation in disaster risk management and climate adaptation across Pakistan.

[Click here for Annexure](#)

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

146. * Ms. Asiya Naz Tanoli:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **what incentives are being introduced under the new National Electric Vehicle Policy to promote the adoption of electric vehicles and expand charging infrastructure; and**
- b) **when the rules and bilateral arrangements will be made/finalized for carbon trading under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) The subject of National Electric Vehicle Policy is no longer with the Ministry of Climate Change. It has long been taken over by Ministries of Industries and Production.

(b) Pakistan Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets (2024) are in place, providing the regulatory framework for participation in international carbon trading mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Detailed rules building upon the policy guidelines further clarifying the procedures and requirements as well as removing administrative discretion in processing of cases are being finalized in consultation with the provinces and will be submitted for approval of the competent authority in due course of time. However, the absence of rules does not hinder the carbon credit projects as the Ministry is issuing Letters of Intent and considering Authorization cases under Pakistan Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets (2024).

Regarding bilateral arrangements for carbon trading, Agreement with Norway for engagement under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement has been signed in April 2026, providing an avenue for the transfer of high-quality emission reductions under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement from Pakistani projects to Norwegian buyers. Around 7 projects from Pakistan are initially shortlisted by Norwegian fund called NACA, as well as another carbon fund called NOGER has shown interest in Pakistani projects. Moreover, Framework Agreement for Cooperation on Climate Change with South Korea including voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement has been finalized and will be signed between the two countries soon.

Furthermore, bilateral agreement under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is also under inter-ministerial consultation process. Also, interest has also been shown through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for joining the Joint Crediting Mechanism by Japan. The final version of Carbon Market Rules have been sent to Law Division for vetting. MoCC&EC has already signed Bilateral agreement with Norway (Their fund is evaluating 7 article projects from the pipeline of MoCC&EC projects), negotiations are also underway with other countries.

147. * Dr. Sharmila Faruqi:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **why extreme temperatures are occurring in Pakistan despite the international community's target of limiting warming to 1.5°C by 2030;**
- b) **whether Mithi and Shaheed Benazirabad reach high than 40°C alongwith, warmer nights in coastal cities reaching 25°C, yet Pakistan remains without a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan to address already-arriving climate thresholds; and**
- c) **what immediate mitigation and adaptation strategies will be deployed ahead of the summer months?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Pakistan has been experiencing increasingly frequent, intense, and prolonged extreme temperatures as a result of the combined effects of global climate change, regional climatic variability, and local environmental factors. This observed increase is consistent with the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which concludes that human activities have unequivocally warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land. As a consequence, the frequency, intensity, and duration of heatwaves and other temperature extremes have increased across most regions of the world (IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, 2021–2023). Pakistan's vulnerability to extreme temperatures is further amplified by several regional and local factors. These include its geographical location in an arid to semi-arid climatic region, changing atmospheric circulation patterns, prolonged dry spells, reduced soil moisture, declining vegetation cover, rapid urbanization, urban heat island effects, and land-use changes. Together, these factors intensify daytime maximum temperatures, reduce nighttime cooling, and contribute to more frequent, prolonged, and severe heatwave conditions across different parts of the country.

It is pertinent to clarify that the 1.5°C objective under the Paris Agreement is a long-term global temperature goal relative to pre-industrial levels and not a target to be achieved by 2030. Under the Agreement, Parties are committed to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C through progressively ambitious mitigation actions under their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Achieving this objective requires deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions. However, current global emissions remain considerably above the levels consistent with the 1.5°C pathway. Consequently, global average temperatures continue to rise, resulting in increasingly frequent and severe heatwaves and other climate extremes worldwide. The IPCC further concludes that every additional increment of global warming increases the likelihood, frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme heat events. Likewise, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has reported that recent years have been the warmest on record globally, highlighting the continuing influence of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions on the Earth's climate system. These global climatic changes are also affecting South Asia, where rising background temperatures have increased the probability of persistent and intense heatwave conditions.

(b) The available meteorological observations, recorded and maintained by Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), indicate that during the pre-monsoon and summer seasons, temperatures in parts of southern Pakistan, including Mithi and Shaheed Benazirabad, frequently exceed 40°C, while several coastal cities experience persistently high nighttime temperatures, often remaining at or above 25°C. Scientific evidence further indicates that the frequency, intensity, and duration of such extreme temperature events have increased over recent decades due to the combined effects of global climate change, regional climatic variability, and local environmental factors.

The concern regarding rising temperatures and increasing climate risks is well recognized. In this regard, it is respectfully submitted that Pakistan has already adopted a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2023. The NAP serves as the national framework for addressing climate change impacts by promoting adaptation measures across key sectors, strengthening institutional coordination, and enhancing resilience to current and future climate risks.

The National Adaptation Plan acknowledges that Pakistan is already experiencing the adverse impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, recurrent floods, droughts, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), sea-level rise, and other climate-induced hazards. Accordingly, it identifies priority adaptation actions across key sectors, including water resources, agriculture, food security, forests, biodiversity, public health, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure, energy, urban development, and coastal areas. The Plan further emphasizes strengthening climate information services, climate monitoring and research, early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, ecosystem-based adaptation, institutional coordination, and community resilience to effectively manage current and emerging climate risks.

(c) In response to part (c) of the question, it is respectfully submitted that the planning and implementation of heatwave preparedness, meteorological forecasting, early warning services, disaster management, public health interventions, and other operational response measures are undertaken by the respective federal and provincial implementing agencies in accordance with their statutory mandates. These include the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), provincial governments, and other relevant institutions. Accordingly, detailed information regarding operational preparedness and response plans for the forthcoming summer season may be provided by the respective implementing agencies. Notwithstanding the above, the Government, through the relevant federal and provincial institutions, continues to strengthen climate adaptation and heatwave preparedness measures to

reduce the impacts of extreme heat. Key interventions include enhancing meteorological observation and forecasting capabilities, strengthening heatwave early warning systems, improving the timely dissemination of weather forecasts and heat advisories, and reinforcing coordination among federal, provincial, and local authorities to ensure an effective and timely response to heat-related emergencies.

In addition, the Government is promoting public awareness of heat-related risks and appropriate precautionary measures, including adequate hydration, minimizing outdoor exposure during peak heat hours, and protecting vulnerable groups such as children, older persons, outdoor workers, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions. Efforts are also underway to strengthen emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, enhance coordination with the health sector for the management of heat related illnesses, and promote climate-resilient urban planning through urban greening, afforestation, and the expansion of green spaces to help mitigate urban heat island effects.

148. * Mr. Sher Afzal Khan:

Will the Minister In-charge for the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

- the details of the Recruitments made against clerical posts by the Division during last three years;**
- the names of the top 3 left over interviewed candidates against each posts, with the marks obtained in written test and interview; and**
- the names, designations of the interview Committees alongwith number of candidates interviewed and also the respective dates?**

Minister In-charge for the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema):

(a) No appointment against clerical posts has been made during the last three years in this Division. However, following (02) officials have been appointed in this Division:

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Designation	Appointment date
1.	Mr. Nawab Khan	Statistical Assistant (BS-15)	18-02-2023
2.	Syed Muhammad Asif	Data Entry Operator (BS-14)	18-02-2023

- The recommendations of the Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) held on 26-01-2023 to interview the candidates, are reproduced as under:

a) Candidates interviewed by DPC against 01 x Post of Statistical Assistant (BS-15)

Roll No.	Name	Father Name	Test Marks	Interview Marks	Aggregated Marks	Recommendations of DsC-1
128	Mr. Nawab Khan	Mr. Sarwar Khan	44.1	27	71.1	Principal Candidate
93	Mr. Tahir Iqbal	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	43.4	18	61.4	Alternative Candidate
67	Muhammad Yahya	Mr. Gul zaman	42.7	13	55.7	-
40	Mr. Abdul Saboor	Haji Syed Muhammad	42	12	54	-

b) Candidates interviewed by DPC against 01 x Data Entry Operator (BS-14)

Roll No.	Name	Father Name	Test Marks	Interview Marks	Total Marks	Recommendations of DsC-1
221	Syed Muhammad Asif	Syed Muhammad Hassan	61.6	28	89.6	Principal Candidate
43	Mr. Muhammad Raza	Mr. Safdar Ali	55.3	21	76.3	Alternative Candidate
264	Mr. Muhammad Shafique	Mr. Liaqat Ali	64.4	9	73.4	-
227	Ms. Maria Maqsood	Mr. Maqsood Ahmed	62.3	9	71.3	-
196	Mr. Furqan Noor	Mr. Noor Muhammad	55.3	14	69.3	-

1. The composition of Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) for recruitments, to the posts

From BS-11 to 16, in this Division (**Annex "A"**) is as under: -

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| a). Joint Secretary (Admn) (BS-20) | Chairman |
| b). Deputy Secretary (Admn-I) (BS-19) | Member |
| c). Deputy Secretary (CP-IV) (BS-19) | Member |

2. Interviews of the shortlisted candidates were conducted on 26-01-2023, as under: -
 - Four (04) candidates were interviewed against 01 x Post of Statistical Assistant (BS-15);
 - Five (05) candidates were interviewed against 01 x Post of Data Entry Operator (BS-14).
3. As per recommendations of the DSC-I, offer letters for appointments against the said posts were issued to the principal candidates on 06-02-2023 (**Annex "B"**). The candidates had joined this Division and recruitment process was completed.
4. Copies of appointment letters are attached (**Annex "C"**)

Click here for Annexure
(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

149. * Ms. Shahida Begum:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **whether the Ministry has conducted or commissioned any study, survey, inventory or risk assessment regarding the presence of microplastics, per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), endocrine disrupting chemicals and other emerging environmental contaminants in Pakistan air, drinking water, rivers, lakes, soil, agricultural products, seafood and human populations; if so, the details and findings thereof;**
- b) **whether Pakistan currently possesses the technical, laboratory and regulatory capacity required for the identification, monitoring and risk assessment of such contaminants, including PFAS compounds recently listed under the Stockholm Convention; and**
- c) **if not, what steps are being taken by the Government to establish such capacity;**
- d) **whether any national inventory, monitoring framework, regulatory standards or action plan exists for the management, reduction and eventual elimination of these contaminants, particularly in imported products, industrial processes, packaging materials, firefighting foams, pesticides, textiles, cosmetics and consumer goods; and**
- e) **what measures has the Government taken or proposes to take to fulfilling Pakistan's obligations under the Stockholm Convention and establish a national programme for monitoring and controlling emerging contaminants?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Pakistan formulated its first National Implementation Plan (NIP) under the Stockholm Convention in 2009 and subsequently updated it in 2020. The NIP serves as the country's comprehensive inventory and strategic framework for the sound management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). It identifies the sources, quantities, and distribution of POPs in Pakistan, including pesticides, industrial chemicals, and unintentionally produced POPs, while outlining national priorities and actions for their environmentally sound management.

The Ministry is considering the banning/phasing out of the newly listed POPs such as Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs), Chlorpyrifos, and Long-Chain Perfluorocarboxylic Acids (LC-PFCAs). For PFAS, a phased inventory is being developed, beginning with textiles sector which accounts for approximately 80% of PFAS use in Pakistan. The inventory will subsequently be expanded to cover all other relevant sectors, with completion expected within the next one and a half year.

The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), Ministry of Water Resources, has implemented multiple phases of a United Nations-funded project on PFAS monitoring. Between 2012–2015, perfluorinated compounds were monitored in surface water samples, and during 2016–2019, the scope expanded to include drinking water and sediments. Findings confirmed the occurrence of PFAS in aquatic environments.

The project report is available on the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) website at <https://pcrwr.gov.pk>

(b) At present, one laboratory accredited by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is specifically equipped to analyze POPs, including PFAS. In addition, 28 accredited environmental laboratories exist nationwide under provincial EPAs. While these laboratories have general analytical capabilities, most require technical upgradation to undertake comprehensive analysis of emerging contaminants.

Regulatory oversight is provided by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), which currently has one technical position dedicated to chemicals management, with three additional experts being engaged under a Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) project.

(c) The MoCC&EC provides policy oversight, while provincial governments are mandated to strengthen institutional and technical capacity following devolution. The Ministry is coordinating with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to secure financial assistance for updating the NIP and enhancing laboratory infrastructure.

Provincial governments are expected to allocate resources and establish implementation timelines for capacity enhancement.

(d) For industrial activities, the Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) monitor air, water, and soil quality to detect the presence of hazardous chemicals and ensure compliance with the provisions of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997, and the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS).

The Department of Plant Protection has formulated the Agricultural Pesticides Ordinance and the relevant rules and regulations governing the registration and management of pesticides. In accordance with these regulatory frameworks and Pakistan's international obligations, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) pesticides have been deregistered.

In addition, all provincial governments have developed their respective environmental laws and regulations to monitor, regulate, and control the management of chemicals within their jurisdictions.

Import of listed POPs is regulated under the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, and industries—particularly export-oriented manufacturers—are adopting compliance measures aligned with international sustainability standards.

(e) Pakistan remains committed to fulfilling its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

- i. **Import Control:** The Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) implements the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention. The import of listed POPs is subject to the prior consent of the National Focal Point.

- ii. **Phased Transition:** Given the size and economic importance of Pakistan's textile sector, the immediate phase-out of PFAS is not feasible. Pakistan will adopt a gradual transition to safer alternatives in accordance with the provisions and timelines of the Stockholm Convention.
- iii. **Industrial Compliance:** Major industries, particularly export-oriented manufacturers, are already complying with national environmental regulations and international sustainability standards to maintain access to global markets and support green trade.

150. * Mr. Fateh Ullah Khan:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office be pleased to state:

- a) **whether it is a fact that according to the joint report of the NDMA, Deputy Commissioner (DC) D.I.Khan and the Provincial Government regarding the floods of 2022, as many as 75,335 houses were completely destroyed;**
- b) **if so, what strategy has been devised by the Federal Government for their rehabilitation;**
- c) **whether the Government intends to allocate any financial assistance or funds for the said affected people to reconstruct their houses; and**
- d) **the time by which the process of payments for rehabilitation to these affected people will be initiated?**

Minister In-Charge of the Prime Minister's Office: According to M/o Planning, Development and Special Initiatives', Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022, widespread damage to housing infrastructure was recorded across flood-affected regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Detailed district-wise damage assessments, including Dera Ismail Khan, have been undertaken by the concerned Provincial Government and relevant authorities.

However, as per the NDMA record of house damages in Dera Ismail Khan during Monsoon/ Floods 2022 (Partially 41,739 and fully damaged 33,596 total 75,335), the figure of 75,335 house completely damaged is, therefore, partially correct.

- (b) i. The fundamental responsibility to manage the disasters with all allied activities rests with respective Provincial and Districts Departments, while NDMA acts as National backup support at Federal level.
- ii. Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) is the primary responsibility of Provincial Governments, however, as far as the flood affectees of 2022 in Dera Ismail Khan are concerned, it is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). All funds/ donation for reconstruction is being managed by MoPD&SI.

M/o PD&SI reported that following the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022, the Federal Government formulated the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF), which outlines a comprehensive recovery strategy based on the "Build Back Better" approach to support post-flood rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

- (c) i. NDMA as per the directions of federal government provided Ex-Gratia Assistance of Rupee One Million to each of the families / legal heirs of those who lost their lives in Monsoon/ Floods 2022 on the recommendation and verification of respective PDMA's / GBDMA / SDMA after fulfilling the codal formalities. On the directives of the Honourable Prime Minister, the final date for submission of cases was 31 July 2023. 48 x cases of ex-gratia assistance w.r.t. death due to floods 2022 of district Dera Ismail Khan were received from PDMA KP. 46x cases have been compensated by NDMA (Rs. 1 Mn each); whereas, 02x cases were not eligible due to following reasons:-

- a. 01x case of deceased Mr. Dil Jan had already received through PDMA KP in Lakki Marwat district and was compensated. Same case received through district Dera Ismail Khan was duplication and not processed.
- b. 01x case of deceased Mr. Muhammad Noman was not compensated due to ineligible NoK (claimed by uncle) as per para-2(h) of NDMA Guidelines.
- ii. Moreover, no funds were allocated to NDMA for the affected people of Dera Ismail Khan for reconstruction of their houses in Monsoon/ Floods. It is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). All funds/donation for reconstruction is being managed by M/o PD&SI.

M/o PD&SI has reported that under the 4RF, reconstruction and rehabilitation, interventions identified through PDNA 2022 have been prioritized and are under implementation. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, projects amounting to more than US\$ 860 million are under implementation, including a project of around US\$ 25 million covering District Dera Ismail Khan, focusing on restoration of essential public infrastructure and services such as education and health. Further details are provided at [Annex-I](#) .

(d) NDMA reported that the recovery and rehabilitation of flood affectees of 2022 was assigned to MoPD & SI under 4RF strategy.

MoPD & SI has however, reported that under the 4RF, at least nine foreign-funded projects worth over US\$ 860 million are under implementation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ([Annex-II](#)), including District Dera Ismail Khan (*details at [Annex-I](#)*). Rehabilitation support is being provided through these ongoing project-based interventions.

[Click here for Annexure](#)

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

151. * Ms. Ghazala Anjum:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the Tehsil-wise details of the beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Bait-ul-Maal of the district of Chitral, during the last three (03) years and the pending cases at present?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah):

BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The details of the active beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in District Chitral, under the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT), for the last three financial years are as under:-

District	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Chitral	23,662	24,373	30,825

Moreover, it may be noted that the payment to the eligible households from the eligible pool is made subject to availability of funds / budget / fiscal space. The details of the pending cases at present in District Chitral are as under:-

District	Tehsil	No. of Beneficiaries
Upper Chitral	Torkhow	11
Upper Chitral	Mulkhow	19
Lower Chitral	Chitral	2,596
Lower Chitral	Drosh	77
Upper Chitral	Mastuj	424
Total		3,127

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Programs/Schemes of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal in District Chitral are as under:

- i. Cochlear Implant.
- ii. Individual Financial Assistance (Education, General, Medical).
- iii. Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (SFP).
- iv. Wheel Chair (WC).
- v. Sewing Machine (SM).
- vi. School for Rehabilitation of Child Labor (SRCL).
- vii. Women Empowerment Center (WEC).

Year wise detail of beneficiaries of above mentioned schemes in district Chitral is enclosed at **(Annex-A & B)** and there is no pendency as on 10-07-2026.

[Click here for Annexure](#)

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

152. * Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:

- a) **the total number of vehicles owned by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) across the country;**
- b) **whether each of the said vehicles is currently in use;**
- c) **if so, the name of the each city and details as under whose utilizational and possession are said vehicles;**
- d) **the total petrol or diesel consumed and the total distance in kilometers travelled by each vehicle during the last five years; and**
- e) **the details of the grades of officers to whom these vehicles have been allotted alongwith the justification for such allotments?**

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah):

(a) & (b) At present, BISP has 28x official vehicles at BISP HQs and 47x at BISP Field Offices that are in working condition and assigned on operational duties. The details are attached as **Annex-A.**

(c), (d) & (e) The detail of vehicles along with their allocation, fuel consumption and mileage/ distance (KM) is attached as **Annex-B**

[Click here for Annexure](#)

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

153. * Syed Rafiullah:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **whether the Ministry has conducted an assessment of the cumulative environmental and public health impacts of coal-fired power generation, industrial emissions, brick kilns, cement plants and other major stationary pollution sources in Pakistan; and**
- b) **the current status of compliance of such facilities with national environmental quality standards, emissions monitoring requirements;**
- c) **the detail of environmental approvals, indicating the number of facilities inspected, found in violation and penalised during the last three years;**
- d) **whether continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) have been installed and made operational at major industrial and power generation facilities;**
- e) **if not, the reasons thereof and timelines for implementation of above; and**
- f) **how the Government intends to reconcile continued investment in carbon-intensive infrastructure with Pakistan's commitments under the Paris Agreement and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) It is submitted that Pak-EPA has jurisdiction over Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). Further, it is also submitted that assessment about cumulative environmental impacts of the industry situated in ICT has not been conducted; however industrial units are monitored in respect of National Environmental Quality Standards for gaseous emissions and liquid effluent. Assessment of public health impacts of industrial emissions is the domain of federal, provincial and local health authorities and global health partners in Pakistan.

As per available record, there is no coal-fired power plant in ICT. There are three Industrial estates in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) notified by Capital Development Authority (CDA) viz. a portion of sector I-9, a portion of sector I-10 and Humak Industrial Triangle on Kahuta Road. Apart from them, factories (marble processing units) are also located in Sangjani area of ICT. Many industrial units in ICT have been converted to warehouses. The industrial units situated in ICT include steel re-rolling, pharmaceutical, feed, oil and ghee, food, flour, pipes and fittings, furniture, soap mills, packaging, poultry, cement factory, water and beverages, aluminum, tiles, construction, electrical parts, etc. There are Sixty (60) marble processing factories in ICT as of now. Thirty Three (33) marble processing factories are compliant and operational; twenty seven (27) marble processing factories are non-compliant marble that have been closed/sealed/nonoperational; owners of the marble processing factories have been directed to change plant design and install pollution abatement technology/equipment. There are thirty (30) brick kilns in ICT and all have design features (blower) for operating on zigzag technology. However, it has been observed that many brick kilns do not regularly use zigzag technology. Accordingly, enforcement actions against brick kilns that do not regularly operate on zigzag technology are taken in coordination with ICT administration.

(b) Many industrial units (falling in categories A, B and C with respect to liquid effluents and categories A and B with respect to gaseous emissions) submit environmental monitoring reports to Pak-EPA on regular basis; enforcement teams of Pak-EPA regularly inspect the said units to verify actual conformance to environmental regulatory framework. Gaseous emissions from two steel industrial units in I-9 and I-10 are being subject to continuous surveillance round the clock through cameras installed above raw material yards, furnaces and chimneys.

(c) Almost all industrial units in the area were established prior to the promulgation of the Pak-EPA (Review of IEE/EIA) Regulations, 2000, which mandate obtaining Environmental Approval from Pak-EPA prior to establishment. Since these industries were set up before the year 2000, i.e., before the said regulatory requirement came into effect, no Environmental Approval was required or accorded in their case. In 2023-2025, two (02) environmental approvals were issued to two industrial units for their extension.

Data with respect to industrial units (excluding brick kilns and marble-processing units) is placed at **Annex-I**.

Data with respect to brick kilns is placed at **Annex-II**.

Data with respect to marble-processing units is placed at **Annex-III**.

Supplementary data about industrial units (excluding brick kilns and marble-processing units) is placed at **Annex-IV**.

Supplementary data about industrial units marble-processing units is placed at **Annex-V**.

All brick kilns and marble-processing units were regularly monitored during the last three years; five (5) non-compliant brick kilns were demolished in collaboration with the ICT Administration in 2025. Several violations of the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) were, in fact, observed during this period, and legal action, in the form of summon notices, was initiated against the concerned units. However, during the preliminary personal hearings, the industries concerned rectified the identified violations by installing appropriate Pollution Control Technologies, and hence no penalties were imposed on the industrial units. It may further be appraised that ICT does not host major heavy-polluting industries such as

Chemical, Textile, Cement, Tanneries/Leather Processing, Sugar Mills, or Paper/Pulp Industries, which are typically associated with significant environmental degradation elsewhere in the country. Within the jurisdiction of ICT, the Steel Industries were identified as the most significant pollution-causing sector. Consequently, all Steel Industries operating in ICT have now been brought into compliance with the provisions of the Act and NEQS.

Therefore, no major industrial unit was penalized in respect of environmental violations during the last three years (2023-2025).

(d) Steel furnaces and cement installed has installed Continuous Emissions Monitoring system (CEMS). It is pertinent to mention here that CEMS ensures real-time compliance to NEQS for gaseous emissions.

(e) This is due to the fact that there is no large or massive manufacturer/industrial unit, power plant, automotive, chemical, fertilizer and textiles are located in ICT.

(f) Pakistan remains fully committed to implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving the mitigation targets set out in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Pakistan's NDC 3.0 targets a 50% emissions reduction by 2035, with 33% conditional on international support, and is embedded in national planning frameworks like the URAAN Pakistan Economic Transformation Plan (2024) and the National Climate Change Policy (2021). Recognizing its development priorities, energy security needs, and industrialization requirements, the Government is pursuing a balanced and phased transition towards a low-carbon economy. Investments in energy and industrial infrastructure are being guided by policies that promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner production technologies, and climate resilience. NDC 3.0 provides the overarching framework for this transition and is being integrated into national development and economic planning.

Key measures include:

- Renewable Energy: Targeting 62% renewable energy by 2035, with a firm commitment to no new imported coal-based power.
- Energy Efficiency: Promoting efficiency across sectors through the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy (2023).
- Industrial Decarbonization: Introducing cleaner production technologies in high-impact sectors like textiles, and cement, partly to align with international standards such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).
- Electric Mobility: Aiming for up to 30% new vehicles to be electric in various categories by 2030.
- Carbon Markets: Developing institutional frameworks under the Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets (2024).
- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Integrating adaptation measures into infrastructure planning under the National Adaptation Plan (2023).

The policy framework operationalizes this reconciliation by: (a) setting clear mitigation targets and sectoral roadmaps (NDC 3.0); (b) mainstreaming climate into economic planning (National Climate Change Policy); and (c) attracting private investment through renewable energy and carbon market policies.

Crucially, achieving the more ambitious 33% target depends on international climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. Pakistan has been actively seeking partnerships to bridge the estimated \$565.7 billion financing gap for NDC implementation, while building technical capacity for carbon market participation and project monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV).

154. * Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environment Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) what mechanism is in place to ensure that provincial climate adoption plans are aligned with national climate change policy; and**
- b) how is the Ministry monitoring their Implementation?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) For Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), a Provincial Adaptation Plan has been developed. The preparation of Provincial Adaptation Plan for Balochistan is under process, while the procurement process for hiring a firm to develop the Provincial Adaptation Plan for Punjab is currently underway. Likewise, two district adaptation plans in KPK (Charsaddah and Karak), one in Punjab (DG Khan), and one in Sindh (Badin) have already been prepared. Preparation for District Adaptation Plans for Shangla and Buner is under process.

The provincial adaptation plans and the district adaptation plans follow the six priority adaptation sectors identified in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2023), which are based on the sectoral priorities outlined in the National Climate Change Policy 2021. While following this common national framework, each PAP is tailored to the specific climate risks and vulnerabilities of the respective province and area.

(b) One of the key deliverables of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Project is the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism for the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) to track climate adaptation actions and progress across the country. To achieve this, the Project is procuring a consulting firm to develop a digital M&E system that will enable the Ministry to monitor ongoing climate change projects, collect adaptation-related data, and support the preparation of annual reports required under Pakistan's international climate change commitments. The procurement process is currently underway, and the firm is expected to be on board by September 2026.

The selected firm will review key national climate policy and planning documents, including the National Climate Change Policy (2021), the National Adaptation Plan (2023), and other relevant frameworks, to design and operationalize a comprehensive digital M&E system for the MoCC&EC. The system will strengthen the Ministry's capacity to monitor adaptation progress, evaluate outcomes, and facilitate evidence-based reporting and decision-making.

155. * Ms. Sehar Kamran:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state:

- a) whether any proposal is under consideration by the Government for the establishment of a high- performance, cloud-based, AI-enabled data centre in Karachi, through National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC), if so, the details thereof; and**
- b) the expected impact of such facility on digital infrastructure, data sovereignty, and I.T sector growth in the country?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The Project for “Establishment of NTC Data Center at Karachi” was approved under ADP 2025-26. The same is currently under Procurement Phase. The Project details are attached as [Annex-A](#)

(b) NTC Reply.

The subject Data Center has been designed to address the market of NTC South Region while addressing the Government entities present there, for the purpose Data Center initial setup is under procurement phase. The Setup will be scaled up as per appetite of the Government Clientage available in the region.

The project will establish a sovereign Data Center infrastructure within Pakistan, reducing reliance on foreign cloud with basic AI services, while ensuring data sovereignty, enhanced cybersecurity, regulatory compliance, and operational resilience

IT wing Reply.

The establishment of the National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC) Data Center at Karachi is envisioned to deliver a transformative, long-term impact on Pakistan's digital ecosystem, data governance, and overall IT growth.

1. Enhancement of Regional Digital Infrastructure and Resilience

The facility is strategically designed to address the growing compute and storage requirements of the NTC South Region, extending high-performance digital services to Federal and Provincial Government, entities operating across Sindh and Balochistan. By providing localized, latency-conscious hosting, Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), Disaster Recovery (DR), and Business Continuity services, the Data Center will offload strain from northern infrastructure nodes and significantly upgrade the operational reliability, availability, and response times of critical e-Governance platforms.

2. Strengthening Data Sovereignty and Cloud First Policy Implementation

To safeguard national digital sovereignty, the facility ensures that public sector data strictly resides within the geographical boundaries of Pakistan, shielding government data assets from foreign supply-chain risks, pricing fluctuations, and geopolitical vulnerabilities. The initiative directly reinforces the Pakistan Cloud First Policy, establishing a standardized, secure cloud framework for government adoption. Demonstrating full commitment to this national governance agenda, seven (7) applications have been formally submitted for accreditation under the Pakistan Cloud First Policy, including NTC, reinforcing NTC's standing as an accredited, trusted sovereign cloud provider for government bodies.

3. Strategic Synergy with National AI Policy

In line with evolving technological requirements, the project incorporates foundational AI capabilities aligned with broader National AI strategies.

NTC's regional AI-capable node will operate in synergy with a vendor-neutral computing stack and sovereign, locally contextualized LLMs, enabling secure AI inference and model deployment for strategic public-sector applications.

4. Catalysing Economic Sustainability and IT Growth

By enabling government institutions to migrate from expensive foreign cloud platforms to domestic infrastructure, the facility conserves vital foreign exchange reserves while driving down operational expenditure. Furthermore, its scalable building-block architecture allows the platform to expand dynamically in response to market demand, serving as a secure growth engine for e-governance, digital public services, and sectoral innovation across Health, Education, Finance, and Industry.

156. * Ms. Ghazala Anjum:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state the details of the work under the Universal Service Funds (USF) completed in the district of Chitral and future projects thereof?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): As per section 33B of the Telecom Act (1996), Universal Service Fund (USF) has been mandated to provide access to telecommunication services in the unserved, underserved, rural and remote areas. The telecommunication landscape in Pakistan consists of:

- i. USF is mandated to provide telecommunication infrastructure and services to un/underserved rural and remote areas that lack telecom services.
- ii. Rural/Urban areas that are provided Telecommunication Services by Telecom Service providers, on their own, are considered served and are beyond USF mandate.

Under its mandate, USF has launched diverse programs for provision of highspeed Broadband services across all provinces. These projects play a vital role in expansion of telecommunication infrastructure, telecom services and improving lives of millions of people across rural and remote and underprivileged areas.

A brief of USF projects in Chitral is as follows:

USF Projects for District Chitral

- i. **Rural Telephony and e-Services (RTeS) Chitral (2G):**

USF Project RTeS Chitral Lot, was awarded to M/s Telenor on 19-Feb-2015 for provision of voice (2G) services to 1,048 unserved mauzas having a population of 1,266,601 through deployment of 127 telecom sites. The project targets included the districts of Chitral, Upper Dir and Lower Dir. The Subsidy demanded was PKR 1,905,393,349/- and the project was completed on 6-Aug-2018.

Under said project, 252 mauzas targeting a population of 214,621 were provided voice services through deployment of 48 telecom sites exclusively in district Chitral.

- ii. **Next Generation Broadband for Sustainable Development (NG-BSD) Chitral (3G/4G):**

USF Project NG-BSD Chitral Lot was worth PKR 1,372,085,052/- and targeted the districts of Chitral, Upper Dir and Lower Dir. It was awarded to M/s Telenor on 11-Nov-2020 aimed at provision of voice and high-speed broadband services (3G/4G) to 486 un/underserved mauzas having a population of 592,546 through deployment of 33 telecom sites. The project was completed on 2-Apr-2024.

In this project, 283 mauzas targeting a population of 313,756 have been provided with voice and high-speed broadband services through deployment of 23 telecom sites exclusively in district Chitral.

- iii. **Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Package:**

USF Project Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Package was worth PKR 800,000,000/-, and targeted the districts of Lower Dir, Chitral, Shangla, Dera Ismail Khan, Batagram, Malakand, Mansehra and Swat. It was awarded to M/s PTCL on 08-Mar-2018 and aimed at deployment of 646 Kms of optic fiber cable to connect 35 unserved Tehsil Head Quarters/Towns. The project was completed on 13-Jan-2020.

In this project, 6 Tehsil Head Quarters/Towns were connected and 247 Kms of optic fiber cable was deployed exclusively in district Chitral.

157. * Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council be pleased to state what steps are being taken by the Government to attract foreign investment in the country particularly from Qatar in tourism and hospitality, the real estate and construction sector?

Minister In-charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council: Focused engagements have been undertaken with leading Qatari private sector entities to explore

investment opportunities in Pakistan's tourism and hospitality sector. These engagements form part of the broader investment cooperation framework between Pakistan and Qatar.

SIFC has maintained close coordination with prominent Qatari business groups operating in the hospitality sector, particularly **JMJ Group**. During two rounds of meetings, SIFC shared the pitch book for the **CDA Luxury Hotel Project** along with the project's feasibility report and details of Pakistan's investment and tax regime to facilitate informed investment decisions. The proposal aims to attract Qatari investment in Pakistan's premium hospitality sector by leveraging the country's growing tourism potential and improving investment climate.

Moreover, SIFC has continued its engagement with the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) by sharing a portfolio of investment opportunities across multiple sectors. To further align with QIA's investment criteria, the Tourism Sector, in close coordination with the Investment Promotion Cell (IPC), is identifying and refining bankable tourism and hospitality projects suitable for presentation to Qatari investors. These efforts complement the ongoing work to prepare investment teasers that meet QIA's minimum investment threshold and focus on commercially viable brownfield opportunities.

The current status of engagements indicates that the project documentation has been shared with the concerned Qatari entities, while formal feedback and expressions of interest are awaited. SIFC continues to maintain regular liaison with the Embassy of Pakistan in Doha and relevant Qatari stakeholders to facilitate follow-up discussions and address any information requirements.

158. * Mr. Sher Afzal Khan:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the year-wise details of the amounts of Audit objections framed against Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during the last three years?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah): The year-wise details of the amounts of Audit objections framed against Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during the last three years are at **Annex-I**.

Click here for Annexure
(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

159. * Ms. Shaista Pervaiz:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) **the district-wise list of areas in the country currently without 3G/4G coverage;**
- b) **the number of Universal Service Fund (USF) projects sanctioned for these areas, with their physical and financial status; and**
- c) **the timeline for completion of the pending projects?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Mobile broadband services are available across all districts of Pakistan. At present, the country has approximately 160 million mobile broadband subscribers. The total mobile subscribers are 208 million with tele-density of 82.53%.

Furthermore, after the successful 5G spectrum auction held in March 2026, mobile network operators have commenced the phased rollout of 5G services, beginning with major cities, which is expected to further enhance mobile broadband coverage, network capacity, and user experience.

(b) As per section 33B of the Telecom Act (1996), Universal Service Fund (USF) has been mandated to provide access to telecommunication services in the unserved, underserved, rural and remote areas. The telecommunication landscape in Pakistan consists of:

- i. USF is mandated to provide telecommunication infrastructure and services to un/underserved rural and remote areas that lack telecom services.
- ii. Rural/Urban areas that are provided Telecommunication Services by Telecom Service providers, on their own, are considered served and are beyond USF mandate.

Under its mandate, USF has launched diverse programs for provision of highspeed broadband services across all provinces. These projects play a vital role in expansion of telecommunication infrastructure, telecom services and improving lives of millions of people across rural, remote and under privileged areas.

Since its inception, USF has awarded **104 Access Projects (3G/4G)** to the different Service Providers, worth **PKR 93.2+ billion**, for provision of voice and/or highspeed broadband data services across Pakistan. Out of these, **87 projects** have already been completed and implementation on **17 projects** is in progress.

The details of these projects are as follows:

- **93 projects, worth PKR 82.9+ billion**, targeted **18,000+ mauzas** having population of **34.9+ million**. Out of these, **78 projects** have already been completed and implementation on **15 projects** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **32.3+ million** population residing in **16,900+ mauzas** across the country.
- **9 projects, worth PKR 8.1+ billion**, targeted at **2,585 Kms** un/underserved road segments on National Highways & Motorways. Out of these, **8 projects** have already been completed and implementation of **1 project** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **2,514 Kms** un/underserved road segments across the country.
- **2 projects, worth PKR 2+ billion**, targeted to **31 Tourist Destinations** and **147.81 Kms** access route. Out of these, **1 project** has already been completed and implementation of **1 project** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **8 Tourist Destinations** and **49.86 Kms** of access route.

USF is committed to empowering communities through provision of high-speed broadband internet services across the country and will continue to identify and serve the unserved and underserved areas.

(c) Details are placed at [Annex-A](#).

[Click here for Annexure](#)

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

160. * Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state what plan is being considered by the Government to transition from "reactive to proactive risk-based approach for drought management", as climate change is making droughts frequent and severe, leading to water stress?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): The Government is transitioning from a reactive crisis-response approach to a proactive, risk-based approach to drought management through the National Drought Action Plan ([short version](#)). The Plan provides a comprehensive framework for drought risk assessment, monitoring and early warning, preparedness, mitigation and coordinated response. It also promotes climate-smart agriculture, integrated water resources management, ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management, and protection of vulnerable communities to reduce drought risks and enhance resilience.

The Government, in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), has operationalized the Pakistan Drought Management System (PakDMS), a web-based platform for near real-time drought monitoring, forecasting, early warning, and decision support. PakDMS is available at: <https://pakdms.iwmi.org/>. The platform supports proactive drought risk management by providing timely information for evidence-based planning and decision-making.

Pakistan is also strengthening its international cooperation on drought resilience. In this regard, Pakistan is a Steering Committee member and beneficiary country of the Riyadh Global Drought Resilience Partnership (RGDRP), which supports drought preparedness, early warning systems, knowledge sharing, technical cooperation, and mobilization of financial resources for proactive drought risk management.

Furthermore, Pakistan is implementing its commitments under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), including the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Programme and sustainable land management initiatives aimed at restoring degraded landscapes, improving ecosystem resilience, and reducing the impacts of drought and water stress.

161. * Mr. Muhammad Bashir Khan:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to refer to starred question number 68 replied on May 14, 2026 and state:

- a) **whether it is a fact that the wives of police and levies personnel in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had been receiving financial assistance under the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) for several years and the said assistance has now been discontinued; and**
- b) **whether it is also a fact that now deductions are being made from the salaries of said police and levies personnel if so, details thereof?**

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah): (a) As per BISP record, a number of wives of police and levies personnel were previously receiving financial assistance under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), subject to their eligibility under the applicable policy and programme criteria. However, pursuant to the decision of the Federal Cabinet dated 23rd December, 2019 (**Annex-I**), cash assistance to beneficiaries who themselves, or whose spouses, were government employees was discontinued.

(b) In compliance with the directions of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) dated 12th January, 2023 (**Annex-II**) and the PAC Sub-Committee-V meeting held on 28th August, 2025, recoveries of the amounts received by ineligible beneficiaries were ordered. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of all Provinces/Regions were requested to initiate recoveries from government employees who themselves or whose spouses had received BISP cash assistance. The actual deductions are being made by the respective Provincial/Regional authorities; therefore, detailed information regarding such deductions is not available with BISP.

Click here for Annexure
(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

162. * Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) **whether there is any digital literacy program launched by the Ministry for youth and women; and**
- b) **if so, the details of such programs, their funding, and outreach targets?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication (MoITT),

through its PSDP Funded Project **National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI)**, and through other various ongoing projects being executed by **Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB)**, and **Ignite – National Technology Fund**, has launched and is implementing a range of digital literacy, digital skills, AI capacity-building, entrepreneurship, and employability programs for youth and women across Pakistan. These initiatives aim to enhance digital inclusion, create employment opportunities, promote freelancing, support startups, and prepare Pakistan's workforce for the digital economy.

1. **National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI)**

Under the National AI Policy 2025, MoITT has launched the National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI) to build Pakistan's AI talent pipeline. Key interventions include:

- AI awareness and literacy programs for students, youth, women, professionals, and public sector officials.
- Free and subsidized AI training in collaboration with leading global technology companies and academic institutions.
- Establishment of AI Innovation Hubs and Centers of Excellence to promote hands-on learning, research, innovation, and entrepreneurship.
- Capacity-building programs to develop AI-ready human capital, with special emphasis on women and underserved communities.

2. **Ignite – National Technology Fund**

Ignite is implementing Pakistan's flagship digital skills development programs, including:

- **DigiSkills.pk**, Pakistan's largest free online digital skills training program, offering courses in Freelancing, Digital Marketing, Graphic Design, E-Commerce, Digital Literacy, SEO, WordPress, Creative Writing, Virtual Assistance, Data Analytics, and other emerging technologies.
- Since its launch, **more than 3.36 million trainings** have been imparted nationwide, with **27% female participation**, while also benefiting overseas Pakistanis.
- Specialized digital skills initiatives for underserved regions, including Southern Balochistan.
- National Incubation Centers (NICs) that support technology startups through mentoring, business development, investment facilitation, and dedicated outreach for women-led startups.
- Programs supporting innovation, entrepreneurship, future technologies, and digital employment.

3. **Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB)**

PSEB complements these efforts by promoting digital employment and freelancing through:

- Establishment of **250 e-Rozgaar Centres** across Pakistan on a public-private partnership model to provide modern workspaces for freelancers and startups.
- Provision of interest-free financial support for establishment of e-Rozgaar Centres and free digital skills training through Ignite's Learning Management System.
- Promotion of Pakistan's IT workforce, freelancers, startups, and IT industry to enhance exports and create sustainable employment opportunities for youth and women.

These initiatives collectively contribute to improving digital literacy, enhancing employability, increasing youth and women's participation in the digital economy, promoting entrepreneurship, and advancing Pakistan's transition towards a knowledge-based and AI-enabled economy.

(b)

Program	Implementing Agency	Funding	Outreach / Target
National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI)	MoITT	Federal PSDP-funded initiative under MoITT	Development of a national AI talent pipeline through AI literacy, AI skills development, AI Innovation Hubs, Centres of Excellence, training of students, women, professionals and public sector officials under the National AI Policy 2025.
DigiSkills.pk	Ignite (executed by Virtual University of Pakistan)	Funded by Ignite – National Technology Fund	Pakistan's largest free online digital skills program. More than 3.36 million trainings have been imparted, including 27% female participation and over 35,000 overseas Pakistanis trained. The program offers free courses in Digital Literacy, Freelancing, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Marketing, E-Commerce, Graphic Design, Data Analytics, Virtual Assistance, SEO, WordPress and other emerging technologies.
National Incubation Centers (NICs)	Ignite	Ignite – National Technology Fund	Eight National Incubation Centers established nationwide have incubated over 1,300 startups, created more than 126,000 jobs, supported over 2,300 women entrepreneurs, and facilitated investments exceeding Rs. 22 billion.
Pakistan e-Rozgaar Centres	PSEB	Federal Government through PSEB	Establishment of 250 e-Rozgaar Centres across Pakistan on a Public-Private Partnership model to provide co-working spaces, digital skills support, and freelancing opportunities. PSEB provides interest-free financial support of up to Rs. 10 million for establishment of centres, free digital skills training through Ignite's Learning Management System, and marketing support.
Technology Skills & Certification Programs	PSEB	PSDP/Federal Government	Industry-oriented training and internationally recognized certifications to improve employability of youth, including women, in high-demand technologies and to strengthen Pakistan's IT export ecosystem.

163. * Syed Rafiullah:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) **whereas Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) Quality of Service (QoS) reports show consistent failure of mobile operators to meet minimum standards;**
- b) **whether it is a fact that Universal Service Fund (USF) projects have not produced meaningful rural connectivity improvements; and enforcement of licence obligations remains weak and largely reactive;**
- c) **if so, whether PTA has ever formally declared any mobile operator in breach of QoS or license obligations during the last five years; if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons thereof;**
- d) **the year-wise details of fine imposed on telecom operators versus fine actually recovered;**
- e) **what enforcement actions (service suspension, directed investment, or consumer compensation) have been taken against non-compliant operators;**
- f) **whether the Government considers the current penalty regime sufficient deterrence or merely a cost of business; and**
- g) **operator-wise data on QoS compliance, penalties imposed and recovered, and USF rural coverage outcomes for the last five years?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Survey records do not indicate any consistent or widespread failure by Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs) to comply with the prescribed minimum QoS standards. PTA's

Quality of Service (QoS) monitoring framework comprising quarterly drive tests, Complaint Management System (CMS)-based hotspot analysis, Operational Support System (OSS) KPI monitoring, and crowdsourced Quality of Experience (QoE).

During the last four years, PTA has conducted approximately **500 planned QoS surveys, 200 complaint-based surveys, 60 surveys along highways and motorways, and 2 surveys along railway tracks**, covering **more than 700 locations nationwide**. The survey findings are published on a quarterly basis on PTA's website to ensure transparency and facilitate public access to network performance information. In addition, PTA published Pakistan's first Quality of Experience (QoE) Report during FY 2025–26.

Occasional shortfalls, primarily relating to network availability in localized areas, have been observed due to operational challenges such as prolonged power outages, fiber cuts, and theft or vandalism of telecom infrastructure (**9,000+** recorded cases last year), rather than indicating any systemic failure to comply with the prescribed QoS standards.

(b) Universal Service Fund (USF), an establishment of the Ministry of the IT & Telecom under Section 33 (A) sub-section 1 of the Pakistan Telecom Re-Organization Act, 1996 (as amended), has been on a mission to empower Pakistan's unserved, underserved, rural and remote communities through provision of voice and broadband services (2G/3G/4G) along with establishing backhaul infrastructure for strengthening the digital ecosystem of the country.

As regards compliance with license obligations, the same is monitored by the relevant regulatory authority (PTA) in accordance with the applicable licensing and regulatory framework and operators are required to meet their prescribed rollout obligations and maintain quality-of-services for both Non-USF and USF areas.

USF projects have delivered significant improvements in connectivity across unserved, underserved, rural, and remote areas of Pakistan where commercial deployment by telecom operators was not viable. USF interventions have enabled broadband services for the first time in the target areas and have substantially expanded digital connectivity and bridged the communication gap in un/underserved areas.

With their only reliable means of communication, USF provided services have a positive socio-economic impact by improving access to education, healthcare, emergency services, financial inclusion, e-governance, and economic opportunities for people living in remote areas.

USF has launched diverse programs for provision of highspeed broadband services across all provinces under the following program categories:

USF Program Categories:

USF has launched number of projects under two broad categories:

- **Access Projects (2G/3G/4G):** Access projects have evolved over time starting from voice and basic data services (2G) in the unserved mauzas to voice and high-speed data services (3G/4G) in unserved as well as underserved mauzas. Under the same category, USF has also designed projects to provide coverage on unserved road segments of National Highways and Motorways and Tourist locations.

Since inception, USF has provided access to voice and broadband data services to **38.4+ million population** residing in **22,100+ mauzas**. Similarly, **2,500+ kms of unserved Road Segments** have been provided broadband coverage for commuters on National Highways & Motorways as well as at **8 Tourist Destinations** along with **~50 kms** of access route.

- **Backhaul Projects (OFC):** Optic Fiber cable is the de-facto backhaul medium which is attributed by its reliability and scalability in context of current and future data intensive traffic generated over the telecommunication access networks. USF OFC projects have evolved from connecting unserved Tehsil Headquarters/enroute Towns to connecting unserved Union Councils/towns and available access network infrastructure of the Union Councils thereby expanding the overall OFC footprint in the unserved and underserved areas.

Since inception, USF has **deployed 18,300+ kms of OFC** and connected **1,089 unserved Tehsil HQs/Union Councils/Towns**.

USF is committed to empower communities through provision of highspeed broadband internet services across the country and will continue to identify and serve the unserved and underserved areas.

USF Response for Part g:

Under the **access projects**, during the last 5 FYs (2022-26), USF has provided access to voice and broadband data services to **16.2+ million population** residing in **9,400+ mauzas**. Similarly, **1,000+ kms of unserved Road Segments** have been provided broadband coverage for commuters on National Highways & Motorways as well as at **8 Tourist Destinations** along with **~50 kms** of access route.

Under the **OFC projects**, during the last 5 FYs (2022-26), USF has **deployed 10,400+ kms of OFC** and connected **947 unserved Tehsil HQs/Union Councils/Towns**.

(c) Yes, PTA has identified instances of non-compliance with the applicable standards and licence conditions through its regulatory monitoring framework and has initiated enforcement action in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions. Such actions include issuance of Warning Letters, Show Cause Notices (SCNs), and imposition of financial penalties. During the said period, financial penalties amounting to approximately **Rs. 4.19 billion** have been imposed on Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs). Summary is appended below:

Warning Letters	SCNs Issued	Penalty (Billion)
20	86	4.19

Year	Fine Imposed (Million)	Fine Recovered (Million)
2020	9.5	551.35 (537.75 Pledged)
2021	30	
2022	29.4	
2025-26	4122.4	

(d) As Above at “C”

(e) Enforcement actions taken by PTA against non-compliant Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs), in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework, include:

- Issuance of 20 Warning Letters and 86 Show Cause Notices (SCNs) during the last five years.
- Imposition of financial penalties, where warranted, for persistent non-compliance.
- Directions for implementation of corrective measures, including network optimization, capacity enhancement and deployment of additional sites.
- Re-verification of compliance through subsequent QoS surveys and monitoring.

The existing legal framework does not provide for service suspension or mandatory consumer compensation solely on account of QoS related non-compliance.

(f) The existing legal and regulatory regime provides for a graduated enforcement mechanism comprising;

- QoS surveys and Root Cause Analysis (RCA) within 30 days.
- Time-bound corrective measures and re-verification surveys.
- Escalating sequence of legal actions e.g. Warning Letters, Show Cause Notices (SCNs), and financial penalties.
- Termination/suspension of licenses in extreme cases.

The regime is designed to ensure regulatory compliance and act as an effective deterrent against non-compliance. PTA continuously reviews the effectiveness of its regulatory framework. However, the GoP may propose any amendments it considers necessary to the existing statutory provisions.

(g) Operator-wise QoS compliance is available in PTA's periodic QoS survey reports, which are published on the official PTA website. Details regarding penalties imposed and recovered are provided in response to part (d), while USF rural connectivity outcomes are covered in response to part (b).

@164. * Dr. Sharmila Faruqi:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Establishment Division successfully delivered three successive workshops under the Basic Essential Skills for E-Governance (BEEP) initiative for civil servants in April, 2026, intended to equip Federal officers with foundational digital tools required for contemporary public administration;**
- b) what key topics were covered in these capacity-building sessions;**
- c) whether these workshops follow the Division's March 2026 directive requiring a 50% workforce presence under a rotating attendance model, alongside the Government's broader push to digitize administrative workflows;**
- d) what is the cumulative number of officers who have completed the BEEP training so far; and**
- e) what performance indicators are being used to assess whether these digital upskilling efforts have led to measurable gains in operational efficiency and public service delivery across different ministries?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The brief is enclosed at **Annex-I**.

(b) The training sessions conducted virtually and physically covered the following topics of Beep Platform;

A. Orientation on overall Beep Platform as an individual communication and video conferencing solution.

B. Instant Messaging (IM) part of Beep Platform including;

- i. Text Chat
- ii. Audio/video chat
- iii. Private and Public Groups
- iv. Secure Group Calling
- v. Media (docs, images, audio/video files etc.) sharing
- vi. Troubleshooting and user common queries

C. Video Conferencing Solution including;

- Login registration procedure
- i. VC Room creation
 - ii. New online meeting creation and required settings for host and guest
 - iii. Rooms breaking
 - iv. Enable recording of meeting
 - v. Using media (Presentations/docs etc.) during online meeting
 - vi. Managing meeting layout
 - vii. Public and private chats with meeting participants
 - viii. Saving and using the saved recording
 - ix. Troubleshooting and user common queries.

- (c) • Yes. The rollout of the **Beep (E-Governance)** Platform by the National Information Technology Board (NITB) directly supported implementation of the Establishment Division's **March, 2026 directive** requiring **50% workforce attendance on a rotational** basis by enabling Ministries and Divisions to continue official business through secure digital communication and collaboration without disrupting administrative operations. The Beep platform fulfilled this requirement by providing secure instant messaging, voice calling, video conferencing, file sharing and group collaboration facilities within a Government-controlled environment.
- As part of the Smart Office Project, NITB undertook the phased rollout of Beep across approximately **39 Federal Ministries and Divisions**, ensuring that participating organizations were equipped with an indigenous digital communication platform during implementation of the rotational attendance policy. Through physical workshops, virtual orientation sessions and continuous technical support, departmental focal persons and end-users were trained to utilize the platform for routine official communication, inter-departmental coordination and virtual meetings. This enabled Ministries and Divisions to maintain effective communication between officials irrespective of their physical location.
 - The availability of secure messaging and virtual meeting facilities significantly reduced dependence on physical meetings (as per the implementation team present in the federal organizations for support) for routine coordination. Officers attending office and those working under the rotational attendance arrangement were able to communicate in real time, exchange official information, convene virtual meetings and coordinate administrative matters through the Beep Platform.
- (d) • NITB has provided physical training to BPS-17 and above officers/officials of the ministries/divisions i.e., 30-35 users per 39 organizations approx.:1200.
- Moreover, there are 2 officials per ministry nominated as Focal Persons, who are exclusively trained on Beep Platform for institutional capacity building. $39 \times 2 = 78$ (local Trainers).

(e) Brief at **Annex-II**.

[Click here for Annexure](#)

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

165. * Mr. Muhammad Farooq Sattar:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) **what measures are being taken by the Government for strengthening the country's Cyber defence capabilities; and**
- b) **will the Ministry ensure that cyber security policies align with international best practices?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) **1. Secure Digital Ecosystem for Government Services:**

- i. The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP-2021) establishes a nationwide framework to protect digital assets and online citizen data-crucial for the trust-based delivery of e-governance services.
- ii. The NCSP is being implemented through the Digital Economy Enhancement Program (DEEP) Project, which includes Secure Data Exchange Layer, Digital Identity, and E-Citizen enablement.

2. Cyber Governance Architecture:

- i. National Cyber Security Act's initial draft is under consideration with key stakeholders (MoITT, NCERT, NTISB, ISI-Tech), where a Central Entity/ Authority is also being established to coordinate/ensure implementation of cybersecurity measures specially focused on CIIs Sectors/Operators.
- ii. Until the establishment of Authority, a 'CERT Council' has been established vide CERT Rules-2023, comprising 14 members (MoITT, MoD, MoI, NSD, MoFA, Defense, Telecom & Governmental CERTs, Civil Society, Academia, and Industry.
- iii. Pakistan Information Security Framework-2026 is submitted for Federal Government approval, comprising core policy directives including CIIs Protection, Asset & Risk Management, Identity & Access Management, Physical Security, and Supply Chain Management, etc.

3. Designation/Protection of CIIs:

- i. National CERT has been raised/functional since 2023-24, has already issued Guidelines for Designations/Protection of CIIs.
- ii. Under PECA, 'Information Systems & Data' of NADRA, FBR, IMMPASS and Telecom have been declared/notified as CIIs by the Federal Government. As recommended by the National CERT under CERT Rules-2023, concern ministries/department have been requested to designate 'Information Systems & Data' of Power, Civil Aviation/Airports, Safe City Projects and Police Data Centers as 'CIIs'. Protection measures and criminal prosecution will be dealt in accordance with the PECA relevant sections.

4. Public Sector Digitization Safeguards:

- i. NCSP mandates protective frameworks for government ICT infrastructure, including authentication, data protection, and vulnerability management—key for secure and inclusive e-services; being achieved under DEEP (Para 1 above).
- ii. Moreover, the 'Accreditation Criteria for Cloud Service Providers' developed under the Pakistan Cloud First Policy-2022, is primarily focused on/ensuring secure cloud services in four levels (Baseline, Intermediate, Enhanced, Highest) for different public sector entities.

5. Digital Identity and Transactional Trust:

- i. NCSP promotes digital certification, e-signatures, and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)-building trust in e-governance, e-voting, and e-procurement platforms.
- ii. National Root Certificate Authority (RCA) has been established/commissioned and successfully audited/accredited by the International Governing Body (WebTrust). Training of 10 Key Officials (ECAC/MoITT/NCERT) has been completed, following the subsequent operationalization.

6. Mandatory Cyber-security in E-Government Projects:

- i. The NCSP enforces dedicated cybersecurity budgets in ICT projects, ensuring every government digital rollout includes resilience and user protection measures.
- ii. Pakistan Security Standards (PSS-2023), providing baseline standards for IT Security and are being enforced through mandatory screening of ICT products procured for government departments from July, 2028. For the Defense Sector, screening is mandatory from 1st July, 2026.
- iii. To achieve capabilities of testing/certifications of ITSecurity products (Firewalls, Intrusion Prevention/Detection Systems) under PSS, a Common Criteria Pakistan Lab (CCPL) has been established by MoD, operationalized/duly accredited by Pakistan National Accreditation Council (PNAC).

7. ICT Sectoral CERTs and Compliance Mechanisms:

- i. Sector-specific CERTs ensure real-time threat response, especially for digital public service infrastructure like telecom, power, health, education, and national databases etc.
- ii. Under CERT Rules-2023, 15x CERTs have been notified so far, including National, Punjab (ITB), KP(ITB), Baluchistan (IT Dept), Sind (IT Dept), AJK (ITB), GB (IT Dept), Telecom (PTA), Defense, Community (PISA), NADRA, CAA (AVSEC), Education (PERN), Power (PITC), and Space (SUPPARCO).
- iii. Nominations of an entity as respective Sectoral CERT are being sought from other key sectors to include Energy (OGRA), Banking (SBP), and Corporate (SECP).

8. Mandate Cybersecurity Compliance for All E-Governance Apps:

Audit & Compliance is being ensured under respective Sectoral Regulation (PTA, SBP, NEPRA etc). Under CERT Rules-2023, NCERT has been mandated to ensure audit & compliance of Federal Government ministries/departments.

9. Citizen-Facing Digital Safety Channels/Portals:

Under PECA-2016, such portals have already been established/operational by PTA (Report Website/URL) and FIA (Complaint Registration Form).

10. Other Key Initiatives Under DEEP:

- i. KPIs for Digital Government Cyber Maturity.
- ii. Link NCSP to Uraan's Citizen Connectivity Goals.
- iii. Develop a Localized Public Education Toolkit.

11. Global Standards and International Ranking:

- i. NCSP aims to improve Pakistan's global ICT indices by aligning national cyber protocols with international norms, indirectly enhancing the credibility of Pakistan's digital governance.
- ii. The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is an initiative by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) — a specialized UN agency — considered as the leading international best practice to measure the commitment of countries to cybersecurity across several key areas. In recently published GCI's Report (September, 2024), Pakistan performed exceptionally well in the latest ranking and has been placed in the top tier (Tier-1) with countries like the United States, Japan, Singapore, Australia, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia.

- (b) 1. Variations in institutional capacity and the absence of a unified reference framework have resulted in inconsistent security practices across the public sector, leading to vulnerabilities/exposures. The National Cyber Security Policy-2021, the CERT Rules-2023 and CERT Council emphasize strengthening governance, coordinated response mechanisms, and standardized implementation of information security controls. A nationally approved framework is therefore required to translate policy direction into a uniform operational structure, enable regulatory oversight, and ensure accountability.
2. In accordance with Rule 13(1)(a)(i) of the CERT Rules-2023, the Pakistan Information Security Framework (PISF-2026) has been formulated by National CERT in consultation with the subject matter experts in the relevant domain.
 3. PISF-2026 is globally aligned and locally tailored Information Security Framework developed after review and analysis of major global frameworks Government operational realities. Many countries have established national level information security or cyber security frameworks like: UK, USA, Australia, Singapore, India, Saudi Arabia, UAE, EU.
 4. Approval and implementation of PISF-2026 will enable achieving following objectives, in line with National Cyber Security Policy 2021:

- i. Establishing a standardized national information security baseline across public and private sector entities and designated critical sectors.
- ii. Strengthening protection of government information assets, digital platforms, and citizen data, while enhancing institutional capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to cyber incidents.
- iii. The maturity-based compliance mechanism will provide government-wide visibility of information/ cyber security posture and risk exposure.
- iv. Supporting evidence-based decision-making, targeted investment in information/cyber security capabilities, secure digital transformation initiatives, and continuity of essential government services.

Enhancing public trust in government digital services and strengthen national resilience in the digital domain.

166. * Mr. Ali Muhammad:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **the total amount of international climate finance, adaptation finance, loss and damage funding, grants and concessional financing committed and disbursed to Pakistan during the last five years, indicating the source, amount, purpose and implementing agency in each case;**
- b) **the projects and programmes financed through such funds, their approved cost, physical and financial progress, and the measurable outcomes achieved in terms of climate resilience, flood protection, water security, ecosystem restoration and emissions reduction; and**
- c) **whether the Ministry has undertaken any assessment of the effectiveness and impact of climate-financed projects implemented after the 2022 floods;**
- d) **if so, provide details of the findings, including projects delayed, underperforming or not yet made operational;**
- e) **what mechanism exists to ensure transparency, monitoring and public disclosure of climate finance received by Pakistan; and**
- f) **whether the Government intends to establish a publicly accessible climate finance tracking portal?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) During the last five years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26), Pakistan has mobilized international climate finance from vertical climate funds and multilateral development banks. A source-wise summary is given below, and a project-wise statement indicating the source, allocation, disbursement, purpose and implementing agency in each case is placed at the **Annex**.

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF):** a portfolio of eleven (11) approved projects with total GCF financing of approximately US\$ 332 million, comprising grants, concessional loans, equity and guarantees, covering glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) risk reduction, climate-resilient agriculture and water management, zero-emission urban transport, distributed solar energy, ecosystem-based adaptation, coastal resilience, and private-sector climate ventures. Against the eight national projects, approximately US\$ 70 million stands disbursed to date, while the three regional programmes are at early stages of Pakistan-specific disbursement (project-wise position at the **Annex, Part A**).
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF):** five (5) ongoing national projects with a total GEF allocation of US\$ 17.2 million, of which approximately US\$ 4.45 million has been disbursed to date, in the areas of sustainable biomass energy, cleantech innovation, rangeland restoration, bio-based textiles and regenerative rice production

(Annex, Part B). In addition, an amount of US\$ 7.67 million has been allocated to Pakistan as grant-based STAR allocation under the GEF-9 cycle (2026–2030), against which the project pipeline is being prepared.

- Adaptation Fund: a country allocation of US\$ 20 million is available, against which the project pipeline is under development in consultation with stakeholders.

It is added that, in terms of the Rules of Business, 1973, all foreign economic assistance including bilateral climate-related grants and concessional loans is negotiated, contracted and recorded through the Economic Affairs Division; consolidated commitment and disbursement data of bilateral flows is accordingly maintained by EAD and has been requisitioned for the supplementary material.

(b) A project-wise statement of the GCF and GEF portfolio — indicating title, duration, executing agency, allocation, disbursement, activities and deliverables — is placed at the Annexure. Physical and financial progress is monitored through Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry and through the Annual Performance Reports submitted by Accredited Entities to the respective funds. In terms of the measurable outcome areas identified in the Question:

- Climate resilience: on-farm climate-adaptation training for about 200,000 rural households and ICT-based advisory outreach to 2.5 million households under the Indus Basin project (FAO); and climate-resilience benefits to about 1.6 million people in Buner and Shangla districts (WFP)
- Flood protection: flood-protection structures, evacuation shelters, hydrological monitoring and early-warning systems, and slope stabilization in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under the GLOF-II project (UNDP); district-level flood forecasting and impact-based early-warning systems under the WFP project.
- Water security: a water accounting system for the Indus Basin at the province and canal level (FAO); ecosystem-based water-storage infrastructure improving water security for about 7 million people under Recharge Pakistan (WWF); and preparation and co-investment in climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure under the Resilient Water Infrastructure Facility (IFC).
- Ecosystem restoration: restoration of wetlands, floodplains and depressions in D.I. Khan, the Ramak Watershed and Manchar Lake (Recharge Pakistan); about 22,000 hectares of forest restored and 150,000 hectares of farmland safeguarded (ADB Community Resilience Partnership); and rangeland restoration in Attock, Chakwal and Jhelum districts (FAO/GEF).
- Emissions reduction: a 26.6 km zero-emission bus rapid transit corridor with a biomethane hybrid fleet under Green BRT Karachi (ADB); about 43 MW of distributed solar PV financed under the Pakistan Distributed Solar Project (JS Bank); and decentralized biomass energy and cleantech innovation under the GEF portfolio (UNDP/UNIDO).

(c) The effectiveness and impact of climate-financed projects is assessed on a continuing basis through the established multi-tier monitoring architecture rather than through a single one-time study. This comprises: (i) Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry, which review physical and financial progress and troubleshoot implementation bottlenecks; (ii) Annual Performance Reports submitted by Accredited Entities to the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund against approved log frames and indicators; (iii) mid-term reviews and independent terminal evaluations commissioned by the respective funds; and (iv) audit of public funds by the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

(d) The reviews and Steering Committee deliberations referred to above have identified the following systemic constraints affecting the timely conversion of approvals into on-ground

delivery: (i) weak project readiness and preparation capacity at the provincial level; (ii) slow fund absorption owing to procedural requirements of the funds and of domestic public investment processes and (iii) federal–provincial coordination gaps on subjects devolved under the 18th Constitutional Amendment. Projects approved during 2024–2025 (including Recharge Pakistan, the Community Resilience Partnership, the Acumen Climate Action Pakistan Fund, the NRSP private-sector ecosystem project and the Glacier-to-Farm regional programme) are in early stages of operationalization, with inception activities, legal arrangements and first disbursements at various stages of completion. Remedial measures include reconstitution and regular convening of Project Steering Committees, deployment of GCF Readiness and structured coordination with provincial governments. Project-specific status, including allocation and disbursement position, is reflected in the **Annex-I**.

(e) The following mechanism is in place:

- NDA gatekeeping: as National Designated Authority for the GCF and focal point for the GEF and Adaptation Fund, the Ministry screens all proposals and issues the mandatory No-Objection Letter, ensuring country ownership and consistency with national climate strategies (NDC 3.0, National Adaptation Plan 2023 and National Climate Change Policy 2021).
- Contracting and recording of inflows: all external financing agreements are negotiated and signed through the Economic Affairs Division, which maintains records of foreign economic assistance inflows.
- Oversight and reporting: Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry; Annual Performance Reports by Accredited Entities to the funds; mid-term reviews and independent evaluations by the funds' independent units.
- Audit: Audit of public funds by the Auditor-General of Pakistan.
- Fiscal transparency: Climate budget tagging led by the Finance Division, enabling identification and tracking of climate-related expenditure in the federal budget.
- Public disclosure: Project-wise information is publicly available on the websites of the Ministry, the GCF, the GEF and the Adaptation Fund, including funding proposals, approved amounts and evaluation reports.

(f) Yes. The establishment of a national climate finance dashboard is a priority commitment under the National Climate Finance Strategy and the transparency provisions of NDC 3.0. The Ministry is operationalizing a national climate finance tracking system to monitor inflows, utilization and impact of climate investments. A publicly accessible portal interface is envisaged as part of this system and will be rolled out in coordination with the Finance Division, the Economic Affairs Division and provincial governments, subject to availability of resources.

[Click here for Annexure](#)

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

Islamabad the,
27th August, 2026.

SAEED AHMAD MAITLA
Acting Secretary

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

"UN-STARRED QUESTIONS AND THEIR REPLIES"

For Friday, the 28th August, 2026

@31. Ms. Shahida Rehmani:

Will the Minister for Special Investment and Facilitation be pleased to state whether the goals for establishing the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) in the country are achieved; and if so, the details thereof?

Minister for Special Investment and Facilitation (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah): Yes. SIFC has substantially achieved the institutional objectives for which it was established, while its broader mandate of investment promotion and economic facilitation remains ongoing. The progress made is as follows:

- i. Establishment of an integrated federal–provincial coordination mechanism:** SIFC has brought federal ministries, provincial governments and relevant public-sector entities onto a single platform for coordinated decision-making. For example, inter-governmental coordination has been undertaken for the identification, verification and development of investment-ready land and projects across the provinces.
- ii. Provision of a single-window investment facilitation platform:** Investment proposals in priority sectors—including agriculture, mining and minerals, energy, information technology, infrastructure, industry and tourism—are processed through a coordinated institutional mechanism. For example, prospective investors are facilitated through designated sectoral channels instead of being required to independently approach multiple ministries and provincial departments.
- iii. Expedited resolution of policy, regulatory and administrative impediments:** SIFC facilitates resolution of issues relating to approvals, taxation, utilities, land, security and inter-agency coordination. For example, investors' cases requiring simultaneous input from the Federal Board of Revenue, State Bank of Pakistan, provincial governments and sectoral regulators have been placed before relevant SIFC forums for coordinated resolution.
- iv. Development and promotion of investment-ready projects:** SIFC has supported the preparation and promotion of sector-specific investment opportunities during engagements with foreign governments, sovereign investors and international companies. For example, bankable opportunities in mining, agriculture, energy, infrastructure and industrial development have been presented during bilateral investment engagements with Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Azerbaijan, China and Türkiye.
- v. Advancement of business-climate and regulatory reforms:** SIFC has supported measures aimed at simplifying regulatory requirements and digitizing government-to-business services. For example, work has been advanced to map regulatory licences, certificates, approvals and other requirements and progressively provide businesses with a unified digital interface.

- vii. **Facilitation of privatization, public-private partnerships and strategic economic initiatives:** SIFC has provided high-level coordination for transactions and projects requiring decisions by multiple government entities. For example, inter-agency issues affecting the privatization process of Pakistan International Airlines and other strategic transactions have been deliberated through the SIFC mechanism to maintain implementation momentum.
- viii. **Strengthening of investor aftercare and implementation support:** SIFC continues to monitor facilitated projects and address difficulties arising after initial approvals. For example, issues faced by existing and prospective investors concerning utilities, security arrangements, taxation, repatriation of funds and operational approvals are taken up with the relevant federal and provincial authorities for time-bound resolution.

Accordingly, SIFC has established an effective institutional framework for coordinated investment facilitation, accelerated decision-making and resolution of cross-cutting impediments. Investment promotion and facilitation, however, are a continuing process. The Council therefore remains engaged in converting investment interest and facilitated proposals into operational projects, employment, exports, technology transfer and sustainable economic growth.

36. Ms. Shahida Rehmani:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) **whether the Ministry has introduced any training or employment scheme to provide employment opportunities to the youth in Information Technology (IT) Sector;**
- b) **if so, the number of beneficiaries under the scheme and the types of technical skills;**
- c) **whether the said schemes have/had a positive impact on employment opportunities; and**
- d) **if not, the new schemes which are expected to be introduced for the youth in the next budget?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Reply by PSEB

Pakistan's ICT industry remains a priority sector for the Government, recognizing its significant contribution to economic growth, employment generation, and export earnings. The Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication (MoITT), through the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB), has introduced and is implementing multiple training and employment-oriented schemes to enhance the employability of youth and create employment opportunities in the Information Technology (IT) sector. Major initiatives include:

i. Prime Minister's Initiative – Support for IT Startups, Specialized IT Training and Venture Capital (Component-III):

Provides internships, professional certifications, IT bootcamps, and soft skills training to improve the employability of IT graduates.

ii. National Semiconductor HR Development Program (NSHRDP):

Develops a skilled semiconductor workforce through specialized upskilling programs and university-based Semiconductor Education Research Clusters (SERCs).

iii. Revamping IT Industry Landscape:

Strengthens the IT ecosystem through apprenticeships, international certifications, industry-led training, Industry-Academia Bridge Programs, and capacity-building initiatives in emerging technologies.

iv. Semiconductor Chip Design Upskilling (Pilot Project):

Provides specialized training in semiconductor chip design and verification to prepare graduates for careers in the semiconductor industry. The pilot was done in 2025.

v. Industry-Led Export Enablement Program (U.S. SLED):

Builds the capacity of IT professionals and companies to compete in the U.S. public sector procurement market through specialized export-oriented training.

Reply by Ignite

Ignite-National Technology Fund, operating under the Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication, executes training and skill development initiatives, aimed at equipping youth with market-relevant technical skills and facilitating their absorption into the Information Technology sector, both in domestic and international markets.

Ignite's interventions span mass digital skills training in freelancing, advanced and emerging technology training, specific skills training, and startup ecosystem development. Recently, Ignite conducted an intensive training in Integrated Circuit (IC) Design & Verification to place young engineers in semiconductor industry. Under this training initiative, 30 engineers completed the training, out of which 7 were female engineers. 23 out these 30 engineers have secured job in local semiconductor industry whereas, 7 are pursuing MS degree in IC Design & Verification.

Ignite is going to launch another training program in SAP Skills Enhancement & Employment Facilitation Program. Under this program, Ignite has intended to train 2,500 individuals in highly demanded SAP modules (an ERP Software) to place them in SAP related jobs at local & international markets. The implementation partner will be responsible to train individuals in securing 100% SAP certification and placing 80% of them in jobs at local & international markets. The program will be launched in August/September, 2026.

Under Code4AI program, Ignite has intended to train 7,500 individuals in AI with exposure on Blockchain & Quantum Computing. The program will be launched after approval from Board of Ignite.

Ignite's establishment of National Incubation Centers and Center of Excellence in Gaming & Animation which help early stage startups to establish their ventures; are also one of the major sources of direct & indirect jobs in Pakistan.

(b) Reply by PSEB

The Ministry's training and employment initiatives have benefited a large number of youth through targeted interventions aimed at developing industry-relevant technical and professional skills. The number of beneficiaries under each scheme and the corresponding technical skills imparted are as follows:

a. Prime Minister's Initiative – Support for IT Startups, Specialized IT Training and Venture Capital (Component-III):

The initiative provides internships, professional certifications, soft skills training, and specialized IT bootcamps to enhance youth employability. Under the program, 1,042 IT graduates have completed their internship. A total of 2,182 trainees have completed soft skills training, while the Bootcamp Training component is being launched following completion of the technical evaluation process. Under the certification component, 4,570 applications have been received, with reimbursement cases under implementation.

b. National Semiconductor HR Development Program (NSHRDP):

The Government has launched this program to develop a skilled workforce in the semiconductor sector. Currently, 475 trainees are undergoing semiconductor upskilling training, while an additional 200 trainees will commence training in August, 2026. Furthermore, three Semiconductor Education Research Clusters

(SERCs) have been established at selected universities, with the first batch commencing in Fall 2026. By June, 2027, 270 students will complete their BS (Electives) and MS Program under SERC.

c. Revamping IT Industry Landscape:

This flagship initiative aims to train 20,950 beneficiaries through apprenticeships, bootcamps, international certifications, Industry-Academia Bridge programs, leadership training, Training of Trainers (ToT), and BPO/LPO/KPO training in high-demand technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, Cybersecurity, DevOps, and Data Analytics. During the reporting period, 2,200 apprentices completed placements in PSEB-registered IT companies, while 520 participants completed specialized bootcamp training and internationally recognized certifications. An additional 3,000 candidates are planned to be trained and certified during FY 2026-27. Training for these candidates have been started and in progress.

d. Semiconductor Chip Design Upskilling (Pilot Project):

The pilot project has successfully upskilled 51 graduates in Semiconductor Chip Design and Verification, preparing them for employment in the semiconductor industry.

e. Industry-Led Export Enablement Program (U.S. SLED):

This initiative provided specialized training to 50 IT professionals on U.S. public sector procurement processes, enabling Pakistani IT firms and professionals to access high-value international business opportunities and strengthen export-oriented employment.

Reply by Ignite

The number of beneficiaries and the types of technical skills imparted under Ignite's ongoing initiatives are as under:

i. Integrated Circuit (IC) Design & Verification Training Program: (Completed in July, 2026)

A ten-month training and Post Graduate Diploma programme executed in collaboration with FAST-NUCES and fully funded by Ignite, delivered through the IC Design Lab at the FAST-NUCES Islamabad campus. In this training program, 30 engineers drawn from 20 districts across Pakistan, including 7 women engineers, have graduated successfully. Technical skills imparted include advanced integrated circuit design, VLSI verification, System-on-Chip (SoC) architecture and industry-standard semiconductor design tools, together with tapeout and fabrication exposure.

ii. National Incubation Centers (NICs) and CEGA: (Ongoing)

Through its network of National Incubation Centers (NIC), including Center of Excellence in Gaming & Animation (CEGA), Ignite supports technology entrepreneurship, product development and job creation by incubated startups in areas including eCommerce, Logistics, artificial intelligence, fintech, health technology, aerospace, gaming and animation etc. The startups graduated from these NICs have become major source of employment for thousands of Pakistanis in various domains. For example, BYKEA a successfully graduated startups from NIC Karachi, alone has created more than 60,000 jobs for riders in Pakistan. Similarly, BizB a startup graduated from NIC-Peshawar which provides an online market place for used cloths, has also created domestic/home-based jobs for more than 8,000 individuals in Pakistan.

(c) Reply by PSEB

Yes. The schemes have had a positive impact on employment opportunities by enhancing the technical and professional competencies of youth and improving their employability in the IT and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) sector.

The internship and apprenticeship programs have provided participants with practical industry experience, facilitating their transition into the workforce. Specialized training and internationally recognized certifications have equipped beneficiaries with in-demand skills in emerging technologies, enabling them to secure employment and freelance opportunities in local and international markets. Additionally, the semiconductor initiatives are developing a skilled talent pipeline for Pakistan's emerging semiconductor industry, while export-oriented programs are strengthening the capacity of IT professionals and companies to access international business opportunities.

Reply by Ignite

Yes. The schemes have demonstrated a measurable positive impact on employment and earning opportunities for the youth, as under:

- i) Integrated Circuit (IC) Design & Verification Training Program.** The program has targeted 100 percent job placement of its graduating engineers, who have been absorbed into semiconductor design and verification roles. This represents the creation of an entirely new category of high-value technical employment in Pakistan. A fresh trainee of IC Design & Verification of this program will earn approximately Rs. 150,000+ per month.
- ii) National Incubation Centers.** Startups incubated and graduated through the NIC network have generated substantial direct and indirect employment, alongside investment mobilisation and revenue generation, thereby expanding the base of technology employment in the country. Ignite has hosted more than 2,250 startups in its network of eight (8) National Incubation Centers. These startups have collectively generated a cumulative revenue of PK. 32 billion.

These initiatives have improved employability of youth and promoted tech entrepreneurship as recognised career pathways, and contributed to national IT and ITeS exports, which reached a record USD 4.6 billion in FY 2025-26.

(d) Reply by PSEB

As the existing schemes are yielding positive outcomes in terms of skills development and employment generation, the Ministry will continue and expand these initiatives. Planned interventions include scaling up internships, international certifications, IT bootcamps, semiconductor workforce development, and industry-academia collaboration under ongoing PSDP projects to further enhance employment opportunities for youth in the Information Technology (IT) sector.

Reply by Ignite

i. Code4AI Program: (Upcoming)

Ignite plans to train approximately 7,500 individuals in Artificial Intelligence, including exposure to emerging technologies such as Blockchain and Quantum Computing, with hands-on project work and international certification. The programme is expected to facilitate employment opportunities for more than 4,200 individuals within next 2 years.

ii. SAP Skills Enhancement & Employment Facilitation Program: (Upcoming)

Under this initiative, 2,500 individuals will be trained in SAP modules, with expected employment opportunities for more than 1,600 certified professionals in local and international markets within 2 years.

37. Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

- a) whether totally performance evaluations of Federal Ministries were conducted by the Ministry during the Years 2024-25; and**
- b) if so, the criteria used, outcomes identified, and the actions taken to address underperforming ministries?**

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division: (a) Cabinet Division does not have the mandate to monitor the overall performance of Ministries and Divisions. The Cabinet Division only monitors the implementation of Cabinet decisions by Ministries and Divisions to ensure that Cabinet decisions are expeditiously implemented.

(b) Nil.

**Islamabad the,
27th August, 2026.**

**SAEED AHMAD MAITLA
Acting Secretary**

قومی اسمبلی سیکرٹریٹ

”سوالات برائے زبانی جوابات“

جو بروز جمعہ ۲۸/اگست ۲۰۲۶ء کو منعقد ہونے والے قومی اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں پوچھے جائیں گے

142۔ *محترمہ آسیہ ناز تنولی: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن (تنظیم نو) (ترمیمی) ایکٹ، ۲۰۲۶ء ملک بھر میں فائبر، ٹاورز اور فائبرجی خدمات کی توسیع کے عمل کو تیز کرنے میں کس طرح معاون ثابت ہوگا؛ نیز

(ب) رواں مالی سال کے دوران تقریباً ۵.۶۳۳/ارب ڈالر تک آئی ٹی برآمدات میں اضافے کے تسلسل کو برقرار رکھنے اور نوجوانوں میں ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کو فروغ دینے کے لیے کیا اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شازیٰ فاطمہ خواجہ)

(الف) مجوزہ ترمیم کا مقصد حق راہداری (آر او ڈبلیو) کی اجازت کے حصول سے متعلق مالی اور انتظامی رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنا ہے جس کے نتیجے میں آپٹیکل فائبر کی موثر تنصیب میں سہولت پیدا ہوگی، تاکہ ملک کے عام عوام بشمول دور دراز علاقوں میں رہنے والے افراد کو بھی اس سہولت سے مستفید کیا جاسکے۔ عالمی بینک کے مطابق، براڈ بینڈ کی رسائی میں ہر ۱۰ فیصد اضافے سے جی ڈی پی میں ۹.۰ فیصد سے ۲ فیصد تک اضافہ ممکن ہے، جبکہ جی ڈی پی کے اضافے سے پانچ سال کے عرصے میں قومی جی ڈی پی میں تقریباً ۳۰ ارب امریکی ڈالر کا اضافہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اسی طرح، ہجورٹ اور پولس (۲۰۱۹ء) کی تحقیق کے مطابق، براڈ بینڈ تک رسائی میں ۱۰ فیصد اضافہ روزگار میں ۳.۱ فیصد سے ۱۳.۲ فیصد تک اضافہ کر سکتا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں پاکستان میں ممکنہ طور پر ۲ ملین سے زائد نئی ملازمتیں پیدا ہو سکتی ہیں۔ چنانچہ پاکستان ٹیلی مواصلات (تنظیم نو) (ترمیمی) ایکٹ، ۲۰۲۶ء حق راہداری (آر او ڈبلیو) فیس کے لیے معقول بنائے گئے چار جز کے نفاذ کی قانونی بنیاد فراہم کرے گا۔

ترمیم سے او ایف سی کی تنصیب کے لیے درکار لاگت اور وقت میں نمایاں کمی متوقع ہے جس سے ٹیلی کام آپریٹرز کو نیٹ ورک کوریج میں توسیع، براڈ بینڈ صارفین کے لیے سہولت استطاعت میں اضافہ، اور تیز رفتار انٹرنیٹ کو زیادہ موثر اور کارآمد انداز میں فراہم کرنے کے قابل بنایا جاسکے گا۔ یہ امر قابل ذکر ہے کہ وزارت انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات نے مارچ، ۲۰۲۶ء میں اضافی ۸۰ میگا ہرٹز اسپیکٹرم کی کامیاب نیلامی کی، جس سے دستیاب مجموعی اسپیکٹرم بڑھ کر ۵۴ میگا ہرٹز ہو گیا ہے۔ لہذا، یہ ترمیم نئے حاصل کردہ اسپیکٹرم کے موثر استعمال کے لیے فائبرائزڈ ٹیلی کام نیٹ ورکس کی بروقت تنصیب میں سہولت فراہم کرے گی، جس میں بہتر صارف تجربے اور سروس کے معیار (کیو او ایس) کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے جی جیسی جدید ترین ٹیکنالوجیز کی تنصیب بھی شامل ہے۔

ترمیم سے ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر میں زیادہ سرمایہ کاری کی حوصلہ افزائی بھی متوقع ہے کیونکہ اس کے ذریعے زیادہ سازگار اور قابل پیش گوئی انضباطی ماحول پیدا ہوگا۔ مزید برآں، یہ حکومت کے ڈیجیٹل نیشن پاکستان وژن میں معاونت کرے گی جس کے ذریعے مضبوط ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر کی ترقی میں سہولت ہوگی جو ای گورننس، ڈیجیٹل مالیاتی خدمات، ای کامرس، تعلیم، صحت، کلاؤڈ کمپیوٹنگ، مصنوعی ذہانت اور ڈیجیٹل معیشت کے دیگر اقدامات کے لیے بنیاد فراہم کرتا ہے۔ فائبرائزیشن میں اضافہ معاشی ترقی میں معاون ثابت ہوگا، کاروبار کرنے میں آسانی پیدا کرے گا، ڈیجیٹل شمولیت کو فروغ دے گا اور پاکستان کی مجموعی ڈیجیٹل مسابقت کو بہتر بنائے گا۔

پاکستان کی آئی سی ٹی صنعت حکومت کے لیے ایک ترجیحی شعبہ ہے، جس کی معاشی ترقی، روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنے اور برآمدی آمدنی میں نمایاں شراکت کو تسلیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ آئی ٹی اور آئی ٹی سے متعلق فعال خدمات (آئی ٹی ای ایس) کی برآمدات میں متوقع ترقی کو برقرار رکھنے

اور پاکستان کی ڈیجیٹل معیشت کو مزید مضبوط بنانے کے لیے، وزارت انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (ایم او آئی ٹی) پاکستان سافٹ ویئر ایکسپورٹ بورڈ (پی ایس ای بی) کے ذریعے ایک جامع حکمت عملی پر عمل درآمد کر رہی ہے جس میں بین الاقوامی منڈیوں تک رسائی میں توسیع، صنعت کو سہولت فراہم کرنے کے نظام کو مضبوط بنانا، ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر کو مستحکم کرنا، آئی ٹی کمپنیوں کی استعداد کار میں اضافہ کرنا اور صنعت سے متعلقہ مہارتوں سے لیس برآمدات کے لیے تیار ڈیجیٹل افرادی قوت کی تیاری پر توجہ مرکوز کی گئی ہے۔

(ب) الف۔ آئی ٹی برآمدات میں ترقی برقرار رکھنے کے اقدامات

i۔ برآمدات کا فروغ اور بین الاقوامی منڈیوں تک رسائی

پی ایس ای بی معروف بین الاقوامی ٹیکنالوجی نمائشوں میں شرکت، کاروباری روابط کے اقدامات اور ہدفی تجارتی وفد کے ذریعے پاکستان کے عالمی آئی سی ٹی تشخص کو وسعت دے رہا ہے تاکہ مارکیٹ تک رسائی میں سہولت، غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کے حصول اور پاکستانی آئی ٹی کمپنیوں کے لیے برآمدی مواقع پیدا کیے جاسکیں۔

ii۔ صنعتی سہولت کاری

پی ایس ای بی نے اپنے ون ونڈو سہولت کاری پلیٹ فارم، مرکز کو مزید مضبوط بنایا ہے، جو آئی ٹی صنعت کو رجسٹریشن، ویزا سہولت، غیر ملکی ترسیلات زر سے متعلق امور، ضابطہ جاتی رابطہ کاری اور سرمایہ کاروں کی خدمات کے لیے ۷/۲۴ معاونت فراہم کرتا ہے۔ رجسٹریشن کے عمل کو مکمل طور پر ڈیجیٹل بنا دیا گیا ہے، جس کے ذریعے آن لائن رجسٹریشن، تجدید اور کیو آر کوڈ سے فعال قابل تصدیق سرٹیفکیٹس کا اجراء ممکن ہے۔

iii۔ مالیاتی اور ضابطہ جاتی سہولت کاری

بینک دولت پاکستان (ایس بی پی) کے تعاون سے، پی ایس ای بی مخصوص بینکاری ذرائع، خصوصی فوکل پرسنز، زر مبادلہ کے طریقہ کار میں بہتری، ڈیجیٹل سروس فراہم کنندگان کی فہرست میں توسیع، برآمدی آمدنی کی وصولی کے عمل کو آسان بنانے اور ایکسپورٹ رائیٹس فارن کرنسی اکاؤنٹس (ای ایس ایف سی اے ز) میں سہولت فراہم کرنے کے اقدامات کے ذریعے آئی ٹی برآمد کنندگان کو مسلسل سہولت فراہم کر رہا ہے۔

iv۔ ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر کی ترقی

پی ایس ای بی اسلام آباد اور کراچی آئی ٹی پارکس کی ترقی، سافٹ ویئر ٹیکنالوجی پارکس (ایس ٹی پیز) کے قیام اور وزیراعظم کے نیشنل ٹیکنالوجی پارکس کو ۲۵۰ مرکز تک وسعت دینے کے ذریعے پاکستان کے ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر کو وسعت دے رہا ہے۔ یہ اقدامات اسٹارٹ اپس، ایس ایم ایز، فری لانسرز اور آئی ٹی کمپنیوں کے لیے عالمی معیار کی سہولیات فراہم کریں گے جس سے پاکستان کے برآمدی ماحولیاتی نظام کو مزید مضبوط بنایا جاسکے گا۔

ب۔ نوجوانوں میں ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کے فروغ کے اقدامات

وزیراعظم کا اسکل ٹیک پاکستان اقدام

پی ایس ای بی نے انتہائی ہنرمند اور برآمدات کے لیے تیار ڈیجیٹل افرادی قوت کی تیاری کے لیے وزیراعظم کا اسکل ٹیک پاکستان اقدام شروع کیا ہے۔ آئندہ تین سالوں کے دوران ۲۵،۰۰۰ سے زائد نوجوانوں کو ظہور پزیر ٹیکنالوجیز، بشمول مصنوعی ذہانت، سائبر سیورٹی، کلاؤڈ کمپیوٹنگ، ڈیٹا تجزیہ، سافٹ ویئر ڈویلپمنٹ اور صنعت کی دیگر مطلوبہ مہارتوں میں تربیت فراہم کی جائے گی۔

اس اقدام میں بوٹ کیمپس، پیشہ ورانہ سرٹیفکیٹس، انٹرن شپس، سافٹ اسکلز کی تربیت، اور روزگار کے مواقع میں اضافہ کرنے کے لیے صنعت کے ساتھ روابط شامل ہیں۔

۲. نیشنل سیسی کنڈکٹر ایچ آر ڈویلپمنٹ پروگرام (INSPIRE)

پاکستان میں سی سی کنڈکٹر ٹیلنٹ پائپ لائن کی تیاری کے لیے "نیشنل سی سی کنڈکٹر ایچ آر ڈویلپمنٹ پروگرام" (INSPIRE) پر عملدرآمد کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کا مقصد ۲۰۰ افراد کو فائدہ پہنچانا ہے، جس سے سی سی کنڈکٹر ایجوکیشن اینڈ ریسرچ کلسٹرز (SERCs) کے ذریعے ۲۰۰، ۱۲ گریجویٹ اور پوسٹ گریجویٹ طلبہ اور ملک بھر میں مہارتوں کی تربیت کے پروگراموں کے ذریعے ۱۵،۰۰۰ انجینئرز مستفید ہو سکیں گے۔

۳. جدید ٹیکنالوجیز کے لیے صنعتی شراکت داریاں

آن لائن لرننگ پروگراموں کے ذریعے ایک لاکھ طلبہ کو مصنوعی ذہانت، G۵، اور جدید مواصلاتی ٹیکنالوجیز سمیت ابھرتی ہوئی ٹیکنالوجی کی تربیت دینے کے لیے یو تھ ڈویلپمنٹ معاہدہ کیا گیا ہے، جبکہ "ٹریننگ آف ٹرینرز" پروگرام کے تحت ۱۰۰ تصدیق شدہ ٹرینرز بھی تیار کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

۴. گراں قدر برآمدی منڈیوں کے لیے صلاحیت سازی

پی ایس ای بی نے پاکستان کا پہلا یو ایس سٹیٹ، لوکل اینڈ ایجوکیشن (ایس ایل ای ڈی) پروکیورمنٹ ٹریننگ پروگرام شروع کیا ہے تاکہ پاکستانی آئی ٹی کمپنیوں اور پیشہ ور افراد کو امریکی سرکاری خریداری کے عمل کی خصوصی معلومات سے آراستہ کیا جاسکے، جس سے بین الاقوامی ٹیکنالوجی کے ٹھیکے حاصل کرنے کی ان کی صلاحیت میں اضافہ ہو۔

مجموعی طور پر ان تمام اقدامات کا مقصد بین الاقوامی مارکیٹ تک رسائی میں بہتری، کاروباری ماحول کو بہتر بنانا، ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر کو وسعت دینا، عالمی ڈیجیٹل معیشت کے بدلتے ہوئے تقاضوں کو پورا کرنے کے قابل بہترین مہارتوں کی حامل افرادی قوت ورک تیار کرنا ہے تاکہ پاکستان کی آئی ٹی برآمدات کی مسابقتی صلاحیت میں اضافہ کیا جاسکے۔

143- *محترمہ سحر کامران: کیا وزیر انچارج برائے کابینہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی نے ٹیلی کام کمپنیوں کی جانب سے موبائل پیکیجز کی قیمتوں میں مبینہ طور پر تقریباً ماہانہ ۱۰ سے ۲۰ فیصد تک بار بار اضافہ کا نوٹس لیا ہے؛

(ب) اگر ایسا ہے، تو قیمتوں میں ایسے اضافہ کو منضبط کرنے یا اس کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے اتھارٹی کی جانب سے کیے گئے اقدامات کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ج) صارفین کو حد سے زیادہ قیمتوں سے تحفظ فراہم کرنے اور ٹیلی کام کے شعبے میں منصفانہ مسابقت کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے حکومت کی جانب سے کیا اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے کابینہ ڈویژن

(الف) پی ٹی اے موبائل آپریٹرز کی جانب سے ٹیرف میں کی گئی تبدیلیوں سے آگاہ ہے اور موبائل آپریٹرز کی جانب سے ماہانہ قیمت میں 10 فیصد تا 20 فیصد اضافے کا کوئی ثبوت موجود نہیں ہے۔

تمام موبائل آپریٹرز یعنی جاز، ٹیلی نار، زونگ، یوفون کے صارفین کے لحاظ سے سرفہرست دس (10) پیکیجز کے اعداد و شمار کا تجزیہ کیا گیا ہے جس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ گزشتہ بارہ (12) ماہ یعنی جون 2025 سے جون 2026 کے دوران موبائل آپریٹرز کے اوسط ٹیرف میں اضافہ 12 فیصد سے 22 فیصد تک ہے، جو ماہانہ ٹیرف میں صرف 1 فیصد سے 2 فیصد تک اضافے کے مترادف ہے۔

(ب) پی ٹی اے جاز (جو نمایاں مارکیٹ پاؤر رکھتا ہے) اور یوفون/ٹیلی نار (30 نومبر 2025 کے انضمام کے حکم نامے کے تحت) کے ٹیرف کو منضبط کر رہا ہے۔ زونگ، غیر ایس ایم پی آپریٹرز ہونے کی وجہ سے اپنے فیصلوں کے مطابق ٹیرف میں نظر ثانی کر سکتا

ہے۔ مزید برآں، موبائل ٹیرف ریگولیشنز، 2025 کے تحت جہاں ٹیرف صارفین کے مفاد کو بری طرح متاثر کرے پی ٹی اے کو مداخلت کا اختیار حاصل ہے۔

(ج) ایکٹ کی دفعات کے مطابق پی ٹی اے کو صارفین کے مفاد کے تحفظ کے ساتھ ساتھ ٹیلی کام آپریٹرز کی جانب سے کی جانے والی سرمایہ کاری پر معقول منافع کو یقینی بنانے کا اختیار حاصل ہے۔ مزید برآں، پی ٹی اے صارفین کے مفاد، افراط زر، موجودہ معاشی حالات اور مارکیٹ میں مسابقت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ایس ایم پی آپریٹر (جاز) کے ٹیرف کی باقاعدگی سے منظوری دیتا ہے۔ پی ٹی اے یہ یقینی بنانے کے لیے بغیر نام کے بلنگ کی تصدیق کی مشق بھی کرتا ہے کہ صارفین سے منظور شدہ نرخوں کے مطابق چارج کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ٹیرف / چارجنگ میں کسی بھی قسم کے فرق سے متعلق شکایت کی صورت میں، صارفین پی ٹی اے کی سرکاری ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب کمپلینٹ مینجمنٹ سسٹم (سی ایم ایس)، ایپ اور ہیلپ لائن کے ذریعے اپنی شکایات درج کرا سکتے ہیں۔ پی ٹی اے متعلقہ آپریٹر کے ساتھ قانونی فریم ورک کی روشنی میں اس معاملے کو ازالے کے لیے اٹھاتا ہے۔

144۔ *محترمہ طاہرہ اورنگزیب: کیا وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ملک میں غریب اور مستحق افراد کو امداد فراہم

کرنے کے لیے پاکستان بیت المال کی اس وقت جاری اسکیموں کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ)

پاکستان بیت المال ایک کارپوریٹ ادارہ ہے جو 1992ء میں پارلیمنٹ کے ایک ایکٹ کے ذریعے قائم کیا گیا۔ پاکستان بیت المال وفاقی حکومت کا ایک اہم عوامی شعبہ کا سماجی تحفظ کا ادارہ ہے، جو وزارتِ تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ کے تحت کام کر رہا ہے۔ پاکستان بیت المال غریب اور مستحق افراد کو طبی سہولیات، تعلیم، خواتین کو بااختیار بنانے، بچوں کی تعلیم و تحفظ، خوراک اور رہائش وغیرہ کے شعبوں میں امداد فراہم کرنے کے لیے متعدد اسکیمیں پروگرامز چلا رہا ہے۔

پاکستان بیت المال کے تحت جاری اسکیموں / پروگرامز / منصوبوں کی مختصر تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

1۔ پی بی ایم شیلڈ ہومز:

پی بی ایم شیلڈ ہوم پروگرام کا آغاز جولائی 2020ء میں اسلام آباد سے کیا گیا۔ پی بی ایم شیلڈ ہوم ایک ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں مستحق / ضرورت مند افراد کو مفت کھانا اور رہائش فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ اس پروگرام کے ہدفی گروپ میں گھروں سے دور افراد، بے روزگار افراد، مزدور، یومیہ اجرت پر کام کرنے والے افراد، غریب اور دورانِ سفر افراد، مریضوں کے تیماردار، طلبہ اور دیگر مستحق افراد شامل ہیں۔ اس وقت ملک بھر میں 16 شیلڈ ہومز فعال ہیں، جن کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

صوبہ / علاقہ	تعداد
اسلام آباد کیپیٹل ٹیریٹری (ICT)	04
آزاد جموں و کشمیر (AJK)	01
پنجاب	01
جنوبی پنجاب	02
سندھ	07
گلگت بلتستان	01

پروگرام کے آغاز سے اب تک مستفید ہونے والے افراد کی تعداد درج ذیل ہے:

کھانا فراہم کیا گیا : 9,611,270 (9.61 ملین)
رات کا قیام بمعہ ناشتہ: 1,798,867 (1.79 ملین)
کل : 11,410,137 (11.410 ملین)

2۔ کھانا سب کے لیے:

”کھانا سب کے لیے“ پروگرام کا آغاز مارچ 2021ء میں کیا گیا، تاکہ ایسے مستحق افراد کو مفت کھانا فراہم کیا جاسکے جو بعض وجوہات، مثلاً کام/مزدوری میں مصروف ہونے کے باعث، پی بی ایم شیلٹر ہومز تک رسائی حاصل نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے موبائل فوڈ یونٹس کے ذریعے کھانا سب کے لیے (کے ایس کے ایل) (پروگرام شروع کیا گیا، جس کے تحت مستحق افراد کو ان کے کام کی جگہوں کے قریب کھانا فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس ضمن میں پہلے آئے، پہلے پائے کے اصول پر عمل کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس وقت ملک بھر میں 17 کے ایس کے ایل فوڈ یونٹس فعال ہیں، جن کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

صوبہ/علاقہ	تعداد
آئی سی ٹی (اسلام آباد)	03
آزاد جموں و کشمیر	01
جنوبی پنجاب	03
پنجاب-I	02
سندھ	03
خیبر پختونخوا	03
گلگت بلتستان	01
بلوچستان	01

برنامے (پروگرام) کے آغاز سے اب تک 9,717,565 (9.72 ملین) مستفیدین (مستحقین) کو کھانا فراہم کیا جا چکا ہے۔

3۔ پاکستان بیت المال سویٹ ہومز:

”پی بی ایم سویٹ ہومز“ پاکستان بیت المال کا ایک اہم اور نمایاں منصوبہ ہے جس کا مقصد مستحق اور بے سہارا یتیم بچوں کو تحفظ، نگہداشت اور بحالی کی سہولیات فراہم کرنا ہے۔ پاکستان میں سویٹ ہومز کا یہ منصوبہ ایک شاندار پہل ہے جس نے مفت رہائش، خوراک، لباس اور انٹر میڈیٹ سطح تک تعلیم کی فراہمی کے ذریعے یتیم بچوں کو ایک محفوظ اور تعلیم پر مبنی ماحول فراہم کرنے میں نمایاں کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ جامع حکمت عملی، وسیع پھیلاؤ اور وقف عملے کے ساتھ، اس پروگرام نے ہزاروں مستحق بچوں کی زندگیوں پر مثبت اثرات مرتب کیے ہیں۔

فی الوقت، یہ منصوبہ ملک بھر میں 46 پی بی ایم سویٹ ہومز پر مشتمل ہے، جن میں مجموعی طور پر تقریباً 4,135 یتیم بچوں کو رہائش فراہم کی گئی ہے۔ ان میں سے ہر ہوم ہر بچے کی جسمانی، ذہنی اور نفسیاتی فلاح و بہبود کے لیے انفرادی توجہ فراہم کرنے کے لیے پر عزم ہے۔ پی ایس ایچ (PSHs) کی صوبہ/علاقہ وار تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر شمار	صوبہ/علاقہ	سویٹ ہومز کی تعداد	مشکل یتیم بچے
1	پنجاب-I	08	689
2	جنوبی پنجاب	05	468
3	سندھ	07	701
4	خیبر پختونخوا	08	780

5	بلوچستان	04	376
6	آئی سی ٹی / آزاد کشمیر	11	866
7	گلگت بلتستان	03	255
-	مجموعہ	46	4,135

4۔ آرفن اینڈ ونڈوز سپورٹ پروگرام (OWSP):

"آرفن اینڈ ونڈوز سپورٹ پروگرام" (OWSP) ایک مشروط نقد منتقلی (CCT) پر مبنی اقدام ہے جس کا آغاز 2020 میں کیا گیا تھا۔ یہ پروگرام یتیم بچوں کی تعلیم، بالخصوص بچیوں کی تعلیم کے لیے بیواؤں کو ادارہ جاتی خاندانی امداد فراہم کر رہا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کا مقصد ادارہ جاتی دیکھ بھال سے خاندانی سطح کی حسب ضرورت معاونت کی طرف منتقل ہو کر دیکھ بھال کے نظام میں انقلاب برپا کرنا ہے۔

- اوڈیلیو ایس پی (OWSP) کے تحت منسلک پی ایس ایچ بچوں کے خاندان بالترتیب 8,000/- روپے (ایک بچے کی صورت میں) اور 16,000/- روپے ماہانہ (دو یا اس سے زائد بچوں کی صورت میں) کے حقدار ہیں۔

- اوڈیلیو ایس پی (OWSP) کے تحت درج شدہ بی ایس آئی پی (BISP) خاندان، جن میں کم از کم ایک اسکول جانے والی یتیم لڑکی شامل ہو، ماہانہ 12,000 روپے تک کے حقدار ہیں۔

- ادائیگی سہ ماہی بنیادوں پر بائیو میٹرک تصدیق کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے، فی الوقت یو بی ایل او مینی (UBL Omni) کے ذریعے یہ ادائیگی ممکن بنائی جا رہی ہے۔

- پہلی قسط اسکول میں داخلے کی بنیاد پر دی جاتی ہے جبکہ بعد کی اقساط تعلیمی حاضری کی پابندی کی بنیاد پر ادا کی جاتی ہیں۔

صوبہ	خاندان	بچے		
		لڑکے	لڑکیاں	کل
بلوچستان	107	68	136	204
گلگت بلتستان	93	100	159	259
آئی سی ٹی اور اے جے کے (اسلام آباد و آزاد کشمیر)	110	76	100	176
خیبر پختونخوا	285	243	102	345
پنجاب-I	151	126	75	201
سندھ	86	24	107	131
جنوبی پنجاب	107	16	124	140
میزان/کل	939	653	803	1456

939 خاندانوں کے کل 1456 بچے (803 لڑکیاں اور 653 لڑکے) OWSP میں رجسٹرڈ ہیں۔ اس کے آغاز سے اب تک

169.245 ملین روپے کی رقم تقسیم کی جا چکی ہے۔

5. پاکستان بیت المال گریٹ ہوم (PBM GREAT HOME)

پاکستان بیت المال نے 2014 میں لاہور میں 60 سال سے زائد العمر سینئر شہریوں کے لیے ایک (01) پی بی ایم گریٹ ہوم قائم کیا ہے، جہاں انہیں گریٹ ہوم میں رہائش، خوراک، لباس اور طبی سہولیات کی بہترین دیکھ بھال فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔ فی الوقت اس ہوم میں 22 سینئر شہری مقیم ہیں۔

6. پاکستان بیت المال، چائلڈ لیبر کی بحالی کا اسکول (SRCL)

چائلڈ لیبر بچوں کا ایسا کام ہے جو انہیں جسمانی، ذہنی، اخلاقی طور پر نقصان پہنچاتا ہے یا استحصال کرتا ہے، یا ان کی تعلیم تک رسائی میں رکاوٹ بنتا ہے، جسے ہر صورت ختم کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ چائلڈ لیبر کوئی الگ تھلگ واقعہ نہیں ہے، بلکہ یہ متعدد سماجی و اقتصادی عوامل کا نتیجہ ہے اور اس کی جڑیں غربت، مواقع کی کمی، آبادی میں دھماکے دار اضافے کی شرح، پرانے سماجی رواج و اقدار اور دیگر کئی عوامل میں پیوست ہیں۔ حکومت پاکستان نے 1994 میں آئی ایل او (ILO) کے ساتھ ایک ایم او یو (MoU) پر دستخط کیے جس کے تحت پاکستان میں چائلڈ لیبر کے خاتمے کے بین الاقوامی پروگرام (IPEC) کے لیے مکمل تعاون کی وابستگی کا اعادہ کیا گیا۔ پاکستان نے 2001 میں "چائلڈ لیبر کی بدترین صورتوں" سے متعلق کنونشن 182 کی توثیق کی، جس کا مقصد خطرناک شعبوں میں چائلڈ لیبر کا خاتمہ ہے۔ پاکستان بیت المال، اسکول فارری سبیلیٹیشن آف چائلڈ لیبر (SRCL) خطرناک کام کی جگہوں جیسے کہ اینٹوں کے بھٹے، قالین بانی، کان کنی، ٹینزی (چمڑا سازی)، تعمیرات، شیشے کی چوڑیاں، گھریلو کام، گداگری، زراعت اور اسٹریٹ چلڈرن وغیرہ میں کام کرنے والے بچوں کو ابتدائی تعلیم فراہم کر کے چائلڈ لیبر کے خاتمے کے لیے کام کر رہا ہے۔

ملک بھر میں قائم 160 اسکولز (لاہور ریجن-46، ملتان ریجن-20، سندھ-38، خیبر پختونخوا-24، بلوچستان-14، اسلام آباد/گلگت بلتستان-13 و 5) کے ذریعے تقریباً 19,269 طلباء کو معیاری تعلیم فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔ ان طلباء کو روزانہ وظیفے کے ساتھ ساتھ ان کے والدین کو روزمرہ کے اخراجات کا الاؤنس، اور مفت درسی کتب، یونیفارم، اسٹیشنری وغیرہ بھی فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

7. خواتین کی باختیاری کے مراکز

پاکستان بیت المال نے 1995ء سے ملک بھر میں ضلع کی سطح پر آزاد جموں و کشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان (جی بی) سمیت خواتین کی باختیاری کے مراکز قائم کیے ہیں۔ یہ مراکز بیواؤں، یتیم اور غریب لڑکیوں کو جدید پیشہ ورانہ مہارتوں جیسے کہ لباس سازی (ڈریس ڈیزائننگ)، کڑھائی، بنیادی اور اعلیٰ درجے کے کمپیوٹر کورسز، بیوٹیشن کورس، ٹائی اینڈ ڈائی اور فبرک پیئنگ میں مفت پیشہ ورانہ تربیت فراہم کر رہے ہیں۔ اب تک پورے پاکستان میں مرحلہ وار انداز میں خواتین کی باختیاری کے کل 165 مراکز قائم کیے جا چکے ہیں (جن میں سے 37 پنجاب میں، 18 جنوبی پنجاب میں، 34 سندھ میں، 30 خیبر پختونخوا میں، 23 بلوچستان میں، 17 اسلام آباد کیپیٹل ٹریٹری/آزاد جموں و کشمیر میں اور 6 گلگت بلتستان میں واقع ہیں)۔

اس وقت ملک بھر میں خواتین کی باختیاری کے 129 مراکز کو آئی ٹی لیبر (جن میں ہر ایک میں 20 کمپیوٹرز موجود ہیں) کے ساتھ جدید شکل دی جا چکی ہے۔ مائیکروسافٹ آفس پاکستان کے تعاون سے جدید پروگرامنگ کی مہارتوں، نیٹ ورکنگ، آفس آٹومیشن وغیرہ سے متعلق کیپیسیٹی بلڈنگ (صلاحیت بڑھانے کی) ورکشاپس بھی منعقد کی گئی ہیں۔

کامیاب تربیت حاصل کرنے والوں کو نیشنل ووکیشنل اینڈ ٹیکنیکل ٹریننگ سینٹر (NAVTTTC) سے منظور شدہ ہر مکمل کورس یا اس کے کسی حصے کی تکمیل کے بعد "سرٹیفکیٹ آف پروفیشنلٹی" (مہارت کا سرٹیفکیٹ) دیے جاتے ہیں۔

خواتین کی باختیاری کے مراکز کے زیر تربیت طلباء کو بائیومیٹرک ویریفیکیشن سسٹم / (BVS) الیکٹرانک پیمنٹ سسٹم (EPS) کے ذریعے حاضری کی بنیاد پر 100 روپے یومیہ وظیفہ دیا جا رہا ہے۔

ایف نائن پارک، اسلام آباد میں آزمائشی بنیادوں پر سنٹرل پوائنٹ / ڈپلے سینٹر کا قیام عمل میں لایا گیا ہے۔ یہ زیر غور ہے کہ فروخت سے حاصل ہونے والی رقم کا 75 فیصد حصہ متعلقہ اساتذہ اور زیر تربیت طلباء کو بطور ترغیب (انسٹیو) دیا جائے گا اور فروخت کی رقم کا 25 فیصد

حصہ گنجش کی خریداری اور دیگر روزمرہ کے اخراجات پورے کرنے کے لیے متعلقہ ویمن ایسپاورمنٹ سینٹر کے اکاؤنٹس میں محفوظ رکھا جائے گا۔

خواتین کی بااختیاری کے لیے پاکستان بیت المال کی جدوجہد کے نتائج انتہائی مثبت ہیں کیونکہ تربیت یافتہ فارغ التحصیل طالبات بہتر اور باعزت طریقے سے اپنی روزی کمانے کے قابل ہو چکی ہیں۔

مزید برآں، زیر تربیت طلباء کو وظیفے کی ادائیگی کے لیے مؤثر، کارآمد اور شفاف الیکٹرانک منی ٹرانسفر کا طریقہ کار نافذ العمل ہے۔ قیام سے لے کر اب تک 328,064 زیر تربیت طلباء کو رس مکمل کر چکے ہیں۔

8۔ انفرادی مالی معاونت

پاکستان بیت المال 1992ء سے سماجی تحفظ اور ترقی کے شعبے میں پاکستان کے غریبوں کی خدمت کر رہا ہے۔ ایک فلاحی تنظیم ہونے کے ناطے، پاکستان بیت المال کا مشن معاشرے کے انتہائی غریب اور کمزور طبقات کو نشانہ بنانا اور غربت کی جڑ وجوہات کو حل کرتے ہوئے پائیدار ترقی لانا ہے۔ پاکستان بیت المال غربت کے خاتمے اور روزگار کی فراہمی، صحت کی دیکھ بھال، تعلیم اور بے سہارا، یتیم، بیواؤں اور ضرورت مند لوگوں کو چھت فراہم کرنے کے لحاظ سے سماجی انصاف لانے کے اپنے ہدف کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے مختلف غربت مخالف اسکیمیں نافذ کر رہا ہے۔ پاکستان بیت المال کے پروگرام/اسکیمیں اپنے طریقہ کار کے ساتھ درج ذیل ہیں:

- i۔ آئی ایف اے۔ تعلیم (IFA-Education)
 - ii۔ آئی ایف اے۔ جنرل (IFA-General)
 - iii۔ آئی ایف اے۔ سلائی مشین (IFA-Sewing Machine)
 - iv۔ پاکستان بیت المال کے خصوصی دوستوں کے لیے مالی اعانت (SFP)
 - i۔ انفرادی مالی معاونت۔ تعلیم (Individual Financial Assistance-Education)
- پاکستان بیت المال سرکاری اسکولوں/کالجوں/اداروں کے مستحق طلباء کو تعلیمی معاونت فراہم کرتا ہے۔

معاونت کی نوعیت:

- یونیفارم، کتابیں اور اسٹیشنری خریدنے کے لیے تعلیمی وظیفہ (میٹرک کی سطح تک کے طلباء کے لیے)۔
- میٹرک کے بعد کے طلباء کو (زیادہ سے زیادہ 150,000 روپے سالانہ فی طالب علم) بشمول بورڈنگ فیس کی ادائیگی۔

ii۔ انفرادی مالی معاونت۔ جنرل (Individual Financial Assistance-General)

اہل درخواست دہندگان کو پہلے آؤ، پہلے پاؤ کی بنیاد پر مالی معاونت فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

معاونت کی نوعیت:

- دستیاب وسائل کے اندر مصائب میں گھرے ہوئے اور حالات پر قابو پانے سے قاصر تمام غریبوں کو 60,000 روپے تک کی مالی معاونت (فی خاندان) فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

iii۔ انفرادی مالی معاونت۔ سلائی مشین

(Individual Financial Assistance- Sewing Machine)

پاکستان بیت المال اپنے پروگرام یعنی آئی ایف اے۔ سلائی مشین کے ذریعے غریب عوام کے فائدے کے لیے کام کر رہا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کا مقصد معاشرے کے غریب محروم طبقے کو سماجی تحفظ فراہم کرنا اور یتیم لڑکیوں اور بیواؤں وغیرہ کے لیے خود روزگار کی سرپرستی اور فروغ دینا ہے۔

معاونت کی نوعیت:

• سلائی مشین اس پروجیکٹ کی معاونت کا ایک بڑا جز ہے۔

iv۔ پاکستان بیت المال کے خصوصی دوستوں کے لیے مالی اعانت (Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal - SFP)

پاکستان بیت المال اس پروگرام کے تحت معذور افراد پر خصوصی توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہوئے معاشرے کے محروم طبقے کو سماجی تحفظ بھی فراہم کرتا ہے۔ پاکستان بیت المال ان خاص افراد کو معیاری وہیل چیئر ز اور حسب ضرورت (کسٹمائزڈ) وہیل چیئر ز اور مالی معاونت فراہم کرتا ہے۔

معاونت کی نوعیت:

(الف) غریب معذور افراد کے لیے معیاری وہیل چیئر اور کسٹمائزڈ وہیل چیئر کی فراہمی (ایسی نقل و حرکت جو خاص افراد کو خود مختاری کی طرف لے جائے)۔

(ب) باوقار طریقے سے زندگی گزارنے کے لیے انہیں مالی معاونت فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

v۔ انفرادی مالی معاونت۔ طبی (Individual Financial Assistance - Medical)

پاکستان بیت المال کینسر، امراض قلب، ہیپاٹائٹس، تپ دق (ٹی بی)، اعضائے ریئہ کی سرجیوں، گردوں کے ڈائلیسز اور دیگر عام علاج میں مبتلا غریب مریضوں کے علاج کے لیے سرکاری اسپتالوں کو 1.5 ملین (15 لاکھ) روپے تک کی مالی معاونت فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اسی طرح پیدائشی بہرے اور گونگے بچوں کی کوکلیئر امپلانٹ (کان کے اندرونی حصے کا مصنوعی آلہ لگانے کی) سرجیوں کے لیے سرکاری کے ساتھ ساتھ نجی ہسپتال والے اسپتالوں کو پہلے آؤ، پہلے پاؤ کی بنیاد پر 2.15 ملین روپے کی مالی معاونت فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ وہ خاندان جس کی ماہانہ آمدنی 74,000 روپے یا اس سے کم ہو، پاکستان بیت المال سے مالی معاونت کے لیے اہل ہے۔

vi۔ کوکلیئر امپلانٹ:

نومبر 2019ء میں پاکستان بیت المال نے کمیٹیٹل ڈیولپمنٹ اتھارٹی اسلام آباد کے تعاون سے پیدائشی بہرے اور گونگے بچوں کو سننے، سیکھنے اور بولنے کے قابل بنانے کے لیے کوکلیئر امپلانٹ پروگرام شروع کیا۔ انفرادی مالی معاونت (IFA) کوکلیئر امپلانٹ پالیسی کے تحت کوکلیئر امپلانٹ سرجیوں کے لیے سرکاری کے ساتھ ساتھ پرائیویٹ ہسپتال والے اسپتالوں کو فی مریض 2.15 ملین روپے کی مالی معاونت فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ کوکلیئر امپلانٹ کے اچھے نتائج کے لیے تجویز کردہ عمر 03 سال سے کم ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں؛ کوکلیئر امپلانٹ سرجی کے ضرورت مند بچوں کی آن لائن رجسٹریشن PBM کی ویب سائٹ www.pbm.gov.pk کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے۔

145۔ *محترمہ مسرت رفیق میسر: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ پاکستان میں موسمیاتی تبدیلی خواتین، بالخصوص دیہی علاقوں میں رہنے والی خواتین کو نسبتاً زیادہ متاثر کر رہی؛ نیز

(ب) حکومت نے خواتین کو باختیار بنانے اور قدرتی آفات سے نمٹنے کے انتظام میں ان کی مؤثر شمولیت یقینی بنانے کے لیے موسمیاتی حکمت عملیاں کس طرح مرتب کی ہیں؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک)

(الف) جی ہاں۔ موسمیاتی تبدیلی پاکستان میں بالخصوص دیہی، پہاڑی، ساحلی اور بنجر علاقوں میں رہنے والی خواتین کو غیر متناسب طور پر متاثر کرتی ہے۔ سماجی و اقتصادی محرومیاں موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے اثرات کو مزید سنگین بنا دیتی ہیں۔

سیلاب، خشک سالی، ہیٹ ویوز اور گلشیا کی جھیلوں کے اچانک پھٹنے سے آنے والے سیلاب (GLOFs) سمیت شدید موسمی حالات نے خواتین کی صحت، سلامتی اور ذریعہ معاش کو لاحق خطرات میں نمایاں اضافہ کیا ہے۔ ہیٹ ویوز خواتین کو، بالخصوص زراعت اور گھریلو امور سے وابستہ خواتین کو، شدید گرمی کے دباؤ اور اس سے پیدا ہونے والی بیماریوں کا زیادہ شکار بناتی ہیں۔ (CCGAP) برائے حوالہ منسلک۔ الف پر ہے۔

خشک سالی اور پانی کی طویل قلت خواتین اور لڑکیوں کو پانی لانے کے لیے زیادہ فاصلے طے کرنے پر مجبور کرتی ہے، جس سے ان پر جسمانی بوجھ بڑھتا ہے اور تعلیم اور آمدنی پیدا کرنے والی سرگرمیوں کے مواقع کم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ سیلاب اور GLOFs گھروں، زرعی اراضی اور اہم بنیادی ڈھانچے کو نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں، جس کے نتیجے میں نقل مکانی، ذریعہ معاش کا نقصان، تعلیم اور صحت کی خدمات میں خلل اور ہنگامی حالات کے دوران خواتین اور بچوں کو لاحق خطرات میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ (۲۰۲۲ء اور ۲۰۲۵ء کے سیلاب سے متعلق رپورٹس برائے حوالہ) منسلک۔ II پر ہے

موسمیاتی تبدیلی زچگی اور تولیدی صحت پر بھی منفی اثرات مرتب کرتی ہے اور خواتین کی جانب سے انجام دی جانے والی بلا معاوضہ نگہداشت کی ذمہ داریوں میں اضافہ کرتی ہے۔ موسمیاتی تبدیلی غذائی تحفظ کو بھی متاثر کرتی ہے، کیونکہ بڑھتے ہوئے درجہ حرارت، خشک سالی، سیلاب اور بارشوں کے غیر متوقع نظام کے باعث زرعی پیداوار میں کمی واقع ہوتی ہے۔ چونکہ خواتین زراعت، گھریلو سطح پر خوراک کے انتظام اور خاندان کی غذائیت میں مرکزی کردار ادا کرتی ہیں، اس لیے فصلوں کے نقصان، مویشیوں کی ہلاکت اور اشیائے خورد و نوش کی بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتیں انہیں غیر متناسب طور پر متاثر کرتی ہیں۔ اس کے نتیجے میں بالخصوص دیہی علاقوں میں غذائی قلت، زچگی اور بچوں کی خراب صحت اور ذریعہ معاش کے عدم تحفظ کے خطرات میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔

(ب) حکومت نے پالیسی اصلاحات، ادارہ جاتی فریم ورکس اور کمیونٹی کی سطح پر اقدامات کے ذریعے موسمیاتی اقدامات اور آفات کے خطرات کے انتظام کے لیے صنفی حساس حکمت عملی اپنائی ہے۔ اہم اقدامات درج ذیل ہیں:

i۔ نیشنل کلائمٹ چینج پالیسی (۲۰۲۱ء)، نیشنل ایڈاپٹیشن پلان (۲۰۲۳-۲۰۳۰)، پاکستان کی نیشنل ڈیٹرمینڈ کنٹریبیوشنز (NDCs) اور کلائمٹ چینج جینڈرائیکشن پلان (CCGAP) میں صنفی امور کو مرکزی حیثیت دینا۔ CCGAP موسمیاتی منصوبہ بندی، نفاذ، نگرانی اور جائزے میں صنفی مساوات کو شامل کرنے کے لیے ایک جامع فریم ورک فراہم کرتا ہے۔

ii۔ کمیونٹی کی سطح پر آفات کے خطرات میں کمی، موسمیاتی موافقت کی منصوبہ بندی، پیشگی انتباہات کی ترسیل، ہنگامی حالات سے نمٹنے کی تیاری، رد عمل اور بحالی کے اقدامات میں خواتین کی با معنی شرکت کو فروغ دینا، جبکہ مقامی سطح پر لچک پیدا کرنے کے اقدامات میں خواتین کی قیادت کو مضبوط بنانا۔

iii۔ ایسے موسمیاتی موافقت کے منصوبوں پر عمل درآمد کرنا جن میں موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں کے مقابلے میں لچک دار ذرائع معاش، قدرتی وسائل کا پائیدار انتظام، موسمیاتی لحاظ سے موزوں زراعت، پانی کا تحفظ، ماحولیاتی نظام کی بحالی، استعداد کار میں اضافہ، اور موسمیاتی معلومات اور پیشگی انتباہی نظام تک بہتر رسائی کے ذریعے خواتین کو باختیار بنانے کو ترجیح دی جائے۔

iv۔ موسمیاتی لچک اور آفات کے خطرات میں کمی کے پروگراموں کے تحت قائم کی جانے والی کمیونٹی تنظیموں، دیہی کمیٹیوں اور مقامی فیصلہ سازی کے اداروں میں خواتین کی نمائندگی کو یقینی بنانا۔

v۔ کلائمٹ چینج جینڈرائیکشن پلان (CCGAP) کے ذریعے صنفی حساس طرز حکمرانی، ادارہ جاتی استعداد، موسمیاتی مالیات، علم کے انتظام اور جامع شرکت کو فروغ دینا، تاکہ یہ یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ خواتین موسمیاتی پالیسیوں اور پروگراموں سے مساوی طور پر مستفید ہوں۔

vi۔ ایس اے ایف ای آر پاکستان منصوبے کے تحت، جو UNICEF اور UN Women کے تعاون سے نافذ کیا جا رہا ہے، خواتین کو آفات کے خطرات میں کمی، موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں کے مقابلے میں لچک دار ذرائع معاش کے مواقع، قیادت کی ترقی، سماجی شمولیت اور مقامی سطح پر موسمیاتی موافقت کی منصوبہ بندی میں فعال شرکت کے لیے اہم کردار ادا کرنے والی ایجنٹس کے طور پر شناخت کیا جا رہا ہے۔

vii۔ جی سی ایف کے مالی تعاون سے چلنے والے برز اور شانگلہ پروجیکٹ کے تحت خواتین کو موسمیاتی لچک پیدا کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرنے والی ایجنٹس تسلیم کیا گیا ہے اور انہیں کمیونٹی پر مبنی ڈیزاسٹر رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹیوں، پیشگی انتباہات کی ترسیل، کمیونٹی کی ہنگامی تیاری اور آگاہی کی سرگرمیوں

میں فعال طور پر شامل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس منصوبے کے ذریعے خواتین کی موسمیاتی معلومات تک رسائی، ان کی تشریح اور ترسیل کی صلاحیت کو مضبوط بنایا جا رہا ہے، جس سے وہ اپنے گھروں اور کمیونٹیز میں پیشگی انتباہات اور موسمیاتی چک کے طریقہ کار کی قابل اعتماد پیغام رساں بن سکیں گی۔ اس طرح آخری سطح تک رابطہ کاری (Last-Mile Connectivity) بہتر بنانے اور کمیونٹی کی چک میں اضافہ کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

یہ تمام اقدامات مجموعی طور پر خواتین کی موسمیاتی چک کو مضبوط بنانے، موسمیاتی اقدامات میں ان کی قیادت کو فروغ دینے اور پاکستان بھر میں آفات کے خطرات کے انتظام اور موسمیاتی موافقت کے اقدامات میں ان کی موثر شرکت کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

(منسلکہ قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیا گیا ہے)

146۔ *محترمہ آسیہ ناز تنولی: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) نئی قومی الیکٹرک و ہیکل پالیسی کے تحت برقی گاڑیوں کے فروغ اور چارجنگ انفراسٹرکچر کی توسیع کے لیے کیا ترغیبات متعارف کرائی جا رہی ہیں؛ نیز

(ب) پیرس معاہدہ کے آرٹیکل ۶ کے تحت کاربن ٹریڈنگ کے لیے قواعد و ضوابط اور دوطرفہ انتظامات کب تک وضع / مکمل کر لیے جائیں گے؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک)

(الف) نیشنل الیکٹرک و ہیکل پالیسی کا موضوع اب وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے پاس نہیں ہے۔ اسے بہت پہلے وزارت صنعت و پیداوار (Industries and Production) کے سپرد کیا جا چکا ہے۔

(ب) کاربن مارکیٹس میں تجارت کے لیے پاکستان پالیسی گائیڈ لائنز (۲۰۲۴) نافذ العمل ہیں، جو پیرس معاہدے کے آرٹیکل ۶ کے تحت بین الاقوامی کاربن ٹریڈنگ کے میکانزم میں شرکت کے لیے ریگولیٹری فریم ورک فراہم کرتی ہیں۔ پالیسی گائیڈ لائنز کی بنیاد پر تفصیلی قواعد کو حتمی شکل دی جا رہی ہے جو طریقہ کار اور ضروریات کو مزید واضح کریں گے اور کیسز کی کارروائی میں صوابدیدی اختیارات کا خاتمہ کریں گے۔ یہ صوبوں سے مشاورت کے بعد مناسب وقت پر مجاز اتھارٹی کی منظوری کے لیے پیش کیے جائیں گے۔ تاہم، قواعد کی عدم موجودگی کاربن کریڈٹ کے منصوبوں میں رکاوٹ نہیں بنتی کیونکہ وزارت "کاربن مارکیٹس میں تجارت کے لیے پاکستان پالیسی گائیڈ لائنز (۲۰۲۴)" کے تحت ارادے کے خطوط (Letters of Intent) جاری کر رہی ہے اور اتھورائزیشن کے کیسز پر غور کر رہی ہے۔

کاربن ٹریڈنگ کے لیے دوطرفہ معاہدوں کے حوالے سے، پیرس معاہدے کے آرٹیکل ۶ء۲ کے تحت تعاون کے لیے ناروے کے ساتھ اپریل ۲۰۲۶ میں معاہدہ طے پا چکا ہے، جو پاکستانی منصوبوں سے نارویجن خریداروں کو پیرس معاہدے کے آرٹیکل ۶ء۲ کے تحت اعلیٰ معیار کے اخراج میں کمی (emission reductions) کی منتقلی کا ذریعہ فراہم کرتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے تقریباً ۷۰ منصوبوں کو ابتدائی طور پر 'NACA' نامی نارویجن فنڈ نے شارٹ لسٹ کیا ہے، جبکہ ایک اور کاربن فنڈ 'NOGER' نے بھی پاکستانی منصوبوں میں دلچسپی ظاہر کی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، جنوبی کوریا کے ساتھ موسمیاتی تبدیلی پر تعاون کا فریم ورک معاہدہ، جس میں پیرس معاہدے کے آرٹیکل ۶ کے تحت رضاکارانہ تعاون بھی شامل ہے، کو حتمی شکل دے دی گئی ہے اور اس پر جلد دونوں ممالک کے درمیان دستخط کیے جائیں گے۔ مزید برآں، مملکت سعودی عرب کے ساتھ بھی پیرس معاہدے کے آرٹیکل ۶ء۲ کے تحت دوطرفہ معاہدہ بین الوزارتی مشاورت کے عمل سے گزر رہا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، وزارت خارجہ کے ذریعے جاپان کے 'جوائنٹ کریڈٹنگ میکانزم' (Joint Crediting Mechanism) میں شمولیت کے لیے بھی دلچسپی کا اظہار کیا گیا ہے۔

کاربن مارکیٹ کے قواعد کا حتمی ورژن جانچ پڑتال (vetting) کے لیے لاڈویژن کو بھیج دیا گیا ہے۔ MoCC&EC پہلے ہی ناروے کے ساتھ دو طرفہ معاہدے پر دستخط کر چکا ہے (ان کا فنڈ وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے پروجیکٹ پائپ لائن سے آرٹیکل ۶ کے پروجیکٹس کا جائزہ لے رہا ہے)، اور دیگر ممالک کے ساتھ بھی بات چیت جاری ہے۔

147۔ *ڈاکٹر شرمیلا فاروقی: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) ۲۰۳۰ء تک درجہ حرارت میں اضافہ کو ۵۔ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ تک محدود رکھنے کے عالمی برادری کے ہدف کے باوجود پاکستان کے درجہ حرارت میں بہت زیادہ اضافہ کیوں ہو رہا ہے؛

(ب) آیا مٹھی اور شہید بینظیر آباد میں درجہ حرارت ۴۰ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے زیادہ ہو جاتا ہے، جبکہ ساحلی شہروں میں راتیں بھی زیادہ گرم رہتی ہیں اور درجہ حرارت ۲۵ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ تک پہنچ جاتا ہے، اس کے باوجود پاکستان پہلے سے سامنے آنے والی موسمیاتی حدوں سے نمٹنے کے لیے ایک جامع قومی موافقتی منصوبے سے محروم ہے؛ نیز

(ج) موسم گرما کے مہینوں سے قبل تخفیف اثرات اور موافقت کے لیے کن حکمت عملیوں کو فوری بطور پر لایا جائے گا؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک)

(الف) پاکستان میں عالمی موسمیاتی تبدیلی، علاقائی موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں اور مقامی ماحول کے عوامل مل کر شدید گرمی اور درجہ حرارت کی شدت میں مسلسل اضافہ کا باعث بن رہے ہیں۔ یہ اضافہ 'بین الاقوامی پینل برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی' (آئی پی سی سی) کے ان مشاہدات کے عین مطابق ہے، جو اس بات کی نشاندہی کرتے ہیں کہ انسانی مداخلت نے واضح طور پر ہوا، سمندر اور زمین کے درجہ حرارت میں اضافہ کیا ہے۔ اس کے نتیجے میں دنیا کے بیشتر علاقوں میں شدید گرمی کی لہروں اور بلند درجہ حرارت کے بار بار رونما ہونے، ان کی شدت اور دورانیے میں اضافہ ہوا ہے (آئی پی سی سی کی چھٹی جائزہ رپورٹ، ۲۰۲۱-۲۰۲۳)۔ بہت سے علاقائی اور مقامی عوامل کی وجہ سے پاکستان میں درجہ حرارت کے بڑھتے رہنے کے امکانات مزید بڑھ گئے ہیں۔ ان میں بارانی سے نیم بارانی موسمیاتی خطے میں اس کا جغرافیائی محل وقوع، ہوا کے دباؤ کا بدلتا ہوا نظام، طویل خشک سالی، مٹی میں نمی کی کمی، نباتات کے رقبے میں کمی، تیز رفتاری سے بڑھتی ہوئی شہری آبادی، 'اربن ہیٹ آئی لینڈ' کے اثرات، اور زمین کے استعمال میں تبدیلیاں شامل ہیں۔ یہ تمام عوامل مل کر دن کے وقت زیادہ سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت کو بڑھاتے ہیں، رات کے وقت کی ٹھنڈک کو کم کرتے ہیں، اور ملک کے مختلف حصوں میں زیادہ متواتر، طویل اور شدید گرمی کی لہروں کا سبب بنتے ہیں۔

یہ وضاحت کرنا مناسب ہے کہ پیرس معاہدے کے تحت ۵ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ کا ہدف صنعتی دور سے قبل کی سطح کے مقابلے میں عالمی درجہ حرارت کا ایک طویل مدتی ہدف ہے، اور یہ ایسا ہدف نہیں کہ جسے سال ۲۰۳۰ء تک حاصل کیا جاسکے۔ معاہدے کے تحت، تمام فریق اپنے قومی سطح پر مقررہ تعاون (این ڈی سیز) کے تحت با مقصد اقدامات کرتے ہوئے عالمی اوسط درجہ حرارت کو صنعتی دور سے قبل کی سطح سے ۲ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے کافی نیچے رکھنے اور درجہ حرارت کے اضافے کو ۵ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ تک محدود رکھنے کی کوششوں کے لیے پُر عزم ہیں۔ اس ہدف کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے عالمی سطح پر گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کے اخراج میں واضح، تیز رفتار اور مسلسل کمی کی ضرورت ہے۔ تاہم، موجودہ عالمی اخراج درجہ حرارت میں اضافے کو ۵ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ تک محدود رکھنے کے ہدف سے بہت زیادہ ہے۔ نتیجے کے طور پر، عالمی اوسط درجہ حرارت میں اضافہ جاری ہے، جس کے باعث دنیا بھر میں مزید متواتر اور شدید گرمی کی لہریں اور دیگر شدید موسمیاتی حالات پیدا ہو رہے ہیں۔ آئی پی سی سی (IPCC) مزید یہ نتیجہ اخذ کرتی ہے کہ عالمی درجہ حرارت میں ہر اضافہ شدید گرمی کے واقعات کے بار بار رونما ہونے کے امکان، شدت اور دورانیے میں اضافے کا باعث بنتا ہے۔ اسی طرح، عالمی موسمیاتی ادارہ (WMO) نے رپورٹ کیا ہے کہ حالیہ سال عالمی سطح پر ریکارڈ تاریخ کے گرم ترین سال رہے ہیں، جو زمین کے موسمیاتی نظام پر انسان کے پیدا کردہ گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کے اخراج کے مسلسل

اثرات کو نمایاں کرتے ہیں۔ یہ عالمی موسمیاتی تبدیلیاں جنوبی ایشیا کو بھی متاثر کر رہے ہیں، جہاں بنیادی درجہ حرارت میں اضافے نے مسلسل اور شدید گرمی کی لہروں کا امکان بڑھا دیا ہے۔

(ب) محکمہ موسمیات پاکستان (PMD) کے ریکارڈ شدہ اور دستیاب موسمیاتی مشاہدات یہ ظاہر کرتے ہیں کہ قبل از مون سون اور موسم گرما کے دوران، جنوبی پاکستان کے مختلف حصوں — بشمول مٹھی اور شہید بینظیر آباد — میں درجہ حرارت اکثر ۴۰ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے تجاوز کر جاتا ہے، جبکہ بہت سے ساحلی شہروں میں رات کے وقت بھی درجہ حرارت مسلسل بلند رہتا ہے، جو اکثر ۲۵ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ پر یا اس سے اوپر رہتا ہے۔ سائنسی شواہد مزید اشارہ کرتے ہیں کہ عالمی موسمیاتی تبدیلی، علاقائی موسمیاتی تنوع، اور مقامی ماحولیاتی عوامل کے مجموعی اثرات کی وجہ سے حالیہ دہائیوں میں درجہ حرارت کی اس نوعیت کی شدید لہروں کے بار بار رونما ہونے، شدت اور دورانیے میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

بڑھتے ہوئے عالمی درجہ حرارت اور بڑھتے ہوئے موسمیاتی خطرات کے حوالے سے تشویش کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ اس سلسلے میں گزارش ہے کہ پاکستان پہلے ہی ۲۰۲۳ء میں ایک جامع قومی موافقت کا منصوبہ (NAP) منظور کر چکا ہے۔ قومی موافقت کا منصوبہ (NAP) اہم شعبہ جات میں موافقتی اقدامات کو فروغ دے کر، ادارہ جاتی ہم آہنگی کو مضبوط بنا کر، اور موجودہ و مستقبل کے موسمیاتی خطرات کے خلاف موافقت کو بڑھا کر موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے اثرات سے نمٹنے کے لیے ایک قومی فریم ورک کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے۔ قومی موافقت کا منصوبہ اس بات کا اعتراف ہے کہ پاکستان پہلے ہی موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے منفی اثرات کا سامنا کر رہا ہے، جن میں بڑھتا ہوا عالمی درجہ حرارت، بارشوں کے بدلتے ہوئے پیٹرنز، بار بار آنے والے سیلاب، خشک سالی، گلہشیائی جھیل پھٹنے سے آنے والے سیلاب (GLOFs)، سطح سمندر میں اضافہ اور دیگر موسمیاتی خطرات شامل ہیں۔ اسی مناسبت سے، یہ منصوبہ اہم شعبہ جات میں ترجیحی موافقتی اقدامات کی نشاندہی کرتا ہے، جن میں آبی وسائل، زراعت، غذائی تحفظ، جنگلات، حیاتیاتی تنوع، صحت عامہ، ناگہانی آفات کے خطرے کو کم کرنا، انفراسٹرکچر، توانائی، شہری ترقی، اور ساحلی علاقے شامل ہیں۔ مزید برآں، یہ منصوبہ موسمیاتی معلومات کی خدمات، موسمیاتی نگرانی و تحقیق، قبل از وقت تنبیہ کے نظام، موسمیاتی لحاظ سے پائیدار انفراسٹرکچر، ایکو سسٹم پر مبنی موافقت، ادارہ جاتی ہم آہنگی اور آبادی کی ان اثرات سے نمٹنے کی صلاحیت بڑھانے پر زور دیتا ہے تاکہ موجودہ اور آنے والے موسمیاتی خطرات سے مؤثر طریقے سے نمٹا جائے۔

(ج) سوال کے جزو (ج) کے جواب میں گزارش ہے کہ شدید گرمی کی لہر سے نمٹنے کی تیاری، موسمیاتی پیش گوئی، پیشگی انتباہ کی خدمات، قدرتی آفات کے انتظام، صحت عامہ کے اقدامات اور دیگر عملی رد عمل سے متعلق اقدامات کی منصوبہ بندی اور ان پر عملدرآمد متعلقہ وفاقی اور صوبائی عملدرآمدی اداروں کی جانب سے ان کے قانونی اختیارات اور تفویض کردہ ذمہ داریوں کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان اداروں میں محکمہ موسمیات پاکستان (PMD)، نیشنل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (NDMA)، صوبائی ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹیاں (PDMA)، صوبائی حکومتیں اور دیگر متعلقہ ادارے شامل ہیں۔ لہذا، آنے والے موسم گرما کے لیے عملی تیاریوں اور رد عمل سے متعلق تفصیلی معلومات متعلقہ عملدرآمدی اداروں کی جانب سے فراہم کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ، حکومت متعلقہ وفاقی اور صوبائی اداروں کے ذریعے شدید گرمی کے اثرات کو کم کرنے کے لیے موسمیاتی موافقت اور شدید گرمی کی لہر سے نمٹنے کے اقدامات کو مضبوط بنا رہی ہے۔ اہم اقدامات میں درج شامل ہیں: موسم کے مشاہدے اور پیش گوئی کے لیے صلاحیت سازی؛ گرمی کی شدید لہر کے پیشگی انتباہ کے نظام کو تقویت دینا؛ موسم کی پیش گوئی اور گرمی سے متعلق انتباہ کی بروقت فراہمی میں بہتری لانا؛ گرمی سے پیدا ہونے والی ہنگامی صورتحال میں مؤثر اور بروقت رد عمل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے وفاقی، صوبائی اور مقامی حکام کے مابین باہمی روابط اور تعاون کو مضبوط بنانا۔

مزید برآں، حکومت گرمی سے جڑے خطرات اور مناسب احتیاطی تدابیر کے بارے میں عوام میں آگاہی کو فروغ دے رہی ہے، جن میں پانی کا مناسب استعمال، شدید گرمی کے اوقات میں باہر نکلنے کو کم سے کم کرنا، اور گرمی سے متاثر ہونے کے خطرے کی زد میں موجود بچوں، بزرگ افراد، کھلے آسمان تلے کام کرنے والے مزدوروں، اور بیمار افراد کی حفاظت شامل ہے۔ ہنگامی تیاریوں اور رد عمل

کے طریقہ کار کو مضبوط بنانے، گرمی سے پیدا ہونے والی بیماریوں کے علاج کے لیے شعبہ صحت کے ساتھ تعاون بڑھانے، شہری علاقوں میں درخت لگانے، جنگلات کی افزائش اور سبزہ زاروں کا رقبہ وسیع کرنے کے ذریعے موسمیاتی لحاظ سے پائیدار شہری منصوبہ بندی کو فروغ دینے کے لیے بھی کوششیں جاری ہیں تاکہ شہری علاقوں میں گرمی کے اثرات کو کم کیا جاسکے۔

148۔ *جناب شیر افضل خان: کیا وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران ڈویژن کی جانب سے کلرکوں کی اسمیوں پر کی گئی بھرتیوں کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛

(ب) ہر ایک اسمی کے لیے انٹرویو کئے گئے تین (۳) سرفہرست ناکام رہ جانے والے امیدواروں کے نام، تحریری امتحان اور انٹرویو میں حاصل کردہ نمبر کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ج) انٹرویو لینے والی کمیٹیوں کے نام، عہدے، انٹرویو کیے گئے امیدواروں کی تعداد نیز متعلقہ تاریخیں کیا ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن (سینیٹر احد خان چیمہ)

اس ڈویژن میں گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران کلرکوں کی اسمیوں پر کوئی تقرری نہیں کی گئی۔ تاہم، اس ڈویژن میں درج ذیل (02) اہلکاروں کی تقرری کی گئی ہے:-

نمبر شمار	ملازم کا نام	عہدہ	تقرری کی تاریخ
1-	نواب خان	سٹیٹسٹیکل اسسٹنٹ (بی ایس-15)	18-02-2023
2-	سید محمد آصف	ڈیٹا انٹری آپریٹر (بی ایس-14)	18-02-2023

(1) محکمہ انتخابی کمیٹی (ڈی ایس سی-I) کا اجلاس 26 جنوری، 2023ء کو امیدواروں کے انٹرویو کے لیے منعقد ہوا، جس کی سفارشات حسب ذیل ہیں:-

(الف) سٹیٹسٹیکل اسسٹنٹ (بی ایس-15) کی 01 اسمی کے لیے ڈی پی سی کی جانب سے انٹرویو کردہ امیدواران

رول نمبر	نام	والد کا نام	تحریری امتحان کے نمبر	انٹرویو کے نمبر	مجموعی نمبر	ڈی ایس سی-I کی سفارشات
128	جناب نواب خان	جناب سرور خان	44.1	27	71.1	بنیادی امیدوار
93	جناب طاہر اقبال	جناب محمد اقبال	43.4	18	61.4	متبادل امیدوار
67	جناب محمد یحییٰ	جناب گل زمان	42.7	13	55.7	—
40	جناب عبدالصبور	حاجی سید محمد	42	12	54	—

(ب) ڈیٹا انٹری آپریٹر (بی ایس-14) کی 01 اسمی کے لیے ڈی پی سی کی جانب سے انٹرویو کردہ امیدواران

رول نمبر	نام	والد کا نام	تحریری امتحان کے نمبر	انٹرویو کے نمبر	کل نمبر	ڈی ایس سی-I کی سفارشات
221	سید محمد آصف	سید محمد حسن	61.6	28	89.6	بنیادی امیدوار
43	جناب محمد رضا	جناب صفدر علی	55.3	21	76.3	متبادل امیدوار
264	جناب محمد شفیق	جناب لیاقت علی	64.4	9	73.4	—

227	محترمہ ماریہ مقصود	جناب مقصود احمد	62.3	9	71.3	—
196	جناب فرقان نور	جناب نور محمد	55.3	14	69.3	—

1- اس ڈویژن میں بی ایس-11 سے 16 تک کی اسامیوں پر بھرتی کے لیے محکمہ انتخابی کمیٹی (ڈی ایس سی-I) کی ہسٹری کیبی (منسلکہ ”الف“) حسب ذیل ہے:-

الف- جوائنٹ سیکرٹری (ایڈمن) (بی ایس-20) چیئرمین

ب- ڈپٹی سیکرٹری (ایڈمن-I) (بی ایس-19) رکن

ج- ڈپٹی سیکرٹری (سی پی-IV) (بی ایس-19) رکن

2- مختصر فہرست میں شامل امیدواروں کے انٹرویو 26 جنوری، 2023ء کو لیے گئے جو کہ حسب ذیل ہیں:-

• سٹیٹسٹیکل اسسٹنٹ (بی ایس-15) کی 01 اسامی کے لیے چار (04) امیدواروں کے انٹرویو لیے گئے؛

• ڈیٹا انٹری آپریٹر (بی ایس-14) کی 01 اسامی کے لیے پانچ (05) امیدواروں کے انٹرویو لیے گئے۔

3- ڈی ایس سی-I کی سفارشات کے مطابق مذکورہ اسامیوں پر تقرری کے لیے بنیادی امیدواروں کو پیٹنگش کے مراحل 06 فروری،

2023ء کو جاری کیے گئے (منسلکہ ”ب“)۔ امیدواران نے اس ڈویژن میں شمولیت اختیار کی اور بھرتی کا عمل مکمل کر لیا گیا۔

3- تقرری کے مراحل جات کی نقول منسلکہ ”ج“ پر ہیں۔

(منسلکہ جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیئے گئے ہیں)

149- *محترمہ شاہدہ بیگم: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا وزارت نے پاکستان کی فضا، پینے کے پانی، دریاؤں، جھیلوں، مٹی، زرعی مصنوعات، سمندری غذائی اشیاء اور انسانی آبادی میں پلاسٹک کے ذرات، پرائیڈ پولی فلور واکاٹل مادوں (پی ایف اے ایس)، مستقل نامیاتی آلودگی پھیلانے والے کیمیکل (پی او پیز)، ہارمون نظام میں خلل ڈالنے والے کیمیکل اور دیگر ظہور پزیر ماحولیاتی آلودگی کی موجودگی کے حوالے سے کوئی جائزہ، سروے، انویسٹری یا خطرات کا جائزہ لیا ہے یا شروع کیا ہے؛ اگر ایسا ہے تو اس کی تفصیلات اور نتائج کیا ہیں؛

(ب) آیا پاکستان اس وقت ایسے آلودگی پھیلانے والے عناصر، بشمول اسٹاک ہوم کنونشن کے تحت حال ہی میں درج کیے گئے پی ایف اے ایس مرکبات کی شناخت، نگرانی اور خطرات کے جائزے کے لیے درکار تکنیکی، لیبارٹری اور ضابطہ جاتی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے؛

(ج) اگر نہیں، تو ایسی صلاحیت قائم کرنے کے لیے حکومت کی جانب سے کیا اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں؛

(د) آیا ان آلودگی پھیلانے والے عناصر کے انتظام، کمی اور بالآخر خاتمے کے لیے، بالخصوص درآمد شدہ مصنوعات، صنعتی عمل، پیکیجنگ مواد، آگ بجھانے والے فومز، کیڑے مار ادویات، ٹیکسٹائل، کاسمیٹکس اور صارفین کی اشیاء کے حوالے سے، کوئی قومی فہرست، نگرانی کا فریم ورک، ضابطہ جاتی معیارات یا عملی منصوبہ موجود ہے؛ نیز

(ه) اسٹاک ہوم کنونشن کے تحت پاکستان کی ذمہ داریوں کی تکمیل اور ظہور پزیر آلودگی پھیلانے والے عناصر کی نگرانی اور ان پر کنٹرول کے لیے قومی پروگرام قائم کرنے کے سلسلے میں حکومت نے کون سے اقدامات کیے ہیں یا کرنے کی تجویز رکھتی ہے؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک)

(الف) پاکستان نے اسٹاک ہوم کنونشن کے تحت اپنا پہلا قومی نفاذی منصوبہ (این آئی پی) ۲۰۰۹ء میں مرتب کیا اور بعد ازاں اسے

۲۰۲۰ء میں اپ ڈیٹ کیا گیا۔ این آئی پی ملک میں مستقل نامیاتی آلودہ کنندگان (پی او پیز) کے مؤثر اور محفوظ انتظام کے لیے

ایک جامع قومی فہرست اور تزویراتی فریم ورک کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے۔ اس میں پاکستان میں پی او پیز کے ذرائع، مقدار اور تقسیم

کی نشاندہی کی گئی ہے جن میں کیڑے مار ادویات، صنعتی کیمیکلز اور غیر ارادی طور پر پیدا ہونے والے پی اوپیز شامل ہیں، جبکہ ان کے ماحول دوست اور محفوظ انتظام کے لیے قومی ترجیحات اور اقدامات بھی وضع کیے گئے ہیں۔

وزارت نئے فہرست شدہ پی اوپیز، مثلاً میڈیم چین کلورسینڈ پیرافنز (ایم سی سی پی ایس)، کلور پارٹیفوس، اور لانگ چین پر فلور و کاربوکسائٹک ایسڈز (ایل سی۔۔) پر پابندی عائد کرنے / مرحلہ وار ختم کرنے پر غور کر رہی ہے جس کا آغاز ٹیکسٹائل کے شعبے سے کیا جائے گا کیونکہ پاکستان میں پی ایف اے ایس کے استعمال کا تقریباً ۸۰ فیصد حصہ اسی شعبے سے وابستہ ہے۔ اس کے بعد فہرست کو دیگر تمام متعلقہ شعبوں تک وسعت دی جائے گی جس کی تکمیل اگلے ڈیڑھ سال کے اندر متوقع ہے۔

پاکستان تحقیقاتی کونسل برائے آبی وسائل (پی سی آر ڈبلیو آر)، وزارت آبی وسائل نے پی ایف اے ایس کی نگرانی سے متعلق اقوام متحدہ کے مالی تعاون سے چلنے والے منصوبے کے متعدد مراحل نافذ کیے ہیں۔ ۲۰۱۲ء-۲۰۱۵ء کے دوران سطحی پانی کے نمونوں میں پر فلوری نیٹرومرکبات کی نگرانی کی گئی، جبکہ ۲۰۱۶ء-۲۰۱۹ء کے دوران اس دائرہ کار کو پینے کے پانی اور تلچھٹ تک وسعت دی گئی۔ نتائج سے آبی ماحول میں پی ایف اے ایس کی موجودگی کی تصدیق ہوئی۔

منصوبے کی رپورٹ پاکستان تحقیقاتی کونسل برائے آبی وسائل (پی سی آر ڈبلیو آر) کی ویب سائٹ <https://perwr.gov.pk> پر دستیاب ہے۔

(ب) اس وقت پنجاب ادارہ ماحولیاتی تحفظ (ای پی اے) سے منظور شدہ ایک لیبارٹری ایسی مخصوص سہولیات سے لیس ہے جو پی اوپیز، بشمول پی ایف اے ایس، کے تجزیے کے لیے موزوں ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ صوبائی ای پی ایز کے تحت ملک بھر میں ۲۸ منظور شدہ ماحولیاتی لیبارٹریاں موجود ہیں۔ اگرچہ ان لیبارٹریوں میں عمومی تجزیاتی صلاحیتیں موجود ہیں، تاہم ان میں سے بیشتر کو ابھرتے ہوئے آلودہ کنندگان کے جامع تجزیے کے لیے تکنیکی استعداد میں بہتری کی ضرورت ہے۔

ضابطہ جاتی نگرانی وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی رابطہ (ایم او سی سی اینڈ ای سی) کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے، جہاں اس وقت کیمیکلز کے انتظام کے لیے ایک تکنیکی آسامی مختص ہے جبکہ سرکاری شعبہ کے ترقیاتی پروگرام (پی ایس ڈی پی) کے ایک منصوبے کے تحت مزید تین ماہرین کی خدمات حاصل کی جا رہی ہیں۔

(ج) ایم او سی سی اینڈ ای سی پالیسی کی نگرانی فراہم کرتی ہے جبکہ اختیارات کی منتقلی کے بعد صوبائی حکومتوں کو ادارہ جاتی اور تکنیکی صلاحیت مضبوط بنانے کی ذمہ داری سونپی گئی ہے۔ وزارت استعداد کار میں اضافے کے لیے مالی معاونت حاصل کرنے کی غرض سے عالمی ماحولیاتی سہولت (جی ای ایف) کے ساتھ رابطہ کاری کر رہی ہے جبکہ این آئی پی کو اپ ڈیٹ کرنے اور لیبارٹری کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے بھی اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

صوبائی حکومتوں سے توقع ہے کہ وہ وسائل مختص کریں گی اور استعداد کار میں اضافے کے لیے نفاذ کی مدت مقرر کریں گی۔

(د) صنعتی سرگرمیوں کے حوالے سے، ماحولیاتی تحفظ ادارے (ای پی ایز) خطرناک کیمیکلز کی موجودگی کا پتہ لگانے اور پاکستان ماحولیاتی تحفظ ایکٹ، ۱۹۹۷ء اور قومی ماحولیاتی کوالٹی معیارات (این ای کیو ایس) کی دفعات کی تعمیل یقینی بنانے کے لیے ہوا، پانی اور مٹی کے معیار کی نگرانی کرتی ہیں۔

محکمہ تحفظ نباتات نے زرعی کیڑے مار ادویات آرڈیننس اور کیڑے مار ادویات کی رجسٹریشن اور انتظام سے متعلق متعلقہ قواعد و ضوابط وضع کیے ہیں۔ ان ضابطہ جاتی فریم ورک اور پاکستان کی بین الاقوامی ذمہ داریوں کے مطابق مستقل نامیاتی آلودہ کنندگان (پی اوپیز) پر مشتمل کیڑے مار ادویات کو رجسٹریشن سے خارج کر دیا گیا ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ، تمام صوبائی حکومتوں نے اپنے اپنے ماحولیاتی قوانین اور ضوابط وضع کیے ہیں تاکہ اپنے اپنے دائرہ اختیار میں کیمیکلز کے انتظام کی نگرانی، ضابطہ کاری اور کنٹرول کیا جاسکے۔

فہرست شدہ پی اوپیز کی درآمد کو پیشگی باخبر رضامندی (پی آئی سی) کے طریقہ کار کے تحت منظم کیا جاتا ہے جبکہ صنعتیں، بالخصوص برآمد پر مبنی مینوفیکچررز، بین الاقوامی پائیداری کے معیارات سے ہم آہنگ تعمیلی اقدامات اختیار کر رہی ہیں۔

(ہ) پاکستان مستقل نامیاتی آلودہ کنندگان (پی اوپیز) سے متعلق اسٹاک ہوم کنونشن کے تحت اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری کرنے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے۔

i. درآمدی کنٹرول: وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی رابطہ (ایم اوسی سی اینڈ ای سی) اسٹاک ہوم کنونشن کے تحت فہرست شدہ کیمیکلز کے لیے پیشگی باخبر رضامندی (پی آئی سی) کے طریقہ کار پر عمل درآمد کرتی ہے۔ فہرست شدہ پی اوپیز کی درآمد قومی فوکل پوائنٹ کی پیشگی رضامندی سے مشروط ہے۔

ii. مرحلہ وار منتقلی: پاکستان کے ٹیکسٹائل شعبے کے حجم اور معاشی اہمیت کے پیش نظر، پی ایف اے ایس کا فوری طور پر مرحلہ وار خاتمہ قابل عمل نہیں ہے۔ پاکستان اسٹاک ہوم کنونشن کی دفعات اور مقررہ مدت کے مطابق محفوظ متبادل کی جانب بتدریج منتقلی اختیار کرے گا۔

iii. صنعتی تعمیل: بڑی صنعتیں، بالخصوص برآمد پر مبنی مینوفیکچررز، عالمی منڈیوں تک رسائی برقرار رکھنے اور ماحول دوست تجارت کو فروغ دینے کے لیے پہلے ہی قومی ماحولیاتی ضوابط اور بین الاقوامی پائیداری کے معیارات کی تعمیل کر رہی ہیں۔

150۔ *جناب فتح اللہ خان: کیا وزیر انچارج برائے وزیراعظم آفس بیان فرمائیں گے:

- (الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ (این ڈی ایم اے)، ڈپٹی کمشنر (ڈی سی) ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان اور صوبائی حکومت کی سال ۲۰۲۲ء کے سیلاب سے متعلق مشترکہ رپورٹ کے مطابق، 75,335 مکانات مکمل طور پر تباہ ہو گئے تھے؛
- (ب) اگر ایسا ہے تو وفاقی حکومت نے ان کی بحالی کے لیے کیا حکمت عملی وضع کی ہے؛
- (ج) آیا حکومت مذکورہ متاثرہ افراد کو اپنے مکانات دوبارہ تعمیر کرنے کے لیے مالی امداد یا فنڈز مختص کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے؛ نیز
- (د) ان متاثرہ افراد کی بحالی کے لیے ادائیگیوں کا عمل کب تک شروع کر دیا جائے گا؟

وزیر انچارج برائے وزیراعظم آفس

(الف) وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات کے "پوسٹ ڈیزاسٹر نیڈز اسیسمنٹ (پی ڈی این اے) ۲۰۲۲ کے مطابق، خیبر پختونخوا سمیت سیلاب سے متاثرہ تمام علاقوں میں رہائشی ڈھانچے کو بڑے پیمانے پر نقصان پہنچنے کا ریکارڈ درج کیا گیا۔ ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان سمیت ضلع وار نقصانات کا تفصیلی تخمینہ متعلقہ صوبائی حکومت اور متعلقہ حکام کی جانب سے تیار کیا گیا ہے۔

تاہم، مون سون / سیلاب 2022 کے دوران ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں مکانات کے نقصانات سے متعلق این ڈی ایم اے (NDMA) کے ریکارڈ کے مطابق (جزوی نقصان 41,739 اور مکمل نقصان 33,596، کل تعداد 75,335)، لہذا 75,335 مکانات کے مکمل تباہ ہونے کا عدد جزوی طور پر درست ہے۔

(ب)

1. تمام متعلقہ سرگرمیوں کے ساتھ آفات سے نمٹنے کی بنیادی ذمہ داری متعلقہ صوبائی اور ضلعی محکموں پر عائد ہوتی ہے، جبکہ این ڈی ایم اے وفاقی سطح پر قومی یک اپ سپورٹ کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے۔

2. بحالی و تعمیر نو (R&R) بنیادی طور پر صوبائی حکومتوں کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ تاہم، جہاں تک ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے 2022 کے سیلاب متاثرین کا تعلق ہے، مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات ریزیلیٹ، بحالی اور تعمیر نو فریم ورک (4RF) کے تحت مرکزی کردار ادا کر رہی ہے۔ تعمیر نو کے تمام فنڈز / عطیات کا انتظام وزارت منصوبہ بندی کے زیر انتظام ہے۔ وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات کی رپورٹ کے مطابق، "پوسٹ ڈیزاسٹر نیڈز اسیسمنٹ (پی ڈی این اے) ۲۰۲۲ کے بعد وفاقی حکومت نے "ریزیلیٹ ریکوری، بحالی اور تعمیر نو فریم ورک (4RF) تشکیل دیا، جس میں سیلاب کے بعد بحالی اور تعمیر نو کی کوششوں کو سہارا دینے کے لیے "بہتر تعمیر نو" کے نقطہ نظر پر مبنی ایک جامع بحالی کی حکمت عملی کا خاکہ پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

(ج)

1. وفاقی حکومت کی ہدایات کے مطابق، این ڈی ایم اے نے متعلقہ PDMA / GBDMA / SDMA کی سفارش اور تصدیق پر ضابطے کی تمام کارروائیاں مکمل کرنے کے بعد مومن سون / سیلاب 2022 میں جاں بحق ہونے والوں کے لواحقین / قانونی ورثاء کو فی کس 10 لاکھ (ایک ملین) روپے کی امدادی رقم فراہم کی۔ معزز وزیر اعظم کی ہدایات پر کیسز جمع کرانے کی آخری تاریخ 31 جولائی 2023 تھی۔ پی ڈی ایم اے خیر پختونخوا کی جانب سے ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں سیلاب 2022 کے دوران اموات کے سلسلے میں امداد کے 48 کیسز موصول ہوئے۔ این ڈی ایم اے کی جانب سے 46 کیسز کے معاوضے (10 لاکھ روپے فی کیس) ادا کیے جا چکے ہیں؛ جبکہ مندرجہ ذیل وجوہات کی بنا پر 02 کیسز اہل قرار نہیں پائے:

الف. جاں بحق ہونے والے جناب دل جان کا 01 کیس پی ڈی ایم اے خیر پختونخوا کے توسط سے ضلع کلکی مروت سے پہلے ہی موصول ہو کر ادا کیا جا چکا تھا۔ یہی کیس ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان سے دوبارہ موصول ہوا، اس لیے اس پر کارروائی نہیں کی گئی۔

ب. جاں بحق ہونے والے جناب محمد نعمان کا 01 کیس این ڈی ایم اے کی گائیڈ لائنز کے پیرا گراف 2 (ج) کے تحت غیر اہل قریبی رشتہ دار (جس کا دعویٰ چچا کی طرف سے کیا گیا تھا) کی وجہ سے معاوضے کے لیے منظور نہیں کیا گیا۔

2. مزید برآں، مومن سون / سیلاب کے دوران ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے متاثرین کے مکانات کی تعمیر نو کے لیے این ڈی ایم اے (NDMA) کو کوئی فنڈ مختص نہیں کیے گئے۔ مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ وزارت منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اقدامات ریزیلیٹ، بحالی اور تعمیر نو فریم ورک (4RF) کے تحت کلیدی کردار ادا کر رہی ہے۔ تعمیر نو کے لیے تمام فنڈز اور عطیات کا انتظام وزارت منصوبہ بندی کے پاس ہے۔

وزارت منصوبہ بندی نے رپورٹ کیا ہے کہ 4RF کے تحت PDNA 2022 کے ذریعے نشانہ بنی کردہ تعمیر نو اور بحالی کے اقدامات کو ترجیح دی گئی ہے اور ان پر عمل درآمد جاری ہے۔ خیر پختونخوا میں 860 ملین امریکی ڈالر سے زائد مالیت کے منصوبے زیر تکمیل ہیں، جن میں ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کا تقریباً 25 ملین امریکی ڈالر کا منصوبہ بھی شامل ہے، جس میں تعلیم اور صحت جیسے ضروری عوامی بنیادی ڈھانچے اور خدمات کی بحالی پر توجہ مرکوز کی گئی ہے۔ مزید تفصیلات ضمیمہ - I پر منسلک ہیں۔

(د) این ڈی ایم اے نے آگاہ کیا کہ 2022 کے سیلاب متاثرین کی بحالی کا کام 4RF حکمت عملی کے تحت وزارت منصوبہ بندی کو تفویض کیا گیا تھا۔ تاہم وزارت منصوبہ بندی نے رپورٹ کیا ہے کہ 4RF کے تحت خیر پختونخوا میں 860 ملین امریکی ڈالر سے زائد مالیت کے کم از کم 9 غیر ملکی فنڈڈ منصوبے زیر تکمیل ہیں (ضمیمہ - II)، جن میں ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان بھی شامل ہے (تفصیلات ضمیمہ - I پر ہیں)۔ بحالی کی امداد ان جاری پروجیکٹ بیڈ اقدامات کے ذریعے فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔

(منسلک جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیئے گئے ہیں)

151۔ *محترمہ غزالہ انجم: کیا وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ گزشتہ تین (۳) سالوں کے دوران ضلع

چترال میں بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام اور بیت المال سے مستفید ہونے والے افراد اور اس وقت زیر التوا کیسز کی تحصیل وار تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟
وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ)

بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP)

ضلع چترال میں بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (BISP) کے تحت غیر مشروط نقد منتقلی (UCT) کے سلسلے میں گزشتہ تین مالی سالوں کے دوران فعال مستحقین کی تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں:

ضلع	مالی سال 2023-24	مالی سال 2024-25	مالی سال 2025-26
چترال	23,662	24,373	30,825

مزید برآں، یہ امر قابل ذکر ہے کہ اہل پول میں شامل مستحق گھرانوں کو ادائیگی فنڈز/بجٹ/مالی گنجائش کی دستیابی سے مشروط ہے۔ اس وقت ضلع چترال میں زیر التوا کیسز کی تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں:

ضلع	تحصیل	مستحقین کی تعداد
اُپر چترال	تورکھو	11
اُپر چترال	ملکھو	19
لوئر چترال	چترال	2,596
لوئر چترال	درویش	77
اُپر چترال	درویش	424
میزان:		3,127

پاکستان بیت المال (PBM)

ضلع چترال میں پاکستان بیت المال کے پروگرامز/اسکیمیں درج ذیل ہیں:

- کوئٹیرامپلائٹ۔
- انفرادی مالی معاونت (تعلیم، عمومی معاونت، طبی معاونت)۔
- پاکستان بیت المال کے خصوصی دوستوں (SFP) کے لیے مالی معاونت۔
- وہیل چیئر (WC)۔
- سلائی مشین (SM)۔
- بچوں سے مشقت کے خاتمے اور بحالی کے لیے اسکول (SRCL)۔
- خواتین کو بااختیار بنانے کا مرکز (WEC)۔

مذکورہ بالا اسکیموں کے تحت ضلع چترال میں سال وار مستفید ہونے والے افراد کی تفصیلات منسلک ”الف“ اور ”ب“ پر ہیں، جبکہ 10-2026-07ء تک کوئی کیس زیر التوا نہیں ہے۔

(منسلک جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیئے گئے ہیں)

152- *محترمہ طاہرہ اورنگزیب: کیا وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے:

- (الف) ملک بھر میں بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کی ملکیت میں موجود گاڑیوں کی کل تعداد کتنی ہے؛
- (ب) آیا مذکورہ گاڑیوں میں سے ہر ایک گاڑی اس وقت استعمال میں ہے؛
- (ج) اگر ایسا ہے تو ہر گاڑی کے حوالے سے متعلقہ شہر کا نام اور ان افراد کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں جن کے زیرِ استعمال یہ گاڑیاں ہیں؛
- (د) گزشتہ پانچ سالوں کے دوران ہر گاڑی کی جانب سے استعمال کیے گئے پیٹرول یا ڈیزل کی کل مقدار اور طے کردہ کل فاصلہ کلو میٹر میں کتنا ہے؛ نیز
- (ه) ان افسران کے گریڈز کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں جنہیں یہ گاڑیاں الاٹ کی گئی ہیں، اور ایسی الاٹمنٹ کا کیا جواز ہے؟
- وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ)

- (الف، ب) اس وقت بی آئی ایس پی (BISP) کے پاس ہیڈ کوارٹرز میں 28 اور فیلڈ دفاتر میں 47 سرکاری گاڑیاں فعال حالت میں موجود ہیں اور آپریشنل ڈیوٹی پر مامور ہیں۔ اس کی تفصیلات بطور "منسلکہ - الف" (Annex-A) لف ہیں۔
- (ج، د، ه) گاڑیوں کی تفصیلات بمع ان کی الاٹمنٹ، ایندھن کی کھپت اور مائیکج/فاصلہ (کلو میٹر) بطور "منسلکہ - ب" لف ہیں۔
- (منسلکہ جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیئے گئے ہیں)

153- *سید رفیع اللہ: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

- (الف) آیا وزارت نے پاکستان میں کونسے سے چلنے والے بجلی گھروں، صنعتی اخراج، اینٹوں کے بھٹوں، سینٹ کارخانوں اور آلودگی پھیلانے والے دیگر بڑے مستقل ذرائع کے مجموعی ماحولیاتی اور عوامی صحت پر پڑنے والے اثرات کا کوئی جائزہ لیا ہے؛ نیز
- (ب) قومی ماحولیاتی معیار کے اصولوں اور اخراج کی نگرانی کے تقاضوں کے حوالے سے ایسی تنصیبات کی تعمیل کی موجودہ صورتحال کیا ہے،
- (ج) ماحولیاتی منظوریوں کی تفصیلات بشمول گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران معائنہ کی جانے والی مقامات کی تعداد، خلاف ورزی کرنے والوں کی تعداد عائد کردہ جرمانے کیا ہیں؛
- (د) کیا بڑی صنعتی اور بجلی پیدا کرنے والی تنصیبات پر مسلسل اخراج کی نگرانی کے نظام نصب کر کے انہیں فعال کر دیا گیا ہے؛
- (ه) اگر نہیں، تو اس کی کیا وجوہات ہیں اور مذکورہ بالا نظام کے نفاذ کے لیے مقررہ کردہ وقت کیا ہے؛ نیز
- (و) حکومت پیرس معاہدے اور اپنے قومی سطح پر طے شدہ شراکت (این ڈی سی ز) کے تحت پاکستان کے عزم کے ساتھ کاربن سے بھرپور بنیادی ڈھانچے میں مسلسل سرمایہ کاری کو کس طرح ہم آہنگ کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک)

- (الف) مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ پاک-ای پی اے کو اسلام آباد کیپیٹل ٹیریٹری پر دائرہ اختیار حاصل ہے۔ مزید برآں، یہ بھی عرض کیا جاتا ہے کہ آئی سی ٹی میں واقع صنعت کے مجموعی ماحولیاتی اثرات کے حوالے سے جائزہ نہیں لیا گیا۔ تاہم گیس اخراج اور مائع فضلے کے لیے قومی ماحولیاتی معیار کے حوالے سے صنعتی یونٹس کی نگرانی سے کی جاتی ہے۔ صنعتی اخراج کے عوامی صحت پر اثرات کا جائزہ وفاقی، صوبائی اور مقامی صحت کے حکام اور پاکستان میں عالمی صحت کے شراکت داروں کے دائرہ کار میں آتا ہے۔

دستیاب ریکارڈ کے مطابق، آئی سی ٹی میں کونسے سے چلنے والا کوئی بجلی گھر موجود نہیں ہے۔ اسلام آباد کیپیٹل ٹیریٹری میں کیپیٹل ڈویلپمنٹ اتھارٹی کی جانب سے تین صنعتی اسٹیشن نوٹیفائی کیے گئے ہیں، یعنی سیکٹر آئی / 9 کا ایک حصہ، سیکٹر آئی / 10 کا ایک حصہ اور کہوٹہ روڈ پر ہمک انڈسٹریل ٹرائینگل۔ ان کے علاوہ، آئی سی ٹی کے سنگجانی علاقے میں فیکٹریاں (ماربل پروسیسنگ یونٹس) بھی واقع

ہیں۔ آئی سی ٹی میں بہت سے صنعتی یونٹس کو گوداموں میں تبدیل کر دیا گیا ہے۔ آئی سی ٹی میں واقع صنعتی یونٹس میں اسٹیل ری-رولنگ، فارماسیوٹیکل، فیڈ، آئل اینڈ گھی، خوراک، آٹا، پائپس اور فٹنگز، فرنچیز، صابن کی ملیں، پیکجنگ، پولٹری، سیمنٹ فیکٹری، پانی اور مشروبات، ایلومینیم، ٹائلز، تعمیرات، برقی پرزہ جات وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ اس وقت آئی سی ٹی میں ماربل پروسیسنگ کی ساٹھ (60) فیکٹریاں ہیں۔ تینتیس (33) ماربل پروسیسنگ فیکٹریاں ضوابط کی پابند اور فعال ہیں؛ ستائیس (27) ماربل پروسیسنگ فیکٹریاں ضوابط کی پابندی نہ کرنے کی وجہ سے بند / سیل / غیر فعال ہیں؛ ماربل پروسیسنگ فیکٹریوں کے مالکان کو پلانٹ کے ڈیزائن میں تبدیلی اور آلودگی کے تدارک کی ٹیکنالوجی / آلات نصب کرنے کی ہدایت کی گئی ہے۔ آئی سی ٹی میں تیس (30) اینٹوں کے بھٹے ہیں اور ان تمام میں زگ زیگ ٹیکنالوجی پر چلنے کے لیے ڈیزائن کی خصوصیات (بلور) موجود ہیں۔ تاہم، یہ مشاہدہ کیا گیا ہے کہ بہت سے اینٹوں کے بھٹے باقاعدگی سے زگ زیگ ٹیکنالوجی استعمال نہیں کرتے۔ چنانچہ، جو اینٹوں کے بھٹے زگ زیگ ٹیکنالوجی پر باقاعدگی سے کام نہیں کرتے، ان کے خلاف آئی سی ٹی انتظامیہ کی معاونت سے کارروائی کی جاتی ہے۔

(ب) بہت سے صنعتی یونٹس (مائع فضلے کے حوالے سے کیٹگریز اے، بی اور سی اور گیس اخراج کے حوالے سے کیٹگریز اے اور بی میں آنے والے) باقاعدگی سے پاک۔ ای پی اے کو ماحولیاتی نگرانی کی رپورٹس جمع کراتے ہیں؛ پاک۔ ای پی اے کی نفاذ کی ٹیمیں ماحولیاتی ریگولیٹری فریم ورک کے مطابق حقیقی تعمیل کی تصدیق کے لیے مذکورہ یونٹس کا باقاعدگی سے معائنہ کرتی ہیں۔ آئی / 9 اور آئی / 10 میں دوا سٹیل صنعتی یونٹس سے ہونے والے گیس اخراج کی مسلسل چوبیس گھنٹہ نگرانی کیمروں کے ذریعے کی جا رہی ہے، جو مذکورہ بالا خام مال یارڈز، بھٹیوں اور چمبوں کی نگرانی کرتے ہیں۔

(ج) علاقے کے تقریباً تمام صنعتی یونٹس پاک۔ ای پی اے ضوابط 2000 (آئی ای ای / ای آئی اے) کے نفاذ سے قبل قائم کیے گئے تھے، جن کے تحت سال 2000 سے قبل صنعتی یونٹس کے قیام سے پہلے پاک۔ ای پی اے سے ماحولیاتی منظوری حاصل کرنا لازم تھا۔ چونکہ یہ صنعتیں سال 2000 سے پہلے قائم کی گئی تھیں، یعنی مذکورہ ریگولیٹری تقاضا نافذ ہونے سے پہلے، اس لیے ان کے معاملے میں ماحولیاتی منظوری درکار یا منظور نہیں کی گئی۔ 2023-2025 میں دو (02) صنعتی یونٹس کو توسیع کے لیے دوا ماحولیاتی منظوریوں کا اجراء کیا گیا۔ صنعتی یونٹس (اینٹوں کے بھٹوں اور ماربل پروسیسنگ یونٹس کے علاوہ) کے حوالے سے ڈیٹا منسلک I-پر ہے۔

اینٹوں کے بھٹوں کے حوالے سے ڈیٹا منسلک II-پر ہے۔

ماربل پروسیسنگ یونٹس کے حوالے سے ڈیٹا منسلک III-پر ہے۔

صنعتی یونٹس (اینٹوں کے بھٹوں اور ماربل پروسیسنگ یونٹس کے علاوہ) کے بارے میں اضافی ڈیٹا منسلک IV-پر ہے۔

ماربل پروسیسنگ یونٹس کے بارے میں اضافی ڈیٹا منسلک V-پر ہے۔

تمام اینٹوں کے بھٹوں اور ماربل پروسیسنگ یونٹس کی گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران باقاعدگی سے نگرانی کی گئی؛ پانچ (5) غیر مطابقت رکھنے والے اینٹوں کے بھٹوں کو 2025 میں آئی سی ٹی انتظامیہ کے تعاون سے مسمار کر دیا گیا۔ اس عرصے کے دوران قومی ماحولیاتی معیار کی متعدد خلاف ورزیاں، مشاہدے میں آئیں اور متعلقہ یونٹس کے خلاف قانونی کارروائی، بشمول سمن نوٹسز، شروع کی گئی۔ تاہم، ابتدائی ذاتی سماعتوں کے دوران متعلقہ صنعتوں نے مناسب آلودگی کنٹرول ٹیکنالوجیز نصب کر کے نشانہ ہی کی گئی خلاف ورزیوں کو دور کر دیا، لہذا صنعتی یونٹس پر کوئی جرمانہ عائد نہیں کیا گیا۔

مزید آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ آئی سی ٹی میں بڑے پیمانے کی آلودگی پھیلانے والی صنعتیں مثلاً کیمیکل، ٹیکسٹائل، سیمنٹ، ٹیڑیز / چمڑے کی پروسیسنگ، شوگر ملز یا پیپر / پلپ انڈسٹریز موجود نہیں ہیں، جو عموماً ملک کے دیگر علاقوں میں نمایاں ماحولیاتی خرابی کا باعث ہوتی ہیں۔ آئی سی ٹی کے دائرہ اختیار میں اسٹیل انڈسٹریز کو آلودگی پیدا کرنے والا سب سے نمایاں شعبہ قرار دیا گیا۔ چنانچہ، آئی سی ٹی میں کام کرنے والی تمام اسٹیل انڈسٹریز کو اب ایکٹ اور قومی ماحولیاتی معیار کی دفعات کے مطابق کر دیا گیا ہے۔

لہذا، گزشتہ تین سالوں (2023-2025) کے دوران ماحولیاتی خلاف ورزیوں کے حوالے سے کسی بڑے صنعتی یونٹ پر جرمانہ عائد نہیں کیا گیا۔

(د) اسٹیل بھٹیوں اور سیمنٹ بھٹیوں نے اخراج کی مسلسل نگرانی کا نظام نصب کیا ہے۔ یہاں یہ ذکر کرنا مناسب ہے کہ گیس اخراج کے لیے اخراج کی مسلسل نگرانی کے نظام کے ساتھ حقیقی وقت میں تعمیل کو یقینی بناتا ہے۔

(ه) اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ آئی سی ٹی میں کوئی بڑا یا وسیع پیمانے کا مینوفیکچرر / صنعتی یونٹ، پاور پلانٹ، آٹو موٹو، کیمیکل، کھاد اور ٹیکسٹائل یونٹ واقع نہیں ہے۔

(و) پاکستان پیرس معاہدے پر عمل درآمد اور اپنے قومی سطح پر متعین کردہ شراکت میں مقرر کردہ تخفیف کے اہداف کے حصول کے لیے مکمل طور پر پُر عزم ہے۔ پاکستان کے این ڈی سی 3.0 میں 2035 تک 50 فیصد اخراج میں کمی کا ہدف مقرر کیا گیا ہے، جس میں 33 فیصد کمی بین الاقوامی معاونت سے مشروط ہے اور اسے قومی منصوبہ بندی کے فریم ورک میں شامل کیا گیا ہے، جیسے اڑان، پاکستان اقتصادی تبدیلی منصوبہ (۲۰۲۴)، اور پاکستان موسمیاتی تبدیلی پالیسی (۲۰۲۱)۔ اپنی ترقیاتی ترجیحات، توانائی کی سلامتی کی ضروریات اور صنعتی ترقی کے تقاضوں کو تسلیم کرتے ہوئے، حکومت کم کاربن معیشت کی جانب متوازن اور مرحلہ وار منتقلی کے لیے کوشاں ہے۔ توانائی اور صنعتی انفراسٹرکچر میں سرمایہ کاری کو ایسی پالیسیوں کے ذریعے رہنمائی فراہم کی جارہی ہے جو قابل تجدید توانائی، توانائی کی استعداد، صاف ستھری پیداواری ٹیکنالوجیز اور موسمیاتی موافقت کو فروغ دیتی ہیں۔ این ڈی سی 3.0 اس منتقلی کے لیے جامع فریم ورک فراہم کرتا ہے اور اسے قومی ترقی اور اقتصادی منصوبہ بندی میں مربوط کیا جا رہا ہے۔

اہم اقدامات میں شامل ہیں:

- قابل تجدید توانائی: 2035 تک 62 فیصد قابل تجدید توانائی کا ہدف مقرر کرنا، جس کے ساتھ نئے درآمد شدہ کوئلے پر بجلی پیدا نہ کرنے کی کا پختہ عزم ہے۔
- توانائی کی استعداد: قومی توانائی کارکردگی و بچت کے ذریعے شعبہ جات میں توانائی کی استعداد کو فروغ دینا۔
- صنعتی کاربن میں کمی: ٹیکسٹائل اور سیمنٹ جیسے زیادہ اثرات والے شعبوں میں صاف ستھری پیداواری ٹیکنالوجیز متعارف کرانا، جس کا ایک مقصد یورپی یونین کے کاربن بارڈر ایڈجسٹمنٹ میکانزم (سی بی اے ایم) جیسے بین الاقوامی معیارات سے ہم آہنگ ہونا بھی ہے۔
- برقی منتقلی: 2030 تک مختلف کیٹیگریز میں نئی گاڑیوں میں سے 30 فیصد تک کو برقی بنانے کا ہدف۔
- کاربن مارکیٹس: کاربن منڈیوں میں تجارت کی رہنما اصول (2024) کے تحت کاربن مارکیٹس میں تجارت کے لیے ادارہ جاتی فریم ورک تیار کرنا۔
- موسمیاتی طور پر موافق انفراسٹرکچر: قومی موافقت منصوبہ (2023) کے تحت انفراسٹرکچر کی منصوبہ بندی میں موافقتی اقدامات کو شامل کرنا۔

پالیسی فریم ورک اس مفاہمت کو درج ذیل طریقے سے عملی شکل دیتا ہے:

(الف) واضح تخفیفی اہداف اور شعبہ جاتی روڈ میپس (این ڈی سی 3.0) مقرر کر کے؛

(ب) موسمیاتی امور کو اقتصادی منصوبہ بندی (موسمیاتی تبدیلی پالیسی) میں مرکزی حیثیت دے کر؛ اور

(ج) قابل تجدید توانائی اور کاربن مارکیٹ پالیسیوں کے ذریعے نجی سرمایہ کاری کو راغب کر کے۔

33 فیصد ہدف کا حصول بین الاقوامی موسمیاتی مالیات، ٹیکنالوجی کی منتقلی اور استعداد کار میں اضافے پر منحصر ہے۔ پاکستان این ڈی سی کے نفاذ کے لیے تخمینہ شدہ 565.7 ارب ڈالر کے مالیاتی خلا کو پُر کرنے کے لیے شراکت داری کے حصول کے لیے فعال طور پر کوشاں ہے، جبکہ کاربن مارکیٹ میں شرکت اور منصوبوں کی نگرانی، رپورٹنگ اور تصدیق (ایم آروی) کے لیے تکنیکی استعداد بھی پیدا کی جارہی ہے۔

(منسلک جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیئے گئے ہیں)

154- *سیدہ شہلارضا: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) صوبائی موسمیاتی مطابقت پذیری کے منصوبوں کو قومی موسمیاتی تبدیلی کی پالیسی کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ کرنے کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کیا طریقہ کار وضع کیا گیا ہے؛ نیز

(ب) وزارت ان کے نفاذ کی نگرانی کس طرح کر رہی ہے؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک)

(الف) خیبر پختونخوا (KP) کے لیے ایک صوبائی موافقت کا منصوبہ (Provincial Adaptation Plan) تیار کر لیا گیا ہے۔ بلوچستان کے صوبائی موافقت کے منصوبے کی تیاری کا عمل جاری ہے، جبکہ پنجاب کے لیے صوبائی موافقت کا منصوبہ تیار کرنے کے لیے کسی فرم کی خدمات حاصل کرنے کا عمل فی الحال زیرِ غور ہے۔ اسی طرح خیبر پختونخوا میں دو ضلعی موافقت کے منصوبے (چار سدہ اور کرک)، پنجاب میں ایک (ڈی جی خان)، اور سندھ میں ایک (بدین) پہلے ہی تیار کیے جا چکے ہیں۔ شانگلہ اور بوئیر کے ضلعی موافقت کے منصوبوں کی تیاری کا عمل جاری ہے۔

صوبائی موافقت کے منصوبے اور ضلعی موافقت کے منصوبے نیشنل ایڈاپٹیشن پلان (NAP 2023) میں شناخت کردہ چھ ترجیحی موافقت کے شعبوں کی پیروی کرتے ہیں، جو نیشنل کلائمٹ چینج پالیسی ۲۰۲۱ میں بیان کردہ شعبہ جاتی ترجیحات پر مبنی ہیں۔ اس مشترکہ قومی فریم ورک کی پیروی کرتے ہوئے، ہر PAP کو متعلقہ صوبے اور علاقے کے مخصوص موسمیاتی خطرات اور کمزوریوں کے مطابق بنایا گیا ہے۔

(ب) نیشنل ایڈاپٹیشن پلان (NAP) پروجیکٹ کے اہم ترین نتائج میں سے ایک وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور ماحولیاتی رابطہ (MoCC&EC) کے لیے مانیٹرنگ اور ایویلیویشن (M&E) کے نظام کا قیام ہے تاکہ پورے ملک میں موسمیاتی موافقت کے اقدامات اور پیش رفت کا سراغ لگایا جاسکے۔ اسے حاصل کرنے کے لیے، پروجیکٹ ایک ایسی مشاورتی فرم کا انتخاب کر رہا ہے جو ایک ڈیجیٹل M&E سسٹم تیار کرے گی، جو وزارت کو جاری موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے منصوبوں کی نگرانی کرنے، موافقت سے متعلق ڈیٹا اکٹھا کرنے، اور پاکستان کے بین الاقوامی موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے وعدوں کے تحت درکار سالانہ رپورٹوں کی تیاری میں مدد فراہم کرنے کے قابل بنائے گا۔ خریداری کا عمل فی الحال جاری ہے، اور توقع ہے کہ یہ فرم ستمبر ۲۰۲۶ تک اپنے فرائض سنبھال لے گی۔

منتخب شدہ فرم وزارت موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور ماحولیاتی رابطہ کے لیے ایک جامع ڈیجیٹل M&E سسٹم کو ڈیزائن اور فعال کرنے کی غرض سے کلیدی قومی موسمیاتی پالیسی اور منصوبہ بندی کے دستاویزات کا جائزہ لے گی، جن میں نیشنل کلائمٹ چینج پالیسی (۲۰۲۱)، نیشنل ایڈاپٹیشن پلان (۲۰۲۳)، اور دیگر متعلقہ فریم ورکس شامل ہیں۔ یہ نظام موافقت کی پیش رفت کی نگرانی، نتائج کا جائزہ لینے، اور شواہد پر مبنی رپورٹنگ اور فیصلہ سازی میں وزارت کی صلاحیت کو مزید تقویت دے گا۔

155- *محترمہ سحر کامران: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) نیشنل ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن کارپوریشن (این ٹی سی) کے ذریعے کراچی میں ایک اعلیٰ کارکردگی کے حامل، کلاؤڈ پر مبنی، مصنوعی ذہانت

(اے آئی) سے لیس ڈیٹا سینٹر کے قیام کی کوئی تجویز حکومت کے زیرِ غور ہے؛ اگر ایسا ہے تو اس کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛ نیز

(ب) ملک میں ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر، ڈیٹا کی خود مختاری اور آئی ٹی سیکٹر کی ترقی پر اس طرح کی سہولت کے متوقع اثرات کیا ہوں گے؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شازی فاطمہ خواجہ)

- (الف) کراچی میں این ٹی سی ڈیٹا سینٹر کے قیام کا منصوبہ اے ڈی پی کے تحت منظور کیا گیا تھا۔ مذکورہ منصوبہ اس وقت مالی سال ۲۰۲۵-۲۶ کے لیے خریداری کے مرحلے میں ہے۔ منصوبے کی تفصیلات ضمیمہ -الف کے طور پر منسلک ہیں۔
- (ب) این ٹی سی کا جواب:

مذکورہ ڈیٹا سینٹر کو این ٹی سی کے جنوبی خطے کی مارکیٹ کی ضروریات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے، بالخصوص اس خطے میں موجود سرکاری اداروں کی ضروریات پوری کرنے کے مقصد سے ڈیزائن کیا گیا ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے ڈیٹا سینٹر کا ابتدائی سیٹ آپ اس وقت خریداری کے مرحلے میں ہے۔ خطے میں دستیاب سرکاری اداروں کی ضروریات اور متوقع طلب کے مطابق اس سیٹ آپ کو مستقبل میں مرحلہ وار توسیع دی جائے گی۔

اس منصوبے کے ذریعے پاکستان کے اندر ایک خود مختار ڈیٹا سینٹر انفراسٹرکچر قائم کیا جائے گا، جس سے بنیادی مصنوعی ذہانت (AI) کی خدمات کے لیے غیر ملکی کلاؤڈ سروسز پر انحصار میں کمی آئے گی۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ڈیٹا کی خود مختاری، سائبر سیورٹی میں بہتری، ضابطہ جاتی تقاضوں کی تعمیل اور آپریشنل استحکام کو بھی یقینی بنایا جائے گا۔

آئی ٹی ونگ کا جواب:

کراچی میں نیشنل ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن کارپوریشن (NTC) کے ڈیٹا سینٹر کا قیام پاکستان میں ڈیجیٹل آئی ٹی، ڈیٹا گورننس اور سرکاری ونجی ڈیجیٹل ماحولیاتی نظام کی طویل المدتی اور مؤثر ترقی کے لیے ایک اہم اور تبدیلی کا حامل اقدام تصور کیا جا رہا ہے۔

۱۔ علاقائی ڈیجیٹل موافقت اور بنیادی ڈھانچے میں بہتری:

یہ سہولت این ٹی سی کے جنوبی خطے میں بڑھتی ہوئی کمپیوٹنگ اور ڈیٹا اسٹوریج کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے حکمت عملی کے تحت ڈیزائن کی گئی ہے۔ اس کے ذریعے سندھ اور بلوچستان میں کام کرنے والے وفاقی اور صوبائی سرکاری اداروں کو اعلیٰ کارکردگی کی حامل ڈیجیٹل خدمات فراہم کی جاسکیں گی۔

مقامی سطح پر کم تاخیر کے حامل ہوسٹنگ انفراسٹرکچر، Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)،

Business اور Disaster Recovery (DR)، Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)

Continuity جیسی خدمات کی فراہمی کے ذریعے یہ ڈیٹا سینٹر شمالی علاقوں میں موجود انفراسٹرکچر نوڈز پر بوجھ کم کرے گا اور اہم ای-گورننس پلیٹ فارمز کی آپریشنل قابل اعتماد کارکردگی، دستیابی اور رسپانس ٹائم میں نمایاں بہتری لائے گا۔

۲۔ ڈیٹا کی خود مختاری اور کلاؤڈ فرسٹ پالیسی کے نفاذ کو مضبوط بنانا:

یہ ڈیٹا سینٹر پاکستان کے اندر ڈیٹا کی میزبانی اور انتظام کے لیے ایک خود مختار اور محفوظ انفراسٹرکچر فراہم کرے گا، جس سے سرکاری ڈیٹا کے تحفظ، خود مختاری اور ملکی ضابطہ جاتی تقاضوں کی تکمیل کو یقینی بنانے میں مدد ملے گی۔ اس کے علاوہ، یہ سہولت حکومت کی کلاؤڈ فرسٹ پالیسی کے مؤثر نفاذ اور سرکاری اداروں کی ڈیجیٹل منتقلی کے عمل کو مزید تقویت فراہم کرے گی۔

یہ سہولت اس امر کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ سرکاری شعبے کا ڈیٹا مکمل طور پر خود مختار رہے اور پاکستان کی جغرافیائی حدود کے اندر ہی محفوظ ہو، جس کے نتیجے میں سرکاری ڈیٹا انٹنٹ کو غیر ملکی سپلائی چین کے خطرات، قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور جغرافیائی سیاسی کمزوریوں سے تحفظ حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ یہ اقدام براہ راست پاکستان کلاؤڈ فرسٹ پالیسی (Pakistan Cloud First Policy)

کو تقویت دیتا ہے اور سرکاری اداروں کے لیے ایک معیاری اور محفوظ کلاؤڈ فریم ورک کے قیام کی بنیاد فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اس قومی طرز حکمرانی کے ایجنڈے سے مکمل وابستگی کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہوئے، پاکستان کلاؤڈ فرسٹ پالیسی کے تحت منظوری کے لیے سات

(۷) درخواستیں باضابطہ طور پر جمع کرائی جا چکی ہیں، جن میں این ٹی سی (NTC) بھی شامل ہے۔ اس سے این ٹی سی کی حیثیت ایک تسلیم شدہ، قابل اعتماد اور خود مختار کلاؤڈ فراہم کنندہ کے طور پر مزید مستحکم ہوتی ہے، جو سرکاری اداروں کو خدمات فراہم کرنے کی اہلیت رکھتا ہے۔

۳۔ تزویراتی پالیسی:

قومی مصنوعی ذہانت کو نسل کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی میں، یہ منصوبہ بنیادی تکنیکی تقاضوں کو وسیع تر قومی مصنوعی ذہانت کی حکمت عملیوں میں ضم کرتا ہے۔ کوڈڈ اے آئی (Coded AI) کی صلاحیتوں کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ، این ٹی سی کا علاقائی اے آئی کی صلاحیت سے لیس نوڈ ایک وینڈر نیوٹرل کمپیوٹنگ اسٹیک اور خود مختار، مقامی ضروریات و تناظر کے مطابق تیار کردہ بڑے لسانی ماڈلز (LLMs) کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی سے کام کرے گا۔ اس کے ذریعے تزویراتی نوعیت کی سرکاری شعبے کی ایپلی کیشنز کے لیے محفوظ اے آئی انفرنس اور ماڈلز کی تعیناتی ممکن ہو سکے گی۔

۴۔ معاشی پائیداری اور آئی ٹی کی ترقی کا فروغ:

سرکاری اداروں کو مہنگے غیر ملکی کلاؤڈ پلیٹ فارمز سے مقامی انفراسٹرکچر کی جانب منتقلی کے قابل بنا کر یہ سہولت قیمتی زر مبادلہ کے ذخائر کے تحفظ میں معاون ثابت ہوگی، جبکہ آپریشنل اخراجات میں بھی کمی لائے گی۔ مزید برآں، اس کا قابل توسیع، ماڈیولر طرز تعمیر پر مبنی بنیادی ڈھانچہ مارکیٹ کی طلب کے مطابق پلیٹ فارم کو متحرک انداز میں وسعت دینے کی اجازت دیتا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں عوامی خدمات، صحت، تعلیم، مالیات اور صنعت کے شعبوں میں ایک محفوظ جدت طرازی حاصل ہوتی ہے۔

منسلکہ۔ الف

این ٹی سی ڈیٹا سینٹر کراچی کا قیام

1	مالی اعانت کا ذریعہ	اے ڈی پی
2	سرمائے کی لاگت	786.380 ملین پاکستانی روپے۔
3	بار بار ہونے والے اخراجات	67.498 ملین پاکستانی روپے۔ (پہلا سال)
4	IRR	15%
5	سرمایہ کی واپسی کی مدت	05 سال اور 11 ماہ
6	منافع کا اشاریہ	1.30
7	بجٹ کی فراہمی	اے ڈی پی مالی سال 2025-26 اور اے ڈی پی 2026-27

منصوبے کی تفصیل/جواز

این ٹی سی نے اسلام آباد میں اپنے ہیڈ کوارٹر کی عمارت میں ایک ڈیٹا سینٹر اور RHQ بلڈنگ لاہور میں ایک DR سائٹ قائم کی ہے۔ تاہم، جنوبی ریجن کے صارفین کو نئی خدمات فراہم کرنے کے لیے — جو پاکستان کا تجارتی مرکز ہونے کے ناطے پورے مالیاتی شعبے اور سندھ / بلوچستان کی حکومتوں کے دفاتر رکھتا ہے — کارپوریشن کی مالیاتی پائیداری کو یقینی بنانے اور جنوبی ریجن میں NTC کی ڈیجیٹل خدمات کو مزید وسعت دینے کے لیے ایک ڈیٹا سینٹر کے قیام کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ یہ نیا ڈیٹا سینٹر، جنوبی ریجن میں ان سروسز کے لیے ایک خصوصی سائٹ کے اضافے کے ذریعے NTC ڈیٹا سینٹر کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کی مجموعی کارکردگی کو بہتر بنائے گا جن کی فراہمی میں ذرا سی تاخیر سے

مسائل پیدا ہو سکتے ہیں اور اس کے علاوہ نئے ڈیٹا سینٹر میں کچھ لوڈ منتقل، اور نئے پلیٹ فارم سے AI، GPU، اور مائیکروسروسز کا اضافہ کرے گا۔

یہ سہولت سرکاری شعبے میں ڈیٹا سینٹر کی خدمات کی بڑھتی ہوئی مانگ کو پورا کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ NTC کی نمو اور توسیع کے لیے مستقبل کے منصوبوں میں معاون ثابت ہوگی۔ اس ڈیٹا سینٹر سے فراہم کی جانے والی نئی خدمات میں کاروبار میں تسلسل / ڈیزاسٹر ریکوری، بیک اپ، کو-لوکیشن (Co-Location)، اور کلاؤڈ سروسز شامل ہیں۔ لہذا، گورنمنٹ ہوسٹنگ سیٹ اپ میں دستیابی اور مؤثر کارکردگی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے، NTC کے جنوبی ریجن میں اس اہم توسیع کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس منصوبے کی سال ۲۰۲۶-۲۰۲۵ اور ۲۰۲۶-۲۰۲۷ کے لیے ADP کے طور پر منصوبہ بندی کی گئی ہے، اور سرمائے کے اخراجات کا تخمینہ ۵۹۲،۳۸۰،۸۶ روپے ہے۔ ابتدائی ٹینڈر جنوری ۲۰۲۶ میں جاری کیا گیا تھا، جس کے لیے بڈاؤپنگ ۷ افروری ۲۰۲۶ کو ہونا طے تھی۔ تاہم، امریکہ-ایران تنازع کی وجہ سے بین الاقوامی مارکیٹ میں قیمتوں کے عدم استحکام کی بناء پر بولی دہندگان اپنی بولی کے کارآمد رہنے کی مدت کو برقرار نہیں رکھ سکے۔ اس کے نتیجے میں دونوں بولیاں نااہل قرار دے دی گئیں، جس کی وجہ سے منصوبے کے لیے دوبارہ ٹینڈر جاری کرنا ضروری ہو گیا۔

(مسئلہ قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیا گیا ہے)

156۔ *محترمہ غزالہ انجم: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ضلع چترال میں یونیورسل سروسز

فنڈ (یو ایس ایف) کے تحت مکمل ہونے والے کاموں کی تفصیلات اور اس کے مستقبل کے منصوبے کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شازی فاطمہ خواجہ)

ٹیلی کام ایکٹ (1996) کی دفعہ 33-بی کے تحت، یونیورسل سروس فنڈ (یو ایس ایف) کو غیر محفوظ، پسماندہ، دیہی اور دور دراز علاقوں میں ٹیلی مواصلاتی خدمات تک رسائی فراہم کرنے کا اختیار دیا گیا ہے۔ پاکستان میں ٹیلی مواصلات کا منظر نامہ درج ذیل پر مشتمل ہے:

1. یو ایس ایف (USF) کو دیہی اور دور دراز کے ایسے پسماندہ اور محروم علاقوں میں ٹیلی کام انفراسٹرکچر اور خدمات فراہم کرنے کا پابند کیا گیا ہے جہاں ٹیلی کام سروس دستیاب نہیں ہیں۔

2. وہ دیہی / شہری علاقے جہاں ٹیلی کام سروس فراہم کنندگان اپنی مدد آپ کے تحت ٹیلی کام خدمات فراہم کر رہے ہیں، انہیں سروس یافتہ تصور کیا جاتا ہے اور وہ یو ایس ایف کے دائرہ اختیار سے باہر ہیں۔

اپنے مینیٹریٹ کے تحت، یو ایس ایف نے تمام صوبوں میں تیز رفتار براڈ بینڈ سروسز کی فراہمی کے لیے متنوع پروگرامز شروع کیے ہیں۔ یہ منصوبہ دیہی، دور دراز اور پسماندہ علاقوں میں ٹیلی کام انفراسٹرکچر کی توسیع، ٹیلی کام خدمات اور لاکھوں لوگوں کی زندگیوں کو بہتر بنانے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔

ضلع چترال میں یو ایس ایف کے منصوبوں کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

ضلع چترال کے لیے یو ایس ایف کے منصوبے

1۔ رورل ٹیلی فونی اینڈ ای-سروسز (RTeS) چترال (G2):

یو ایس ایف کا منصوبہ 'RTeS' چترال لاٹ 19 فروری 2015 کو میسرز ٹیلی نار کو دیا گیا تھا، جس کا مقصد 127 ٹیلی کام سائٹس لگا کر 1,266,601 آبادی والے 1,048 محروم موضوعات کو وائس (G2) سروسز فراہم کرنا تھا۔ اس منصوبے میں چترال، دیر بالا (اپر دیر) اور دیر زیریں (لوئر دیر) کے اضلاع شامل تھے۔ مطلوبہ سبسڈی کی رقم 1,905,393,349 روپے تھی اور یہ منصوبہ 6 اگست 2018 کو مکمل ہوا۔

مذکورہ منصوبے کے تحت خاص طور پر ضلع چترال میں 48 ٹیلی کام سائٹس کے ذریعے 214,621 آبادی والے 252 موضوعات کو وائس سروسز فراہم کی گئیں۔

2- پائیدار ترقی کے لیے نیکیٹ جزیشن براڈبینڈ (NG-BSD) چترال (G/4G3):

یو ایس ایف کا منصوبہ 'NG-BSD' چترال لاٹ 1,372,085,052 روپے کی لاگت کا تھا جس میں چترال، اپر دیر اور لوئر دیر کے اضلاع شامل تھے۔ یہ منصوبہ 11 نومبر 2020 کو میسرز ٹیلی نار کوڈیا گیا، جس کا مقصد 33 ٹیلی کام سائٹس کی تنصیب کے ذریعے 592,546 آبادی والے 486 غیر/پسماندہ مواضع کو وائس اور تیز رفتار براڈبینڈ سروسز (3-جی-3-جی) فراہم کرنا تھا۔ یہ منصوبہ 2 اپریل 2024 کو مکمل ہوا۔ اس منصوبے کے تحت، خاص طور پر ضلع چترال میں 23 ٹیلی کام سائٹس کے ذریعے 313,756 آبادی والے 283 مواضع کو وائس اور ہائی اسپید براڈبینڈ سروسز فراہم کی گئیں۔

3- آپٹک فائبر کیبل (OFC) خیبر پختونخوا پیکیج:

یو ایس ایف خیبر پختونخوا پیکیج کی لاگت 800,000,000 روپے تھی، جس میں دیر زیریں، چترال، شانگلہ، ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان، بگلرام، مالاکنڈ، مانسہرہ اور سوات کے اضلاع شامل تھے۔ یہ منصوبہ 08 مارچ 2018 کو میسرز پی ٹی سی ایل (PTCL) کو دیا گیا جس کا مقصد 35 غیر سروس یافتہ تحصیل ہیڈ کوارٹرز/قصبوں کو منسلک کرنے کے لیے 646 کلومیٹر آپٹک فائبر کیبل بچھانا تھا۔ یہ منصوبہ 13 جنوری 2020 کو مکمل ہوا۔ اس منصوبے کے تحت، خاص طور پر ضلع چترال میں 6 تحصیل ہیڈ کوارٹرز/قصبوں کو منسلک کیا گیا اور 247 کلومیٹر آپٹک فائبر کیبل بچھائی گئی۔

157- *جناب انجم عقیل خان: کیا وزیر انچارج برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری و سہولت کو نسل بیان فرمائیں گے کہ حکومت کی جانب سے

ملک میں خصوصاً قطر سے سیاحت اور مہمان نوازی، ریل اسٹیٹ اور تعمیرات کے شعبوں میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کو راغب کرنے کیلئے کیا اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں؟

وزیر انچارج برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری و سہولت کو نسل

مرکوز نوعیت کی سرگرمیوں کے تحت قطر کے نمایاں نجی شعبے کے اداروں کے ساتھ پاکستان کے شعبہ سیاحت اور مہمان نوازی میں سرمایہ کاری کے مواقع کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے خصوصی روابط اور مشاورت کی گئی ہے۔ یہ روابط پاکستان اور قطر کے درمیان وسیع تر سرمایہ کاری تعاون کے فریم ورک کا حصہ ہیں۔

ایس آئی ایف سی نے مہمان نوازی کے شعبے میں فعال ممتاز قطری کاروباری گروپس، بالخصوص جے ایم نے گروپ، کے ساتھ قریبی روابط برقرار رکھے ہیں۔ اجلاسوں کے دواوار کے دوران ایس آئی ایف سی نے سی ڈی اے لکھنؤ ہاٹل منصوبے کا چچ بک، منصوبے کی فزیکل بلٹی رپورٹ، اور پاکستان کے سرمایہ کاری و ٹیکس نظام کی تفصیلات فراہم کیں، تاکہ ممکنہ سرمایہ کار باخبر سرمایہ کاری کا فیصلہ کر سکیں۔ اس تجویز کا مقصد پاکستان کے اعلیٰ درجے کے مہمان نوازی کے شعبے میں قطری سرمایہ کاری کو راغب کرنا ہے، جس کے لیے ملک میں سیاحت کے بڑھتے ہوئے امکانات اور سرمایہ کاری کے بہتر ہوتے ہوئے ماحول سے استفادہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔

مزید برآں، ایس آئی ایف سی نے قطر انویسٹمنٹ اتھارٹی (QIA) کے ساتھ بھی مسلسل رابطہ برقرار رکھتے ہوئے مختلف شعبہ جات میں سرمایہ کاری کے مواقع پر مشتمل پورٹ فولیو شیئر کیا ہے۔ کیو آئی اے کے سرمایہ کاری کے معیارات سے مزید ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنے کے لیے شعبہ سیاحت، انویسٹمنٹ پروموشن سیل (IPC) کے قریبی تعاون سے، ایسے قابل سرمایہ کاری (Bankable) سیاحتی اور مہمان نوازی کے منصوبوں کی نشاندہی اور ان کی مزید تیاری کر رہا ہے جو قطری سرمایہ کاروں کے سامنے پیش کیے جانے کے لیے موزوں ہوں۔ یہ کاوشیں ایسی سرمایہ کاری کی تیاری کے جاری عمل کی تکمیل کرتی ہیں جو کیو آئی اے کی کم از کم سرمایہ کاری کی حد پر پورا اترتے ہوں اور تجارتی طور پر قابل عمل براؤن فیلڈ کے مواقع پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہوں۔

موجودہ پیش رفت سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ منصوبے سے متعلق دستاویزات متعلقہ قطری اداروں کے ساتھ شیئر کر دی گئی ہیں، جبکہ باقاعدہ فیڈ بیک اور دلچسپی کے اظہار کا انتظار ہے۔ ایس آئی ایف سی، دوحہ میں پاکستانی سفارتخانے اور متعلقہ قطری اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ مسلسل باقاعدہ رابطے میں ہے تاکہ مزید بات چیت کو موثر انداز میں آگے بڑھایا جاسکے اور معلومات سے متعلق کسی بھی اضافی ضرورت کو پورا کیا جاسکے۔

158- *جناب شیر افضل خان: کیا وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران بے نظیر انکم

سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کے خلاف عائد کیے گئے آڈٹ اعتراضات کی رقم کی سال وار تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے تخفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ)

گزشتہ تین سالوں کے دوران بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کے خلاف عائد کیے گئے آڈٹ اعتراضات کی رقم کی سال وار تفصیلات میں دی گئی ہیں۔

(مسئلہ قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیا گیا ہے)

159- *محترمہ شائستہ پرویز: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) ملک میں اس وقت تھری جی اور فور جی کوریج سے محروم علاقوں کی ضلع وار فہرست کیا ہے؟

(ب) ان علاقوں کے لیے منظور شدہ یونیورسل سروس فنڈ (یو ایس ایف) کے منصوبوں کی تعداد کیا ہے، اور ان کی ظاہری مالیاتی

صورتحال کیا ہے؛ نیز

(ج) زیر التواء منصوبوں کی تکمیل کے لیے مقررہ وقت کیا ہے؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شازی فاطمہ خواجہ)

(الف) موبائل براڈ بینڈ خدمات پاکستان کے تمام اضلاع میں دستیاب ہیں۔ اس وقت ملک میں تقریباً ۱۶۰ ملین موبائل براڈ بینڈ صارفین ہیں۔ موبائل صارفین کی مجموعی تعداد ۲۰۸ ملین ہے جبکہ ٹیلی ڈینسٹی ۵۳ء ۸۲ فیصد ہے۔

مزید برآں، مارچ ۲۰۲۶ء میں کامیابی سے منعقد ہونے والی G5 سپیکٹرم نیلامی کے بعد، موبائل نیٹ ورک آپریٹرز نے G5 خدمات کا مرحلہ وار آغاز شروع کر دیا ہے جس کا آغاز بڑے شہروں سے کیا گیا ہے۔ توقع ہے کہ اس سے موبائل براڈ بینڈ کوریج، نیٹ ورک کی استعداد اور صارفین کے تجربے میں مزید بہتری آئے گی۔

(ب) ٹیلی کام ایکٹ (۱۹۹۶ء) کی دفعہ ۳۳ ب کے مطابق، یونیورسل سروس فنڈ (یو ایس ایف) کو ان علاقوں میں ٹیلی مواصلاتی خدمات تک رسائی فراہم کرنے کا مینڈیٹ دیا گیا ہے جو غیر مستفید، کم مستفید، دیہی اور دور دراز علاقے ہیں۔ پاکستان میں ٹیلی مواصلات کا منظر نامہ درج ذیل پر مشتمل ہے:

۱۔ یو ایس ایف کو ان غیر مستفید/کم مستفید دیہی اور دور دراز علاقوں میں ٹیلی مواصلاتی انفراسٹرکچر اور خدمات فراہم کرنے کا مینڈیٹ حاصل ہے جہاں ٹیلی کام خدمات دستیاب نہیں ہیں۔

۲۔ دیہی/شہری علاقے جہاں ٹیلی مواصلاتی سروس فراہم کنندگان کی جانب سے اپنی سطح پر ٹیلی مواصلات خدمات فراہم کی جاتی ہیں، انہیں مستفید علاقے تصور کیا جاتا ہے اور یہ یو ایس ایف کے مینڈیٹ سے باہر ہیں۔

اپنے مینڈیٹ کے تحت، یو ایس ایف نے تمام صوبوں میں تیز رفتار براڈ بینڈ خدمات کی فراہمی کے لیے مختلف پروگرام شروع کیے ہیں۔ یہ منصوبے ٹیلی معاشلاتی انفراسٹرکچر اور ٹیلی کام خدمات کی توسیع اور دیہی، دور دراز اور محروم علاقوں میں لاکھوں لوگوں کی زندگیوں کو بہتر بنانے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔

اپنے قیام سے اب تک، یو ایس ایف نے پاکستان بھر میں وائس اور/یا تیز رفتار براڈ بینڈ ٹیٹا خدمات کی فراہمی کے لیے مختلف سروس فراہم کنندگان کو ۱۰۴ ایکس منصوبے (G/4G⁺) تفویض کیے ہیں، جن کی مالیت ۹۳۶۲+ ارب روپے ہے۔ ان میں سے ۸۷ منصوبے پہلے ہی مکمل ہو چکے ہیں جبکہ ۱۷ منصوبوں پر عمل درآمد جاری ہے۔

ان منصوبوں کی تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں:

- ۹۳۰ منصوبے جن کی مالیت ۸۲۶۹+ ارب روپے ہے، ۱۸،۰۰۰+ مواضعات کو ہدف بناتے ہیں جن کی آبادی ۳۴۹۶+ ملین ہے۔ ان میں سے ۷۸ منصوبے پہلے ہی مکمل ہو چکے ہیں جبکہ ۱۵ منصوبوں پر عمل درآمد جاری ہے۔ ان منصوبوں کے تحت ملک بھر میں ۱۶،۹۰۰+ مواضعات میں رہنے والی ۳۲۳+ ملین سے زائد آبادی تک G/4G⁺ کوریج پہلے ہی توسیع دی جا چکی ہے۔
 - ۹۰ منصوبے جن کی مالیت ۸۱+ ارب روپے ہے، قومی شاہراہوں اور موٹرویز پر ۵۸۵،۲ کلومیٹر غیر مستفید/کم مستفید سڑکوں کے حصوں کو ہدف بناتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے ۸ منصوبے پہلے ہی مکمل ہو چکے ہیں جبکہ ۱۷ منصوبے پر عمل درآمد جاری ہے۔ ان منصوبوں کے تحت ملک بھر میں ۵۱۴،۲ کلومیٹر غیر مستفید/کم مستفید سڑکوں کے حصوں تک G/4G⁺ کوریج پہلے ہی توسیع دی جا چکی ہے۔
 - ۲۰ منصوبے جن کی مالیت ۲+ ارب روپے ہے، ۳۱ سیاحتی مقامات اور ۸۱،۴۷۷ کلومیٹر رسائی کے راستوں کو ہدف بناتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے ۱ منصوبہ پہلے ہی مکمل ہو چکا ہے جبکہ ۱۷ منصوبے پر عمل درآمد جاری ہے۔ ان منصوبوں کے تحت ۸ سیاحتی مقامات اور ۸۶،۸۶ کلومیٹر رسائی کے راستوں تک G/4G⁺ کوریج پہلے ہی توسیع دی جا چکی ہے۔
 - یو ایس ایف ملک بھر میں تیز رفتار براڈ بینڈ انٹرنیٹ خدمات کی فراہمی کے ذریعے کمیونٹیز کو باختیار بنانے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے اور غیر مستفید اور کم مستفید علاقوں کی نشاندہی کر کے انہیں خدمات فراہم کرنے کا سلسلہ جاری رکھے گا۔
- (ج) تکمیل کی تفصیلاً منسلکہ - الف پر ہیں۔

(منسلکہ جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیئے گئے ہیں)

160۔ *جناب انجم عقیل خان: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ”خشک سالی کے انتظام کے لیے ردِ

عمل پر مبنی طریقہ کار سے پیشگی خطرے پر مبنی طریقہ کار“ پر منتقل ہونے کے لیے حکومت کس منصوبے پر غور کر رہی ہے، کیونکہ موسمیاتی تبدیلی کی وجہ سے خشک سالی کثرت سے اور شدید ہو رہی ہے، جس سے پانی کی شدید قلت پیدا ہو رہی ہے؟

وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیٹر مصدق مسعود ملک)

حکومت قومی خشک سالی لائحہ عمل (مختصر ورژن) کے ذریعے خشک سالی کے انتظام و انصرام کے لیے ردِ عمل پر مبنی بحرانی حکمتِ عملی سے فعال اور خطرات پر مبنی حکمتِ عملی کی طرف منتقل ہو رہی ہے۔ یہ منصوبہ خشک سالی کے خطرات کے جائزے، نگرانی اور ابتدائی انتباہ، تیاری، تخفیف اور مربوط ردِ عمل کے لیے ایک جامع فریم ورک فراہم کرتا ہے۔ یہ مزید موسمیاتی لحاظ سے مؤثر زراعت، آبی وسائل کے مربوط انتظام، ماحولیاتی نظام کی بحالی، پائیدار زمین کے انتظام اور کمزور طبقات کے تحفظ کو فروغ دیتا ہے تاکہ خشک سالی کے خطرات کو کم کیا جاسکے اور مزاحمت میں اضافہ کیا جاسکے۔

حکومت نے بین الاقوامی ادارہ برائے آبی انتظام (آئی ڈبلیو ایم آئی) اور پاکستان محکمہ موسمیات (پی ایم ڈی) کے تعاون سے پاکستان ڈراؤٹ خشک سالی نظام (پاک ڈی ایم ایس) کو فعال کر دیا ہے، جو قریباً حقیقی وقت میں خشک سالی کی نگرانی، پیش گوئی، ابتدائی انتباہ اور فیصلہ سازی میں معاونت کے لیے ایک ویب پر مبنی پلیٹ فارم ہے۔ پاک ڈی ایم ایس یہاں دستیاب ہے:

<https://pakdms.iwmi.org/>۔ یہ پلیٹ فارم بروقت معلومات فراہم کر کے شواہد پر مبنی منصوبہ بندی اور فیصلہ سازی کے ذریعے خشک سالی کے خطرات کے فعال انتظام میں معاونت کرتا ہے۔

پاکستان خشک سالی کے ضمن میں مزاحمت کے لیے اپنی بین الاقوامی تعاون کو بھی مضبوط بنا رہا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں، پاکستان ریاض عالمی خشک سالی مزاحمتی شراکتداری (آر جی ڈی آر پی) کی اسٹیرنگ کمیٹی کارکن اور مستفید ہونے والا ملک ہے جو خشک سالی سے نمٹنے کی تیاری، ابتدائی انتباہی نظام، علم کے تبادلے، تکنیکی تعاون اور فعال خشک سالی خطرات کے انتظام کے لیے مالی وسائل کو متحرک کرنے میں معاونت کرتی ہے۔

مزید برآں، پاکستان اقوام متحدہ کے زمینوں کو بنجر ہونے سے بچانے کے کنونشن (یو این سی سی ڈی) کے تحت اپنی ذمہ داریوں پر عمل درآمد کر رہا ہے، جس میں زمین کو بنجر پن سے روک تھام (ایل ڈی این) پروگرام اور پائیدار زمین کے انتظام کے اقدامات شامل ہیں جن کا مقصد تباہ شدہ مناظر کی بحالی، ماحولیاتی نظام کی مزاحمت میں بہتری اور خشک سالی اور پانی کی قلت کے اثرات کو کم کرنا ہے۔

161۔ *جناب محمد بشیر خان: کیا وزیر برائے تحفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ نشاندار سوال نمبر ۶۸ جس کا جواب ۱۴ مئی، ۲۰۲۶ء کو دیا گیا، کے حوالے سے بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ خیبر پختونخوا میں پولیس اور لیویز اہلکاروں کی ازواج کئی برسوں سے بینظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کے تحت مالی معاونت لے رہی تھیں جس کو اب روک دیا گیا ہے؛ نیز

(ب) آیا یہ بھی امر واقعہ ہے کہ اب مذکورہ پولیس اور لیویز اہلکاروں کی تنخواہوں سے کٹوتیاں کی جا رہی ہیں؛ اگر ایسا ہے تو ان کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے تحفیفِ غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ)

(الف) بی آئی ایس پی کے ریکارڈ کے مطابق، پولیس اور لیویز کے اہلکاروں کی متعدد بیویاں پہلے بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام (بی آئی ایس پی) کے تحت مالی معاونت حاصل کر رہی تھیں، جو قابل اطلاق پالیسی اور پروگرام کے معیار کے تحت ان کی اہلیت سے مشروط تھی۔ تاہم، وفاقی کابینہ کے مورخہ ۲۳، دسمبر، ۲۰۱۹ء کے فیصلے (منسلکہ - I) کے تحت، ان مستحقین کو نقد معاونت کی فراہمی بند کر دی گئی جن کی اپنی ملازمت یا جن کے شریک حیات سرکاری ملازم تھے۔

(ب) پبلک اکاؤنٹس کمیٹی (پی اے سی) کی مورخہ ۱۲ جنوری، ۲۰۲۳ء کی ہدایات (منسلکہ - II) اور ۲۸ اگست، ۲۰۲۵ء کو منعقدہ پی اے سی ذیلی کمیٹی۔ پنجم کے اجلاس کی تعمیل میں، غیر مستحق مستحقین کی جانب سے وصول کی گئی رقوم کی وصولی کا حکم دیا گیا۔ چنانچہ تمام صوبوں/علاقوں کے چیف سیکرٹریز سے درخواست کی گئی کہ وہ ایسے سرکاری ملازمین سے رقوم کی وصولی شروع کریں جنہوں نے خود یا جن کے شریک حیات نے بی آئی ایس پی کی نقد معاونت حاصل کی تھی۔ اصل کٹوتیاں متعلقہ صوبائی/علاقائی حکام کی جانب سے کی جا رہی ہیں؛ لہذا ایسی کٹوتیوں سے متعلق تفصیلی معلومات بی آئی ایس پی کے پاس دستیاب نہیں ہیں۔

(منسلکہ جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیئے گئے ہیں)

162۔ *سیدہ شہلا رضا: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

- (الف) آیا وزارت کی جانب سے نوجوانوں اور خواتین کے لیے ڈیجیٹل خواندگی کا کوئی پروگرام شروع کیا گیا ہے؛ نیز
- (ب) اگر ایسا ہے تو ایسے پروگراموں، ان کے لیے فنڈز کی فراہمی اور ان کو وسعت دینے کے اہداف کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟
- وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شریٰ فاطمہ خواجہ)

وزارت انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن (MoITT) نے اپنے پی ایس ڈی پی سے مالی اعانت یافتہ منصوبے ”قومی مصنوعی ذہانت ترقیاتی اقدام“ (NAAD) اور پاکستان سافٹ ویئر ایکسپورٹ بورڈ (PSEB) اور اگنائٹ — نیشنل ٹیکنالوجی فنڈ کے ذریعے جاری مختلف منصوبوں کے تحت پاکستان بھر میں نوجوانوں اور خواتین کے لیے ڈیجیٹل خواندگی، ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں، مصنوعی ذہانت کی استعداد کار میں اضافے، کاروباری سرگرمیوں اور روزگار کے حصول کی صلاحیت سے متعلق متعدد پروگرام شروع کیے ہیں اور ان پر عمل درآمد جاری ہے۔ ان اقدامات کا مقصد ڈیجیٹل شمولیت کو فروغ دینا، روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنا، فری لانسنگ کو فروغ دینا، اسٹارٹ اپس کی معاونت کرنا اور پاکستان کی افرادی قوت کو ڈیجیٹل معیشت کے لیے تیار کرنا ہے۔

1۔ قومی مصنوعی ذہانت ترقیاتی اقدام (NAAD)

قومی مصنوعی ذہانت پالیسی 2025ء کے تحت وزارت آئی ٹی و ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن نے پاکستان میں مصنوعی ذہانت کے شعبے میں باصلاحیت افرادی قوت کی تیاری کے لیے قومی مصنوعی ذہانت ترقیاتی اقدام (NAAD) شروع کیا ہے۔ اس کے اہم اقدامات میں شامل ہیں:

- طلبہ، نوجوانوں، خواتین، پیشہ ور افراد اور سرکاری شعبے کے افسران کے لیے مصنوعی ذہانت سے آگاہی اور خواندگی کے پروگرام۔
- معروف عالمی ٹیکنالوجی کمپنیوں اور تعلیمی اداروں کے تعاون سے مفت اور رعایتی مصنوعی ذہانت کی تربیت۔
- عملی تعلیم، تحقیق، جدت اور کاروباری سرگرمیوں کے فروغ کے لیے مصنوعی ذہانت کے اختراعی مراکز اور مراکز امتیاز کا قیام۔
- مصنوعی ذہانت کے لیے تیار افرادی قوت کی تیاری کی غرض سے استعداد کار میں اضافے کے پروگرام، جن میں خواتین اور پسماندہ و کم سہولیات یافتہ برادریوں پر خصوصی توجہ دی گئی ہے۔

2۔ اگنائٹ — نیشنل ٹیکنالوجی فنڈ

اگنائٹ پاکستان کے اہم ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کی ترقی کے پروگراموں پر عمل درآمد کر رہا ہے، جن میں شامل ہیں:

- — DigiSkills.pk پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا مفت آن لائن ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کی تربیت کا پروگرام، جس میں فری لانسنگ، ڈیجیٹل مارکیٹنگ، گرافک ڈیزائن، ای کامرس، ڈیجیٹل خواندگی، ایس ای او، ورڈپریس، تخلیقی تحریر، ورچوئل معاونت، ڈیٹا اینالیٹکس اور دیگر ابھرتی ہوئی ٹیکنالوجی کے کورسز فراہم کیے جاتے ہیں۔
- تخلیقی تحریر، ورچوئل معاونت، ڈیٹا اینالیٹکس اور دیگر ابھرتی ہوئی ٹیکنالوجی۔

- اپنے آغاز سے اب تک ملک بھر میں 3.36 ملین سے زائد تربیت یافتہ فراہم کی جا چکی ہیں، جن میں 27 فیصد خواتین کی شرکت رہی، جبکہ بیرون ملک مقیم پاکستانیوں کو بھی اس سے استفادہ حاصل ہوا۔
- پسماندہ علاقوں، بشمول جنوبی بلوچستان، کے لیے خصوصی ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کے اقدامات۔
- قومی انکیوبیشن مراکز (NICs) کے ذریعے ٹیکنالوجی اسٹارٹ اپس کی معاونت، جس میں رہنمائی، کاروباری ترقی، سرمایہ کاری میں سہولت اور خواتین کی زیر قیادت اسٹارٹ اپس کے لیے خصوصی رسائی شامل ہے۔
- جدت، کاروباری سرگرمیوں، مستقبل کی ٹیکنالوجی اور ڈیجیٹل روزگار کے فروغ کے لیے معاون پروگرام۔

3۔ پاکستان سافٹ ویئر ایکسپورٹ بورڈ (PSEB)

پی ایس ای بی درج ذیل اقدامات کے ذریعے ڈیجیٹل روزگار اور فری لانسنگ کے فروغ کے لیے ان کوششوں کو مزید تقویت دیتا ہے:

- پاکستان بھر میں 250 ای-روزگار مراکز کا پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ ماڈل کے تحت قیام، تاکہ فری لانسرز اور اسٹارٹ اپس کو جدید کام کرنے کی جگہیں فراہم کی جاسکیں۔
 - ای-روزگار مراکز کے قیام کے لیے بلا سود مالی معاونت اور اگنائٹ کے لرننگ مینجمنٹ سسٹم کے ذریعے مفت ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کی تربیت کی فراہمی۔
 - پاکستان کی آئی ٹی افرادی قوت، فری لانسرز، اسٹارٹ اپس اور آئی ٹی صنعت کے فروغ کے ذریعے برآمدات میں اضافہ اور نوجوانوں اور خواتین کے لیے پائیدار روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنا۔
- یہ تمام اقدامات مجموعی طور پر ڈیجیٹل خواندگی میں بہتری، روزگار کے حصول کی صلاحیت میں اضافہ، ڈیجیٹل معیشت میں خواتین کی شرکت بڑھانے، کاروباری سرگرمیوں کے فروغ اور پاکستان کی معیشت کو علم پر مبنی اور مصنوعی ذہانت سے فعال معیشت کی جانب منتقل کرنے میں معاون ثابت ہو رہے ہیں۔

پروگرام	عمل درآمد کرنے والا ادارہ	مالی معاونت	رسائی/ہدف
قومی مصنوعی ذہانت ترقیاتی اقدام (NAAD)	وزارت آئی ٹی و ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن (MoITT)	وفاقی پی ایس ڈی پی کے تحت وزارت آئی ٹی و ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن کی مالی معاونت سے اقدام	قومی مصنوعی ذہانت کی افرادی قوت کی تیاری کے لیے مصنوعی ذہانت سے آگاہی، مصنوعی ذہانت کی مہارتوں کی ترقی، مصنوعی ذہانت کے اختراعی مراکز، مراکز امتیاز، طلبہ، خواتین، پیشہ ور افراد اور سرکاری شعبے کے افسران کی تربیت کے ذریعے قومی اے آئی پالیسی 2025ء کے تحت ٹیلنٹ پائپ لائن تیار کرنا۔
DigiSkills.pk	اگنائٹ (ورچوئل یونیورسٹی آف پاکستان کے ذریعے نافذ)	اگنائٹ — نیشنل ٹیکنالوجی فنڈ کے ذریعے مالی معاونت	پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا مفت آن لائن ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کا پروگرام۔ اب تک 3.36 ملین سے زائد تربیتیں فراہم کی جا چکی ہیں، جن میں 27 فیصد خواتین کی شرکت اور 35,000 سے زائد بیرون ملک مقیم پاکستانیوں کی تربیت شامل ہے۔ پروگرام میں ڈیجیٹل خواندگی، فری لانسنگ، مصنوعی ذہانت، ڈیجیٹل مارکیٹنگ، ای کامرس، گرافک ڈیزائن، ڈیٹا اینالیٹکس، ورچوئل اسسٹنس، ایس ای او، ورڈپریس اور دیگر ابھرتی ہوئی ٹیکنالوجیز کے مفت کورسز شامل ہیں۔
قومی انکیوبیشن مراکز (NICs)	اگنائٹ فنڈ	اگنائٹ — نیشنل ٹیکنالوجی فنڈ	ملک بھر میں قائم آٹھ قومی انکیوبیشن مراکز نے 1,300 سے زائد اسٹارٹ اپس کی معاونت کی، 126,000 سے زیادہ ملازمتیں پیدا کیں، 2,300 سے زائد خواتین کاروباری شخصیات کی معاونت کی اور 22 ارب روپے سے زائد کی سرمایہ کاری میں سہولت فراہم کی۔
پاکستان ای-روزگار مراکز	پی ایس ای بی (PSEB)	پی ایس ای بی کے ذریعے وفاقی حکومت	پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ کے تحت پاکستان بھر میں 250 ای-روزگار مراکز کا قیام، جن کا مقصد مشترکہ کام کی جگہیں، ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کی معاونت اور فری لانسنگ کے مواقع فراہم کرنا ہے۔ پی ایس ای بی مراکز کے قیام کے لیے 10 ملین روپے تک بلا سود مالی معاونت، اگنائٹ کے لرننگ مینجمنٹ سسٹم کے ذریعے مفت ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کی تربیت اور مارکیٹنگ سپورٹ فراہم کرتا ہے۔
ٹیکنالوجی مہارتیں اور سرٹیفیکیشن پروگرامز	پی ایس ای بی (PSEB)	پی ایس ڈی پی/وفاقی حکومت	صنعت پر مبنی تربیت اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر تسلیم شدہ سرٹیفیکیشنز کے ذریعے نوجوانوں، بشمول خواتین، کی روزگار کے حصول کی صلاحیت کو بہتر بنانا، زیادہ طلبہ والی ٹیکنالوجی مہارت پیدا کرنا اور پاکستان کے آئی ٹی برآمدی نظام کو مضبوط بنانا۔

163- *سید رفیع اللہ: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی (پی ٹی اے) کی معیار خدمات رپورٹس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ موبائل آپریٹرز کم از کم مطلوبہ معیارات پورے کرنے میں مسلسل ناکام رہے ہیں؛

(ب) آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ یونیورسل سروس فنڈ (یو ایس ایف) کے منصوبے دیہی علاقوں میں رابطے کی سہولیات میں خاطر خواہ بہتری لانے میں کامیاب نہیں ہوئے، اور یہ کہ لائسنس کی شرائط پر عمل درآمد کمزور اور زیادہ تر رد عمل پر مبنی رہے ہیں؛

(ج) اگر ایسا ہے تو آیا گزشتہ پانچ برسوں کے دوران پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن اتھارٹی (پی ٹی اے) نے کسی بھی موبائل آپریٹر کو باضابطہ طور پر معیار خدمات یا لائسنس کی شرائط کی خلاف ورزی کا مرتکب قرار دیا ہے؛ اگر ایسا ہے تو اس کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں اور اگر نہیں تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؛

(د) گزشتہ پانچ برسوں کے دوران ٹیلی کام آپریٹرز پر عائد کیے گئے جرمانوں اور حقیقتاً وصول کیے گئے جرمانوں کی سال وار تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛

(ه) خلاف ورزی کرنے والے آپریٹرز کے خلاف کون سے نفاذی اقدامات (مثلاً سروس کی معطلی، سرمایہ کاری کی ہدایت یا صارفین کو معاوضے کی ادائیگی) کیے گئے ہیں؛

(و) آیا حکومت موجودہ جرمانہ جاتی نظام کو مؤثر سمجھتی ہے یا اسے محض کاروباری لاگت کا حصہ تصور کرتی ہے؛ نیز

(ز) گزشتہ پانچ برسوں کے دوران آپریٹرز وار معیار خدمات پر عمل درآمد، عائد اور وصول کیے گئے جرمانوں، اور یونیورسل سروس فنڈ (یو ایس ایف) کے تحت دیہی علاقوں میں کوریج کے نتائج کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شرمیٰ فاطمہ خواجہ)

(الف) سروے کے ریکارڈ سے سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز (CMOs) کی جانب سے مقررہ کم از کم سروس کے معیار (QoS) کے معیارات پر عمل درآمد میں کسی مستقل یا وسیع پیمانے پر پائی جانے والی ناکامی کی نشاندہی نہیں ہوتی۔ پی ٹی اے کے سروے کے معیار (QoS) کی نگرانی کے نظام میں سہ ماہی ڈرائیو ٹیسٹس، شکایات کے بندوبست کے نظام (CMS) کی بنیاد پر ہاٹ اسپاٹ تجزیہ، آپریشنل سپورٹ سسٹم (OSS) کے اہم کارکردگی اشاریوں (KPI) کی نگرانی، اور صارفین سے حاصل کردہ تجربہ کے معیار (QoE) شامل ہیں۔

گزشتہ چار سال کے دوران پی ٹی اے نے تقریباً 500 منصوبہ بندی کے تحت QoS سروے، 200 شکایات کی بنیاد پر سروے، شاہراہوں اور موٹرویز پر 60 سروے، اور ریلوے ٹریکس پر 2 سروے کیے ہیں، جن میں ملک بھر کے 700 سے زائد مقامات کا احاطہ کیا گیا۔ سروے کے نتائج شفافیت کو یقینی بنانے اور عوام کو نیٹ ورک کی کارکردگی سے متعلق معلومات تک رسائی فراہم کرنے کے لیے پی ٹی اے کی ویب سائٹ پر سہ ماہی بنیادوں پر شائع کیے جاتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، پی ٹی اے نے مالی سال 2025-26 کے دوران پاکستان کی پہلی معیار تجربہ (QoE) رپورٹ بھی شائع کی۔

بعض مقامی علاقوں میں، بالخصوص نیٹ ورک کی دستیابی کے حوالے سے، کبھی کبھار کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ اس کی بنیادی وجوہات میں طویل دورانیے کی بجلی کی بندش، فائبر کیبل کا کٹ جانا، اور ٹیلی کام انفراسٹرکچر کی چوری یا توڑ پھوڑ جیسے عملی مسائل شامل ہیں۔ گزشتہ سال ایسے 9,000 سے زائد واقعات ریکارڈ کیے گئے۔ تاہم، یہ صورتحال مقررہ QoS معیارات پر عمل درآمد میں کسی نظامی ناکامی کی نشاندہی نہیں کرتی۔

(ب) یونیورسل سروس فنڈ، جو وزارت آئی ٹی و ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن کا ایک ادارہ ہے اور پاکستان ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن (تنظیم نو) ایکٹ، 1996ء کی دفعہ 33(1)، ذیلی دفعہ 1 (ترمیم شدہ) کے تحت قائم کیا گیا ہے، کا مقصد پاکستان کے غیر مربوط، کم سہولیات یافتہ، دیہی اور دور دراز علاقوں کو باختیار بنانا ہے۔

اس مقصد کے لیے وائس اور براڈ بینڈ خدمات (2G/3G/4G) کی فراہمی کے ساتھ ساتھ بیک ہال انفراسٹرکچر قائم کیا جا رہا ہے، تاکہ ملک کے ڈیجیٹل ماحولیاتی نظام کو مضبوط بنایا جاسکے۔

جہاں تک لائسنس کی ذمہ داریوں کی تکمیل کا تعلق ہے، اس کی نگرانی متعلقہ ضابطہ کار (تھارٹی) (پی ٹی اے) (کی جانب سے قابل اطلاق لائسنسنگ اور ضابطہ جاتی فریم ورک کے مطابق کی جاتی ہے۔ آپریٹرز کے لیے لازم ہے کہ وہ یونیورسل سروس فنڈ اور بغیر یونیورسل سروس فنڈ دونوں علاقوں میں مقررہ نیٹ ورک توسیعی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کریں اور خدمات کے معیار کو برقرار رکھیں۔

یونیورسل سروس فنڈ کے منصوبوں نے پاکستان کے ان علاقوں میں رابطہ کاری میں نمایاں بہتری فراہم کی ہے جو غیر مربوط، کم سہولیات یافتہ، دیہی اور دور دراز ہیں اور جہاں ٹیلی کام آپریٹرز کی جانب سے تجارتی بنیادوں پر نیٹ ورک کی تنصیب قابل عمل نہیں تھی۔ یونیورسل سروس فنڈ کی مداخلتوں کے نتیجے میں ہدفی علاقوں میں پہلی مرتبہ براڈ بینڈ خدمات دستیاب ہوئیں، ڈیجیٹل رابطہ کاری میں نمایاں توسیع ہوئی اور غیر مربوط / کم سہولیات یافتہ علاقوں میں مواصلاتی خلا کم ہوا۔

ان علاقوں کے لوگوں کے لیے، جہاں یہ خدمات مواصلات کا واحد قابل اعتماد ذریعہ ہیں، یونیورسل سروس فنڈ کی فراہم کردہ خدمات نے تعلیم، صحت، ہنگامی خدمات، مالی شمولیت، ای-گورننس اور معاشی مواقع تک رسائی بہتر بنا کر مثبت سماجی و اقتصادی اثرات مرتب کیے ہیں۔

یونیورسل سروس فنڈ نے تمام صوبوں میں تیز رفتار براڈ بینڈ خدمات کی فراہمی کے لیے درج ذیل پروگرام کیٹیگریز کے تحت مختلف پروگرام شروع کیے ہیں:

USF پروگرام کیٹیگریز:

USF نے دو وسیع کیٹیگریز کے تحت متعدد منصوبے شروع کیے ہیں:

• رسائی کے منصوبے

(2G/3G/4G):

رسائی کے منصوبے وقت کے ساتھ ترقی کرتے ہوئے غیر مربوط مواصلات میں وائس اور بنیادی ڈیٹا خدمات (2G) کی فراہمی سے شروع ہوئے اور اب غیر مربوط اور کم سہولیات یافتہ مواصلات میں وائس اور تیز رفتار ڈیٹا خدمات (3G/4G) کی فراہمی تک پہنچ چکے ہیں۔ اسی کیٹیگری کے تحت یونیورسل سروس فنڈ نے قومی شاہراہوں، موٹرویز اور سیاحتی مقامات کے ان سڑک حصوں پر بھی کوریج فراہم کرنے کے لیے منصوبے تیار کیے ہیں جہاں پہلے یہ سہولت دستیاب نہیں تھی۔

قیام سے اب تک، یونیورسل سروس فنڈ (USF) نے ۲۲،۱۰۰ سے زائد مواصلات میں مقیم ۳۸،۴ ملین سے زائد آبادی کو وائس اور براڈ بینڈ ڈیٹا سروسز تک رسائی فراہم کی ہے۔ اسی طرح، قومی شاہراہوں اور موٹرویز پر مسافروں کے لیے ۲،۵۰۰ کلو میٹر سے زائد غیر خدمات یافتہ سڑک کے حصوں کو براڈ بینڈ کوریج فراہم کی گئی ہے۔ مزید برآں، ۸۰ سیاحتی مقامات پر تقریباً ۵۰ کلو میٹر طویل رسائی کے راستوں کو بھی براڈ بینڈ کوریج فراہم کی گئی ہے۔

بیک ہال منصوبے (OFC): آپٹیکل فائبر کیبل (OFC) ایک مستند بیک ہال ذریعہ ہے، جس کی اہم خصوصیات قابل اعتماد ہونا اور موجودہ و مستقبل میں ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن ایکسیس نیٹ ورکس پر پیدا ہونے والے ڈیٹا کے بڑھتے ہوئے حجم کے تناظر میں توسیع پذیری ہیں۔ یو ایس ایف کے او پی ایف منصوبوں کا دائرہ کار غیر خدمات یافتہ تحصیل ہیڈ کوارٹرز / راستے میں واقع قصبات کو باہم منسلک کرنے سے بڑھ کر غیر خدمات یافتہ یونین کونسلوں / قصبات اور یونین کونسلوں میں دستیاب ایکسیس نیٹ ورک

انفراسٹرکچر کو باہم منسلک کرنے تک وسعت اختیار کر چکا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں غیر خدمات یافتہ اور کم خدمات یافتہ علاقوں میں او پی ایف نیٹ ورک کا مجموعی دائرہ کار وسیع ہوا ہے۔

قیام سے اب تک، یو ایس ایف نے ۱۸،۳۰۰ کلومیٹر سے زائد آپٹیکل فائبر کیبل (OFC) بچھائی ہے اور ۰۸۹،۱۰۰ غیر خدمات یافتہ تحصیل ہیڈ کوارٹرز/یونین کونسلوں/قصبات کو منسلک کیا ہے۔

یو ایس ایف ملک بھر میں تیز رفتار براڈ بینڈ انٹرنیٹ سروسز کی فراہمی کے ذریعے مقامی آبادیوں کو اختیار بنانے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے اور غیر خدمات یافتہ اور کم خدمات یافتہ علاقوں کی نشاندہی کر کے انہیں خدمات فراہم کرنے کا سلسلہ جاری رکھے گا۔ حصہ (ز) کے لیے یو ایس ایف کا جواب:

ایکسیس منصوبوں کے تحت: گزشتہ ۵ مالی سالوں (۲۰۲۲-۲۰۲۱) کے دوران، یو ایس ایف نے ۹،۴۰۰ سے زائد مواضع میں ۱۶۲ ملین سے زائد آبادی کو وائس اور براڈ بینڈ ڈیٹا سروسز تک رسائی فراہم کی ہے۔ اسی طرح، قومی شاہراہوں اور موٹرویز پر مسافروں کے لیے ۰۰۰،۰۰۰ کلومیٹر سے زائد غیر خدمات یافتہ سڑک کے حصوں کو براڈ بینڈ کوریج فراہم کی گئی ہے۔ مزید برآں، ۸، سیاحتی مقامات پر تقریباً ۵۰ کلومیٹر طویل رسائی کے راستوں کو بھی براڈ بینڈ کوریج فراہم کی گئی ہے۔

(ج) جی ہاں، پی ٹی اے نے اپنے ضابطہ جاتی نگرانی کے نظام کے ذریعے قابل اطلاق معیارات اور لائسنس کی شرائط کی عدم تعمیل کے واقعات کی نشاندہی کی ہے اور قابل اطلاق قانونی و ضابطہ جاتی دفعات کے مطابق کارروائی شروع کی ہے۔ ایسی کارروائیوں میں انتباہی خطوط، وجوہ بتاؤ نوٹسز (SCNs) کا اجرا اور مالی جرمانوں کا عائد کیا جانا شامل ہے۔ مذکورہ مدت کے دوران سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز (CMOs) پر تقریباً 4.19 ارب روپے کے مالی جرمانے عائد کیے گئے ہیں۔ خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے:

انتباہی خطوط	جاری کردہ اظہار وجوہ کے نوٹسز	جرمانہ (ارب روپے)
20	86	4.19

جرمانوں کی سال وار تفصیل

سال	عائد کردہ جرمانہ (ملین روپے)	وصول شدہ جرمانہ (ملین روپے)
2020ء	9.5	551.35
2021ء	30	(537.75 ملین روپے رہن شدہ)
2022ء	29.4	
2025-26ء	4,122.4	

(د) بالا جزو ”ج“ کے مطابق۔

(ہ) 1۔ قابل اطلاق قانونی اور ضابطہ جاتی فریم ورک کے مطابق، عدم تعمیل کرنے والے سیلولر موبائل آپریٹرز

(CMOs) کے خلاف پی ٹی اے کی جانب سے کیے گئے نفاذی اقدامات میں شامل ہیں:

- گزشتہ پانچ سال کے دوران 20 انتباہی خطوط اور 86 وجوہ بتاؤ نوٹسز (SCNs) جاری کیے گئے۔
- مسلسل عدم تعمیل کی صورت میں، جہاں ضروری ہو، مالی جرمانے عائد کیے گئے۔
- اصلاحی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کے لیے ہدایات جاری کی گئیں، جن میں نیٹ ورک کی بہتری، استعداد میں اضافہ اور اضافی سائٹس کی تنصیب شامل ہے۔
- بعد ازاں سروس کے معیار (QoS) کے سروے اور نگرانی کے ذریعے تعمیل کی دوبارہ تصدیق کی جاتی ہے۔

موجودہ قانونی فریم ورک میں صرف سروس کے معیار (QoS) سے متعلق عدم تعمیل کی بنیاد پر سروس معطل کرنے یا صارفین کو لازمی معاوضہ دینے کی گنجائش موجود نہیں ہے۔

(و) موجودہ قانونی اور ضابطہ جاتی نظام میں مرحلہ وار نفاذی طریقہ کار موجود ہے، جس میں شامل ہیں:

- 30 دن کے اندر QoS سروے اور بنیادی وجہ کا تجزیہ (Root Cause Analysis — RCA)۔
- مقررہ مدت کے اندر اصلاحی اقدامات اور دوبارہ تصدیقی سروے۔
- قانونی کارروائی کا بتدریج بڑھتا ہوا سلسلہ، مثلاً انتباہی خطوط، وجوہ تاؤ نوٹسز (SCNs) اور مالی جرمانے۔
- انتہائی سنگین صورتوں میں لائسنسوں کا خاتمہ یا معطلی۔

یہ نظام ضابطہ جاتی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے اور عدم تعمیل کے خلاف مؤثر روک تھام کے لیے وضع کیا گیا ہے۔ پی ٹی اے اپنے ضابطہ جاتی فریم ورک کی مؤثریت کا مسلسل جائزہ لیتا رہتا ہے۔ تاہم، حکومت پاکستان موجودہ قانونی و ضابطہ جاتی نظام میں اپنی ضرورت کے مطابق ضروری ترامیم تجویز کر سکتی ہے۔

(ز) قانونی دفعات۔ آپریٹر کے لحاظ سے سروس کے معیار (QoS) سے متعلق تعمیل پی ٹی اے کی جانب سے کیے جانے والے باقاعدہ سروے کی رپورٹس میں دستیاب ہے، جو پی ٹی اے کی سرکاری ویب سائٹ پر شائع کی جاتی ہیں۔ حصہ (د) کے جواب میں عائد اور وصول کیے گئے جرمانوں کی تفصیلات فراہم کی گئی ہیں، جبکہ یونیورسل سروس فنڈ (USF) کے تحت دیہی علاقوں میں رابطہ کاری کے نتائج حصہ (ب) کے جواب میں بیان کیے گئے ہیں۔

@164- ڈاکٹر شرمیلا فاروقی: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا عملہ ڈویژن نے اپریل ۲۰۲۶ء میں ای گورننس کے لیے درکار بنیادی مہارتوں (بی ای ای پی) اقدام کے تحت سرکاری ملازمین کے لیے مسلسل تین تربیتی ورکشاپس کا کامیابی سے انعقاد کیا، جس کا مقصد وفاقی افسران کو جدید عوامی نظم و نسق کے لیے درکار بنیادی ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں سے آراستہ کرنا تھا؛

(ب) مذکورہ استعداد کار میں اضافے سے متعلق تربیتی نشستوں میں کن اہم موضوعات کا احاطہ کیا گیا؛

(ج) آیا یہ ورکشاپس ڈویژن ہذا کی مارچ ۲۰۲۶ء کی ہدایت کے وسیع ر حکومتی اقدامات اور انتظامی امور کو ڈیجیٹل بنانے کے تسلسل میں منعقد کی گئیں، جس کے تحت گردشی حاضری کے نظام کے مطابق پچاس فیصد افرادی قوت کی موجودگی لازمی قرار دی گئی تھی؛

(د) اب تک مجموعی طور پر کتنے افسران بی ای ای پی کی تربیت مکمل کر چکے ہیں؛ نیز

(ه) ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں میں اضافے کی ان کوششوں کے نتیجے میں مختلف وزارتوں میں عملی کارکردگی اور عوامی خدمات کی فراہمی میں

خاصی بہتری کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے کون سے کارکردگی اشاریے استعمال کیے جا رہے ہیں؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شرمیلا فاطمہ خواجہ)

(الف) مختصر تفصیل منسلک I- پر ہے۔

(ب) بالمشافہ اور ورچوئل طریقے سے منعقد کیے گئے تربیتی سیشنز میں بیپ پلیٹ فارم کے درج ذیل موضوعات کا احاطہ کیا گیا:

الف۔ بیپ پلیٹ فارم کے مجموعی تعارف کے بارے میں، بطور انفرادی مواصلاتی اور ویڈیو کانفرنسنگ حل۔

@ یہ سوال عملہ ڈویژن سے منتقل ہوا۔

ب۔ بیپ پلیٹ فارم کے فوری پیغام رسانی کے حصے میں درج ذیل شامل ہیں:

i۔ ٹیکسٹ چیٹ

ii۔ آڈیو/ویڈیو چیٹ

iii۔ نجی اور عوامی گروپس

iv۔ محفوظ گروپ کالنگ

v۔ میڈیا (دستاویزات، تصاویر، آڈیو/ویڈیو فائلیں وغیرہ) کا تبادلہ

vi۔ خرابیوں کا ازالہ اور صارفین کے عمومی سوالات۔

ج۔ ویڈیو کانفرنسنگ حل میں درج ذیل شامل ہیں:

i۔ لاگ ان رجسٹریشن کا طریقہ کار

ii۔ وی سی روم کی تخلیق

iii۔ نئی آن لائن میٹنگ کی تخلیق اور میزبان اور مہمان کے لیے مطلوبہ سیٹنگز

iv۔ رومز بریکنگ

v۔ میٹنگ کی ریکارڈنگ کو فعال کرنا

vi۔ آن لائن میٹنگ کے دوران میڈیا (پریزنٹیشنز/دستاویزات وغیرہ) کا استعمال

vii۔ میٹنگ لے آؤٹ کا انتظام

viii۔ میٹنگ کے شرکاء کے ساتھ عوامی اور نجی چیٹس

ix۔ محفوظ شدہ ریکارڈنگ کو محفوظ کرنا اور استعمال کرنا

x۔ خرابیوں کا ازالہ اور صارفین کے عمومی سوالات۔

• جی ہاں۔ نیشنل انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی بورڈ (این آئی ٹی بی) کی جانب سے بیپ (ای-گورننس) پلیٹ فارم کے اجراء نے (ج)

اسٹیبلشمنٹ ڈویژن کی مارچ 2026ء کی ہدایت پر عمل درآمد میں براہ راست معاونت کی، جس میں 50 فیصد افرادی قوت کی روٹیشنل بنیادوں پر حاضری لازمی قرار دی گئی تھی، کیونکہ اس کے ذریعے وزارتوں اور ڈویژنز کو انتظامی امور میں خلل ڈالے بغیر محفوظ ڈیجیٹل مواصلات اور باہمی تعاون کے ذریعے سرکاری امور جاری رکھنے کے قابل بنایا گیا۔ بیپ پلیٹ فارم نے سرکاری زیر انتظام ماحول میں محفوظ فوری پیغام رسانی، وائس کالنگ، ویڈیو کانفرنسنگ، فائل شیئرنگ اور گروپ تعاون کی سہولیات فراہم کر کے اس ضرورت کو پورا کیا۔

اسمارٹ آفس منصوبے کے حصے کے طور پر، این آئی ٹی بی نے تقریباً 39 وفاقی وزارتوں اور ڈویژنز میں بیپ کے مرحلہ وار اجراء کا عمل مکمل کیا، جس کے ذریعے یہ یقینی بنایا گیا کہ روٹیشنل حاضری کی پالیسی کے نفاذ کے دوران شریک ادارے ایک مقامی ڈیجیٹل مواصلاتی پلیٹ فارم سے لیس ہوں۔ بالمشافہ ورکشاپس، ورچوئل اور فزیکل سیشنز اور مسلسل تکنیکی معاونت کے ذریعے محکمانہ فوکل پرسنز اور آخری صارفین کو معمول کی سرکاری مواصلات، بین الادارہ جاتی رابطہ کاری اور ورچوئل اجلاسوں کے لیے پلیٹ فارم استعمال کرنے کی تربیت دی گئی۔ اس سے وزارتوں اور ڈویژنز کو ان کے جسمانی مقام سے قطع نظر افسران کے درمیان مؤثر مواصلات برقرار رکھنے میں مدد ملی۔

محفوظ پیغام رسانی اور ورچوئل اجلاس کی سہولیات کی دستیابی نے معمول کی رابطہ کاری کے لیے بالمشافہ اجلاسوں پر انحصار کو نمایاں طور پر کم کیا۔ وفاقی اداروں میں عمل درآمد کے لیے موجود ٹیم کے مطابق، دفتر میں حاضر ہونے والے افسران اور روٹیشنل حاضری کے تحت کام کرنے والے افسران بیپ پلیٹ فارم کے ذریعے حقیقی وقت میں رابطہ کرنے، سرکاری معلومات کا تبادلہ کرنے، ورچوئل اجلاس منعقد کرنے اور انتظامی امور میں رابطہ کاری کرنے کے قابل ہوئے۔

(د) • این آئی ٹی بی نے وزارتوں/ڈویژنز کے بی پی ایس-17 اور اس سے بالا کے افسران/اہلکاروں کو بالمشافہ تربیت فراہم کی، یعنی 39 اداروں میں فی ادارہ 30 تا 35 صارفین، تقریباً 1200 صارفین۔

• مزید برآں، ہر وزارت کی جانب سے 2 اہلکاروں کو فوکل پرسنز نامزد کیا گیا، جنہیں ادارہ جاتی استعداد کار میں اضافے کے لیے خصوصی طور پر بیپ پلیٹ فارم پر تربیت دی گئی۔ $78 = 2 \times 39$ (مقامی تربیت کار)۔

(ه) • تفصیل منسلک II- پر ہے۔

(منسلک جات قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیے گئے ہیں)

165۔ *جناب محمد فاروق ستار: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) ملک کی سائبر دفاعی صلاحیتوں کو مضبوط بنانے کے لیے حکومت کی جانب سے کیا اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں؛ نیز

(ب) آیا وزارت اس امر کو یقینی بنائے گی کہ سائبر سیکیورٹی سے متعلق پالیسیوں کو بین الاقوامی بہترین طریقہ کار سے ہم آہنگ بنایا جائے؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شازی فاطمہ خواجہ)

(الف) 1۔ سرکاری خدمات کے لیے محفوظ ڈیجیٹل ایکو سسٹم

i- نیشنل سائبر سیکیورٹی پالیسی (NCSP-2021) ڈیجیٹل اثاثوں اور شہریوں کے آن لائن ڈیٹا کے تحفظ کے لیے ایک ملک گیر

فریم ورک فراہم کرتی ہے۔ جو کہ ای گورننس سروسز کی اعتماد پر مبنی فراہمی کے لیے انتہائی اہم ہے۔

ii- NCSP کو ڈیجیٹل اکانومی انہاسمنٹ پروگرام (DEEP) پروجیکٹ کے ذریعے نافذ کیا جا رہا ہے، جس میں محفوظ ڈیٹا ایکسچینج

لیئر، ڈیجیٹل شناخت، اور ای-سیزن کی فراہمی شامل ہے۔

2۔ سائبر گورننس کا ڈھانچہ

i- نیشنل سائبر سیکیورٹی ایکٹ کا ابتدائی مسودہ کلیدی اسٹیک ہولڈرز (MoITT, NCERT, NTISB, ISI-) کے زیر غور ہے، جہاں ایک مرکزی ادارہ/اتھارٹی بھی قائم کی جا رہی ہے تاکہ خاص طور پر اہم انفراسٹرکچر (CIIs)

(Tech) کے زیر غور ہے، جہاں ایک مرکزی ادارہ/اتھارٹی بھی قائم کی جا رہی ہے تاکہ خاص طور پر اہم انفراسٹرکچر (CIIs) کے شعبوں/آپریٹرز کے لیے سائبر سیکیورٹی کے اقدامات کو مربوط/یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

ii- اتھارٹی کے قیام تک، سرٹیفکیٹ رولز-۲۰۲۳ کے تحت ایک 'سرٹیفکیٹ کونسل' (CERT Council) قائم کی گئی ہے،

جو 14 ارکان پر مشتمل ہے جس میں MoITT, MOD, MoI, NSD, MoFA، دفاع، ٹیلی کام اور سرکاری

سرٹیفکیٹ ادارے، سول سوسائٹی، اکیڈمیا اور انڈسٹری شامل ہیں

iii- پاکستان انفارمیشن سیکیورٹی فریم ورک-۲۰۲۶ وفاقی حکومت کی منظوری کے لیے پیش کر دیا گیا ہے، جو بنیادی پالیسی ہدایات پر

مشتمل ہے جن میں اہم انفراسٹرکچر (CIIs) کا تحفظ، اثاثہ جات اور رسک مینجمنٹ، شناخت اور رسانی کا انتظام، جسمانی سیکیورٹی،

اور سپلائی چین مینجمنٹ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

۳- اہم انفراسٹرکچر (CIIs) کی تعین اور تحفظ

i- (National CERT) 2023-24 سے قائم اور فعال ہے، اور پہلے ہی اہم انفراسٹرکچر کی تعین اور تحفظ کے لیے رہنما خطوط جاری کر چکا ہے۔

ii- PECA کے تحت، نادرا (NADRA)، ایف بی آر (FBR)، پاسپورٹ (IMPASS) اور ٹیلی کام کے 'انفارمیشن سسٹمز اینڈ ڈیٹا کو وفاقی حکومت کی طرف سے اہم انفراسٹرکچر (CIIs) کے طور پر قرار / نوٹیفائی کر دیا گیا ہے۔ سرٹیفکیٹ رولز-۲۰۲۳ کے تحت نیشنل سرٹیفکیٹ ادارے کی سفارش پر، متعلقہ وزارتوں / محکموں سے درخواست کی گئی ہے کہ وہ پاور، سول ایوی ایشن / ایئر پورٹس، سیف سٹی پروجیکٹس اور پولیس ڈیٹا سینٹرز کے 'انفارمیشن سسٹمز اینڈ ڈیٹا کو CIIs' کے طور پر نامزد کریں۔ حفاظتی اقدامات اور مجرمانہ کارروائیوں سے PECA کی متعلقہ دفعات کے مطابق نمٹا جائے گا۔

۴- پبلک سیکٹر کی ڈیجیٹلائزیشن کے حفاظتی اقدامات

i- سرکاری آئی سی ٹی انفراسٹرکچر کے لیے حفاظتی فریم ورک کا تقاضا کرتا ہے، بشمول تصدیق (authentication)، ڈیٹا پروٹیکشن، اور کمزوری کا انتظام جو کہ محفوظ اور جامع ای سروسز کے لیے کلیدی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں؛ جنہیں DEEP (اوپر پیرکار) کے تحت حاصل کیا جا رہا ہے۔

ii- NCSP مزید برآں، پاکستان کلاؤڈ فرسٹ پالیسی-۲۰۲۲ کے تحت تیار کردہ کلاؤڈ سروس پرووائیڈرز کے لیے منظوری کے معیار کا بنیادی مقصد مختلف پبلک سیکٹر اداروں کے لیے چاردرجوں (بیس لائن، انٹر میڈیٹ، بہتر، بلند ترین) میں محفوظ کلاؤڈ سروسز کو یقینی بنانا ہے۔

۵- بجٹیل شناخت اور لین دین کا اعتماد

i- NCSP ڈیجیٹل سرٹیفیکیشن ای دستخط، اور پبلک کی انفراسٹرکچر (PKI) کو فروغ دیتا ہے—جو ای گورننس، ای ووٹنگ، اور ای پروکیورمنٹ پلیٹ فارمز میں اعتماد پیدا کرتا ہے۔

ii- نیشنل روٹ سرٹیفکیٹ اتھارٹی (RCA) قائم / فعال کر دی گئی ہے اور بین الاقوامی گورنگ باڈی (WebTrust) کی طرف سے کامیابی کے ساتھ اس کا آڈٹ / منظوری حاصل کی جا چکی ہے۔ ۰ اکلیدی اہلکاروں

(ECAC/MoITT/NCERT) کی تربیت مکمل ہو چکی ہے، جس کے بعد اس کا باقاعدہ آغاز عمل میں لایا گیا ہے۔

۶- ای-گورنمنٹ منصوبوں میں سائبر سیورٹی کو لازمی قرار دینا:

i- نیشنل سائبر سیورٹی پالیسی (این سی ایس پی) آئی سی ٹی منصوبوں میں سائبر سیورٹی کے لیے علیحدہ بجٹ مختص کرنے کو لازمی قرار دیتی ہے، جس سے یہ یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے کہ حکومت کی جانب سے شروع کیے جانے والے ہر ڈیجیٹل منصوبے میں سائبر چک اور صارفین کے تحفظ کے اقدامات شامل ہوں۔

ii- پاکستان سیورٹی اسٹینڈرڈز (پی ایس ایس-2023) آئی ٹی سیورٹی کے لیے بنیادی معیارات فراہم کرتے ہیں، جن کا نفاذ جولائی ۲۰۲۸ء سے سرکاری محکموں کے لیے خریدی جانے والی آئی سی ٹی مصنوعات کی لازمی جانچ پڑتال کے ذریعے کیا جا رہا ہے۔ دفاعی شعبے کے لیے یہ جانچ پڑتال یکم جولائی ۲۰۲۶ء سے لازمی ہے۔

پی ایس ایس کے تحت آئی ٹی سیورٹی مصنوعات، مثلاً فائر والز اور انٹروژن پریوینشن / ڈیٹیکشن سسٹمز (Intrusion Prevention/Detection Systems) کی جانچ اور تصدیق کی صلاحیت حاصل کرنے کے لیے وزارتِ دفاع کی جانب سے

کامن کریٹیریا پاکستان لیب (سی سی پی ایل) قائم کی گئی ہے، جو پاکستان نیشنل ایکریڈٹیشن کونسل (پی این اے سی) سے باقاعدہ طور پر منظور شدہ اور فعال ہے۔

۷۔ آئی سی ٹی شعبہ جاتی سی ای آر ٹی ز اور تعمیلی طریقہ کار:

- i۔ شعبہ وار مخصوص سی ای آر ٹی حقیقی وقت میں سائبر خطرات سے نمٹنے اور ان کے فوری تدارک کو یقینی بناتے ہیں، بالخصوص ٹیلی کام، بجلی، صحت، تعلیم اور قومی ڈیٹا بیسز وغیرہ جیسے ڈیجیٹل عوامی خدمات کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کے لیے۔
- ii۔ سی ای آر ٹی قواعد، 2023 کے تحت اب تک ۱۵ سی ای آر ٹی کو نوٹیفائی کیا جا چکا ہے، جن میں نیشنل، پنجاب (آئی ٹی بی)، خیبر پختونخوا (آئی ٹی بی)، بلوچستان (محکمہ آئی ٹی)، سندھ (محکمہ آئی ٹی)، آزاد جموں و کشمیر (آئی ٹی بی)، گلگت بلتستان (محکمہ آئی ٹی)، ٹیلی کام (پی ٹی اے)، دفاع، کمیونٹی (پی آئی ایس اے)، نادرا، سی اے اے (اے وی ایس ای سی)، تعلیم (PERN)، بجلی (پی آئی ٹی سی) اور خلائی شعبہ (سپارکو) شامل ہیں۔

دیگر اہم شعبوں، بشمول توانائی (OGRA)، بینکاری (SBP) اور کارپوریٹ سیکٹر (SECP) سے متعلقہ ادارے کو شعبہ جاتی CERT کے طور پر نامزد کرنے کے لیے نامزد گئیاں طلب کی جا رہی ہیں۔

۸۔ تمام ای۔ گورننس ایپس کے لیے سائبر سیکیورٹی کی تعمیل کو لازمی قرار دینا:

متعلقہ شعبہ جاتی ضوابط (CERT Rules، NEPRA، SBP، PTA وغیرہ) کے تحت آڈٹ اور تعمیل کو یقینی بنایا جا رہا ہے۔ 2023 کے تحت NCERT کو وفاقی حکومت کی وزارتوں / محکموں کے آڈٹ اور سائبر سیکیورٹی سے متعلق تعمیلی امور کو یقینی بنانے کا اختیار تفویض کیا گیا ہے۔

۹۔ شہریوں کے لیے ڈیجیٹل سیفٹی کے ذرائع / پورٹلز:

PECA-2016 کے تحت ایسے پورٹلز پہلے ہی PTA (ویب سائٹ / URL رپورٹ کرنے کے لیے) اور FIA (شکایت درج کرانے کے فارم) کی جانب سے قائم اور فعال کیے جا چکے ہیں۔

۱۰۔ DEEP کے تحت دیگر اہم اقدامات:

i۔ ڈیجیٹل حکومت کی سائبر سیکیورٹی کی پختگی (Cyber Maturity) جانچنے کے لیے کلیدی کارکردگی کے اشاریے (KPIs) وضع کرنا۔

ii۔ NCSP کو ”اڑان“ کے شہری رابطہ کاری کے اہداف سے منسلک کرنا۔

iii۔ مقامی ضروریات کے مطابق عوامی آگاہی کا ایک ٹول کسٹمائر کرنا۔

۱۱۔ عالمی معیارات اور بین الاقوامی درجہ بندی:

i۔ NCSP کا مقصد قومی سائبر پروٹوکولز کو بین الاقوامی معیارات سے ہم آہنگ کرتے ہوئے پاکستان کے عالمی آئی سی ٹی اشاریوں میں بہتری لانا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں بالواسطہ طور پر پاکستان کی ڈیجیٹل گورننس کی ساکھ میں اضافہ ہوگا۔

ii۔ گلوبل سائبر سیکیورٹی انڈیکس (GCI) انٹرنیشنل ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن یونین (ITU)، جو اقوام متحدہ کی خصوصی ایجنسی ہے، کا ایک اقدام ہے اور اسے سائبر سیکیورٹی کے حوالے سے ممالک کے عزم کو مختلف اہم شعبوں میں جانچنے کے لیے معروف بین الاقوامی بہترین عملی معیار سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ ستمبر ۲۰۲۴ء میں شائع ہونے والی GCI رپورٹ میں پاکستان نے تازہ ترین درجہ بندی میں غیر معمولی طور پر عمدہ کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا اور اسے امریکہ، جاپان، سنگاپور، آسٹریلیا، سعودی عرب اور ملائیشیا جیسے ممالک کے ساتھ اعلیٰ ترین درجے (Tier-1) میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

۱۔ ادارہ جاتی استعداد میں تفاوت اور ایک متفقہ حوالہ جاتی فریم ورک کی عدم موجودگی کے باعث سرکاری شعبے میں سیوریٹی کے طریقہ کار میں عدم یکسانیت پیدا ہوئی ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں کمزوریاں/خطرات پیدا ہوئے ہیں۔ نیشنل سائبر سیوریٹی پالیسی-۲۰۲۱، CERT Rules-2023 اور CERT کونسل گورننس کو مضبوط بنانے، مربوط ردِ عمل کے طریقہ کار اور معلوماتی سیوریٹی کے کنٹرولز کے معیاری نفاذ پر زور دیتے ہیں۔ لہذا قومی سطح پر منظور شدہ ایک فریم ورک ضروری ہے تاکہ پالیسی کی سمت کو ایک یکساں عملی ڈھانچے میں ڈھالا جاسکے، ضابطہ جاتی نگرانی کو مؤثر بنایا جاسکے اور جواب دہی کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

۲۔ CERT Rules-2023 کے قاعدہ ۱۳(i)(a) کے مطابق، پاکستان انفارمیشن سیوریٹی فریم ورک (PISF-2026) نیشنل CERT کی جانب سے متعلقہ شعبے کے ماہرین (Subject Matter Experts) سے مشاورت کے بعد مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔

۳۔ PISF-2026 ایک عالمی معیارات سے ہم آہنگ اور مقامی ضروریات کے مطابق مرتب کردہ معلوماتی سیوریٹی فریم ورک ہے، جسے بڑے عالمی فریم ورکس اور حکومت کے عملی تقاضوں کا جائزہ لینے اور تجزیہ کرنے کے بعد تیار کیا گیا ہے۔ متعدد ممالک نے قومی سطح پر معلوماتی سیوریٹی یا سائبر سیوریٹی کے فریم ورکس قائم کر رکھے ہیں، جن میں برطانیہ، امریکہ، آسٹریلیا، سنگاپور، بھارت، سعودی عرب، متحدہ عرب امارات اور یورپی یونین شامل ہیں۔

۴۔ PISF-2026 کی منظوری اور اس کا نفاذ نیشنل سائبر سیوریٹی پالیسی ۲۰۲۱ء سے ہم آہنگ درج ذیل مقاصد کے حصول میں معاون ثابت ہوگا:

- i۔ سرکاری و نجی شعبے کے اداروں اور نامزد اہم شعبوں میں قومی سطح پر معلوماتی سیوریٹی کے یکساں بنیادی معیار کا قیام۔
 - ii۔ حکومتی معلوماتی اثاثوں، ڈیجیٹل پلیٹ فارمز اور شہریوں کے ڈیٹا کے تحفظ کو مضبوط بنانا، جبکہ سائبر واقعات کی روک تھام، نشاندہی اور ان سے نمٹنے کے لیے ادارہ جاتی استعداد میں اضافہ کرنا۔
 - iii۔ پختگی (Maturity) پر مبنی تعمیلی طریقہ کار کے ذریعے حکومتی سطح پر معلوماتی/سائبر سیوریٹی کی مجموعی صورت حال اور خطرات سے دوچار ہونے کی کیفیت کا جامع جائزہ حاصل کرنا۔
 - iv۔ شواہد پر مبنی فیصلہ سازی، معلوماتی/سائبر سیوریٹی کی صلاحیتوں میں ہدفی سرمایہ کاری، محفوظ ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی کے اقدامات اور ضروری حکومتی خدمات کے تسلسل کو یقینی بنانے میں معاونت فراہم کرنا۔
- حکومتی ڈیجیٹل خدمات پر عوام کے اعتماد میں اضافہ کرنا اور ڈیجیٹل شعبے میں قومی پلک (National Resilience) کو مضبوط بنانا۔

166۔ *جناب علی محمد: کیا وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی معاونت بیان فرمائیں گے:

- (الف) گزشتہ پانچ سالوں کے دوران پاکستان کے لیے مختص اور جاری کی گئی بین الاقوامی موسمیاتی مالی معاونت، موسمیاتی موافقت کی مالی معاونت، نقصانات و تلافی فنڈنگ، گرانٹس اور رعایتی مالی اعانت کی مجموعی مالیت کتنی ہے، اور ہر معاملے میں اس کا ذریعہ، رقم، مقصد اور عمل درآمد کرنے والی ایجنسی کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؛
- (ب) مذکورہ فنڈز سے مالی اعانت حاصل کرنے والے منصوبوں اور پروگراموں کی تفصیلات، ان کی منظور شدہ لاگت، جسمانی و مالی پیش رفت اور موسمیاتی پلک، سیلاب سے تحفظ، آبی تحفظ، ماحولیاتی نظام کی بحالی اور اخراج میں کمی کے حوالے سے حاصل ہونے والے خاطر خواہ نتائج کیا ہیں؛

(ج) آیا وزارت نے ۲۰۲۲ء کے سیلاب کے بعد موسمیاتی مالی معاونت سے مکمل کیے جانے والے منصوبوں کی افادیت اور اثرات کا کوئی جائزہ لیا ہے؛

- (د) اگر ایسا ہے تو اس جائزے کے نتائج کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں، جن میں تاخیر کا شکار، غیر تسلی بخش کارکردگی کے حامل یا تاحال فعال نہ کیے گئے منصوبوں کی تفصیلات بھی شامل ہوں؛ نیز
- (ه) پاکستان کو موصول ہونے والی موسمیاتی مالی معاونت میں شفافیت، نگرانی اور سرکاری سطح پر معلومات کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کیا طریقہ کار موجود ہے؛ نیز
- (و) آیا حکومت عوام کے لیے قابل رسائی کلائمیٹ فننس ٹریکنگ پورٹل قائم کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے؟
- وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی و ماحولیاتی (سینیئر مصدق مسعود ملک)**
- (الف) گزشتہ پانچ سالوں کے دوران (مالی سال 2021-22 تا مالی سال 2025-26)، پاکستان نے عمودی موسمیاتی فنڈز اور کثیرالجہتی ترقیاتی بنکوں سے بین الاقوامی کلائمیٹ فننس متحرک کیا ہے۔ ذریعہ وار خلاصہ ذیل میں درج ہے، نیز ہر کیس میں ذریعہ، تخصیص، تقسیم، مقصد اور عملدرآمد کرنے والے ادارے پر مبنی گوشوارہ ضمیمہ میں ہے۔
- **گرین کلائمیٹ فنڈ (GCF):** 11 منظور شدہ منصوبوں کا ایک پورٹ فولیو جس کی کل جی سی ایف مالی اعانت تقریباً 332 ملین امریکی ڈالر ہے، جس میں گرانٹس، رعایتی قرضے، ایکویٹی اور ضمانتیں شامل ہیں۔ یہ فنڈ گلیشیر پگھلنے سے پیدا ہونے والے سیلاب (جی ایل او ایف) کے خطرے میں کمی، موسمیاتی سازگار زراعت اور واٹر مینجمنٹ، زیر وابھیمیشن ارین ٹرانسپورٹ، ڈسٹری بیوٹڈ سولر انرجی، ایکو سسٹم پر مبنی موافقت، ساحلی پائیداری اور نجی شعبے کے کلائمیٹ منصوبوں کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔ 8 قومی منصوبوں کے بالمقابل اب تک تقریباً 70 ملین امریکی ڈالر تقسیم کیے جا چکے ہیں، جبکہ 3 علاقائی پروگرام پاکستان سے متعلق تقسیم کے ابتدائی مراحل میں ہیں (منصوبہ وار صورت حال منسلک حصہ الف میں ہے)۔
 - **گلوبل انوائرنمنٹ فیسیلیٹی (GEF):** 5 جاری قومی منصوبے جن میں GEF کی کل تخصیص 17.2 ملین امریکی ڈالر ہے، جس میں سے پائیدار بائیو ماس انرجی، کلین ٹیک انوولوشن، چراگاہوں کی بحالی، بائیو بیوٹیکسٹائل اور ری جزئیو چاول کی پیداوار کے شعبوں میں اب تک تقریباً 4.45 ملین امریکی ڈالر تقسیم کیے جا چکے ہیں (منسلک حصہ ب)۔ مزید برآں، GEF-9 سائیکل (2030-2026) کے تحت گرانٹ پر مبنی STAR تخصیص کے طور پر پاکستان کے لیے 7.67 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی رقم مختص کی گئی ہے جس کے لئے منصوبے تیار کئے جا رہے ہیں،
 - **ایڈاپٹیشن فنڈ (Adaptation Fund):** 20 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی ملکی تخصیص دستیاب ہے، جس کے بالمقابل منصوبے اسٹیک ہولڈرز (متعلقہ فریقین) کی مشاورت سے تیاری کے عمل میں ہیں۔
- مزید یہ کہ رولز آف بزنس 1973ء کی رو سے تمام غیر ملکی اقتصادی امداد—بشمول دو طرفہ موسمیاتی گرانٹس اور رعایتی قرضہ جات—ایکناک افیئر ڈویژن کے ذریعے طے، معاہدہ اور ریکارڈ کیے جاتے ہیں دو طرفہ فنڈز کے مجموعی وعدوں اور تقسیم کا ڈیٹا اسی مطابق ای اے ڈی محفوظ رکھتا ہے، جسے ضمنی مواد کے لیے طلب کر لیا گیا ہے۔
- (ب) جی سی ایف (GCF) اور جی ای ایف (GEF) پورٹ فولیو کا ایک منصوبے وار گوشوارہ—جس میں عنوان، مدت، عملدرآمد کرنے والا ادارہ، تخصیص، تقسیم، سرگرمیاں اور اہداف ظاہر کیے گئے ہیں منسلک پر ہے۔ عملی اور مالیاتی پیشرفت کی نگرانی وزارت کی پروجیکٹ اسٹیرنگ کمیٹیوں اور متعلقہ فنڈز کو منظوری دینے والے اداروں کی جانب سے جمع کرائی جانے والی سالانہ کارکردگی رپورٹس کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے۔ سوال میں نشاندہی کردہ قابل پیمائش نتائج کے شعبوں کے مطابق:
- **کلائمیٹ ریزیلیئنس (موسمیاتی لچک پذیری):** انڈس ٹریس پروجیکٹ (FAO) کے تحت تقریباً 200,000 دیہی گھرانوں کے لیے موسمیاتی موافقت کی تربیت اور 2.5 ملین گھرانوں تک ICT پر مبنی ایڈوائزری کی رسائی؛ نیز بونیور اور شانگلہ کے اضلاع میں تقریباً 1.6 ملین افراد کے لیے موسمیاتی لچک پذیری کے فوائد (WFP)۔

- فلڈ پروٹیکشن (تحفظ سیلاب): GLOF-II پروجیکٹ (یو این ڈی پی) کے تحت گلگت بلتستان اور خیبر پختونخوا میں سیلاب سے بچاؤ، انخلا کے لیے پناہ گاہیں، ہائیڈرولوجیکل مانیٹرنگ، قبل از وقت اطلاع کے نظام اور ڈھلوانوں کی استحکام کاری (slope stabilization)؛ نیز WFP پروجیکٹ کے تحت ضلعی سطح پر سیلاب کی پیش گوئی اور اثرات پر مبنی قبل از وقت اطلاع کا نظام۔
- واٹر سیکورٹی (آبی تحفظ): انڈس میسن کے لیے صوبائی اور نہری سطح پر واٹر اکاؤنٹنگ سسٹم (FAO)؛ ریچارج پاکستان (WWF) کے تحت تقریباً 7 ملین افراد کے لیے آبی تحفظ کو بہتر بنانے والا ایکو سسٹم پر مبنی واٹر اسٹوریج انفراسٹرکچر؛ اور ریزیلینٹ واٹر انفراسٹرکچر فیسیلیٹی (IFC) کے تحت موسمیاتی موافق پانی اور سینی ٹیشن کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کی تیاری اور مشترکہ سرمایہ کاری۔
- ایکو سسٹم ریسٹوریشن (ماحولیاتی نظام کی بحالی): ڈی آئی خان، رمک واٹر شیڈ اور منچھر جھیل میں ویٹ لینڈز (مرطوب زمینوں)، سیلابی میدانی علاقے اور نشیبی علاقوں کی بحالی (ریچارج پاکستان)؛ تقریباً 22,000 ہیکٹر جنگلات کی بحالی اور 150,000 ہیکٹر زریعی زمین کا تحفظ (ADB کمیونٹی اشتراک)، انک، چکوال اور جہلم اضلاع (ایف اے او/جی ای ایف) میں ریٹج لینڈ کی بحالی۔
- اخراج میں کمی (Emissions Reduction): گرین بی آر ٹی کراچی (ADB) کے تحت بائیو ماٹھن ہائبرڈ فلیٹ کے ساتھ 26.6 کلو میٹر طویل زیر و آبیٹیشن بس ریپڈ ٹرانزٹ کوریڈور؛ پاکستان ڈسٹری بیوٹڈ سولر پروجیکٹ (JS Bank) کے تحت فنڈ شدہ تقریباً 43 میگا واٹ ڈسٹری بیوٹڈ سولر پی وی؛ اور GEF پورٹ فولیو (UNDP/UNIDO) کے تحت ڈی سینٹر لائزڈ بائیو ماس انرجی اور کلین ٹیک انوویشن۔

(ج) ماحولیاتی فنڈز سے چلنے والے منصوبوں کی افادیت اور اثرات کا اندازہ کسی ایک بار کے مطالعے کے بجائے قائم شدہ کثیر سطحی نگرانی کے ڈھانچے کے ذریعے مسلسل بنیادوں پر لگایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ مندرجہ ذیل پر مشتمل ہے: 1 وزارت کی پروجیکٹ اسٹیئرنگ کمیٹیاں، جو جسمانی و مالیاتی پیشرفت کا جائزہ لیتی ہیں اور عملدرآمد میں حائل رکاوٹوں کو دور کرتی ہیں۔ 2 منظوری شدہ لاگ فریموں اور اشاریوں کے مطابق GCF، GEF اور ایڈاپٹیشن فنڈ کو باختیار اداروں کی جانب سے پیش کردہ سالانہ کارکردگی رپورٹس؛ 3 متعلقہ فنڈز کے ذریعے کرائے جانے والے وسط مدتی جائزے اور آزادانہ حتمی تخمینے اور آڈیٹ جنرل آف پاکستان کی جانب سے پبلک فنڈز کا آڈٹ۔

(د) مندرجہ بالا جائزوں اور اسٹیئرنگ کمیٹی کے غور و خوض کے نتیجے میں منظور یوں کو عملی شکل دینے میں حائل درج ذیل نظام کی رکاوٹوں کی نشاندہی کی گئی ہے:

1. صوبائی سطح پر منصوبے کی عدم تیاری اور تیاری کی صلاحیت میں کمی؛
 2. فنڈز کے کارروائی کے تقاضوں اور ملکی عوامی سرمایہ کاری کے طریق کار کے باعث فنڈز کا سست استعمال؛ اور
 3. اٹھارہویں آئینی ترمیم کے تحت منتقل شدہ موضوعات پر وفاق اور صوبوں کے درمیان رابطہ کاری کی کمی۔
- سال 2024-2025 کے دوران منظور شدہ منصوبے (بشمول ریچارج پاکستان، کمیونٹی ڈیولپمنٹ اینڈ ریزیلینس پارٹنرشپ، ایکو مین کلایمٹ ایکشن پاکستان فنڈ، NRSP پرائیویٹ سیکٹر ایکو سسٹم پروجیکٹ اور گلشیر ٹوفارم علاقائی پروگرام) عملی شکل اختیار کرنے کے ابتدائی مراحل میں ہیں، جن میں ابتدائی سرگرمیاں، قانونی انتظامات اور پہلی اقساط کا اجراء مختلف مراحل میں تکمیل کے قریب ہے۔
- تدارک اقدامات میں پروجیکٹ اسٹیئرنگ کمیٹیوں کی بحالی اور باقاعدہ انعقاد، GCF ریڈی میس کی فراہمی، اور صوبائی حکومتوں کے ساتھ منظم رابطہ کاری شامل ہیں۔ منصوبے کے مطابق مخصوص صورت حال، بشمول تخصیص اور فنڈز کی فراہمی کی صورت حال منسلکہ اپر ہے۔
- (ه) مندرجہ ذیل طریقہ کار اپنایا گیا ہے:

این ڈی اے گیٹ کیپنگ (NDA Gatekeeping): GCF کے لیے قومی نامزد کردہ اتھارٹی (NDA) اور GEF اور ایڈاپٹیشن فنڈ کے فوکل پوائنٹ کے طور پر، وزارت تمام تجاویز کی جانچ پڑتال کرتی ہے اور لازمی عدم اعتراض کا خط جاری کرتی ہے، جس سے قومی ملکیت اور قومی ماحولیاتی حکمت عملیوں (NDC 3.0)، نیشنل ایڈاپٹیشن پلان 2023، اور نیشنل کلایمٹ چینج پالیسی 2021 کے ساتھ مطابقت کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے۔

- معاہدہ سازی اور آمدن کا اندراج: تمام بیرونی مالیاتی معاہدوں کے بارے میں گفتگو اور دستخط اقتصادی امور ڈویژن (EAD) کے ذریعے کیے جاتے ہیں، جو غیر ملکی اقتصادی امداد کی آمدن (Inflows) کا ریکارڈ رکھتا ہے۔
 - نگرانی اور رپورٹنگ: وزارت کی زیر صدارت پروجیکٹ اسٹیئرنگ کمیٹیاں؛ باختیار اداروں کی جانب سے فنڈز کو سالانہ کارکردگی رپورٹس کی پیشکش؛ متعلقہ فنڈز کے آزاد یونٹوں کے ذریعہ وسط مدتی جائزوں اور آزادانہ تخمینے کا انعقاد۔
 - آڈٹ: آڈیٹر جنرل آف پاکستان کی جانب سے پبلک فنڈز کا آڈٹ۔
 - مالیاتی شفافیت (Fiscal Transparency): فننس ڈویژن کی قیادت میں کلائمٹ بجٹ ٹیکنگ، جس سے وفاقی بجٹ میں ماحولیات سے متعلق اخراجات کی نشاندہی اور نگرانی ممکن ہوتی ہے۔
 - عوام کو ترسیل/اگاہی (Public Disclosure): منصوبے کے لحاظ سے معلومات وزارت، GCF، GEF اور ایڈاپٹیشن فنڈ بشمول فنڈنگ کی تجاویز، منظور شدہ رقم اور تخمینہ رپورٹس کی معلومات ویب سائٹس پر عوام کے لیے دستیاب ہیں،
- (و) جی ہاں۔ نیشنل کلائمٹ فننس ڈیش بورڈ کا قیام نیشنل کلائمٹ فننس سٹریٹیجی اور NDC 3.0 کی شفافیت کی شقوں کے تحت ایک ترجیحی عزم ہے۔ وزارت آمدن، استعمال اور ماحولیاتی سرمایہ کاری کے اثرات کی نگرانی کے لیے ایک قومی کلائمٹ فننس ٹریکنگ سسٹم کو فعال بنا رہی ہے۔ اس سسٹم کے حصے کے طور پر عوام کے لیے قابل رسائی پورٹل انٹرفیس پیش نظر ہے، جو وسائل کی دستیابی سے مشروط، فننس ڈویژن، اقتصادی امور ڈویژن اور صوبائی حکومتوں کے تعاون سے شروع کیا جائے گا۔
- (منسلکہ قومی اسمبلی کی لائبریری میں رکھ دیا گیا ہے)

سعید احمد میٹلا
قائم مقام سیکرٹری

اسلام آباد،
۲۷/ اگست، ۲۰۲۶ء

قومی اسمبلی سیکرٹریٹ

”غیر نشاندار سوالات اور ان کے جوابات“

برائے بروز جمعہ مورخہ ۲۸/اگست، ۲۰۲۶ء

@31۔ محترمہ شاہدہ رحمانی: کیا وزیر برائے خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کو نسل کے قیام کے مقاصد حاصل کر لیے گئے ہیں؛ نیز اگر ایسا ہے تو اس کی تفصیلات کیا ہیں؟

خصوصی سرمایہ کاری سہولت کو نسل

جی ہاں۔ ایس آئی ایف سی نے ان ادارہ جاتی مقاصد کو بڑی حد تک حاصل کر لیا ہے جن کے لیے اسے قائم کیا گیا تھا، جبکہ سرمایہ کاری کے فروغ اور اقتصادی سہولت کاری سے متعلق اس کا وسیع تر دائرہ کار بدستور جاری ہے۔ حاصل شدہ پیش رفت درج ذیل ہے:

i۔ وفاقی و صوبائی روابط کے مربوط طریقہ کار کا قیام: ایس آئی ایف سی نے وفاقی وزارتوں، صوبائی حکومتوں اور متعلقہ سرکاری شعبے کے اداروں کو مربوط فیصلہ سازی کے لیے ایک ہی پلیٹ فارم پر جمع کیا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، صوبوں میں سرمایہ کاری کے لیے موزوں اراضی اور منصوبوں کی نشاندہی، تصدیق اور ترقی کے لیے بین الحکومتی روابط استوار کیے گئے ہیں۔

ii۔ سنگل ونڈو سرمایہ کاری سہولت پلیٹ فارم کی فراہمی: ترجیحی شعبوں بشمول زراعت، کان کنی و معدنیات، توانائی، انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی، بنیادی ڈھانچہ، صنعت اور سیاحت میں سرمایہ کاری کی تجاویز پر مربوط ادارہ جاتی طریقہ کار کے ذریعے کارروائی کی جاتی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، ممکنہ سرمایہ کاروں کو متعین شعبہ جاتی ذرائع کے ذریعے سہولت فراہم کی جاتی ہے، بجائے اس کے کہ انہیں متعدد وزارتوں اور صوبائی محکموں سے علیحدہ علیحدہ رابطہ کرنا پڑے۔

iii۔ پالیسی، انصافی اور انتظامی رکاوٹوں کا فوری ازالہ: ایس آئی ایف سی منظور یوں، ٹیکسوں، بنیادی سہولیات، اراضی، سکیورٹی اور بین الادارہ جاتی روابط سے متعلق مسائل کے حل میں سہولت فراہم کرتا ہے۔

مثلاً، ایسے سرمایہ کاروں کے معاملات جن میں وفاقی بورڈ آف ریونیو، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان، صوبائی حکومتوں اور شعبہ جاتی ریگولیٹرز کی بیک وقت معاونت درکار ہوتی ہے، انہیں مربوط حل کے لیے متعلقہ ایس آئی ایف سی فورمز کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

iv۔ سرمایہ کاری کے لیے تیار منصوبوں کی ترقی اور فروغ: ایس آئی ایف سی نے غیر ملکی حکومتوں، خود مختار سرمایہ کاروں اور بین الاقوامی کمپنیوں کے ساتھ روابط کے دوران شعبہ جاتی سرمایہ کاری کے مواقع کی تیاری اور فروغ میں معاونت کی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر سعودی عرب، متحدہ عرب امارات، کویت، قطر، آذربائیجان، چین اور ترکیہ کے ساتھ دوطرفہ سرمایہ کاری کے روابط کے دوران کان کنی، زراعت، توانائی، بنیادی ڈھانچے اور صنعتی ترقی میں قابل عمل مواقع پیش کیے گئے ہیں۔

v۔ کاروباری ماحول اور ریگولیٹری اصلاحات میں پیش رفت: ایس آئی ایف سی نے ضابطہ جاتی تقاضوں کو آسان بنانے اور حکومت سے کاروبار تک خدمات کو ڈیجیٹل بنانے کے لیے اقدامات کی معاونت کی ہے۔ مثلاً ریگولیٹری لائسنس، سرٹیفیکیشن، منظوریوں اور دیگر تقاضوں کی نقشہ سازی پر کام آگے بڑھایا گیا ہے اور بتدریج کاروباری اداروں کو ایک متحدہ ڈیجیٹل انٹرفیس فراہم کیا جا رہا ہے۔

vi- نجکاری، پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپس اور تزویراتی اقتصادی اقدامات میں سہولت کاری: ایس آئی ایف سی نے ایسے لین دین اور منصوبوں کے لیے اعلیٰ سطحی رابطہ کاری فراہم کی ہے جن کے لیے متعدد حکومتی اداروں کے فیصلوں کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر پاکستان انٹرنیشنل ایئر لائنز کی نجکاری کے عمل اور دیگر تزویراتی لین دین کو متاثر کرنے والے بین الاقوامہ جاتی معاملات پر عمل درآمد کی رفتار برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ایس آئی ایف سی کے طریقہ کار کے ذریعے غور کیا گیا ہے۔

vii- سرمایہ کاروں کے بعد از سرمایہ کاری امور اور عمل درآمد میں معاونت کو مضبوط بنانا: ایس آئی ایف سی سہولت فراہم کیے گئے منصوبوں کی مسلسل نگرانی جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے اور ابتدائی منظوریوں کے بعد پیدا ہونے والی مشکلات کا ازالہ کر رہا ہے۔ مثلاً موجودہ اور ممکنہ سرمایہ کاروں کو درپیش یوٹیلیٹیز، سکیورٹی کے انتظامات، ٹیکس عائد کرنے، رقوم کی واپسی اور عملی منظوریوں سے متعلق مسائل کو بروقت حل کے لیے متعلقہ وفاقی اور صوبائی حکام کے ساتھ اٹھایا جاتا ہے۔

چنانچہ، ایس آئی ایف سی نے مربوط سرمایہ کاری کی سہولت کاری، تیز تر فیصلہ سازی اور مختلف شعبوں میں حائل رکاوٹوں کے حل کے لیے ایک مؤثر ادارہ جاتی فریم ورک قائم کیا ہے۔ تاہم، سرمایہ کاری کا فروغ اور سہولت کاری ایک مسلسل عمل ہے۔ لہذا کونسل سرمایہ کاری میں دلچسپی اور سہولت فراہم کردہ تجاویز کو عملی منصوبوں، روزگار، برآمدات، ٹیکنالوجی کی منتقلی اور پائیدار اقتصادی ترقی میں تبدیل کرنے کے عمل میں مسلسل مصروف ہے۔

36- محترمہ شاہدہ رحمانی: کیا وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا وزارت نے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی (آئی ٹی) کے شعبے میں نوجوانوں کو روزگار کے مواقع فراہم کرنے کے لیے کوئی تربیتی یا روزگار اسکیم متعارف کرائی ہے؟

(ب) اگر ہاں، تو مذکورہ اسکیم کے تحت مستفید ہونے والوں کی تعداد کتنی ہے اور انہیں کس نوعیت کی تکنیکی مہارتوں کی تربیت فراہم کی گئی ہے؟

(ج) آیا مذکورہ اسکیموں کے نتیجے میں روزگار کے مواقع میں مثبت اضافہ ہوا ہے؟ نیز

(د) اگر نہیں تو آئندہ بجٹ میں نوجوانوں کے لیے کون سی نئی اسکیمیں متعارف کرانے کا ارادہ ہے؟

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شازی فاطمہ خواجہ)

(الف) پی ایس ای بی کی جانب سے جواب

پاکستان کی آئی سی ٹی صنعت حکومت کے لیے ایک ترجیحی شعبہ رہا ہے، جس کی اقتصادی ترقی، روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنے اور برآمدی آمدنی میں نمایاں شراکت کو تسلیم کیا گیا ہے۔ وزارت برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (ایم او آئی ٹی ٹی)، پاکستان سافٹ ویئر ایکسپورٹ بورڈ (پی ایس ای بی) کے ذریعے، نوجوانوں کی روزگار کی صلاحیت میں اضافہ کرنے اور انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی (آئی ٹی) کے شعبے میں روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنے کے لیے متعدد تربیتی اور روزگار پر مبنی اسکیمیں متعارف کرا چکی ہے اور ان پر عمل درآمد کر رہی ہے۔ اہم اقدامات درج ذیل ہیں:

۱- وزیراعظم کا آئی ٹی سٹارٹ اپس، خصوصی آئی ٹی تربیت اور ویئر کیمپس کے لیے معاونت کا اقدام (حصہ III):

آئی ٹی گریجویٹس کی روزگار کی صلاحیت بہتر بنانے کے لیے انٹرن شپ، پیشہ ورانہ سرٹیفکیٹ، آئی ٹی بوٹ کیمپس اور سافٹ مہارتوں کی تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے۔

۱- نیشنل سی سی کنڈکٹر ہیومن ریسورس ڈویلپمنٹ پروگرام (این ایس ایچ آر ڈی پی):

خصوصی مہارتوں میں اضافے کے پروگراموں اور یونیورسٹی پر مبنی سی سی کنڈکٹر ایجوکیشن ریسرچ کلسٹرز (ایس ای آر سیز) کے ذریعے ماہر سی سی کنڈکٹر افرادی قوت تیار کرتا ہے۔

۱- آئی ٹی صنعت کے منظر نامے کی از سر نو تشکیل:

اپرٹس شپ، بین الاقوامی سرٹیفیکیشن، صنعت کی زیر سرپرستی تربیت، انڈسٹری-اکیڈمیا میں خلاء دور کرنے کے پروگراموں اور فروغ پاتی ہوئی ٹیکنالوجیز میں استعداد کار میں اضافے کے اقدامات کے ذریعے آئی ٹی ایکوسسٹم کو مضبوط بناتا ہے۔

۱۔ سیسی کنڈکٹر چپ ڈیزائن کی مہارتوں میں اضافہ (پائلٹ پروجیکٹ):

سیسی کنڈکٹر چپ ڈیزائن اور تصدیق میں خصوصی تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے تاکہ گریجویٹس کو سیسی کنڈکٹر صنعت میں کیریئر کے لیے تیار کیا جاسکے۔ پائلٹ منصوبہ 2025ء میں مکمل کیا گیا تھا۔

۱۔ انڈسٹری کی زیر سرپرستی برآمدات کے قابل بنانے کا پروگرام (یو۔ ایس۔ ایس ایل ای ڈی):

خصوصی برآمد پر مبنی تربیت کے ذریعے آئی ٹی پیشہ ور افراد اور کمپنیوں کی امریکی سرکاری شعبے کی پروکیورمنٹ مارکیٹ میں مسابقت کی صلاحیت میں اضافہ کرتا ہے۔

اگنائٹ کی جانب سے جواب

اگنائٹ۔ نیشنل ٹیکنالوجی فنڈ، وزارت برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات کے تحت کام کرتے ہوئے، تربیت اور مہارتوں کی ترقی کے اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کرتا ہے، جن کا مقصد نوجوانوں کو مارکیٹ سے متعلقہ تکنیکی مہارتوں سے آراستہ کرنا اور انہیں ملکی و بین الاقوامی دونوں منڈیوں میں انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کے شعبے میں شامل کرنے میں سہولت فراہم کرنا ہے۔

اگنائٹ کے اقدامات میں فری لانسنگ میں بڑے پیمانے پر ڈیجیٹل مہارتوں کی تربیت، جدید اور فروغ پاتی ٹیکنالوجیز میں تربیت، مخصوص مہارتوں کی تربیت اور اسٹارٹ اپ ایکوسسٹم کی ترقی شامل ہیں۔ حال ہی میں، اگنائٹ نے انٹیگریٹڈ سرکٹ (آئی سی) ڈیزائن اور ویرٹیکلکیشن میں ایک بڑے پیمانے پر تربیت کا انعقاد کیا تاکہ نوجوان انجینئروں کو سیسی کنڈکٹر صنعت میں شامل کیا جاسکے۔ اس تربیتی اقدام کے تحت 30 انجینئروں نے تربیت مکمل کی، جن میں 7 خواتین انجینئر تھیں۔ ان 30 انجینئروں میں سے 23 نے مقامی سیسی کنڈکٹر صنعت میں ملازمت حاصل کر لی ہے، جبکہ 7 آئی سی ڈیزائن اور ویرٹیکلکیشن میں ایم ایس ڈگری کر رہے ہیں۔

اگنائٹ، ایس اے پی مہارتوں کا فروغ اور روزگار سہولت پروگرام کے نام سے ایک اور تربیتی پروگرام شروع کرنے جا رہا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کے تحت اگنائٹ کا 2,500 افراد کو انتہائی طلب والے ایس اے پی ماڈیولز (ایک ای آر پی سافٹ ویئر) میں تربیت دینے کا ارادہ ہے تاکہ انہیں مقامی اور بین الاقوامی منڈیوں میں ایس اے پی سے متعلق ملازمتوں پر رکھا جاسکے۔ عمل درآمد کرنے والا شرکت دار افراد کو 100 فیصد ایس اے پی سرٹیفیکیشن حاصل کرنے اور ان میں سے 80 فیصد کو مقامی اور بین الاقوامی منڈیوں میں ملازمتیں فراہم کرنے کا ذمہ دار ہوگا۔ یہ پروگرام اگست / ستمبر 2026ء میں شروع کیا جائے گا۔

کوڈ 4 اے آئی پروگرام کے تحت، اگنائٹ کا 7,500 افراد کو اے آئی میں تربیت دینے کا ارادہ ہے، جس میں بلاک چین اور کوانٹم کمپیوٹنگ سے آگاہی شامل ہوگی۔ یہ پروگرام اگنائٹ کے بورڈ کی منظوری کے بعد شروع کیا جائے گا۔ اگنائٹ کی جانب سے نیشنل انکیوبیشن سنٹر اور سنٹر آف ایکسیلنس ان گیمنگ اینڈ انیمیشن کا قیام، جو ابتدائی مرحلے کے سٹارٹ اپس کو اپنے منصوبے قائم کرنے میں مدد فراہم کرتے ہیں، پاکستان میں براہ راست اور بالواسطہ روزگار کے بڑے ذرائع میں سے ایک ہیں۔

پی ایس ای بی کا جواب

وزارت کے تربیتی اور روزگار کے اقدامات سے نوجوانوں کی ایک بڑی تعداد مستفید ہوئی ہے، جس کا مقصد صنعت کی ضروریات کے مطابق تکنیکی اور پیشہ ورانہ مہارتوں کو فروغ دینا ہے۔ ہر اسکیم کے تحت مستفید ہونے والوں کی تعداد اور فراہم کردہ متعلقہ تکنیکی مہارتوں کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

الف۔ وزیراعظم کا اقدام برائے معاونت آئی ٹی اسٹارٹ اپس، خصوصی آئی ٹی تربیت اور ویئر کیمپٹل (جز-III):

یہ اقدام نوجوانوں کے لیے روزگار کے مواقع بڑھانے کی غرض سے انٹرن شپس، پیشہ ورانہ اسناد (سرٹیفیکیشنز)، سافٹ اسکولز کی تربیت اور خصوصی آئی ٹی بوٹ کیمپس فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کے تحت 1,042 آئی ٹی گریجویٹس اپنی انٹرن شپ مکمل کر چکے ہیں۔ مجموعی طور پر

2,182 زیر تربیت افراد نے سافٹ اسکولز کی تربیت مکمل کی ہے، جبکہ تکنیکی جانچ کا عمل مکمل ہونے کے بعد 'بوٹ کیمپ ٹریننگ' کے جزو کا باقاعدہ آغاز کیا جا رہا ہے۔

سرٹیفیکیشن جزو کے تحت 4,570 درخواستیں موصول ہوئی ہیں، جن کے اخراجات کی واپسی کے معاملات پر عمل درآمد جاری ہے۔

ب۔ قومی سی سی کنڈکٹر ایچ آر ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام (NSHRDP):

حکومت نے سی سی کنڈکٹر کے شعبے میں ہنرمند افرادی قوت تیار کرنے کے لیے اس پروگرام کا آغاز کیا ہے۔ فی الوقت 475 افراد سی سی کنڈکٹر اپ اسکولنگ کی تربیت حاصل کر رہے ہیں، جبکہ مزید 200 افراد اگست 2026 میں تربیت کا آغاز کریں گے۔ مزید برآں، منتخب یونیورسٹیوں میں 3 سی سی کنڈکٹر ایجوکیشن ریسرچ کلسٹرز (SERCs) قائم کیے گئے ہیں جن کا پہلا بیچ فال 2026 میں شروع ہوگا۔ جون 2027 تک، SERC کے تحت 270 طلبہ اپنے بی ایس (الیکٹرونز) اور ایم ایس پروگرامز مکمل کر لیں گے۔

ج۔ آئی ٹی انڈسٹری لینڈ اسکیم کی تشکیل نو:

اس فلیگ شپ منصوبے کا مقصد اپرنٹس شپس، بوٹ کیمپس، بین الاقوامی سرٹیفیکیشنز، انڈسٹری-اکیڈمیا برچ پروگرامز، لیڈر شپ ٹریننگ، ٹریننگ آف ٹرینرز (ToT) اور ہائی ڈیمانڈ ٹیکنالوجیز (جیسے آرٹیفیشل انٹیلی جنس، کلاؤڈ کمپیوٹنگ، سائبر سیکیورٹی، ڈیو آپس اور ڈیٹا اینالیٹکس) میں BPO/LPO/KPO ٹریننگ کے ذریعے 20,950 افراد کو تربیت دینا ہے۔ رپورٹنگ کی مدت کے دوران، 2,200 اپرنٹسز نے پی ایس ای بی کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ آئی ٹی کمپنیوں میں اپنی تقرریاں (پلیسمنٹس) مکمل کیں، جبکہ 520 شرکاء نے خصوصی بوٹ کیمپ ٹریننگ اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر تسلیم شدہ سرٹیفیکیشنز مکمل کیں۔

مالی سال 2026-27 کے دوران مزید 3,000 امیدواروں کو تربیت اور سرٹیفیکیشن دینے کا منصوبہ ہے، جس کے لیے تربیت کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے اور یہ عمل فی الوقت جاری ہے۔

د۔ سی سی کنڈکٹر چپ ڈیزائن میں مہارت کی بہتری (پائلٹ پروجیکٹ):

اس پائلٹ پروجیکٹ کے تحت سی سی کنڈکٹر چپ ڈیزائننگ اور تصدیق میں 51 گریجویٹس کی مہارتوں میں کامیابی سے اضافہ کیا گیا ہے، جس سے انہیں سی سی کنڈکٹر انڈسٹری میں روزگار حاصل کرنے کے قابل بنایا گیا ہے۔

ہ۔ انڈسٹری کی زیر قیادت برآمدات کی معاونت کا پروگرام (U.S. SLED):

اس اقدام کے تحت (IT) آئی ٹی کے 50 پیشہ ور افراد کو امریکی پبلک سیکٹر کی پروکیورمنٹ (سرکاری خریداری) کے طریقہ کار پر خصوصی تربیت فراہم کی گئی، جس سے پاکستانی IT کمپنیوں اور ماہرین کو اعلیٰ مالیاتی قدر کے حامل بین الاقوامی کاروباری مواقع تک رسائی حاصل ہوئی اور برآمدات پر مبنی روزگار کو تقویت ملی۔

اگنائٹ (Ignite) کا جواب

اگنائٹ کے جاری اقدامات کے تحت مستفید ہونے والوں کی تعداد اور فراہم کردہ مکنی کی مہارتوں کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

1. انٹیگریٹڈ سرکٹ (IC) ڈیزائن اینڈ ویریفیکیشن ٹریننگ پروگرام: (جولائی 2026 میں مکمل ہوا)

یہ دس ماہ کا تربیتی اور پوسٹ گریجویٹ ڈپلومہ پروگرام فاسٹ یونیورسٹی (FAST-NUCES) کے اشتراک سے مکمل طور پر اگنائٹ کے مالی تعاون سے چلایا گیا، جسے فاسٹ اسلام آباد کیمپس میں واقع 'IC ڈیزائن لیب' کے ذریعے فراہم کیا گیا۔ اس تربیتی پروگرام میں پاکستان کے 20 اضلاع سے تعلق رکھنے والے 30 انجینئرز، جن میں 7 خواتین انجینئرز بھی شامل ہیں، کامیابی کے ساتھ فارغ التحصیل ہوئے ہیں۔ اس کے تحت فراہم کردہ تکنیکی مہارتوں میں ایڈوانسڈ انٹیگریٹڈ سرکٹ ڈیزائن، VLSI ویریفیکیشن، سسٹم آن چپ (SoC) آرکیٹیکچر اور صنعت کے معیار کے مطابق سی سی کنڈکٹر ڈیزائن ٹولز، بشمول ٹیپ آؤٹ اور فیبریکیشن (Fabrication) کا عملی تجربہ شامل ہے۔

1. نیشنل انکیوبیشن سینٹرز (NICs) اور سیگا (CEGA): (جاری)

اپنے نیشنل انکیوبیشن سینٹرز کے نیٹ ورک، بشمول سینٹر آف ایکسیلنس ان گیمنگ اینڈ انیمیشن (CEGA) کے ذریعے، اگنائٹ مختلف شعبوں بشمول ای کامرس اور لاجسٹکس مصنوعی ذہانت، فن ٹیک (Fintech)، ہیلتھ ٹیکنالوجی، ایرو اسپیس، گیمنگ اور انیمیشن وغیرہ میں قائم کردہ اسٹارٹ اپس کی مدد سے ٹیکنالوجی انٹرپرائز شپ، پروڈکٹ کی تیاری اور روزگار کے نئے مواقع پیدا کرنے میں معاونت کر رہا ہے۔

ان انکیوبیشن سینٹرز (NICs) سے فارغ التحصیل ہونے والے اسٹارٹ اپس مختلف شعبوں میں ہزاروں پاکستانیوں کے لیے روزگار کا ایک بڑا ذریعہ بن چکے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر، این آئی سی کراچی سے کامیابی سے فارغ التحصیل ہونے والے اسٹارٹ اپ 'بائیکیا' (BYKEA) نے صرف پاکستان میں رائڈرز کے لیے 60,000 سے زائد ملازمتیں پیدا کی ہیں۔ اسی طرح، این آئی سی پشاور سے فارغ التحصیل اسٹارٹ اپ 'بز بی' (BizB)، جو استعمال شدہ کپڑوں کی آن لائن مارکیٹ فراہم کرتا ہے، نے بھی پاکستان میں 8,000 سے زائد افراد کے لیے گھریلو اور مقامی روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کیے ہیں۔

ج) پی ایس ای بی (PSEB) کا جواب

جی ہاں، ان اسکیموں نے نوجوانوں کی تکنیکی اور پیشہ ورانہ صلاحیتوں کو نکھار کر اور آئی ٹی اور آئی ٹی سے منسلک خدمات (ITeS) کے شعبے میں ان کے روزگار کے قابل ہونے کی صلاحیت کو بہتر بنا کر روزگار کے مواقع پر مثبت اثرات مرتب کیے ہیں۔

انٹرنشپ اور اپرنٹس شپ پروگراموں نے شرکاء کو صنعت کا عملی تجربہ فراہم کیا ہے، جس سے ان کی افرادی قوت میں شمولیت میں آسانی ہوئی ہے۔ جدید ٹیکنالوجیز میں کی جانے والی خصوصی تربیت اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر تسلیم شدہ سرٹیفکیٹس نے مستفید ہونے والوں کو ایسی مہارتوں سے آراستہ کیا ہے جن کی مارکیٹ میں زبردست مانگ ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں وہ مقامی اور بین الاقوامی منڈیوں میں روزگار اور فری لانسنگ کے مواقع حاصل کرنے کے قابل ہوئے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، سی سی کنڈکٹر سے متعلق اقدامات پاکستان کی ابھرتی ہوئی سی سی کنڈکٹر انڈسٹری کے لیے ماہرین کی ایک نئی کھیپ تیار کر رہے ہیں، جبکہ برآمدات پر مبنی پروگرام آئی ٹی پیشہ ور افراد اور کمپنیوں کی بین الاقوامی کاروباری مواقع تک رسائی کی صلاحیت کو تقویت دے رہے ہیں۔

اگنائٹ (Ignite) کا جواب

جی ہاں، ان اسکیموں نے نوجوانوں کے لیے روزگار اور آمدنی کے مواقع پر نمایاں اور مثبت اثرات ظاہر کیے ہیں، جن کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

(i) نیگیٹو سرکٹ (IC) ڈیزائن اینڈ ویریفیکیشن ٹریننگ پروگرام:

اس پروگرام کے تحت فارغ التحصیل ہونے والے انجینئرز کے لیے 100 فیصد ملازمتوں کی فراہمی کا ہدف مقرر کیا گیا ہے، جنہیں سی سی کنڈکٹر ڈیزائن اور ویریفیکیشن کے شعبوں میں کھایا جا چکا ہے۔ یہ پاکستان میں اعلیٰ مالیاتی قدر کی حامل تکنیکی ملازمتوں کے ایک بالکل نئے شعبے کی تخلیق کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کے تحت تربیت حاصل کرنے والا ایک فرد تقریباً 1,50,000 روپے ماہانہ سے زائد کماسکے گا۔

(ii) نیشنل انکیوبیشن سینٹرز (NICs): این آئی سی نیٹ ورک کے ذریعے پروان چڑھنے والے اور فارغ التحصیل ہونے والے اسٹارٹ اپس نے سرمایہ کاری کے حصول اور آمدنی میں اضافے کے ساتھ ساتھ نمایاں براہ راست اور بالواسطہ روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کیے ہیں، جس سے ملک میں ٹیکنالوجی کے شعبے میں روزگار کا دائرہ کار وسیع ہوا ہے۔ "اگنائٹ" (Ignite) نے آٹھ (8) نیشنل انکیوبیشن سینٹرز کے اپنے نیٹ ورک میں 2020ء سے زائد اسٹارٹ اپس کی میزبانی کی ہے۔ ان اسٹارٹ اپس نے مجموعی طور پر 32 ارب روپے کی آمدنی پیدا کی ہے۔

ان اقدامات نے نوجوانوں کی روزگار کے قابل صلاحیتوں کو بہتر بنایا ہے اور ٹیکنالوجی کی صنعت میں کاروباری رجحان (tech entrepreneurship) کو ایک تسلیم شدہ کیریئر کے طور پر فروغ دیا ہے، اور قومی آئی ٹی اور آئی ٹی ای ایس (ITeS) برآمدات میں اپنا حصہ ڈالا ہے، جو کہ مالی سال 2021-2022 میں ریکارڈ 6.1 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں۔

د) پی ایس ای بی (PSEB) کا جواب:

چونکہ موجودہ اسکیمیں ہنر کی ترقی اور روزگار کی تخلیق کے لحاظ سے مثبت نتائج دے رہی ہیں، اس لیے وزارت ان اقدامات کو جاری رکھے گی اور ان میں توسیع کرے گی۔ طے شدہ اقدامات میں جاری پی ایس ڈی پی (PSDP) منصوبوں کے تحت انٹرنشپ کا دائرہ کار بڑھانا، بین الاقوامی

سرٹیفیکیشنز، آئی ٹی بوٹ کیمپس، سیسی کنڈکٹورک فورس کی ترقی، اور صنعت اور اکیڈمی کے درمیان تعاون شامل ہے تاکہ انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی (IT) کے شعبے میں نوجوانوں کے لیے روزگار کے مواقع کو مزید بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔

آگنٹ (Ignite) کا جواب:

۱. کوڈ فار آل پروگرام (Code4All Program): (آنے والا ہے)

آگنٹ مصنوعی ذہانت (AI) میں تقریباً ۵۰۰ افراد کو تربیت دینے کا ارادہ رکھتا ہے، جس میں ہلاک چین اور کوانٹم کمپیوٹنگ جیسی ابھرتی ہوئی ٹیکنالوجیز سے واقفیت، عملی پراجیکٹ ورک اور بین الاقوامی سرٹیفیکیشن شامل ہوں گے۔ اس پروگرام سے توقع ہے کہ یہ اگلے ۲ سالوں کے اندر ۲۰۰ سے زائد افراد کے لیے روزگار کے مواقع فراہم کرے گا۔

۲. ایس اے پی اسکولز انہینسمنٹ اینڈ ایمپلائمنٹ فسیلیٹیشن پروگرام (SAP Skills Enhancement & Employment Facilitation Program): (آنے والا ہے)

اس اقدام کے تحت، ۵۰۰ افراد کو ایس اے پی (SAP) ماڈیولز میں تربیت دی جائے گی، اور توقع ہے کہ اس سے مقامی اور بین الاقوامی مارکیٹوں میں ۲ سالوں کے اندر ۶۰۰ سے زائد سرٹیفائیڈ پروفیشنلز کے لیے روزگار کے مواقع پیدا ہوں گے۔

37۔ سیدہ شہلا رضا: کیا وزیر انچارج برائے کابینہ ڈویژن بیان فرمائیں گے:

(الف) آیا سال ۲۵-۲۰۲۴ء کے دوران وزارت کی جانب سے وفاقی وزارتوں کی مجموعی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا گیا؛ نیز

(ب) اگر ہاں، تو اس جائزے کے لیے کون سے معیارات اختیار کیے گئے، اس کے کیا نتائج سامنے آئے اور کمزور کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کرنے والی وزارتوں کی بہتری کے لیے کیا اقدامات کیے گئے؟

وزیر انچارج برائے عملہ ڈویژن (سینیٹر احد خان چیمہ)

(الف) کابینہ ڈویژن کو وزارتوں اور ڈویژنوں کی مجموعی کارکردگی کی نگرانی کا مینڈیٹ حاصل نہیں ہے۔ کابینہ ڈویژن صرف وزارتوں اور ڈویژنوں کی جانب سے کابینہ کے فیصلوں پر عمل درآمد کی نگرانی کرتی ہے تاکہ کابینہ کے فیصلوں پر فوری طور پر عمل درآمد کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

(ب) کوئی نہیں

سعید احمد میتلا
قائم مقام سیکرٹری

اسلام آباد،
۲۷/اگست، ۲۰۲۶ء

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Subject: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 145 MOVED BY MS. MUSSARAT RAFIQUE MAHESAR, MNA.

Question	Reply
Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state: a) Whether it is a fact that in Pakistan, climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly those in rural areas; and	Yes. Climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly those living in rural, mountainous, coastal and arid regions of Pakistan. Socio-economic deprivations further exacerbate the impacts of climate change. Extreme weather events, including floods, droughts, heatwaves and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), have significantly increased risks to women's health, safety and livelihoods. Heatwaves expose women, especially those engaged in agriculture and household work/ to heat stress and related illnesses. (CCGAP for reference) is at Annex-I. Droughts and prolonged water scarcity compel women and girls to travel longer distances to fetch water, increasing their physical burden and reducing opportunities for education and income-generating activities. Floods and GLOFs damage homes, agricultural land and critical infrastructure, resulting in displacement, loss of livelihoods, disruption of education and healthcare services, and heightened risks to women and children during emergencies. (Floods 2022 & 2025 report for reference) is at Annex-II. Climate change adversely affects maternal and reproductive health and increases the unpaid care responsibilities borne by women. Climate change also undermines food security by reducing agricultural productivity through rising temperatures, droughts, floods and erratic rainfall. As women play a central role in agriculture, household food management and family nutrition, crop losses, livestock mortality and rising food prices disproportionately affect them, increasing the risks of malnutrition, poor maternal and child health, and livelihood insecurity, particularly in rural areas.

6) How has government designed climate strategies to empower women and ensure their active participation in disaster management?

The Government has adopted a gender-responsive approach to climate action and disaster risk management through policy reforms, institutional frameworks and community-based interventions. Key measures include:

- i. Mainstreaming gender considerations in the National Climate Change Policy (2021), National Adaptation Plan (2023–2030), Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), which provides a framework for integrating gender equality into climate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- ii. Promoting the meaningful participation of women in community-based disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation planning, early warning dissemination, emergency preparedness, response and recovery, while strengthening women's leadership in local resilience-building initiatives.
- iii. Implementing climate adaptation projects that prioritize women's empowerment through climate-resilient livelihoods, sustainable natural resource management, climate-smart agriculture, water conservation, ecosystem restoration, capacity building and improved access to climate information and early warning systems.
- iv. Ensuring women's representation in community organizations, village committees and local decision-making bodies established under climate resilience and disaster risk reduction programmes.
- v. Through the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), promoting gender-responsive governance, institutional capacity, climate finance, knowledge management and inclusive participation to ensure that women benefit equitably from climate policies and programmes.
- vi. Under the SAFER Pakistan Project, implemented in collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women, women are being identified as critical agents in disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient livelihood opportunities, leadership development, social inclusion and active participation in local adaptation planning.
- vii. Under the GCF-funded Buner & Shangla Project, women are recognized as agents of climate resilience and are actively engaged in Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Committees, early warning dissemination, community preparedness and awareness activities. The project strengthens women's capacity to access, interpret and communicate climate information, enabling them to

serve as trusted messengers of early warnings and resilience practices within their households and communities, thereby improving last-mile connectivity and enhancing community resilience.

These measures collectively seek to strengthen women's resilience, enhance their leadership in climate action, and ensure their effective participation in disaster risk management and climate adaptation across Pakistan.



Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Government and People of Pakistan





Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Government and People of Pakistan

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Published by: IUCN Pakistan

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Citation: IUCN Pakistan (2022). *Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Government and People of Pakistan*. IUCN Pakistan, Pakistan. xli + 107 pp.

Editor: Furuza Pastakia

Image treatment: Essa Malik Taimur

Cover photograph: IUCN/Emmanuelle Guddu

Design: Azhar Saeed, IUCN Pakistan

Printing by: M&K Enterprises

Available from: IUCN Pakistan

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FOREWORD

Across the world, women are far more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than men. In Pakistan as well, women disproportionately bear the brunt of climate change impacts, facing greater risks of livelihood insecurity, ill health, poor education outcomes and threats to personal safety, including gender based violence. Gender inequality increases vulnerability, because women are excluded from decision making on issues that directly affect their lives. Social biases and cultural norms deprive women of the opportunity to participate in and contribute to the planning and implementation of climate change responses, while preventing women from acting as the agents of change they can be.

Pakistan has long acknowledged the nexus between gender and the environment, starting with the country's first National Conservation Strategy, adopted in 1992. But while this and subsequent policy and strategy documents have continued to recognise the central role of women while making repeated commitments to gender inclusion and mainstreaming, action on the ground to operationalise these commitments has been slow, at best. Much more needs to be done!

Pakistan's Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) is one attempt to rectify this imbalance. It aims to support policy measures and strengthen institutional processes that enhance women's participation in climate decision making and implementation.

Developed by the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), this ccGAP is the first document of its kind that not only recognises the role of gender in the development of climate solutions but also sets out a series of practical steps to make this a reality.

The consultation process that led to the development of the ccGAP also highlighted the need for multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral partnerships for collective action. There is great scope for joint initiatives between sectors as well as with donors and other partners. The role of international partners is vitally important to provide technical guidance and financing where required.

As the first Gender Responsive Readiness Grant of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Pakistan's ccGAP makes gender a national priority and sets the

precedent for an enhanced focus on gender mainstreaming in future GCF projects. The ccGAP will help Pakistan boost its profile internationally while also supporting the development and implementation of gender responsive projects within the country.

The MOCC appreciates the role of IUCN Pakistan in building momentum and engaging key stakeholders in the consultation process, which led to the drafting of the ccGAP. The MOCC would also like to thank the hundreds of professionals, experts and thought leaders at IUCN, without whose vision, enthusiasm, dedication and willingness to work across different disciplines this ccGAP would have been impossible. We would like to express our gratitude to all the authors, researchers, reviewers and editors who worked on the ccGAP to make it as accurate, relevant and implementable as possible.

Today, the MOCC strongly believes that a paradigm shift is needed to bring gender concerns front and centre in the planning and implementation of efforts to tackle climate change impacts, build resilience and develop climate smart adaptation measures. With the launch of the ccGAP, a big step has been taken in the mainstreaming of gender considerations in climate change policy and in implementation frameworks. However, more work is needed to ensure that gender concerns are embedded and integrated in all programmes and policies across sectors.

The MOCC is committed to mainstreaming gender in all its programmes and projects. We are keen to take forward the actions proposed in the ccGAP to mitigate the impacts of climate change on women and other vulnerable groups who are among those most severely affected. This will require a multi-partner approach for participatory and collaborative actions. MOCC takes pride in leading this process towards the achievement of global commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). It is an important step on a long journey to building inclusion.

Senator Sherry Rehman
Federal Minister for Climate Change
Government of Pakistan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pakistan's Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) was made possible through the collaborative effort of a wide range of contributors, thought leaders, visionaries and agents of innovative change both within Pakistan and internationally.

The ccGAP is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) and IUCN Pakistan, involving input from sectoral ministries, gender and climate change experts, and various organisations and international partners. Financial support for the project was provided by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as GCF's first Gender Responsive Readiness Grant, administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The greatest share of the credit goes to the participants of various consultations and workshops that were held during the development of the ccGAP. This includes the national women's workshop, the multi-stakeholder workshop, sector-specific technical sessions, validation sessions, focus group discussions and bilateral meetings with experts. Many volunteers also contributed to this process. All their efforts are deeply appreciated.

Acknowledgement is also owed to our IUCN colleagues across the world, including team members at IUCN's Global Programme on Human Rights in Conservation at HQ, the Gender Expert at the IUCN Asia Regional Office, and members of the IUCN Pakistan team. Senior climate change experts and gender experts in Pakistan also made an invaluable contribution.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the continued support of the MOCC at the highest level. Besides participating in consultations and providing substantive input, senior members of the MOCC also helped to review, guide and steer the ccGAP development process.

The ccGAP marks a new phase in the work of the MOCC, serving as a charter of commitment to ensure gender inclusion and responsiveness in all policies and programmes, and acknowledging the critical linkages between advancing gender equality and combatting the climate crisis. It is our hope that the implementation of the ccGAP, through the collaboration of cross-sectoral stakeholders, will strengthen gender inclusiveness across all planning and actions for climate change adaptation in Pakistan. IUCN takes great pride in being given the opportunity to support this effort.

Mahmood Akhtar Cheema
Country Representative, IUCN Pakistan

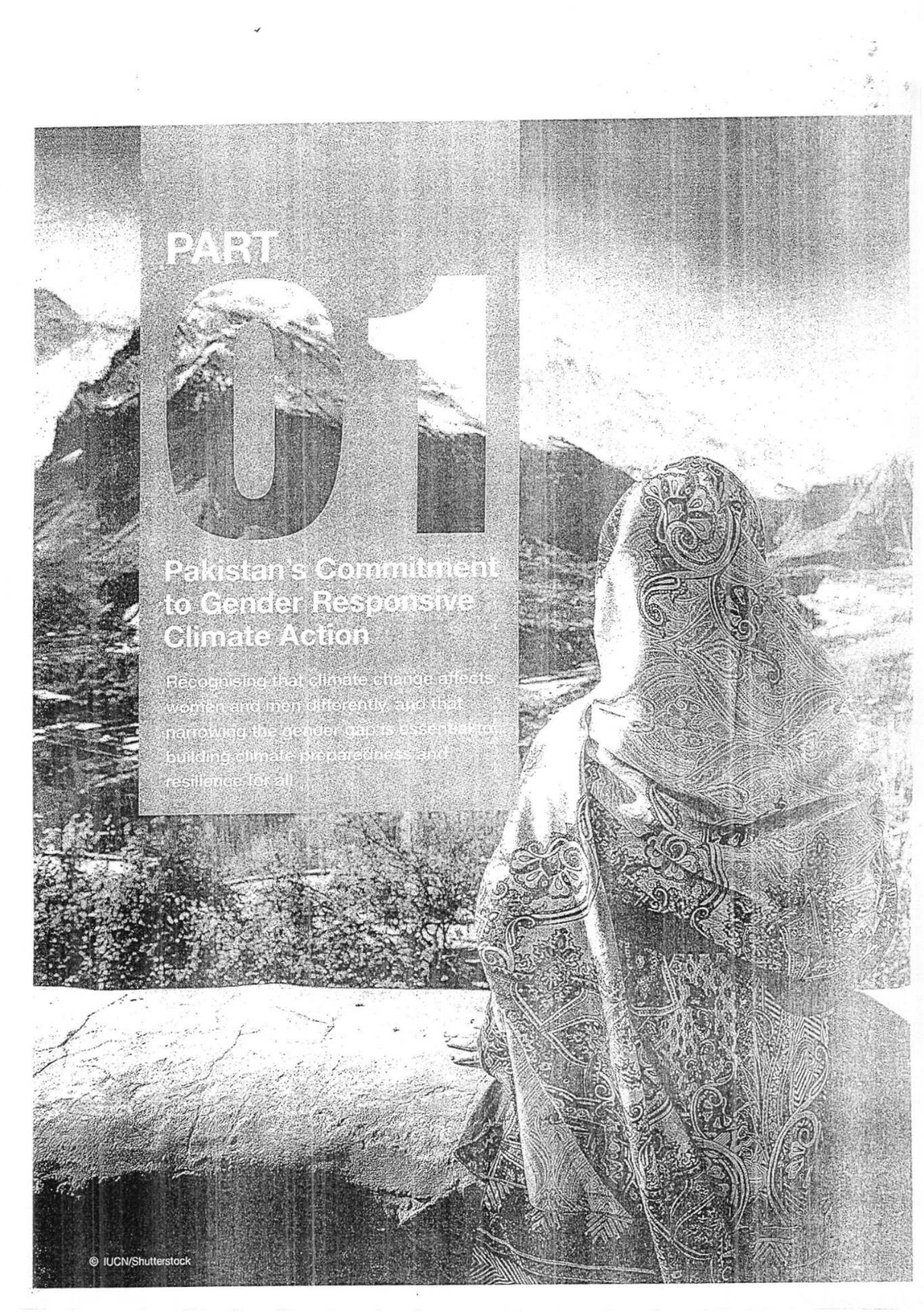
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEDB	Alternative Energy Development Board
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
APP	Associated Press of Pakistan
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CBO	community based organisation
ccGAP	Climate Change Gender Action Plan
CNIC	computerised national identity card
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CSO	civil society organisation
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DRR	disaster risk reduction
EIA	environmental impact assessment
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GAM	Gender with Age Marker
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GBV	gender based violence
GCC	Gender and Child Cell
GCCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFW	Global Forest Watch

GHG	greenhouse gas
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HEC	Higher Education Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUCNP	International Union for Conservation of Nature Pakistan
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development
LNG	liquefied natural gas
MFF	Mangroves for the Future
MNFS&R	Ministry of National Food Security and Research
MOCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MOPDSI	Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRMF	National Disaster and Risk Management Fund
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NIPS	National Institute of Population Studies
NSER	National Socio-Economic Registry
PAL	Poverty Action Lab
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PASS Division	Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

PCSW	Provincial Commission on the Status of Women
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STEM	science, technology, engineering and mathematics
SuSanA	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
TCCR	Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources
UC	union council
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-REDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
US-EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WEF	World Economic Forum
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature



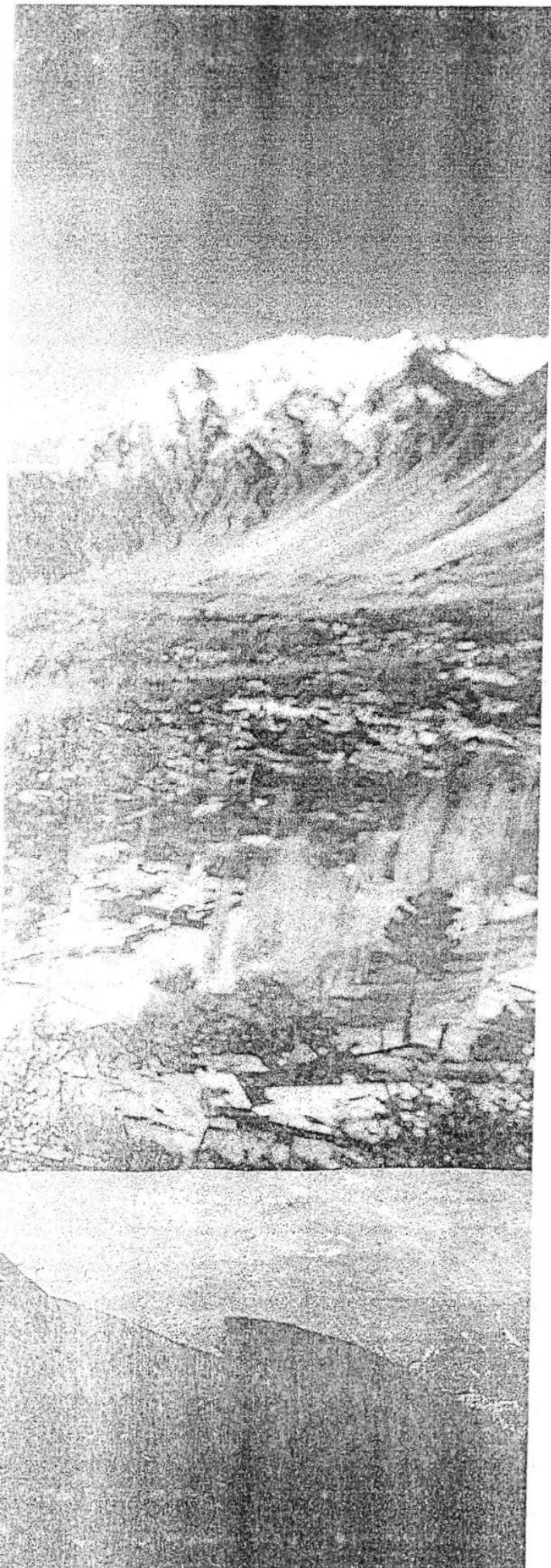


PART

01

Pakistan's Commitment to Gender Responsive Climate Action

Recognising that climate change affects women and men differently, and that narrowing the gender gap is essential to building climate preparedness and resilience for all



Introduction

Pakistan is among the 15 countries in the world that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (Germanwatch 2021). Extreme weather events have occurred more frequently over the last decade, leading to the loss of life and creating untold human suffering. Climate related disasters such as floods, storms droughts and heatwaves disrupt lives, destroy livelihoods and cause damage to land and property.

The cumulative effects of climate change have a direct impact on the economy, costing the country an estimated USD 38 billion annually (WB and ADB 2021). If this trend continues, human development gains made over the last decade will be reversed. Already, in 2020 Pakistan ranked 154 out of 189 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index, down two places from 152 the previous year (UNDP 2020a).

Gender inequality further impedes economic growth and human development, preventing half of the population from participating in social, political and economic life. Pakistan is one of the most unequal countries in the world for women, ranked at 153 out of 156 countries in 2021 (WEF 2021).

Addressing the threats posed by climate change is a priority for the Government of Pakistan. At the same time, Pakistan recognises that climate change affects women and men differently and that narrowing the gender gap is essential to build climate preparedness and resilience for all. If the country is to tackle the climate challenges that lie ahead, it cannot do so without the full and equal participation of women.

About the ccGAP

This Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to ensure the inclusion and leadership of women in climate action. It is aligned with the priority sectors identified in the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of 2021 and is an important step towards achieving a key objective of the NCCP to focus on pro-poor gender sensitive adaptation. (For details on the alignment of the ccGAP with national policies, see Annex 1.)

The ccGAP was developed through a series of consultations with representatives from government ministries and departments, civil society organisations, gender specialists, and subject experts, as well as a diverse group of key stakeholders.

The ccGAP is divided into six sections, each covering a priority sector aligned with the NCCP:

- Disaster risk reduction
- Agriculture and food security
- Forests and biodiversity
- Integrated coastal management
- Water and sanitation
- Energy and transport.

Each section begins with an overview of the sector, focusing on gender related concerns and priorities. Relevant policies and institutional frameworks are examined in brief to determine the extent to which they are gender responsive. A summary is provided of programmes or projects in each sector that focus on women or contain a component related to women. Finally, each section presents a sector-specific action plan to strengthen the inclusion and leadership of women in climate action.

Building a path towards climate resilience

Pakistan has a robust legal and policy framework to support climate action, starting with comprehensive environmental protection laws enacted in the 1990s, backed by implementing rules, regulations and emissions standards (see IUCNP 2003, 2004, 2007a, 2007b, 2008). Pakistan has also developed a number of policies to guide climate action, with its first dedicated Climate Change Policy approved in 2012, which was substantively revised and updated in 2021 (see Annex 2).

Pakistan's climate response is now driven by the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of 2021, which acknowledges that human activities are a major contributor to climate change and provides a framework to address climate threats. The NCCP sets a clear goal: "To ensure that climate change is mainstreamed in the economically and socially vulnerable sectors of the economy, and to steer Pakistan towards climate compatible development" (GOP 2021a). This is to be achieved through 14 objectives aimed at building the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations, including women.



Objectives of the National Climate Change Policy 2021

- Pursue sustained economic growth by addressing the challenges of climate change
- Integrate climate change policy with other national policies
- Focus on pro-poor gender sensitive adaptation, promoting mitigation to the extent possible
- Build climate resilient infrastructure
- Track the impact of climate change on water, food and energy security, and implement remedial plans to support water, energy and food policies
- Minimise risks arising from extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and tropical storms
- Develop climate resilient agriculture and food systems
- Promote the transition to cleaner, lower emission and less carbon intensive development
- Accelerate policy coherence and integration to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Strengthen inter-ministerial and inter-provincial decision making and coordination mechanisms on climate change
- Facilitate effective use of opportunities, particularly financial, available both nationally and internationally
- Foster the development of economic incentives for public and private sector investment in adaptation and mitigation measures
- Enhance the awareness, skills and institutional capacity of stakeholders
- Promote tree plantation, conservation of natural resources and nature-based solutions.

Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change threats

- Considerable increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, coupled with erratic monsoon rains causing frequent and intense floods and droughts
- Projected recession of the Hindukush-Karakoram-Himalayan glaciers due to global warming and carbon deposits from indigenous and transboundary pollution, threatening water inflows into the Indus River System
- Increased siltation of major dams caused by more frequent and intense rains in catchment areas and subsequent floods
- Rising temperatures resulting in extreme heat and water stressed conditions, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, leading to reduced agricultural productivity
- Increasing air pollution from agriculture, transport and industry resulting in smog causing economic losses and posing a serious hazard to human health
- Further decrease in already thin forest cover from rapid change in climate conditions
- Increased intrusion of saline water in the Indus delta adversely affecting coastal agriculture, mangroves and fish breeding grounds
- Threat to coastal areas as a result of sea level rise and increased cyclone activity due to higher sea surface temperatures
- Increased stress between the upper and lower riparian regions in relation to the sharing of water resources
- Increased health risks and climate change induced migration.

The NCCP acknowledges the growing risk Pakistan faces from extreme weather events and climate related natural disasters, providing a list of critical vulnerabilities. All climate threats identified in the policy have gender differentiated considerations and impacts.

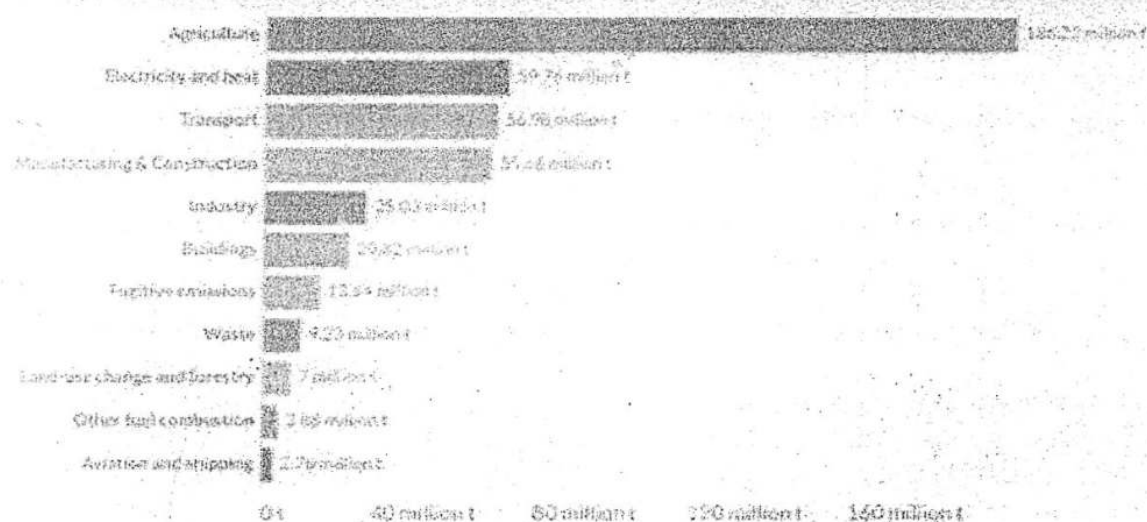
Cutting carbon emissions

Human activities are the main driver of climate change, primarily from the burning of fossil fuels

(IPCC 2014b). Globally, carbon dioxide (CO₂) accounts for the majority of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (more than 76%, mainly from fossil fuels), along with methane (16%, mostly from agriculture) and nitrous oxide (6%, from industry and agriculture) (US-EPA 2017).

Although Pakistan is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, its contribution to global carbon emissions is comparatively low, at 0.67% in 2020 (Ritchie et al. 2020). Nevertheless,

Pakistan's GHG emissions by sector (2018)



(Source: Ritchie et al. 2020)

Pakistan's GHG emissions by sector (percentage of total emissions, 2018)

Contribution to GHG emissions (%)	
Agriculture	42.228
Electricity and heat	13.551
Transport	12.848
Manufacturing and construction	12.621
Industry	5.675
Buildings	4.721
Fugitive emissions	3.093
Waste	2.093
Land use change and forestry	1.587
Other fuel combustion	0.879
Aviation and shipping	0.625

Source: Ritchie et al. 2020

Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions

The Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of 2021 reaffirm Pakistan's commitment to cut emissions. The country surpassed earlier planned contributions, reducing emissions by 8.7% between 2016 and 2018. Pakistan's intended conditional and voluntary contributions aim to further lower emissions by 50% by the year 2030, prioritising the following sectors (GOP 2021b):

- Renewable energy: By 2030, 60% of all energy produced in the country to be generated from renewable energy resources including hydropower.
- Transportation: By 2030, 30% of all new vehicles sold in Pakistan to be electric vehicles.
- Coal: From 2020, new coal power plants will be subject to a moratorium and no generation of power through imported coal will be allowed, shelving plans for two new coal fired power plants in favour of hydro.
- Land use and forestry: From 2016 onwards, continued investment in nature-based solutions.

Pakistan's emissions have seen a steady increase over the last two decades, largely as a result of economic growth. As GDP has risen, so have the country's GHG emissions (Ritchie et al. 2020).

Currently the majority of Pakistan's emissions come from the burning of fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal) (Ritchie et al. 2020). By sector, agriculture generates the largest share of GHG emissions (42.2%), followed by energy (13.5%), transport (12.8%), and manufacturing and construction (12.6%) (Ritchie et al. 2020). On the current trajectory of economic growth, Pakistan's emissions are likely to rise sharply in the future.

Tackling the challenge of climate change requires substantial and sustained reductions in GHG emissions, which in turn requires rapid, far reaching and unprecedented changes in all

aspects of human activity, including land use, energy production, industry, buildings, transport and cities (IPCC 2018). What is needed is a new balance between people and the planet, a 'greening' of our economies and societies.

Complementing the NCCP, Pakistan's Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), submitted in 2021, set ambitious targets to cut emissions (GOP 2021b). To meet these targets, Pakistan will need to act on multiple fronts, promoting the widespread adoption of renewable energy like solar, wind and small hydro; requiring cities to introduce climate smart transport solutions such as bus rapid transit, electric vehicles and biofuels; retrofitting buildings to make them more energy efficient; and ensuring the sustainable use of water, land and forests.

Ensuring women are included in climate action

The NCCP recognises that climate change affects women and men differently. It notes that women are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, particularly rural women engaged in the agriculture sector, and that women are also more vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather events and natural disasters. The policy also acknowledges that narrowing the gender gap is essential to building climate preparedness and resilience for all. It highlights the role women can play, noting the critical importance of ensuring the participation of women and gender experts in all policies, initiatives and decisions related to climate action. The NCCP sets out a number of key steps to make this possible:

- Mainstream gender perspectives into climate change efforts at the national and regional levels
- Take steps to reduce the vulnerability of

women from climate change impacts, particularly in relation to their critical role in rural areas in water, food, energy and livestock management

- Recognise and value women's contribution in the use and management of natural resources and other activities impacted by climate change
- Undertake a comprehensive study of the gender differentiated impacts of climate change with particular focus on gender differences in the capacity to deploy adaptation measures and strategies
- Develop gender sensitive criteria and indicators related to adaptation and vulnerability, as gender differences in this area are most crucial and most visible
- Develop and implement vulnerability reduction measures that focus on women's needs, and empower women's groups and networks
- Incorporate a role for women in the decision making process on adaptation initiatives

Other policy commitments for gender responsive climate action

Pakistan's Second National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC (2018) notes that "women are likely to be strongly affected by climate change as the majority of rural women are engaged in the agriculture sector, which is highly climate sensitive" (GOP 2018d). It states that climate change will increase the work of agricultural production and other subsistence activities such as fuel wood and water collection, putting extra pressure on women, and that women are more vulnerable during extreme climate events and disasters. It concludes: "Pakistan fully recognises that women are powerful agents of change. It is, therefore, vital to ensure participation of women and female gender experts in all policies, initiatives and decisions relating to climate change. To address the gender aspects of vulnerability from climate change, the government in collaboration with other relevant entities needs to take strategic measures."

The Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014-2030) recognises that the impacts of climate change could prove particularly severe for women, noting that "the impacts of climate change are not gender neutral" (GOP 2013a). While it states that the government is "determined to support gender integration in various efforts to address climate change", it does not include explicit mention of gender or women in the proposed actions within the framework.

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (2012) includes a section on gender equality and women's empowerment, stating that "gender equity remains a fundamental condition for sustainable development" (GOP 2012b). It seeks to increase the role of women and integrate gender considerations into national sustainable development processes, enforce the protection and implementation of women's rights, and empower women through education and awareness raising and by removing discrimination barriers to ensure the inclusion of women in economic development.

- Develop adaptation measures based on local and indigenous knowledge held by women
- Adopt rules making it mandatory for all Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) projects to take gender considerations into account
- Increase understanding of gender roles and responsibilities by applying a gender analysis to the project and programme planning cycle
- Include gender responsive budgets and resource allocations in all projects and programmes
- Review and amend the relevant national policies to make them gender sensitive
- Include gender and climate change in the school curriculum.

The impact of climate change on women is also acknowledged in the NDCs (GOP 2021b). One of the seven guiding principles defined for NDCs implementation is gender sensitive programming. The NDCs recognise that the lack of economic empowerment prevents Pakistani women from adapting to climate change impacts, noting that it is fundamentally important to identify the specific

needs of women and girls. To this end, the NDCs present a set of gender mainstreaming actions, divided into seven priority areas, along with potential indicators. The priority sectors identified in the NDCs are as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry and other land use change
- Water
- Energy
- Disaster management
- Waste
- Health
- Research and knowledge management.

The NDCs note that Pakistan's Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) will serve as a tool to strengthen gender responsive strategies for climate action.

The sector specific action plans set out in this ccGAP are designed to align with the frameworks outlined in the NCCP and the NDCs (see Annex 1).

Pakistan's Climate Change Gender Action Plan

To ensure that national programmes to address climate change are gender responsive, the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) engaged the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to develop a cross-sectoral multistakeholder action plan.

The Pakistan Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) is designed to strengthen the implementation of national climate change policies and plans. It seeks to operationalise the commitments set out in the NCCP by ensuring that women are included in all stages of planning, development and implementation.

Pakistan's ccGAP is aligned with the NCCP and builds on the gender mainstreaming actions proposed in the policy. The ccGAP aims to integrate gender and climate in six priority sectors: disaster risk



reduction, agriculture and food security, forests and biodiversity, integrated coastal management, water and sanitation, and energy and transport. It is a tool to build knowledge and capacities, identify gaps and opportunities, and strengthen coordination.

A gender responsive approach to climate action

Different communities experience climate change differently. Their ability to cope, respond and adapt varies depending on where they live, how they earn a living and their socioeconomic status (IPCC 2014a). Climate change has a greater impact on the poor, on people who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods, and on those who have the least capacity (including assets and access to services) to withstand natural disasters and extreme weather events (FAO 2015a).

But even among the populations and communities most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, women are disproportionately affected (UNDP 2016). Yet women are rarely represented in decision making on issues that directly affect their lives, including action on climate change (Profeta 2017).

Women's exclusion from decision making is not simply a question of equity. When it comes to tackling development challenges, women's participation is essential. Evidence from across the globe demonstrates the importance of gender responsive actions for natural resource management, food security, investment in public goods, and many other activities aimed at building climate resilience (FAO 2011, WB 2011). Policy making is also more responsive to community needs when women are included in the process (NDI 2013).



Gender in the Pakistan context

Gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan, which affirms that all citizens are equal under the law and that there shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex (GOP 1973). The country also continues to build a legislative framework to protect women and advance gender equality (see Annex 3). Implementation and enforcement remain a challenge, however, as reflected in the fact that Pakistan is one of the five most unequal countries in the world for women. In 2021, Pakistan was ranked at 153 out of 156 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report (WEF 2021). The issues are complex and multidimensional: "In a country as diverse as Pakistan, there are contradictions at every level. The gap between theory and practice, between legislation and implementation, urban and rural disparity, and the reality of the average woman are in stark contrast to the progress being made in the political process, in laws passed and at the policy level" (Aurat Foundation 2012).

On the ground, women are excluded from economic opportunities, political participation and decision making (Profeta 2017). Gender based violence is pervasive at all levels of society (UNFPA 2022). These structural and social

Chapter 1: Fundamental Rights

Article 25. Equality of citizens.

- (1) All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.
- (2) There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex.
- (3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children.

— Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973

inequalities reinforce the barriers women face in contributing to and benefitting from development initiatives in general. It is important to ensure that women are not excluded from climate related policy making, planning and implementation.

Pakistan acknowledges the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, and recognises that both women and men have an equal part to play in climate action. There is also a commitment, both in the law and in government policies, to rectify this imbalance. The Pakistan ccGAP is one more step in this direction.

PART

02

Climate Change Gender Action Plan

Steps to guide gender responsive
actions for resilience and adaptation





Introduction

This Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) provides a framework for integrated gender responsive climate action in Pakistan. While addressing the challenges of climate change will require wide ranging measures to be taken across every sector of the economy, the ccGAP identifies six priority sectors that are particularly important for building resilience and where women are likely to be most severely affected:

- Disaster risk reduction
- Agriculture and food security
- Forests and biodiversity
- Integrated coastal management
- Water and sanitation
- Energy and transport.

Priority actions for gender inclusiveness

During ccGAP workshops and consultative sessions, certain common themes emerged across sectors. These themes represent priority actions that are relevant for gender responsive climate action in all sectors. The ccGAP uses these themes as a framework upon which to build its recommendations.

The priority actions required to operationalise these principles are similar and all are equally important. While lead actors in various sectors may differ, the focus and purpose of actions remain the same. These measures are essential for effective implementation of the ccGAP.

Priority cross cutting actions

Priority action	Key activities
Ensure the participation and representation of women at all levels of climate policy, planning and decision making across sectors	• Establish quotas to ensure the representation of women in key decision making spaces • Consult with stakeholders when designing policies and programmes, including to raise awareness and socialise this ccGAP • Develop a roster of key stakeholders and experts to consult during design and implementation
Strengthen coordination and promote institutionalisation to address gender issues and support gender mainstreaming	• Formalise a Gender Committee with representatives from ministries, women's groups and other stakeholders • Identify ministries required to consult the Gender Committee when formulating new policies and programmes • Coordinate with the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) to set up thematic working groups to support the work of the Gender Committee
Develop gender responsive climate actions through national and provincial policies and programmes	• Review existing policies and programmes, and revise or update if necessary to ensure gender responsiveness • Designate gender focal points in all relevant ministries and departments to coordinate gender responsive implementation
Collect gender disaggregated data to fill information gaps	• Design and implement processes to capture gender disaggregated data in all relevant sectors • Make this data widely available and ensure its use in the development of new policies and programmes
Invest in context specific research to inform policy making and programming	• Conduct sector specific gender analyses to inform policy making and programming • Ensure research findings are made available to policymakers and practitioners
Develop a framework to monitor progress on ccGAP implementation	• Develop a ccGAP monitoring and evaluation framework in consultation with the Gender Committee, NCSW and other stakeholders and experts • Communicate results from monitoring to inform policy and programming, and to course correct if necessary

Key principles for gender inclusiveness

Participation and representation: Elevate the voices of women, and promote their representation, participation and leadership at all levels of climate policy, planning and decision making.

Coordination and institutionalisation: Identify opportunities to strengthen coordination and institutionalise measures for gender mainstreaming.

Policy and programmes: Develop or update policies and programmes to address and include the needs of women and girls.

Gender disaggregated data: Collect gender disaggregated data, make it widely available, and use it to inform policy and programme decisions.

Context specific research: Invest in context specific research to inform policy making and programming.

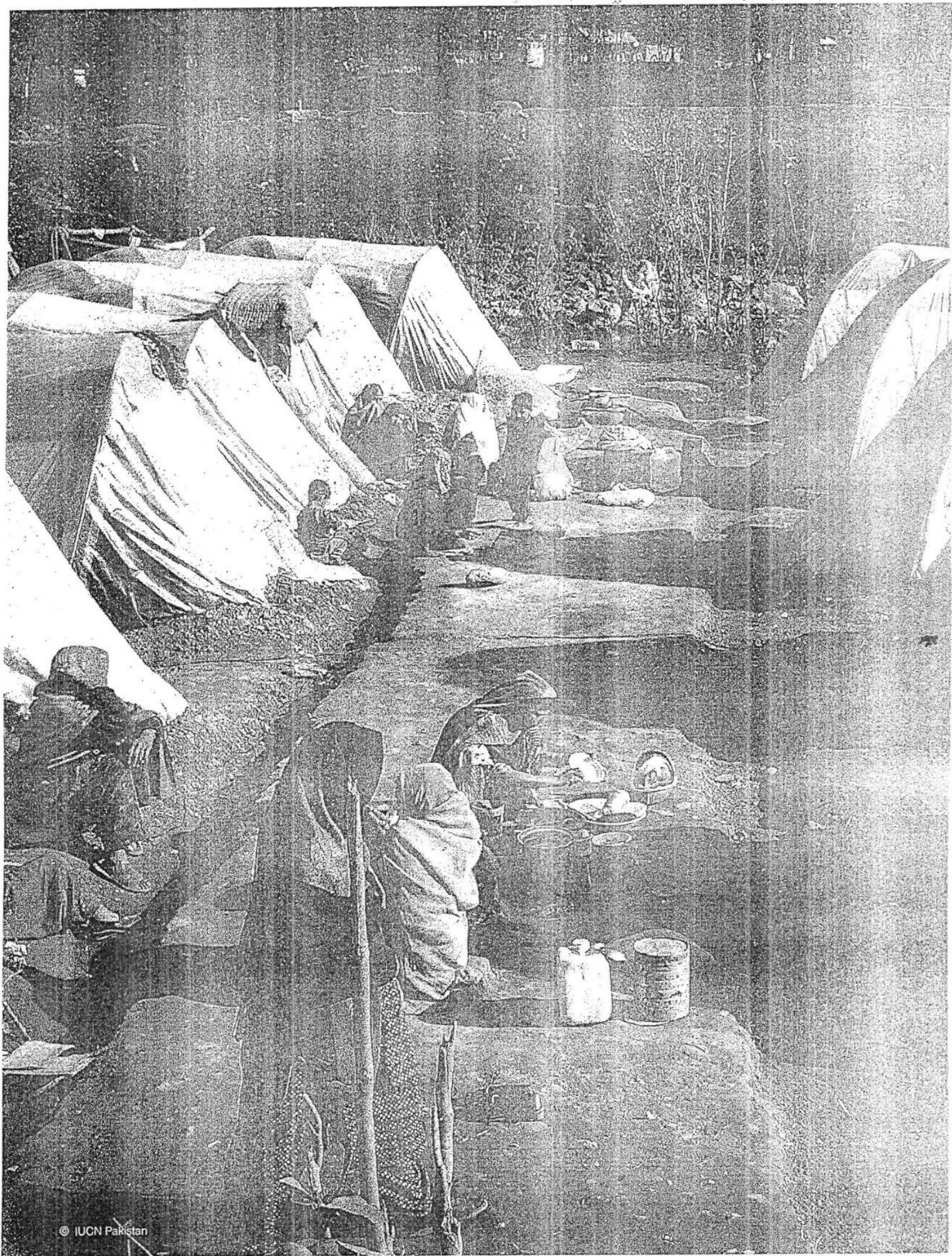
Monitoring and evaluation: Develop frameworks to monitor progress on implementation of this ccGAP, to inform new programmes and policies, and to course correct where necessary.

Note on terminology

The IUCN Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy (2018) defines gender responsiveness in the following terms: "To identify and understand gender gaps and biases, and then act on them, developing and implementing actions to overcome challenges and barriers, thereby improving gender equality. Gender responsive has come to mean more than 'doing no harm'; it means 'to do better'" (IUCN 2018a).

A number of other key terms and phrases used throughout the ccGAP require elaboration. For the purposes of clarity and to avoid repetition, those terms are explained here as follows:

- **Agricultural activities:** Includes farming, livestock, forestry, fisheries
- **Decision making:** Refers to all levels, from government ministries and departments at the federal and provincial levels to community level decision making bodies, as relevant; includes decisions on policy, planning and implementation
- **Institutionalisation:** Process to introduce or consolidate behaviours and practices within institutions; includes reform initiatives, rulemaking, developing or introducing best practices, capacity development and training
- **Vulnerable communities:** Vulnerability related to gender, age, disability, ethnicity, religion, poverty; also referred to as marginalised or disenfranchised groups.



1

Disaster Risk Reduction

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. In the last decade alone, it has suffered an estimated USD 18 billion in economic losses as a result of extreme weather events and natural disasters (UNDRR 2019). Between 1998 and 2001, the country experienced severe drought, which cut GDP growth by 50%. This was followed in 2005 by a devastating earthquake in Kashmir, massive floods across the country in 2010, another major earthquake in 2011 and severe floods again in 2012 (GOP 2012a). On average, these disasters have led to a fall of 1.16% in GDP annually (LEAD 2015).

Economic hardship in the wake of natural disasters has a devastating impact on households as well, particularly low income households that are forced to divert scarce resources from productive activities towards survival, rebuilding and recovery. In the aftermath of the 2005 Kashmir earthquake, for example, more than 3.5 million people were rendered homeless. The earthquake affected more than 500,000 families, with 780,000 buildings destroyed or damaged beyond repair and 250,000 farm animals killed (ReliefWeb 2022). Similarly, after the 2010 floods, which submerged nearly one fifth of the country's total land area, some 7 million people were left homeless (Gronewold 2010). The floods directly affected up to 20 million people, destroying infrastructure, property and livelihoods (ReliefWeb 2010).

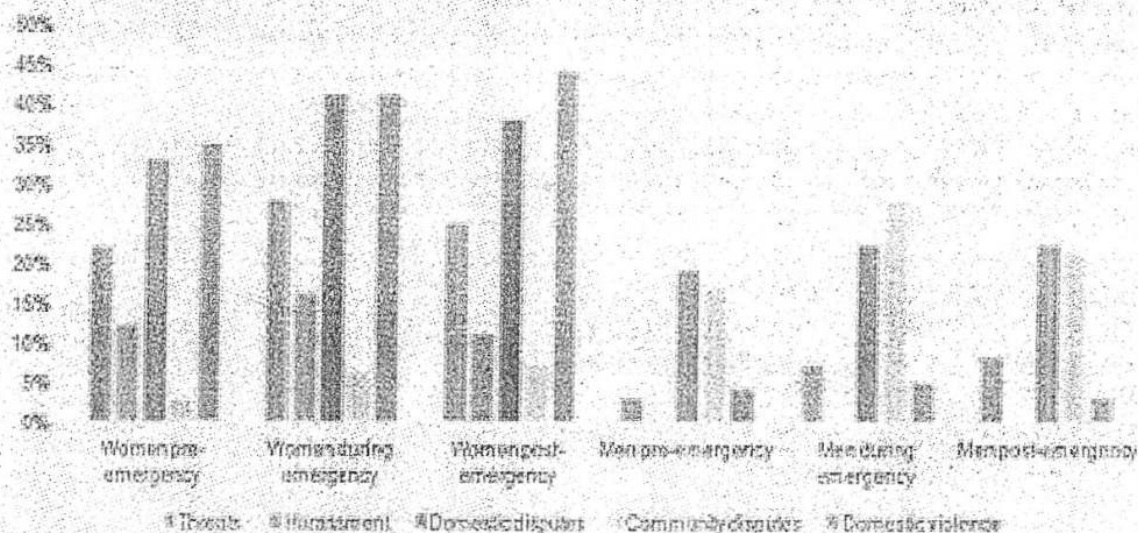
The impact of natural disasters is disproportionately greater on women, children and other vulnerable groups. For example, women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster (UNESCO 2020). When a disaster strikes, even among the most vulnerable communities women and girls face additional challenges. These include difficulties in access to healthcare, relief supplies, food distribution points and markets (Oxfam 2017). Women are more vulnerable in relief camps, face crowding and stampedes at distribution points, and are particularly at risk from threats to personal safety. Women and girls are more likely to suffer from waterborne diseases due to a lack of access to safe water and sanitation facilities (UNESCO, 2020).

Recovery is also more difficult for women, with agriculture and livestock rearing activities disrupted and limited livelihood opportunities

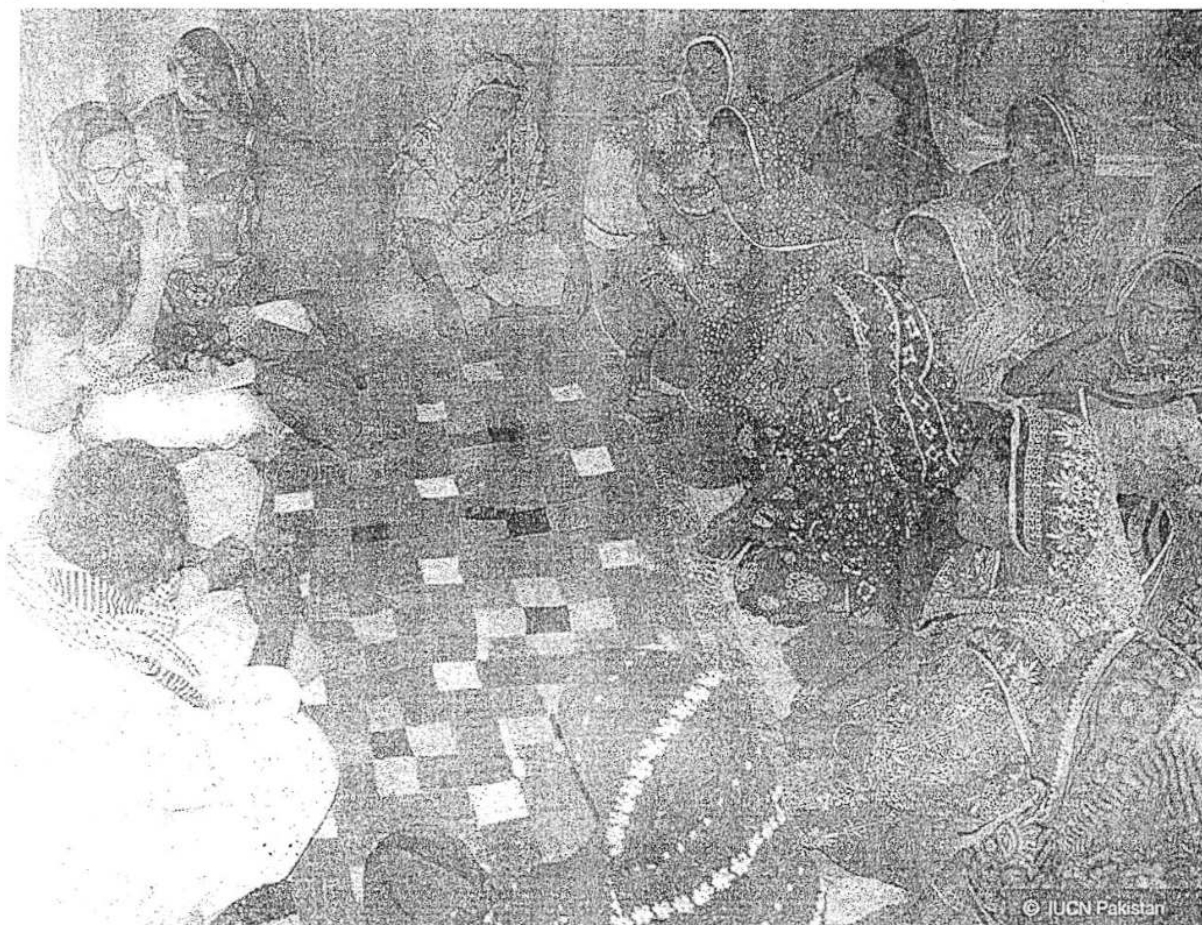
compared to men, such as migration or seeking employment. Maternal and reproductive health care, education for girls, and many other services are affected, particularly when critical infrastructure is destroyed, which is often the case (Oxfam 2017).

There are other risks that women face in the wake of a disaster that often go unrecognised. Women and girls are more vulnerable to gender based violence after disasters hit (WB and ADB 2010). Following the 2010 floods, for example, violence against women and children increased in flood affected districts (ADB and WB 2012). A survey of disaster prone districts across Pakistan noted similar trends, observing that the reasons for the increase in domestic violence during and after emergencies include lack of proper shelter and the loss of economic and livelihood opportunities, affecting people's ability to meet basic needs (Oxfam 2017).

Types of violence and safety issues faced by households, by gender



(Source: Oxfam 2017)



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Disaster risk profile

- **Balochistan:** Historically, Balochistan has faced the highest risk of tsunamis, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes and floods. In drought affected districts alone, 48% of the population (approximately 2.4 million people) faced food insecurity in 2018, with some districts reporting food insecurity as high as 62% of the population (NDMA and WFP 2017).
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** The 2011 floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa affected more than 14 million people. A study conducted after the 2011 floods in five districts of KP noted that 73% of children between the ages of 10 and 16 displayed symptoms of PTSD, with girls more severely affected, even two years later (Ahmad et al. 2011).
- **Punjab:** The 2010 floods destroyed 570,000 hectares of cropland in Punjab. In 2014, the province faced another devastating flood that killed 257 people and 1.1 million were affected.
- **Sindh:** The 2010 floods were widely acknowledged to have hit Sindh the hardest, with the destruction of agriculture resulting in many women losing their livelihoods. Disasters have also led to increased migration over the last several decades, with men seeking work in urban Sindh or abroad. Frequent droughts have contributed to acute food insecurity (IPC 2017).
- **Azad Jammu and Kashmir:** AJK has experienced many disasters, including floods and earthquakes.
- **Gilgit-Baltistan:** An area with many glacial lakes, GB is particularly vulnerable to flash floods, river floods, landslides and avalanches, endangering over 7 million people.

Institutional and policy context

The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** is the coordinating agency for disaster management. Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) handle disaster management in the provinces along with District Disaster Management Authorities, which are responsible for drawing up disaster management plans at the local level (Ahmed 2013). The NDMA was established under the **National Disaster Management Act of 2010**, which requires provisions be made for vulnerable groups and prohibits gender discrimination in relief and compensation (GOP 2010, Sections 11 and 26). The **Gender and Child Cell (GCC)** at the NDMA is responsible for integrating the needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups into disaster response, emergency management and disaster risk reduction activities. Policy guidelines and standards for emergency response include the **Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Relief in Camp (2017)** and the **National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters (2014)** (GOP 2017a, GOP 2014).

The **National Disaster Response Plan (2019)** acknowledges gender differences in the experience of natural disasters. It notes that policies are most effective when they address the needs and vulnerabilities of different groups including women and children, and calls for a more streamlined institutional role for women (Zaidi 2022).

The **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013)** recognises the needs of women and other vulnerable groups, noting that their greater vulnerability results in greater losses in the aftermath of a disaster (GOP 2013b).

The **Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2013)** notes that “women are exposed to higher risks and require special attention during disasters” but makes no mention of gender or women in the proposed actions within the framework (GOP 2013a).

The **National Sustainable Development Strategy (2012)** includes a section on disaster risk reduction in the face of climate change impacts. It advocates multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches to reduce the vulnerability of women, and aims to strengthen community risk reduction capacities and livelihood practices (GOP 2012b).

The **National Disaster Risk Management Framework Pakistan (2007)** aims to empower women as equal stakeholders, acknowledging their role in maintaining the household economy and preventing the breakdown of social safety nets. Its guiding principles include promoting community and local level preparedness, multi-disciplinary approaches and developing disaster risk management plans with a focus on vulnerable groups including women (GOP 2007).

The **Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)** was established in 2005 to plan and approve reconstruction projects in earthquake affected areas in nine districts of KP and AJK (ERRA 2022b). It serves as the coordinating body for activities related to post disaster damage assessment, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The **ERRA Social Protection Strategy (2006)** focuses on women and other vulnerable groups in KP and AJK (ERRA 2006). ERRA has also conducted various vulnerability assessments and published reports on women and other groups most at risk (ERRA 2022a).

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: The PDMA in KP has a GCC which plays an advisory role in planning.

Punjab: The gender mainstreaming initiative of the Punjab PDMA aims to ensure that disaster response and rehabilitation is gender inclusive and sensitive to the needs of vulnerable groups. The

project focuses on strategic planning, capacity building and collecting gender disaggregated data (Government of Punjab n.d.). The Punjab PDMA has also established a GCC to ensure that the needs of women and other vulnerable groups are included in disaster relief and response measures (Government of Punjab n.d.).

Sindh: The Disaster Risk Management Plan Sindh Province (2008) assigns responsibilities for the gender component of disaster risk reduction to the provincial Women Development Department, which is tasked with raising awareness among decision makers about the special vulnerabilities of women; facilitating the involvement of women in the management of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction; and ensuring that the needs of women survivors are addressed in disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. It is also responsible for promoting awareness amongst women in hazard prone areas about disaster risks and preparedness; developing the capacities of women's organisations; supporting the rehabilitation of livelihoods; and managing women's crisis centres (Government of Sindh 2008).

AJK: The State Disaster Risk Management Plan (2017) aims to enhance women's safety during emergencies and address women's needs following disasters, such as adequate facilities in relief camps, protection from harassment and vocational training for income generation (Government of AJK 2017).

Programmes and initiatives

Disaster preparedness initiatives that incorporate the needs of women strengthen their capacity to act during emergencies, thereby reducing their vulnerability. Various disaster preparedness programmes have been implemented across the country but not all interventions contain provisions for women.

The Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood Risk Reduction in Northern Pakistan project seeks to build resilience through the deployment of early warning systems and the construction of engineering structures including dams, ponds, spillways, and drainage, and tree plantation to reduce the risk of flash floods. It aims to target "at least 30-50% women" in all activities (GCF 2022). The project has developed a gender action plan proposing measures to narrow gender inequality, offset risks of adverse gender impacts, ensure women's participation, promote women's leadership, and "ensure women are included as planners, co-implementers and agents of change" (GCF 2018).

The Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan project, concluded in 2021, aimed to strengthen community ownership and involvement in disaster risk management. Interventions included early warning systems, infrastructure, community mobilisation and the formation of community emergency response teams. The project developed monitoring mechanisms to ensure gender equality and inclusiveness (NDRMF 2019).

The Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan project, closed in 2020, included activities focused on women. It trained female government officials, professional staff, extension workers, private sector field workers and farmers on disaster preparedness and climate resilient practices. It aimed to implement women-friendly community based disaster risk reduction schemes through public-private partnerships (UNDP 2022a). Other projects have provided training to women in disaster prone areas of GB, with trainees becoming part of community emergency response teams (AKDN 2020).

Action Plan: Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome: The safety and resilience of all Pakistanis is strengthened through gender responsive climate disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response planning and implementation

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Ensure the inclusion of women, particularly those from vulnerable communities, in all policy, planning and decision making		
Establish requirements for the inclusion of women and women-led organisations, in all DRR policy making and planning bodies at the national and provincial levels	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA); Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs)	Number of women employees at NDMA and PDMA's Number of women included in DRR policy, planning and decision making processes
Set up a coalition to lobby for equal representation of women in national and provincial policy making, and to provide women a platform to voice their concerns	National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW), Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women (PCSWs)	Number of new gender responsive actions and recommendations included in national and provincial policies
Set quotas for the inclusion of women in all district and municipal DRR authorities	District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA's)	Number of women employees in DDMA's
Develop mechanisms for community consultations that include women, particularly in disaster prone areas, to make local DRR plans responsive to the needs of women and girls	PDMA's, DDMA's	Increased number of local community groups and women's groups consulted by DDMA's
Ensure that women are included in relief camp planning and management so that the needs of women and girls, including safety concerns, can be fully addressed	NDMA, PDMA's	Increased number of women included in planning and management committees
Champion local knowledge and best practices on DRR at the community level, using perspectives and knowledge from the elderly and from indigenous communities, to design and implement gender responsive DRR plans that are context specific	DDMA's, community based organisations (CBO's)	Number of context specific and gender responsive DRR plans developed using local and indigenous knowledge and best practices

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Identify key stakeholders, such as community elders, religious leaders, journalists and civil society activists, to serve as allies and to support and promote an enhanced role for women in DRR decision making at the local level	DDMAs, CBOs	Number of champions identified Number of women participating in local level DRR decision making
Objective: Strengthen and institutionalise gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, as well as within management authorities and bodies		
Review current DRR policies, plans and guidelines to identify gaps in gender inclusion and opportunities for strengthening inclusion, and to recommend revisions	NDMA	Number of policies, plans and guidelines reviewed Number of policies, plans and guidelines revised
Use findings from the DRR policy review to develop a gender inclusion policy for DRR to guide future planning and implementation	NDMA	DRR gender policy approved
Amend legislation or enact new legislation to ensure that gender inclusion is legally mandated in all DRR policy, planning and implementation, as well as in all departments and ministries	Women's Parliamentary Causes (National and provincial assemblies)	Number of laws amended or enacted to include gender focus in DRR
Establish a sub-commission on DRR at the NCSW to lobby for and support work on gender integration in DRR policy, planning and decision making, and to serve as a coordinating body for gender responsive actions across ministries	NCSW	Sub-commission established Number of sub-commission meetings Number of lobbying initiatives or actions
Designate gender focal points in all DRR related ministries, departments and agencies	MOCC, NDMA, PDMAs	Number of gender focal points designated

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Ensure that funds are set aside in budgets for DRR activities that focus on the needs of women	NDMA, PDMA	Budget allocations for gender inclusion
Hold policy dialogues with parliamentarians on gender equity in DRR in the context of climate change challenges	MOCC, NCSW, Women's Parliamentary Caucus	Number of policy dialogues held
Objective: Build stakeholder capacity on linkages to gender in programmes for disaster risk reduction		
Map key stakeholders and identify their capacity needs for gender responsive DRR activities	NDMA, PDMA	Stakeholder mapping study
Based on stakeholder mapping, conduct training and capacity development to strengthen gender responsiveness in DRR activities	NDMA, PDMA	Number of capacity development initiatives and activities
Conduct awareness raising and training workshops on the linkages between gender, DRR, and climate challenges	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Number of workshops conducted
Work with the media, including through training, to build capacities for gender focused reporting in the wake of disasters	MOCC and NDMA gender focal points	Number of articles and media reports on gender-specific issues and concerns in the wake of disasters
Identify ambassadors at the community level (women, youth, religious leaders) to promote dialogue on gender responsive DRR and strengthen community mobilisation	PDMA, DDMA, civil society organisations (CSOs)	Number of ambassadors identified Number of community dialogues conducted
Develop learning materials to integrate gender-DRR-climate knowledge into the curricula of schools, colleges and universities	Higher Education Commission (HEC), provincial education departments, research institutions	Number of courses or other learning materials developed and delivered

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Develop a communications campaign to build awareness on gender and disasters, with inclusion of intergenerational knowledge	MOCC, NDMA, PDMAs	Communications campaign launched
Objective: Facilitate and empower women on disaster risk reduction knowledge, tools and networks		
Ensure early warning systems are adapted to local contexts and designed to reach women, taking into account differences in the ways that women and men are able to access information	Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)	Number of women who have access to or are reached by early warning systems
Provide safe and adequate facilities in tsunami shelters, relief camps and other emergency protection spaces, designed to meet the needs, including safety concerns, of women and children	DDMAs	Number of women-specific facilities established Number of facilities upgraded to cater to the needs of women and children
Expand post-disaster relief systems, including emergency cash transfer schemes, rations distribution drives and healthcare, to ensure that women are directly able to access these services	Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (PASS) Division, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), PDMAs	Number of women able to directly access post-disaster emergency relief services
Include disaster vulnerability in targeting criteria used in existing cash transfer schemes for women (BISP) to ensure that they are able to access benefits automatically in the wake of a disaster	BISP, National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER)	Targeting criteria revised to include disaster vulnerability Number of new beneficiaries added to NSER database
Ensure that eligibility requirements and paperwork, such as possession of computerised national identity cards (CNICs) and bank accounts, do not prevent women from accessing emergency services	National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), commercial banks	Number of women issued CNICs Number of women provided with bank accounts

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Design and implement disaster insurance schemes, particularly for women who depend on land and natural resources for their livelihood	PASS Division, insurance companies	Number of women enrolled in disaster insurance schemes
Provide interest-free loans to women running businesses or income generation activities affected by disasters	Commercial banks, microfinance institutions	Number of women provided interest-free loans to rebuild their livelihoods
Ensure that post-disaster reconstruction prioritises the housing needs of women-led households and the education of girls	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), NDMA	Number of women-led households relocated to safe and quality housing Number of damaged or destroyed girls' schools reopened or rebuilt
Set up a helpline for the reporting of gender based violence (GBV) and child marriage, to protect women and girls during disasters (similar to the Ministry of Human Rights helpline)	NDMA, National Disaster and Risk Management Fund (NDRMF)	Helpline established Number of cases of GBV and child marriage reported
Objective: Collect and make accessible gender disaggregated data on the impact of disasters and risk reduction activities to identify and understand women's needs and priorities		
Conduct disaster risk assessments for all disaster prone areas, with particular focus on the needs of and challenges faced by women	MOCC, NDMA	Number of gender sensitive disaster risk assessments conducted
Conduct a gaps analysis on the need for gender disaggregated data for DRR, including the establishment of uniform definitions to ensure consistency in data collection	NDMA, PDMA's, research institutions	Gaps analysis conducted, data gaps identified Uniform definitions developed and in use for data collection
Collect gender disaggregated data on all aspects of DRR to capture the differential impact of disasters on women and men	NDMA, PDMA's, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)	National surveys include questions related to DRR Number of gender disaggregated datasets developed

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Conduct area specific post disaster needs assessments focusing on the priorities and concerns of women and girls	PDMA's, research institutions	Number of post disaster needs assessments conducted and published
Document internal displacement and migration related health and safety needs of women	NDMA, ERRA	Number of studies on internal displacement and migration published
Conduct research on the links between gender-based violence and disasters	Research institutions	Number of studies published
Document local knowledge and traditional best practices on disaster management and risk reduction (adaptation, coping, recovery)	Research institutions	Number of studies on local and traditional knowledge published
Build the capacity of national institutions focusing on the links between climate change and DRR to strengthen understanding of the differential impacts on women of climate related disasters	MOCC, NDMA, research institutions	Number of research projects developed with gender aspects included
Work with institutions focusing on climate-applied research to ensure that research is gender inclusive and gender responsive	Research institutions	Number of gender inclusive and gender responsive research studies developed
Objective: Monitor and evaluate ccGAP implementation to strengthen gender responsive action for disaster risk reduction		
Develop benchmarks and indicators to monitor progress on implementation of gender sensitive DRR actions	MOCC	Monitoring framework developed Baseline data collected
Establish a mechanism for periodic review of progress on ccGAP implementation	MOCC, IUCN Pakistan (IUCNP)	Mechanism established Progress reports published



2 Agriculture and Food Security

Agriculture is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy, employing close to half of the country's labour force and accounting for 23% of GDP (PBS 2022a, WB 2022a). It is also one of the sectors that is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with intense pressure on agricultural land, increasing water scarcity and changing weather patterns putting food security at risk (Asim et al. 2020). At the same time, agriculture is a major contributor to GHG emissions, making it all the more important to strengthen adaptive capacity while cutting net emissions (UNDP and GGCA 2016b).

Agriculture is also central to the livelihoods of Pakistani women, especially those residing in rural areas, the majority of whom are engaged in some form of agricultural activity. This makes women particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate related stresses on agricultural production.

Across the country, women are among the millions of landless labourers and small farmers fighting rural poverty. They are involved in farming, livestock rearing and running cottage industries. They support male members of the household in crop production, harvesting and processing, and take on additional responsibilities when men seek work off-farm or migrate in search of employment. In many parts of the country, women are responsible for livestock rearing, the collection of fuel wood and fetching water for household needs. Women's roles and responsibilities differ, depending on geographical area, farming practices, and local customs and traditions (FAO 2015c). While climate action for the agriculture sector must take into account women's roles in and contribution to agricultural production (UNDP and GCCA 2016a), context-specific actions are required.

- **Balochistan:** Since only around 2% of land in the province is cultivated at any time, agricultural activity is limited. Women are responsible for weeding, seed cleaning, drying and storage of crops and fruit, and cotton picking. They are also involved in cottage industries based on agriculture and livestock, such as wool spinning, knitting, rug manufacturing and the preparation of processed foods, but face difficulties in access to markets.
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Women play an important role in generating household income. They are engaged in post-harvest activities, such as husking, grading, cleaning and storage. Women are also responsible for livestock management, including poultry, sheep, goats, cows and buffalo. It is worth noting that the contribution of livestock farming to provincial GDP is greater than that of crops. Considering the key role that women play in livestock management, it is safe to assume that they make a significant contribution to the provincial economy even though this remains largely unrecognised (FAO 2015c).
- **Punjab:** Women participate in wheat, cotton, fruit and vegetable harvesting. In the case of

fruit production, women are also involved in post-harvest processing, including cleaning, washing and packing. Women are responsible for livestock rearing, including cattle grazing, cleaning animal sheds, milking and watering animals, fodder collection, poultry management and egg collection (FAO 2015c).

- **Sindh:** The province has witnessed a wave of out-migration from rural areas, with men moving to the cities in search of employment. Women fill the gap, managing on-farm and off-farm activities. Cotton and rice cultivation accounts for around one third of women's agricultural activities (FAO 2015c).
- **Azad Jammu and Kashmir:** Women are major contributors in all farm related activities, particularly crop processing. Women are also involved in livestock and poultry management, vegetable production, collecting fodder and fetching water, along with fuel wood collection and preparation (FAO 2015c).
- **Gilgit Baltistan:** Women make up 49% of the workforce in GB and play an active role in agriculture and related activities, including crop production, horticulture, forestry, livestock management and post-harvest operations (WB 2022b).

While around 65% of Pakistani women are engaged in agriculture (WB 2022b), much of their labour is unpaid and only 4% of landowners are women (NIPS 2013). Women have limited land rights, lack access to capital and are excluded from decision making processes. Other factors that limit women's role in the sector include lack of skills and training, difficulties in accessing markets, and gender bias in access to technology (FAO 2015c).

Building women's resilience in agricultural production will strengthen livelihoods and improve food security. It will also have knock-on effects on child health and nutrition, as well as broader social, development and human rights implications. In many low income households, for example, the early marriage of girls is a way to

reduce the number of mouths to feed (UN Women 2019). When climate change impacts or natural disasters render a family's situation precarious, marrying off girls at a young age is an attempt to

"shift responsibility of the safety (and dignity) of young girls in conditions of displacement and to use bride money as rehabilitation cash for the family" (UN Women 2019).

Agriculture profile

Pakistan is a highly ecologically diverse country, with 12 agro-ecological zones where more than 35 types of mixed farming systems are practised (GOP 2018a).

- **Balochistan:** With arid climate and scarce irrigation water, only around 2% of the land area is cultivated at any time while 30% is used as rangeland. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries account for 54% of provincial GDP (livestock contributes 40%, fruit 30%, fisheries 12%). Some 72% of the rural population is involved in agriculture, livestock rearing, forestry and fisheries. The main crops are wheat, pulses and barley, and major fruits include apple, almond, grapes, dates, pistachio and cherry (Government of Balochistan 2021).
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Agriculture contributes 40% to provincial GDP and employs around 50% of the labour force. More than 40 crops are grown in the province, including wheat, rice, barley, maize, sugarcane, tobacco, rapeseed, mustard, groundnut, pulses, vegetables and fruits. The province also produces 78% of Pakistan's total tobacco yield. Livestock farming is common, with more than 15 million animal heads and about 22 million poultry (Government of KP 2022).
- **Punjab:** Agriculture accounts for 24% of provincial GDP. Major crops and fruits grown in the province include wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, pulses, fodder, mango and citrus. Livestock is the single largest sector in Punjab, contributing to 53% of total agricultural value addition (Government of Punjab 2022).
- **Sindh:** Outside of Karachi, the country's largest commercial centre, the economy of Sindh relies heavily on agriculture. The main crops grown in the province include wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane, mango and banana. Over the last several decades, the province has seen a wave of migration, with men travelling to urban centres or abroad in search of employment.
- **Azad Jammu and Kashmir:** Farm size and landholdings in AJK are small, making agriculture less profitable. The most commonly grown crops are maize, rice, wheat and millet. Minor crops include pulses, gram, oilseeds and vegetables.
- **Gilgit Baltistan:** The majority of households are engaged in agriculture and have small landholdings. Agriculture, livestock and forestry contribute to around 40% of GB income. Major crops include wheat, potato, fodder, barley, maize and vegetables (Government of GB n.d.).

Legal and policy context

The **Sindh Women Agriculture Workers' Act of 2019** is landmark legislation that aims to eliminate the exploitation of women agricultural workers. It provides formal recognition of women's labour in the agriculture sector, including farming, livestock and fisheries, and gives women the right to form unions (Mansoor 2019).

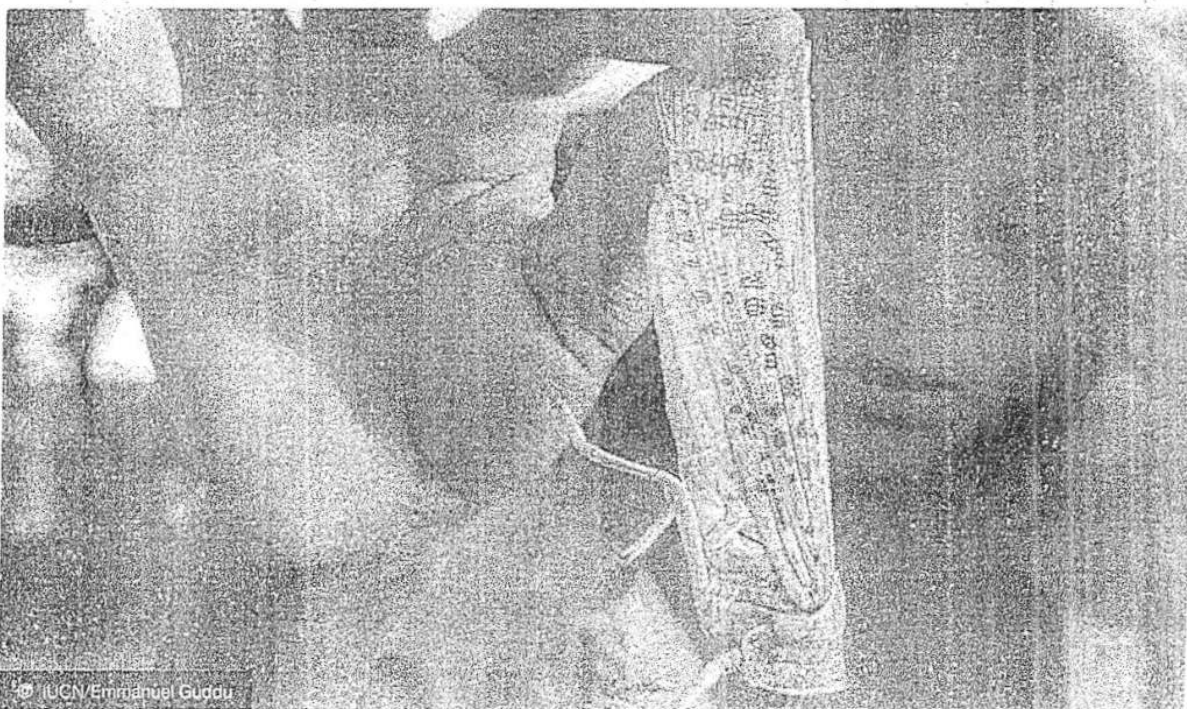
The law mandates equal pay for women agricultural workers and requires that they cannot be paid less than minimum wage. Women cannot be forced to work for more than eight hours a day, and are entitled to 120 days of maternity leave, as well as other benefits related to maternal health and childcare. Women have the right to access government agricultural, livestock, fisheries and other services, as well as credit, social security, subsidies and asset transfers.

The law prohibits discrimination in employment, wages and working conditions on the basis of sex, land ownership, caste, religion, ethnicity or residential status. It guarantees a work environment free of harassment and abuse.

The **National Food Security Policy (2018)** aims to promote sustainable food production systems, and to make agriculture more productive, profitable, climate resilient and competitive. The policy outlines measures to improve farmers' access to quality inputs such as seed, fertiliser, pesticides and credit. The policy recognises as a major challenge the need to mainstream women's contributions in value added agriculture and family nutrition (GOP 2018a).

The **National Sustainable Development Strategy (2012)** recommends the introduction of "a programme for land allotments to empower women and give them a sense of ownership for agriculture production and provide them a right to ensure food security for their families" (GOP 2012b).

The **KP Women Empowerment Policy (2017)** identifies the need for women's participation in the labour force, including agriculture. It aims to strengthen women's participation in sectors such as agriculture and food (Government of KP 2017).



Programmes and initiatives

Agriculture development and food security initiatives generally target men. Partly because women's contribution goes unrecognised and their labour is unpaid, only a few projects have focused exclusively on women or included women in capacity building activities.

The Better Cotton Initiative aims to create opportunities for women in agriculture, providing training in sustainable farming techniques. It has trained close to 120,000 women across the country, some of whom work as field facilitators (Better Cotton 2018).

In GB, the Economic Transformation Initiative, concluded in 2022, aimed to increase agricultural income and employment with a focus on women. It trained women producers in innovative

agricultural techniques, and provided support for harvesting and marketing (IFAD 2020).

The Sindh Agricultural Growth Project, closed in 2021, aimed to strengthen the capacity of producers, modernise extension services and agricultural research, and improve strategic planning for the agricultural sector. One of its areas of focus was to ensure nutrition and food security for women, and to train women producers (WB 2022d).

Also in Sindh, the Improved Land Tenancy project, closed in 2020, established field schools to train farmers, including women, in improved practices (FAO 2021). Other initiatives in the province have provided skills training to small scale livestock producers, including training for women in livestock management, farm management, disease prevention, farm sanitation and hygiene, and feeding (PARC n.d.).

Action Plan: Agriculture and Food Security

Outcome: Food security is enhanced for all Pakistanis through gender responsive, climate smart agriculture policies, programmes and practices

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Ensure the inclusion of women, particularly those from vulnerable communities, in all policy, planning and decision making		
Establish requirements for the inclusion of women in all agriculture and food security policy making and planning bodies at the national and provincial levels	Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFS&R), provincial agriculture departments	Number of women employed in relevant ministries and departments
Establish local level working groups that include representation from women and other vulnerable groups	Provincial agriculture departments	Number of community representatives in working groups
Set quotas for women in all local level decision making bodies, including emphasis on vulnerable community representation	Provincial agriculture departments	Number of women participating in decision making bodies
Organise national and provincial dialogues on the role of women in agriculture, bringing together women farmers and policy makers	MOCC, MNFS&R, provincial agriculture departments, agriculture universities, research institutions	Number of national and provincial dialogues held
Establish lobby groups to ensure women's voices are heard at all levels of governance and in all relevant policies and decision making spaces	NCSW, PCSWs	Lobby groups established Women's concerns incorporated into policies
Objective: Strengthen and institutionalise gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes for agriculture and food security, as well as within management authorities and bodies		
Appoint a gender focal point for the national ministerial level committee on agriculture and food security	MOCC, MNFS&R	Gender focal point appointed

	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Conduct a gender review of national and provincial agriculture and food security policies and programmes to identify gaps in addressing issues of importance to women	MOCC, MNFS&R, provincial agriculture departments	Number of agriculture and food security policies and programmes reviewed with a gender lens
Use findings from the gender review to revise and update policies and programmes, including a gender responsive agriculture and livestock extension strategy to ensure women farmers know of and are able to access available benefits	MOCC, MNFS&R	Number of policies and programmes updated
Ensure integrated environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and gender assessment checklists are used at the PC-I development stage for all programmes and schemes	MOCC	Number of PC-Is containing EIA and gender assessment components
Integrate gender responsiveness into provincial and district level planning for agriculture and food security	Provincial agriculture departments, district authorities	Number of gender responsive plans developed
Hold policy dialogues with parliamentarians on gender equity in agriculture and food security in the context of climate change challenges	MOCC, NCSW, Women's Parliamentary Caucus	Number of policy dialogues held
Design a mechanism for coordination between departments at the federal and provincial levels for effective implementation of gender mainstreaming actions	MOCC, IUCNP	Coordination mechanism established

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Build stakeholder capacity on linkages to gender in programmes for agriculture and food security		
Build the capacity of national institutions focusing on the links between gender, climate change and food security to strengthen understanding of the differential impacts of climate change on women in agriculture	MOCC, MNFS&R, research institutions	Number of research projects developed with gender aspects included
Launch education campaigns and conduct knowledge building programmes for communities, focusing on climate change impacts on agriculture, the specific impacts on women and the importance of adaptation to address future challenges	MOCC, provincial agriculture departments	Number of media campaigns and education programmes
Conduct awareness raising and training workshops on the linkages between gender, agriculture and food security, and climate challenges	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Number of workshops conducted
Train project managers in all line ministries and provincial departments to incorporate gender and climate components in their project proposals	MOCC, provincial agriculture departments	Number of new projects with strong gender and climate components included
Develop gender specific local adaptation plans for climate change impacts on agriculture	Provincial agriculture departments, district authorities	Number of local adaptation plans developed
Develop training programmes employing climate adaptation tools and techniques for improved agricultural production	Provincial ministries and departments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), CSOs	Number of training programmes developed Number of women trained Number of adaptation tools and techniques introduced at the community level

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Strengthen the capacity of research organisations to run climate models for developing climate projections and assessing the impact on women and men farmers accordingly	Agriculture universities, research institutions	Number of organisations able to carry out climate modelling for projections and planning
Coordinate with agriculture and food security research institutions, universities and departments to integrate gender specific aspects in their curricula	Agriculture universities, research institutions	Number of courses with gender specific aspects developed and delivered
Build the capacity of women farmers in the use of technologies that are gender responsive and address climate challenges	MNFS&R, provincial agriculture and agriculture extension departments	Number of women trained in the use of climate smart technologies
Identify male champions in communities to serve as agents of change for gender equality	CBOs	Number of male champions working on gender equality and climate change
Objective: Facilitate and empower women engaged in agricultural activities and food production		
Develop and implement gender responsive agriculture development and livestock extension programmes that cater to the specific requirements of women	Provincial agriculture and livestock departments	Number of gender responsive agricultural and livestock extension programmes launched
Set up seed banks to collect and propagate climate resilient seed varieties and make these available to women farmers	MNFS&R, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), provincial seed councils	Number of seed banks set up Number of women farmers planting climate resilient crop varieties
Provide agricultural land to poor and vulnerable women, to secure their livelihoods and ensure they have equitable access to resources	MNFS&R, provincial agriculture departments	Number of women owning agricultural land

Activity	Lead agency	Indicators of success
Strengthen livelihood opportunities for women farmers by providing technical and financial support to establish nurseries	Provincial agriculture and livestock departments, district agriculture authorities	Number of women run nurseries
Train women farmers in the use and application of climate smart technology, including improved irrigation techniques, to improve yields and make livelihoods more secure	MNFS&R, provincial agriculture and agriculture extension departments	Number of women trained Number of women using climate smart technology
Improve access to finance for women farmers and facilitate credit for women farmers	Commercial banks, microfinance institutions	Number of finance schemes developed for women Number of women able to access financial services
Establish women farmers cooperatives for climate adaptation at the union council (UC) level, bringing together village associations of women farmers	District administrations, district agriculture departments, CSOs	Number of UC level women farmers cooperatives established
Develop and launch climate smart pilot urban farming and vertical farming projects, with women trained to operate and manage them	MOCC, MNFS&R, private sector, incubators	Number of women led climate smart urban farming and vertical farming projects launched
Promote women's entrepreneurship in agriculture and food production by removing bottlenecks and providing financial and other incentives, such as tax breaks, business incubation and mentoring programmes	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments, tech incubators, chambers of commerce	Number of women setting up new businesses in agriculture and food production
Objective: Collect and make accessible gender disaggregated data on agriculture and food security to identify and understand women's needs and priorities		
Conduct a vulnerability risk assessment of the agriculture sector, focusing on the gendered aspects of climate change impacts	MOCC, research institutions	Climate vulnerability risk assessment study addressing gender and agricultural sector

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Gather information on gender differences in resource access and use, particularly in communities most vulnerable to climate change impacts	Provincial agriculture departments, research institutions	Information collected and made publicly available
Conduct assessments and studies to build knowledge on women's changing role in agriculture in the context of climate change	MOCC, research institutions	Number of studies published
Conduct a study on women's agricultural land ownership in Pakistan, addressing barriers to ownership and the impact on livelihoods and food security	MOCC, research institutions	Study on women's agricultural land ownership published
Review legal regimes and customary law related to women's property rights and land ownership, and lobby to ensure that rights are equitable	NCSW, PCSWs, Parliamentary Women's Caucuses	Legal review conducted with reform proposals identified Meetings with lawmakers
Objective: Collect and make accessible gender disaggregated data on agriculture and food security to identify and understand women's needs and priorities		
Develop benchmarks and indicators to monitor progress on implementation of gender sensitive actions in agriculture and food security	MOCC	Monitoring framework developed Baseline data collected
Establish a mechanism for periodic review of progress on ccGAP implementation	MOCC, IUCNP	Mechanism established Progress reports published



3 Forests and Biodiversity

The majority of Pakistan's population resides in rural areas (63%) and relies on natural resources for subsistence (WB 2015). This includes agriculture but also involves activities to meet nutrition needs and supplement household income, such as foraging for and trading in non-timber forest products and other natural resources, work that is carried out mostly by women.

Women are at a disadvantage when it comes to access to and control over natural resources, and gender roles in forestry value chains are poorly understood. Men and women use natural resources differently. Women's use tends to centre on low return products and activities, while men control the production and commercial exploitation of more profitable resources (Kiptot and Franzel 2012). In rural communities, it is mostly women who are responsible for managing land and livestock, and for providing sustenance for their families. This structures their resource use patterns and management priorities. Time poverty and physical safety concerns can restrict women's access to resources, while household responsibilities limit the time they are able to spend on forestry and agroforestry income generating activities (Grassi et al. 2015). This is one of the reasons why women's participation in value chains is mainly in the areas of harvesting and small scale retail trade, while men are involved in large businesses and high value activities.

These gendered roles extend beyond use patterns and economic benefits. Deeper structural issues also need to be taken into consideration.

Economic rights, including the right to inherit and own land and resources, are often held by male members of the family. Women have the right to access resources but have little or no control over these resources, including in decisions on how resources are used or managed. Social norms restrict women's participation in forest governance on an equal footing with men (UN-REDD 2011). Women usually have little say in decision making regarding forest management, utilisation and benefit sharing. It is generally the men who make decisions about forests and biodiversity management including land use, demarcation, plantation, harvesting, conservation and benefits.

Women also possess highly specialised local knowledge of ecosystem resources and management practices. Yet they are underrepresented in forest management and biodiversity conservation activities (Hansen et al. 2016).

Forestry and natural resource management activities designed with these gendered roles in mind not only improve resource management but can also help to reduce women's vulnerability by creating economic opportunities and raising their social status (Marin and Kuriakose 2017). Empowering women in the forests and biodiversity sector can strengthen women's livelihoods, with important spillover benefits for their households and communities, such as food security, improved health and access to education.

Forests and biodiversity profile

Pakistan has 4.2 million hectares of forest and planted trees, covering around 4.8% of the total land area. With only 0.05 hectares of forest per capita against a world average of 1.0 hectares, Pakistan is forest poor (FAO n.d.). Overall forest cover in Pakistan is also low compared to the global average (WB 2022e).

By forest type, coniferous forests have the largest coverage (41%) followed by scrub (35%), coastal forests (11%), riverine (7%) and irrigated plantation (5%) (UNDP n.d.).

Deforestation is been increasing. From 2001 to 2020, Pakistan lost 9,680 hectares of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.99% decrease in tree cover since 2000. In 2020 alone, Pakistan lost around 69.2 hectares of tree cover (GFW 2022).

- **Balochistan** is the largest province by land area, with forest cover of just 1.5% along with 26.7% of rangeland. The province is home to ancient juniper forests considered to be among the oldest forests in the world (Khan et al. 2021).
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** has the highest forested area compared to other provinces. It is home to about one third of the country's forest and 40% of its natural forest (Khan et al. 2021).
- **Punjab**, the country's most populous province, has low overall forest cover at about 4%. Scrub forest is the dominant type (2%), along with riverine and broad leaf (0.7%) (Khan et al. 2021).
- **Sindh** has 6% of forest cover consisting mainly of mangroves (3.5%) and riverine (1.4%) forests (Khan et al. 2021).
- **Azad Jammu and Kashmir** has a total land area of 1,329,729 hectares, of which 566,740 hectares or 42.6% consists of forests (Khan et al. 2021).
- **Gilgit Baltistan** extends over an area of 72,971 km² with 1,582 km² of forest cover (Khan et al. 2021).

Policy context

The **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2017-30)** contains a section on 'Gender, Poverty, and Biodiversity Nexus' (GOP 2017b). It recognises that men and women have different patterns of natural resource use and that their requirements need to be factored into conservation programmes. It notes that biodiversity loss and the lack of access to natural resources near their homes increases women's workload and economic hardship. It states that gender sensitive and gender responsive conservation programmes will also be more socially acceptable and sustainable in the long run. Its Strategic Goal D ('Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services') sets a target that includes women: "By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and wellbeing, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable" (Target 14).

The **National Forest Policy (2015)** was approved by the Council of Common Interests in 2017. But forestry is a provincial subject and the provinces have yet to arrive at a consensus on its recommendations. The policy does not mention women or gender, nor is the role of communities acknowledged. It focuses on plans to purchase private and communal degraded forest land with the consent of the forest owners and rightsholders. It notes that "all provinces shall secure traditional and customary rights of forest resource users" (GOP 2015).

The **National Sustainable Development Strategy (2012)** proposes public-private partnerships and farm forestry initiatives involving women as custodians (GOP 2012b).

Land use and biodiversity

More than 60% of land in Pakistan is either open access or common property, the latter usually governed by customary rules that determine who can access resources and how much they can take. Open access resources include mountain ecosystems, rangelands, wetlands, coastal areas and forests (GOP 2017b). These resources have depleted over time and ecosystems have deteriorated. As far as ownership is concerned, only 4% of landowners in Pakistan are women (NIPS 2013).

In forest dependent communities, women are generally responsible for grazing livestock and collecting firewood and other non-timber forest products for household consumption. These activities significantly contribute to the household economy. With rapid resource depletion, the livelihoods of communities have also been affected, resulting in increased poverty and poor health outcomes, particularly for women and children (GOP 2017b). Gender considerations cut across all thematic areas of biodiversity

conservation and should be an integral component of strategies and action plans for conservation (GOP 2017b).

Programmes and initiatives

Pakistan inherited a top-down command and control forest management system from the British colonial administration at the time of Independence in 1947. This set the tone for forest management until reforms were introduced in the 1990s, when community participation was introduced for forest management. In some areas, community involvement in forest management was later deemed a failure even though the failure lay not in the role of communities but in the inability to prevent vested interests from hijacking the system (Fischer et al. 2010). In fact community participation in forestry and conservation has shown positive results in areas where vested interests could be kept at bay (Fischer et al. 2010). For example, trophy hunting in GB (Durrani 2016), community action to stop illegal harvesting in the Basho and Gudai valleys in GB (Ali et al. 2005), and mangrove forest conservation in Sindh

(Government of Sindh 2022), have all been successfully implemented with community participation.

Many community forestry projects have included women. The most recent of these is the Green Growth Initiative, an ambitious tree plantation programme which actively seeks the participation of women and supports women's entrepreneurship (*The News* 2020). Under the programme, women are involved in various activities such as plantation, establishing nurseries and working as forest guards (APP 2021, *The Nation* 2022).

Women have been involved in nursery projects in the past, including forest plantation initiatives in KP (Saeed 2016) and social forestry programmes in GB (AKRSP 2020). An innovative mangrove forest conservation initiative in the coastal areas of Sindh also involves women not just for plantation but to serve as forest rangers to protect the mangroves against threats from animals and humans (Kunbhar 2021).

While land and forest ownership among women in Pakistan is rare, Chitral is an exception. There, the provincial government allotted a 60% share of forest royalties to local communities and rightsholders, including women. Under this initiative, women of Chitral received a share in forest royalties from the sale of timber for the first time in 2018. This is a major step towards securing women's rights to ownership of land, forests and natural resources (IUCN 2018b). Various other forestry projects have been implemented across the country, some of which contained components or activities for women. Many of these projects concluded decades ago, as funding opportunities and donor priorities shifted.

The Sustainable Forestry Development Programme implemented in the 1990s established more than 2,500 women's organisations in Chitral and GB, conducted plantation drives and trained women to establish nurseries (Nyborg and Ullah 1995). Similarly, the Mountain Areas Conservancy

Project, closed in 2012, acknowledged the importance of women in biodiversity conservation and their localised knowledge. It established local conservancy management committees and ensured that women's organisations were included in all conservation planning (GEF 2022).

More recently, the 'Sustainable forest management to secure multiple benefits in Pakistan's high conservation value forests' project, concluded in 2019, provided forest management training to 200 community members, 10% of whom were women, along with training in technical and community organisational skills for sustainable resource use to 100 forest owners, of which 10% were women. The project helped to increase the household income of 20% of beneficiaries, 30% of whom were women, through the sale of forest and non-forest resources in community managed conservation areas (UNDP 2020b).

Some biodiversity protection and wildlife conservation projects include women in project activities and in decision making. The Strengthening Community-Managed Protected Areas for Conserving Biodiversity and Improving Local Livelihoods project is expected to benefit 2,000 people (of which at least 40% will be women) through involvement in project implementation or as recipients of project support. This includes project staff, government officials, community wildlife guards and tourist guides. The project also aims to encourage microfinance banks and other financial institutions to facilitate access to loans and financial assistance to women led enterprises, especially local handicrafts (GEF 2020).

The Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, concluded in 2018, conducted a socioeconomic and environmental context assessment to mitigate possible negative consequences to local populations, particularly women. It sought to involve women in project activities related to land use planning, the use of incentive mechanisms and community capacity development (UNDP 2022b).

Action Plan: Forests and Biodiversity

Outcome: Pakistan's forests and biodiversity are safeguarded and protected against climate change impacts and restored through gender responsive policies, programmes and practices

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Ensure the inclusion of women, particularly those from vulnerable communities, in all policy, planning and decision making		
Establish requirements for the inclusion of women in all forest and biodiversity policy making and planning bodies at the national and provincial level	MOCC, provincial forest and wildlife departments	Increased number of women included in forest and biodiversity policy and decision making Number of women employees at MOCC, provincial departments
Set up a task force to advocate for and monitor women's participation in forest and biodiversity policy, management and decision making, with additional task forces at the district level which include women's associations	NCSW, PCSWs	Task forces created Number of women who are members of national and provincial task forces
Objective: Strengthen and institutionalise gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes for forestry and biodiversity, as well as within management authorities and bodies		
Appoint gender focal points for forestry and biodiversity management at the national and provincial levels	MOCC, provincial forest and wildlife departments	Gender focal points appointed
Review the legal framework governing forests and biodiversity to identify opportunities for legal amendments that can make laws more responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, IUCNP	Law review published Number of amendments proposed Number of laws amended
Review existing policies to identify gaps in gender responsiveness and recommend revisions to make policies more inclusive	MOCC, IUCNP	Policy review published Number of reform proposals submitted

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Conduct a gender assessment of ongoing initiatives in the forests and biodiversity sectors to determine the extent to which these initiatives are responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, IUCNP, research institutions	Number of policies revised Gender assessment published
Hold policy dialogues with parliamentarians on gender equity in forestry and biodiversity management and use in the context of climate change challenges	MOCC, NCSW, Women's Parliamentary Caucus	Number of policy dialogues held
Ensure that legislation governing forests and biodiversity includes provisions that allow for women's participation in decision making and implementation	PCSWs, Provincial Women's Parliamentary Caucuses	Amendment of laws to ensure participation of women in decision making and implementation
Provide technical and financial support to women's organisations, CBOs and joint forest management committees to engage in legal processes related to forestry and biodiversity	MOCC, NCSW, Women's Parliamentary Caucus	Number of organisations participating in legal processes related to forestry and biodiversity
Objective: Build stakeholder capacity on linkages to gender in programmes for forestry and biodiversity		
Build the capacity of national and provincial institutions focusing on the links between gender, climate change and natural resource management to strengthen understanding of the differential impacts of climate change on women engaged in forestry and natural resource use	MOCC, provincial forest and wildlife departments, research institutions	Number of research projects developed with gender aspects included

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Conduct capacity building sessions targeting all relevant stakeholders on the impact of climate change on women's involvement in forestry and biodiversity use and conservation	MOCC, provincial forest and wildlife departments	Number of capacity building sessions conducted Number of attendees Attendee survey reports (learning from sessions)
Conduct awareness raising and training workshops on the linkages between gender, forestry and biodiversity, and climate challenges	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Number of workshops conducted
Develop training programmes employing climate adaptation tools and techniques for improved forest and resource management and conservation	Provincial ministries and departments, NGOs, CSOs	Number of training programmes developed Number of women trained Number of adaptation tools and techniques introduced at the community level
Support the establishment of women's groups at the local level to provide ongoing training and technical support for climate resilient forestry and natural resource use	Provincial forest and wildlife departments, district authorities, CSOs	Number of women's groups established
Establish networks for knowledge sharing on best practices, and to advocate for local level climate issues and the needs of women involved in forestry and natural resource use	Provincial forest and wildlife departments, district authorities, CSOs	Number of knowledge sharing and advocacy groups established
Objective: Facilitate and empower women engaged in forestry and natural resource use		
Create incentives for women to pursue opportunities in forestry and biodiversity management by providing scholarships and other support to acquire the necessary skills and training	MOCC, Higher Education Commission (HEC), research institutions	Number of scholarships awarded to women Number of women pursuing higher education in forestry, biodiversity conservation

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Develop climate smart business and startup opportunities for women in forestry, non-timber forest products and natural resource use	MOCC, private sector, incubators	Number of climate smart businesses and startups launched
Ensure that financing is available for women seeking to pursue or expand climate smart businesses related to forestry, non-timber forest products and natural resource use	Commercial banks, microfinance institutions	Number of finance schemes launched Number of women able to access finance Amount of financing provided (PKR)
Train women in climate smart tools and techniques for improved forest and resource management and use	Provincial ministries and departments, NGOs, CSOs	Number of women trained Number of climate smart tools and technologies introduced
Train women in community level forest and resource management, particularly as forest rangers and wildlife protection officers	Provincial forest and wildlife departments, district authorities	Number of women trained Number of women recruited as forest rangers and wildlife protection officers
Promote women's entrepreneurship in forestry and non-timber forest products by removing bottlenecks and providing financial and other incentives, such as business incubation and mentoring programmes	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments, tech incubators, chambers of commerce	Number of women setting up new businesses in the energy and transport sectors
Objective: Collect and make accessible gender disaggregated data on forests and biodiversity to identify and understand women's needs and priorities		
Ensure that gender disaggregated data is available for all aspects of women's involvement in forest and biodiversity management and use	MOCC, PBS	Number of gender disaggregated datasets developed and made available

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Document and disseminate examples and success stories on women's participation in forest and biodiversity management and use to influence policy makers and showcase the role of women	MOCC, research institutions	Number of success stories published
Conduct assessments and studies to build knowledge on women's changing role in forestry and biodiversity management and use in the context of climate change	MOCC, research institutions	Number of studies published
Conduct assessments and studies to build knowledge on women's role in climate adaptation and climate smart practices in forest and biodiversity management and use	MOCC, research institutions	Number of studies published
Objective: Monitor and evaluate ccGAP implementation to strengthen gender responsive action for forests and biodiversity		
Develop benchmarks and indicators to monitor progress on implementation of gender sensitive actions in forest and biodiversity management	MOCC	Monitoring framework developed Baseline data collected
Establish a mechanism for periodic review of progress on ccGAP implementation	MOCC, IUCNP	Mechanism established Progress reports published



4 Integrated Coastal Management

Although fisheries make a relatively modest contribution to the national income, accounting for less than 0.4% of GDP, the marine sector is a significant source of livelihood for communities living along the coasts of Balochistan and Sindh (WB 2018b). Nearly 80% of the coastal population is engaged in fisheries related activities (MFF 2016). Close to 400,000 people are directly employed in the fisheries sector, with another 1.4 million estimated to be employed in secondary jobs such as processing, transport and retail.

Healthy coastal ecosystems not only support local livelihoods but are essential to tackle the effects of climate change. The capacity of mangroves for carbon sequestration is three to four times that of other trees (Nyanga 2020). Mangrove forests help to keep creeks and water channels clean by acting as a buffer against sea intrusion and soil erosion. They also provide a natural barrier against the impacts of cyclones and tsunamis, a reality brought home with devastating consequences in the wake of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

While many rural communities are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, fishing communities are particularly at risk (WB 2018b). Pakistan's marine fisheries are depleted and overfished, reducing yields even as fishing effort has increased. Costs are increasing as well, undermining the sector's profitability and affecting the livelihoods of small fishing communities. Over the last five years, the income of small fishers has fallen dramatically as a result of overfishing by large commercial operators, including the use of large trawlers and illegal nets. At the same time, the degradation of mangrove forests means that fish stocks are not regenerating adequately (MFF 2019).

The vulnerability of fishing communities is compounded by the fact that climate change is

putting stress on fisheries globally. In Pakistan, this has forced households depending on fishing to adopt adaptation strategies such as migration or seeking employment in other sectors. The burden of adaptation is greater on women, who face barriers to employment and must take on additional responsibilities at home following the migration of men (Shirkat Gah 2014).

Among Pakistan's coastal communities, women's roles and responsibilities are more or less similar. They are generally involved in ancillary tasks related to fisheries, such as collecting crabs and clams from mangrove forests, along with work in fish processing and packaging (MFF 2019).

Fishing has traditionally been a male activity, with men dominating all stages of the value chain from

Policy context

The **National Climate Change Policy (2021)** seeks to maintain marine ecosystems and fish habitats for a "healthy fisheries sector" (GOP 2021a). The policy proposes actions such as regenerating mangroves, ensuring water flow for healthy rivers, reducing water pollution and promoting aquaculture. The policy does not mention the role of women in the fisheries sector.

The **Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Pakistan (2011)** proposes training and microcredit schemes for women in coastal areas to allow them to start small industries (IUCN 2011).

Pakistan has committed to implement the **FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (2015)**. The guidelines call for increasing women's visibility and participation across the value chain (FAO 2015b). Key actions in the guidelines are as follows:

- Conduct a baseline study to better understand the role of women in fisheries and aquaculture, including key actors and specific vulnerabilities
- Collect and make available gender disaggregated data
- Mainstream gender across fisheries policies and programmes
- Strengthen local and community institutions and support them to adopt inclusive and gender responsive approaches to resource management, access rights and opportunities
- Address the gender pay gap and the differences in employment opportunities for women and men, addressing unequal and unfair employment practices and encouraging the provision of benefits such as healthcare and maternity leave.

A **National Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Policy and Plan of Action for 2020-30** is under development. The policy aims to support sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources (Dawn 2020a).

Coastal profile

Pakistan's coastline stretches for about 990 km, from the Iran border at Gwadar Bay in the west to the Indian border at Sir Creek in the east. Some 720 km of coastline falls in the province of Balochistan and 270 km in Sindh. Broadly speaking, the coastal region can be divided into five parts, corresponding to administrative districts: Gwadar and Lasbela in Balochistan; and Karachi, Thatta (from Korangi Creek to the Indian border at Sir Creek) and the Rann of Kutch (Badin to Tharparkar) in Sindh (MFF 2016). The country's coasts are made up of tidal creeks, mudflats and mangroves.

gear preparation and the repair of nets to fishing and post-harvest activities. More recently, however, women have begun to take up new roles in the fishing economy. For example, women are now important actors in small scale operations. In the pre-harvest stages, women repair fishing gear and prepare aquaculture ponds, and some also participate in fishing (Shah 2020). In the post-harvest stages, women are involved in cleaning and processing as well as distribution.

Despite their essential role, women employed in the sector earn about one third of the wages paid to men for skilled work (WB 2018b). Women are also barred from pursuing income generating activities in the sector, lacking access to fishing sites, fishing quotas and licenses, as these are traditionally reserved for men (WB 2018b).

Official statistics on women's contribution to the sector are limited, making it difficult to formulate gender inclusive policies and interventions (WB 2018b). Administration of the sector has also been characterised by a lack of community participation, making it more difficult to identify and address women's needs (TCCR 2014).

Programmes and initiatives

The Sindh Coastal Community Development Project, concluded in 2013, established 1,500 women's community based organisations (CBOs) to implement small scale infrastructure schemes. Close to 25,000 women were trained in various skills, including leadership and CBO management, livestock extension, natural resource management, fish management, and vocational skills for income generation. The project supported a coastal development plan which

included provisions to improve the health and welfare of women in coastal communities (ADB 2014a).

Mangrove plantation projects along the Balochistan and Sindh coast have been a part of coastal management initiatives for many decades. Recent initiatives have made an effort to include women in plantation drives, including in setting up nurseries and conservation activities (TCCR n.d.).

There has not been much attention paid to developing initiatives aimed specifically at women in the fisheries sector. Small scale projects have trained men in responsible fishing practices, provided equipment and set up 'fisher groups', including separate groups for women (WWF 2021). These interventions include providing alternative livelihood opportunities for women through training in tailoring and candle making (WWF 2019).

Livelihood support and income generation projects have focused on training in fish processing. These include the Promoting Gender Equality for Decent Employment project, concluded in 2011, which provided skills training to women in fish processing (*Pakistan Today* 2011). Similarly, the Job Skills Training and Placement of Fishing Community People project conducted a capacity gap assessment of 100 members of fishing communities, including women, and provided training on fish grading, processing and packaging (TCCR n.d.). The private sector has also supported livelihood projects in fishing communities, providing training to women for income generation activities (Guriro 2016).

Action Plan: Integrated Coastal Management

Outcome: The coasts of Pakistan, and income generating activities associated with their management, are protected against climate change impacts and restored through gender responsive policies, programmes and practices

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Ensure the inclusion of women, particularly those from vulnerable communities, in all policy, planning and decision making		
Establish requirements for the inclusion of women in all coastal management policy making and planning bodies at the national and provincial level	MOCC, provincial fisheries and wildlife departments	Increased number of women included in integrated coastal management policy and decision making Number of women employees at MOCC, provincial departments
Support the establishment of local level women's groups in coastal communities to advocate for the needs and priorities of women involved in coastal resource management, and include their members in local decision making	Provincial fisheries and wildlife departments, district administrations	Number of women's groups established in coastal communities Number of women participating in local level decision making bodies Number of local action plans developed with input from women
Connect women's organisations at the national and provincial levels through the relevant government agencies and NGOs to discuss priority policy issues relating to gender equality in coastal and fisheries resources management	MOCC, provincial fisheries, wildlife and coastal management departments	Number of priority policy issues identified Number of priority policy issues included in new or amended policies
Conduct stakeholder dialogues to understand the needs of women in coastal communities to ensure that all policies relating to coastal and fisheries management include clear objectives and indicators relating to gender equality and women's empowerment	Provincial fisheries, wildlife and coastal management departments	Number of dialogues conducted Number of policies developed or amended to include clear objectives and indicators

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Strengthen and institutionalise gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes for coastal management, as well as within management authorities and bodies		
Appoint gender focal points for fisheries and coastal management at the national and provincial levels	MOCC, provincial fisheries and wildlife departments	Gender focal points appointed
Review the legal framework governing fisheries and coastal management to identify opportunities for legal amendments that can make laws more responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, IUCNP	Law reviews published Number of amendments proposed Number of laws amended
Review existing policies and plans to identify gaps in gender responsiveness and recommend revisions to make policies more inclusive	MOCC, IUCNP	Policy review published Number of reform proposals submitted Number of policies revised
Conduct a gender assessment of ongoing initiatives in the fisheries and coastal management sectors to determine the extent to which these initiatives are responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, IUCNP, research institutions	Gender assessment published
Hold policy dialogues with provincial parliamentarians on gender equity in fisheries and coastal management in the context of climate change challenges	MOCC, PCSWs, Provincial Women's Parliamentary Caucuses	Number of policy dialogues held
Objective: Build stakeholder capacity on linkages to gender in programmes for integrated coastal management		
Build the capacity of institutions focusing on the links between gender, climate change and coastal management to strengthen understanding of the differential impacts of climate change on women engaged in the fisheries sector	MOCC, provincial fisheries and coastal development departments, research institutions	Number of research projects developed with gender aspects included

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Conduct capacity building sessions targeting all relevant stakeholders on the importance of women's involvement in fisheries and coastal management	MOCC, provincial fisheries and wildlife departments	Number of capacity building sessions conducted Number of attendees Attendee survey reports (learning from sessions)
Conduct awareness raising and training workshops on the linkages between gender, fisheries and coastal management, and climate challenges	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Number of workshops conducted
Support the establishment of women's groups at the local level to provide ongoing training and technical support, for knowledge sharing on best practices, and to advocate for local level issues and needs of women involved in the fisheries and coastal management sectors	Provincial fisheries and wildlife departments, district authorities, CSOs	Number of women's groups established
Engage with local media to build understanding of women in coastal management and share messaging to further build the capacity of communities	Provincial fisheries and wildlife departments	Number of media campaigns launched
Objective: Facilitate and empower women engaged in fisheries and coastal management		
Create incentives for women to pursue opportunities in fisheries and coastal management by providing scholarships and other support to acquire the necessary skills and training	MOCC, HEC, research institutions	Number of scholarships awarded to women Number of women pursuing higher education in fisheries, coastal management
Engage with the business sector to raise the economic profile of women in coastal areas	Provincial fisheries and wildlife departments, provincial chambers of commerce	Number of women engaged across the fisheries business supply chain

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Ensure that financing is available for women seeking to pursue or expand businesses related to fisheries and coastal management	Commercial banks, microfinance institutions	Number of finance schemes launched Number of women able to access finance Amount of financing provided (PKR)
Provide technical skills and vocational training for women employed in fisheries and coastal management, focusing on adaptation to climate impacts and area specific local needs.	Provincial fisheries and wildlife departments, district administrations, CSOs	Number of training programmes developed Number of women trained
Promote women's entrepreneurship in the fisheries sector by removing bottlenecks and providing financial and other incentives, such as tax breaks, business incubation and mentoring programmes	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments, tech incubators, chambers of commerce	Number of women setting up new businesses in the fisheries and coastal management sectors
Objective: Collect and make accessible gender disaggregated data on fisheries and coastal management to identify and understand women's needs and priorities		
Ensure that gender disaggregated data is available for all aspects of women's involvement in fisheries and coastal management	MOCC, PBS	Number of gender disaggregated datasets developed and made available
Conduct assessments and studies to build knowledge on women's changing role in fisheries and coastal management in the context of climate change	MOCC, research institutions	Number of studies published
Carry out a comprehensive gender analysis of the fisheries and coastal management sector to identify gaps in gender inclusiveness and highlight opportunities to rectify the imbalance	Provincial fisheries and wildlife departments, research institutions	Gender analysis published

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Monitor and evaluate ccGAP implementation to strengthen gender responsive action for integrated coastal management		
Develop benchmarks and indicators to monitor progress on implementation of gender sensitive integrated coastal management actions.	MOCC	Monitoring framework developed Baseline data collected
Establish a mechanism for periodic review of progress on ccGAP implementation	MOCC, IUCNP	Mechanism established Progress reports published





5 Water and Sanitation

Pakistan is one of the most water stressed countries in the world (Holden and Doshi 2019). This is of particular concern because Pakistan's economy relies heavily on agriculture, which provides employment to nearly half of the country's labour force (PBS 2022a). The sector uses the bulk of the country's water supply, with approximately 95% of surface water and almost all fresh groundwater diverted for agriculture (Hisaar Foundation 2016).

Freshwater resources in Pakistan depend on snowmelt, glacier melt and monsoon rains, all of which are highly sensitive to climate change. Climate projections for the country indicate that changing weather patterns will significantly affect the spatial and temporal distribution and availability of water in the coming decades (Ali 2008).

Pakistan is also among the 10 countries in the world with the largest number of people without access to safe drinking water (WaterAid 2022a).

Most urban and rural water supply comes from groundwater, with over 50% of village households getting drinking water from handpumps (Cooper 2018). In saline groundwater areas, irrigation canals are the main source of municipal water (Cooper 2018). Disparities exist between rural and urban access to safe drinking water, and there are also differences between provinces. Poorer districts in the country are more likely to rely on handpumps, putting them at greater risk of exposure to contaminated water.

Climate change is already putting pressure on water resources, creating scarcity in many regions where supply was once abundant (UNESCO 2020). With changing weather patterns disrupting the replenishment of the water table and human pressures increasing demand, the country is expected to face extremely high water

stress in the future (Dormido 2019). This spells disaster for the economy as well as for human development. Energy generation, industrial production and economic growth will all be affected along with the livelihoods of millions. Water scarcity will also threaten food security, exacerbate conflict and potentially displace entire communities (Holden and Doshi 2019).

As with many other sectors where climate change affects women disproportionately, water scarcity has a direct and more severe impact on women. Around 65% of women are engaged in agriculture and land use (WB 2022b), activities that make a much needed contribution to household income particularly in low income rural communities. Water scarcity will jeopardise women's livelihoods and the wellbeing of their families (UNESCO 2020).

Policy context

The **National Climate Change Policy (2021)** recognises that water availability is linked to climate change, which has serious implications for Pakistan (GOP 2021a).

The **National Water Policy (2018)** acknowledges that Pakistan faces water scarcity, which poses a threat to food security. It calls for the rapid development and management of the country's water resources (GOP 2018c). Women are mentioned just once in the policy and only in the context of stakeholder participation for "domestic water supply and water hygiene" (Section 18.3). Despite women's involvement in and reliance on agricultural activities, the policy only takes into account their role as domestic water users (Kamal 2018).

The **Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (2011)** was developed in the wake of the 2010 floods that ravaged the country. It is a strategy to scale up sanitation programmes, particularly in rural areas to end open defecation (GOP 2011). The policy mentions women once, in the context of developing a "cadre of male and female activists" to discourage open defecation who can eventually become small entrepreneurs marketing sanitation services and products.

The **National Drinking Water Policy (2009)** aims to ensure women's participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of water supply schemes. To address women's needs in the design and operation of water supply schemes, it states that women will be recruited in water supply related institutions. The participation of women councillors will be ensured in local level water related decision making (GOP 2009).

The **National Sanitation Policy (2006)** calls for providing public toilet facilities for women and ensuring implementation of sanitation related programmes to empower women. It also proposes inducting women councillors as master trainers for hygiene, health and sanitation (GOP 2006b).

Water as a human right

In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognised the human right to water and sanitation, acknowledging that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realisation of all human rights (UNGA 2010). The Resolution called upon States and international organisations to provide financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer to support countries, particularly developing countries, in the provision of safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation (UNGA 2010).

In most rural communities, women and girls are responsible for water collection for household use. Scarcity forces them to travel longer distances to fetch water, in some cases putting them at greater risk in terms of personal safety. The additional time required can pull girls out of school and leave women with fewer opportunities to earn an income (UNESCO 2020).

Women and girls experience inequalities in access to water and sanitation services as well (Adams et al. 2021). Lack of access to water creates shame and anxiety about toilet use and menstrual hygiene management, affecting girls' attendance in school and limiting the mobility of women (Wendland et al. 2015). Women and girls are also exposed disproportionately to the risk of waterborne disease (UNESCO 2020).

Programmes and initiatives

Various donors and agencies have been involved in water and sanitation projects across the country. Components aimed at women and girls focus on providing toilet facilities and improving education around menstrual hygiene. Women's role, if there is one, is to work as community mobilisers for education around water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The Punjab Rural Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project, launched in 2021, has developed a gender framework to strengthen women's role in the WASH sector. The project aims to train local women to carry out awareness raising for improved WASH practices within their communities (WB 2022c). Similarly, the Sanitation

for Millions project, which concludes in 2022, has provided sanitation facilities to more than 650,000 people, 52% of whom are women. It has also conducted activities to build awareness on menstrual hygiene, reaching around 50,000 girls (SuSanA 2022).

Other projects aim to provide water and sanitation facilities in schools, build toilets for girls, provide menstrual hygiene products, work with the education sector to include WASH and menstrual hygiene management in the curriculum, and train teachers (WaterAid 2022b, 2022c). A similar project in Balochistan aims to improve WASH behaviours, targeting 55,000 women, and to provide access to safe drinking, sanitation and hygiene facilities to around 4,500 girls in schools (BRSP 2022).

Previous projects in water and sanitation have done much the same work, providing clean drinking water and aiming to improve hygiene practices. The Safe Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion project, concluded in 2010, trained 10,000 women volunteers, including in the use of water purification technology (USAID 2010). The Punjab Community Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, closed in 2007, included a 'Social Uplift and Poverty Eradication' component aimed at women, trained female councillors and health workers, and supported the establishment of 700 women led CBOs (ADB 2008). Similarly, the Water and Sanitation Extension Programme, which closed in 2001, trained women in sanitation and hygiene practices, worked in schools, and visited households to discuss health and hygiene (GWP 2022, DeVries 2003).

Action Plan: Water and Sanitation

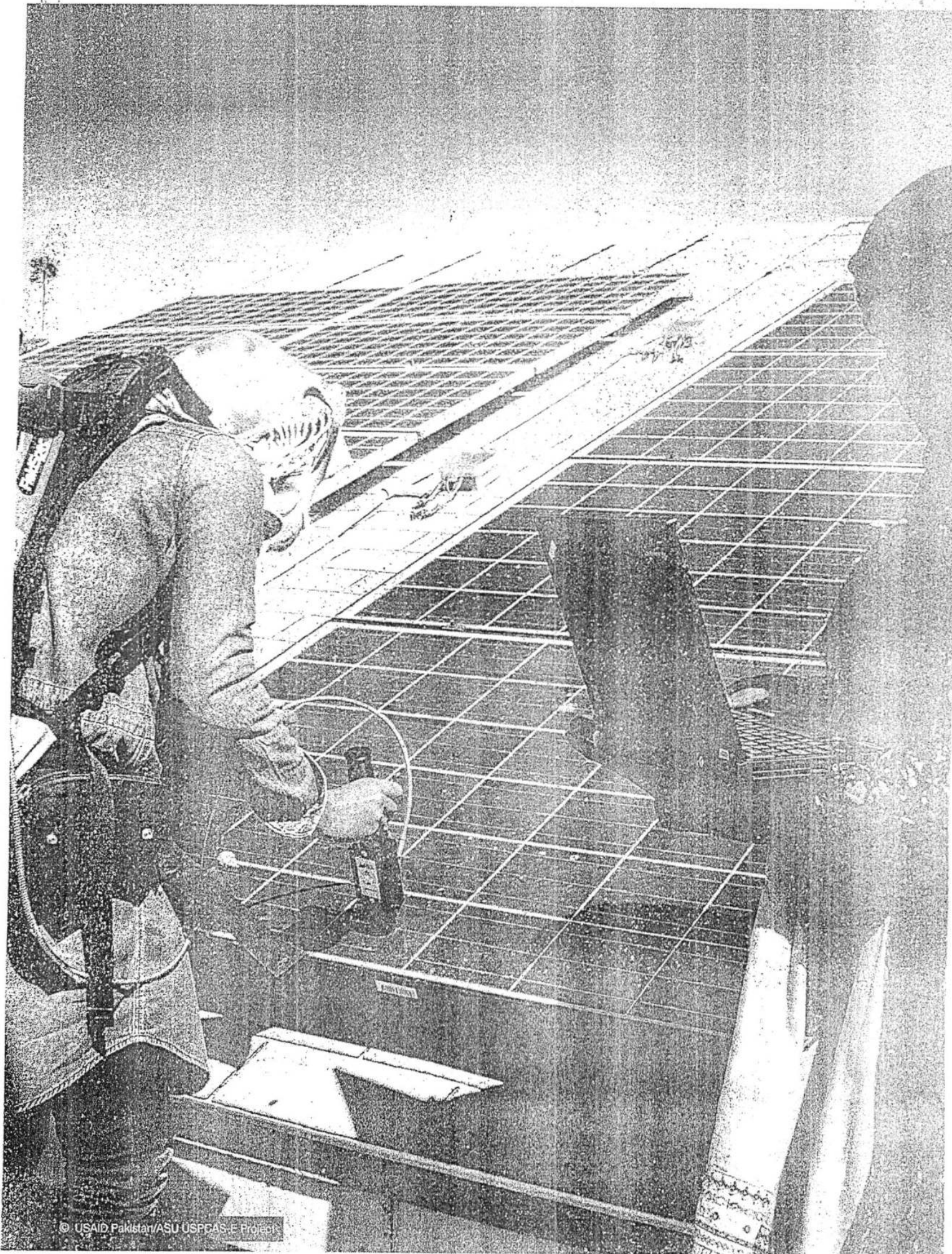
Outcome: Access to safe and sustainable water and sanitation services is enhanced for all Pakistanis through gender responsive, climate smart policies, programmes and practices

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Ensure the inclusion of women, particularly those from vulnerable communities, in all policy, planning and decision making		
Establish requirements for the inclusion of women in all water and sanitation policy making and planning bodies at the national and provincial level	MOCC, provincial ministries and departments	Increased number of women included in water and sanitation policy and decision making Number of women employees in provincial departments
Support the establishment of local level women's groups to advocate for the needs and priorities of women with respect to water and sanitation, and include their members in local decision making	Provincial departments, district administrations, CSOs	Number of women's groups established Number of women participating in local level decision making bodies
Secure women's voices and representation in community level water use and management bodies, including but not limited to water user groups	Provincial departments, district administrations, CSOs	Number of gender responsive stakeholder consultations organised Number of women involved in water use and management bodies
Objective: Strengthen and institutionalise gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes for water and sanitation, as well as within management authorities and bodies		
Appoint gender focal points for water and sanitation at the national and provincial levels	MOCC, provincial ministries and departments	Gender focal points appointed
Review the legal framework governing water and sanitation to identify opportunities for legal amendments that can make laws more responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, IUCNP	Law review published Number of amendments proposed Number of laws amended

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Review existing policies to identify gaps in gender responsiveness and recommend revisions to make policies more inclusive	MOCC, IUCNP	Policy review published Number of reform proposals submitted Number of policies revised
Conduct a gender assessment of ongoing initiatives in the water and sanitation sectors to determine the extent to which these initiatives are responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, SDGs Secretariat, IUCNP, research institutions	Gender assessment published
Hold policy dialogues with parliamentarians on gender equity in water and sanitation in the context of climate change challenges, including consultation meetings with relevant departments, with the aim of identifying opportunities for gender inclusion in existing implementation plans	MOCC, NCSW, Women's Parliamentary Caucus, CSOs	Number of policy dialogues held
Conduct exchange visits between provinces to enhance understanding of good practices on gender equality and WASH	MOCC, provincial water and sanitation authorities	Number of exchange visits organised
Objective: Build stakeholder capacity on linkages to gender in programmes for water and sanitation		
Provide training for all relevant stakeholders on the specific water and sanitation needs of women	MOCC, provincial ministries departments, NGOs, CSOs	Number of capacity building sessions conducted Number of attendees Attendee survey reports (learning from sessions)
Conduct awareness raising and training workshops on the linkages between gender, water and sanitation, and climate challenges	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Number of workshops conducted

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Support the establishment of women's groups at the local level to provide ongoing training and technical support, for knowledge sharing on best practices, and to advocate for local level water and sanitation issues and needs of women	Provincial ministries departments, district authorities, CSOs	Number of women's groups established
Develop training programmes employing climate adaptation tools and techniques for improved water management and conservation	Provincial ministries and departments, NGOs, CSOs	Number of training programmes developed Number of women trained Number of adaptation tools and techniques introduced at the community level
Include sanitation and hygiene in school curricula	Provincial education departments	Number of training modules developed for schools
Objective: Facilitate and empower women on water and sanitation knowledge, tools and networks		
Address structural issues related to women's needs, such as the lack of toilets in offices, factories, places of work and public buildings	NCSW, PCSWs, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Number of toilet facilities for women built or allocated in offices, factories, places of work and public buildings
Ensure that toilets for women and girls are operational in all educational institutions	Federal and provincial education departments	Number of institutions with functioning toilets for women and girls
Train women in the use of climate adaptation tools and techniques for improved water management and conservation, specifically in water stressed areas	Provincial ministries and departments, NGOs, CSOs	Number of women trained Number of climate smart tools and technologies introduced
Objective: Collect and make accessible gender disaggregated data on water and sanitation to identify and understand women's needs and priorities		
Ensure that gender disaggregated data is available for all aspects of water and sanitation	MOCC, PBS	Number of gender disaggregated datasets developed and made available

Activities	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Conduct assessments, surveys and studies to build knowledge on women's changing role in water management and use in the context of climate change	MOCC, research institutions	Number of studies published
Carry out a comprehensive gender analysis of the water and sanitation sector to identify gaps in gender inclusiveness and highlight opportunities to rectify the imbalance	Provincial water and sanitation departments, research institutions	Gender analysis published
Conduct local level consultations with women to identify area specific issues, needs and priorities	NCSW, PCSWs, CSOs	Number of consultations held
Establish a data collection cell to collect gender disaggregated data on water and sanitation	Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MOPDSI)	Data collection cell established
Use the Gender with Age Marker (GAM) tool for gender related data at the programme planning stage	MOPDSI	GAM tool applied to water conservation and sanitation projects
Objective: Monitor and evaluate ccGAP implementation to strengthen gender responsive action for water and sanitation		
Develop benchmarks and indicators to monitor progress on implementation of gender sensitive actions in water and sanitation	MOCC	Monitoring framework developed Baseline data collected
Establish a mechanism for periodic review of progress on ccGAP implementation	MOCC, IUCNP	Mechanism established Progress reports published



6 Energy and Transport

Energy and transport are critically important sectors of the economy, essential for economic growth and human development. They are also sectors that together generate more than 26% of the country's GHG emissions (Ritchie et al. 2020). Climate smart approaches are essential in these sectors but it is equally important to ensure that solutions take into account the needs of women and girls.

Energy

About 54 million people (26% of the population) lack access to electricity and 106 million (51%) lack access to clean cooking facilities (PBS 2022b). This limits household level income generating activities, particularly in rural areas. As the prices of oil and gas rise, this further affects access to energy and fuel for low income households.

Gender and energy intersect in complex ways. In developing countries, women and children in rural communities spend significant time gathering fuel (wood, charcoal, dung and agricultural waste). The type of fuel used affects the health of women and girls. Across the world, around 2.6 billion people cook on open fires or stoves burning kerosene, biomass (wood, animal dung and crop waste) and coal (WHO 2021). Each year close to 4 million people, mostly women and children, die prematurely from illness attributable to household air pollution caused by inefficient cooking practices and the use of polluting stoves (WHO 2021).

The traditional energy paradigm (biomass to fossil fuels) does not address the energy needs of women, as the focus is on increasing efficiency in the electricity sector and reducing subsidies on fossil fuels. Energy access is viewed as an issue of supply (availability of energy sources) or technology (use/distribution), with women's needs remaining invisible and on the periphery of energy policy.

These issues arise partly because women are excluded from policy development, management and decision making for the sector. Women make up only about 4% of the total staff of eight power utilities (public and private distribution, transmission and generation companies) and only 5% of employees in technical positions (WB 2018a). This is linked to the fact that women are underrepresented in STEM education. For example, women's enrolment in energy related engineering courses is only 28% (ADB 2021). But

social norms also have a part to play. In many communities, women's mobility is restricted, making it difficult for them to seek education and training (UNDP 2007).

In the absence of women in energy planning, it is less likely that their needs will be taken into account. Although government departments are expected to undertake gender responsive planning and budgeting, most policymakers do not know how to integrate gender in their policy. There is a considerable gap between existing knowledge about the links between energy and gender, and the implementation of this knowledge in energy policy and budgets. Gender disaggregated data on energy consumption is urgently required to design measures that improve women's participation in energy related fields of work and to help to integrate women's priorities into energy policies.

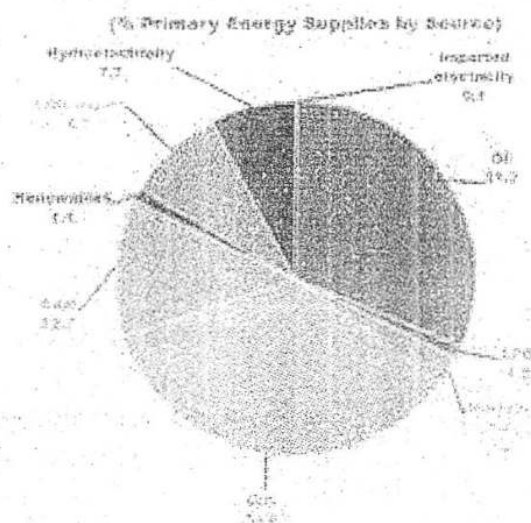
Energy profile

Pakistan relies heavily on fossil fuels. From the 1970s, natural gas has been the primary fuel, accounting for approximately 50% of the country's energy mix until 2005. Since then, gas production plateaued and imported oil began to fill a greater share of energy demand. More recently, coal and liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have offset the decreasing share of local gas. In 2017-18, indigenous gas made up about 35% of Pakistan's total primary energy supply, while oil accounted for 31% (PBS 2018).

In 2013, following widespread power and gas shortages, the government invested heavily in energy infrastructure, adding 10 GW in new power generation capacity (including about 2 GW of coal) and commissioning LNG importing infrastructure with a capacity of 1.3 billion cubic feet per day. In 2017-18, power generation consumed almost 37% of the primary energy supplies.

Pakistan now faces structural challenges in the energy sector. It needs to improve energy security by reducing the share of imported fuels and lowering the cost of energy. Other challenges include centralised governance, intermittency of supply and the limited share of renewables. The lack of an integrated energy policy has led to a disconnect between top-down regulation of (on-grid) urban electrification and bottom-up (off-grid) rural initiatives that remain limited and unregulated. Issues of affordability, reliability and sustainability persist (Khalid and Malik 2021).

Pakistan's total energy supplies 2017-18



Policy context

Pakistan has a number of policies governing the energy sector. These include the National Energy Policy (2021), the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority Strategic Plan 2020-25, the National Electric Vehicle Policy (2019), and the Alternative and Renewable Energy Policy (2019) (GOP 2019). Earlier policies for the sector include the National Energy Conservation Policy (2006) and the Energy Security Action Plan (2005-2030), approved in 2005.

These policies are gender blind and do not consider the different ways in which men and women access and use energy. For example, the Alternative and Renewable Energy Policy, which aims to boost the share of electricity generated from renewable sources from around 5% to 20% by 2025 and 30% by 2030, makes no mention of gender mainstreaming or women (GOP 2019).

Significant gaps also exist in Pakistan's SDG National Framework (GOP 2018e), including the lack of baseline data and clear targets, and with no attention paid to the intersection between SDG5 (gender equality) and SDG7 (energy access) (Khalid and Malik (2021).

The **National Energy Conservation Policy (2006)** includes guidelines and actions to enhance efficiency in various sectors of the economy (GOP 2006a). It is the only policy governing the energy sector that takes gender considerations into account in a substantive manner, making it one of its four goals: "Gender mainstreaming, with the rationale that energy conservation, especially integrated into rural development policies, will contribute to gender mainstreaming and recognition of women's role in the rural development context and in local communities" (GOP 2006a). The policy recognises the gender based division of tasks and responsibilities within the household, and notes that women have different energy needs than men, particularly in rural settings (GOP 2006a). The policy states:

- Energy conservation plays a vital role in gender mainstreaming particularly in the context of rural areas
- Integration of energy conservation into rural development policies with horizontal and vertical involvement of stakeholders can help gender mainstreaming
- Energy conservation efforts can create awareness at the community level about women's position in society and highlight issues related to recognition or acceptance on gender aspects related to energy and development
- Energy conservation efforts can result in focused interventions on drudgery reduction for women, on women specific needs and improving women's productivity in enterprises, and interventions related to improved access through efficient fuel and technology alternatives available locally.

The **Policy for Development of Renewable Energy for Power Generation (2006)** aims to increase the deployment of renewable energy technologies, provide additional power supplies to help meet increasing demand, introduce investment friendly incentives, and devise measures to support the private sector in mobilising, financing and enabling public sector investment in renewable energy projects (GOP 2006c). Women are mentioned once, under the strategic policy objectives section on social equity.

Programmes and initiatives

Most recent initiatives in the energy sector with a focus on women or girls have involved providing solar energy solutions for girls' schools or creating opportunities for women to set up small solar businesses. Other initiatives aim to address structural issues that hinder women's participation in the energy sector.

The Pakistan Solar Schools Project aims to provide off-grid solar power systems to around 1,200 schools in KP, more than 700 of which are girls' schools (UNOPS 2018). The project will also provide training to 4,000 members of parent-teacher councils for the operation and maintenance of these solar energy systems (UNOPS 2022). Similar projects have been launched in other parts of the country (see Chaudhry 2021, Gridworks 2021, Zakat Foundation 2022).

The Women In Energy Pakistan initiative aims to build a network for women in Pakistan's energy sector and foster a culture of career growth and leadership development. Its members are involved in various fields including clean energy, climate change, environment, green planning, and the mainstream power and energy sector. Activities include workshops on gender equality and energy access, and solar energy training for female engineers (Women in Energy Pakistan 2021).

The Building Capacities of Women in the Energy Sector in Pakistan project, which concludes in 2022, aims to enhance women's participation in the energy sector as employees, service providers, consumers and entrepreneurs. It has conducted a gender assessment to establish a baseline on women's participation in the sector and supports leadership training for women working in energy sector organisations. It also seeks to formulate a national gender mainstreaming policy for the sector (ADB 2022).

In the private sector, the Lighting a Million Lives project, now concluded, targeted women in remote rural areas. It provided solar lanterns to women to start small businesses and trained women on the operation of solar charging stations in their homes (Saeed 2015).

One opportunity is the recent introduction of net metering legislation for solar installations that allows consumers to sell power back to the national grid (AEDB n.d.). This could expedite the adoption of rooftop solar by homeowners and will help to bring electricity to remote villages, benefiting women. Not only will women have access to clean energy for domestic use, there are also opportunities for income generation.

Transport

Transport infrastructure has a direct impact on people's lives in both urban and rural areas. It affects the ability to earn a livelihood, to seek education, to access critical services like healthcare, and to participate in social and political activities. Here too the impact of poor quality transport services is greater on women and girls, and not just those who live in comparatively conservative communities.

The vast majority of women in Pakistan depend on public transport to work, study, visit family or access public services. They are more dependent on public transport than men because travel by other means, such as driving cars or motorbikes, is restricted (Sajjad et al. 2017). Women face significant challenges when it comes to using public transport not only in terms of access but also because of concerns over safety. Women using public transport regularly face harassment. In one study conducted in Karachi, 70% of women reported facing harassment either from another passenger (75%), the conductor (20%) or driver (5%) (ADB 2014b). Overall, 34% of women reported being touched or groped and 7% reported stalking. The situation in the rest of the country is likely to be similar. In response to harassment, women often restrict their use of public transport even when they are unable to afford other alternatives. They also restrict their travel after sunset, again because of safety concerns (Sajjad et al. 2017).

These issues impact every sphere of women's lives, affecting whether they are able to work, the kind of jobs they take, where they can study and when they can visit their families (Sajjad et al. 2017). They determine women's mobility decisions, the purpose of travel, and trip characteristics such as timing, mode choice and route selection. As a result, there are major gender differences in travel behaviour. Women are less mobile than men by every mode of travel and for almost every purpose of travel. On any given day, 55% of women are likely to stay at home,

compared to only 3% of men. On average, women make 50% fewer trips and have 46% shorter travel time compared to men (Adeel 2017). In fact, Pakistani women are nearly four times less mobile than men. Men account for approximately 80% of all trips taken and 79% of travel duration, while women only account for 20% of trips and 21% of travel duration.

There are gender differences in the mode of travel as well. Nearly 90% of trips in Pakistan are performed by walking. Women's share of walking trips is 2 percentage points higher than that of men (89% vs. 87%) (Adeel 2017). Women do not use bicycles and other modes of transport, which are used by men for 4% of trips. The share of women in non-motorised trips is 2 percentage points lower than men (89% vs. 91%). Among automobile-based trips, women's share of trips by household car and motorcycle is 1 percentage point higher than that of males (7% vs. 6%), whereas both genders have a similar share of public transport based trips (4%).

There are also gender differences in the purpose of travel. Participation in social and cultural activities, which includes travel related to sports, religious and recreational activities, is the most frequently reported purpose for travel. It accounts for nearly 44% of daily trips among men but only 29% of daily trips among women (Adeel 2017). The daily travel duration of men for these trips is 56% higher than that of women, indicating that men make frequent but shorter trips, while women make fewer but relatively longer trips.

Certain demographic indicators also affect mobility across genders. Male mobility increases with age and marriage, while among women it decreases with these life events. Personal income increases mobility across genders, while household income decreases female mobility. Women in car owning households make 53% of their daily trips using personal automobiles, which is 33% higher than their male counterparts and more than 10 times higher than men and women from the lowest income quintiles (Adeel 2017).

Transport profile

Pakistan is a rapidly urbanising country. While 36.44% of the population currently lives in urban areas, this is expected to reach 50% by 2050 (PBS 2022b). Urbanisation rates vary by province, with the largest percentage of urban residents in Sindh (51.89%) followed by Punjab (36.86%), Balochistan (27.62%) and KP (18.80%). Urbanisation in other territories is as follows: Islamabad Capital Territory 50.37%, FATA 2.80% (PBS 2022b).

With a growing urban population, demand for transport is increasing. Pakistanis travel nearly 400 billion passenger kilometres (pkm) each year and this is expected to rise to 1,000 billion pkm by 2030 (PBS 2017). In rural areas access to transport is poor, with only 53% of the rural population living within 2 km of an all-weather road (WB 2019).

Vehicle ownership: More than half of all Pakistani households (51.8%) own a motorcycle, 38% own a bicycle, and only 5.79% of households own a car, truck or jeep (PBS 2020).

The use of motorcycles is increasing among men for personal and family transport. Women rarely drive motorcycles, largely owing to cultural norms, and rely on male relatives to provide transport when using public transport is not feasible (Starkey et al. 2021).

Policy context

The **National Transport Policy (2018)** aims to provide "safe, affordable, efficient, durable, and environmentally friendly means of transport; ensuring reliable access to jobs, markets, education, and other services for all, irrespective of location, income, gender, age, race, or disability" (GOP 2018b). It notes that restricted mobility is a barrier for women in accessing key services and acknowledges that "providing opportunities for employment and empowerment of women demands that our transport system is safe, secure, accessible and inclusive".

Principle 5 of the policy calls for transport sector projects to be "guided by the needs of end users", where "special consideration will be given to the needs and priorities of vulnerable populations including the urban and rural poor, children and youth, elderly, women and disabled." Stakeholder consultations and social surveys will be used to design and implement new projects and programmes to respond to user needs "as fully as possible."

Objective 1 of the policy, 'Improve connectivity and accessibility for all', includes the sub-objective to: "Improve the accessibility to transport for women and vulnerable groups by identifying and removing any barriers hindering their access."

The **Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (2021)** identify transport as one of the sectors with the greatest potential to cut emissions (GOP 2021b). A key recommendation is to promote mass transport in dense urban and high pollution areas, which is particularly relevant to the transport needs of women (GOP 2021b).

The **National Policy for Development and Women's Empowerment (2002)** calls for "barrier-free transport access and convenient connectivity" for all, regardless of gender.

There are multiple factors that limit the mobility of women in Pakistan, many of which can be addressed by providing safe and reliable transport services catering to the needs of women and girls. Improving mobility for women and girls has knock-on effects in all areas of their lives, from education and employment to healthcare and recreation.

Programmes and initiatives

There have been various transport initiatives to address the needs of women, including interventions to facilitate mobility by creating safe physical spaces for women to travel (Sakura Women Bus Service in Mardan and Abbottabad, Pink Bus in Lahore, Zong-RTA Tabeer project), or projects aimed at changing norms around women's presence in public spaces (Decent Transport Project, Women on Wheels, Pink Rickshaws) (GOP 2020).

While such interventions do address women's needs, they serve only a small number of women and are yet to be replicated on a mass scale across the country. There are also limitations in terms of geographical coverage and operational

details. For example, the Lahore 'Pink Bus' project launched in 2012 introduced three women-only bus routes in the city (Sajjad et al. 2017). While the service allows women to travel without fear of harassment, it only makes two or three trips daily, closes by 3:00 PM and operates on routes where regular buses with separate sections for women also run from morning until evening. Other similar initiatives have been introduced without success, such as a women-only bus service in Islamabad and Rawalpindi which was launched in 2014 but shut down after a few months (Dawn 2020b). Similarly, the Women on Wheels initiative which provided subsidised motorcycles and driver training, trained 5,000 women in Punjab and distributed 800 subsidised motorcycles in that province, and trained another 500 women in Karachi (Salman Sufi Foundation 2020).

International agencies have attempted to address the problem of women's mobility in Pakistan, sponsoring research (PAL 2015) and organising innovations challenges to generate solutions (Salman and Bjoerge 2015). In the private sector, some innovative solutions are being attempted, such as app-based carpool services for women and children (SheKab 2022).

Action Plan: Energy and Transport

Outcome: Pakistan's energy and transport sectors address the needs of women and girls through gender responsive, climate smart policies, programmes and practices

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Ensure the inclusion of women, particularly those from vulnerable communities, in all policy, planning and decision making		
Establish requirements for the inclusion of women in all energy and transport policy making and planning bodies at the national and provincial level	MOCC, provincial ministries and departments	Increased number of women included in energy and transport policy and decision making Number of women employees in federal and provincial departments
Support the establishment of local level women's groups to advocate for the needs and priorities of women with respect to energy and transport, and include their members in local decision making	Provincial departments, district administrations, CSOs	Number of women's groups established Number of women participating in local level decision making bodies
Organise consultations with key stakeholders, ensuring participation of diverse women's groups, to identify the needs of women and girls and develop appropriate responses	NCSW, PCSWs	Number of consultations held Number of reform proposals developed
Design a portal carrying information on access to services and professional support (including attendance at conferences)	MOPDSI	Information portal developed and launched
Facilitate women's membership in professional networks (national, regional, international), including financial support to facilitate their participation in forums on renewable energy and transport	MOCC, NCSW	Number of women participating in networks and forums on renewable energy and transport

Activities	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Strengthen and institutionalise gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes for energy and transport, as well as within management authorities and bodies		
Appoint gender focal points for energy and transport at the national and provincial levels	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Gender focal points appointed
Review the legal framework governing the energy and transport sectors to identify opportunities for legal amendments that can make laws more responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, IUCNP	Law review published Number of amendments proposed Number of laws amended
Review existing policies to identify gaps in gender responsiveness and recommend revisions to make policies more inclusive	MOCC, IUCNP	Policy review published Number of reform proposals submitted Number of policies revised
Conduct a gender assessment of ongoing initiatives in the energy and transport sectors to determine the extent to which these initiatives are responsive to the needs of women	MOCC, IUCNP, research institutions	Gender assessment published
Hold policy dialogues with parliamentarians on gender equity in energy and transport in the context of climate change challenges	MOCC, NCSW, Women's Parliamentary Caucus	Number of policy dialogues held
Establish climate finance opportunities under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for gender, energy and transport projects	MOCC	Number of energy and transport projects with a gender component presented to GCF or other donors
Establish a think tank with environmentalists and gender experts on energy and transport	MOCC, NCSW	Think tank established

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Build stakeholder capacity on linkages to gender in programmes for energy and transport		
Provide training for all relevant stakeholders on the specific energy and transport needs of women and girls	MOCC, provincial ministries and departments, NGOs, CSOs	Number of capacity building sessions conducted Number of attendees Attendee survey reports (learning from sessions)
Support the establishment of women's groups at the local level to provide ongoing training and technical support, for knowledge sharing on best practices, and to advocate for local level energy and transport issues and needs of women and girls	Provincial ministries and departments, district authorities, CSOs	Number of women's groups established
Conduct awareness raising and training workshops on the linkages between gender, energy and transport, and climate challenges	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments	Number of workshops conducted
Identify industry leaders and conduct interviews with these role models to make their success stories publicly available, amplifying and promoting the role of women in climate smart energy solutions, and in developing safer and more convenient transport options for women and girls	NCSW, PCSWs, chambers of commerce, NGOs, CSOs	Success stories published
Design short videos in local languages that can be shared on social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, YouTube) on environment friendly and renewable energy technologies, and opportunities for women to join the sector	MOCC	Number of videos developed and disseminated

Objective	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Facilitate and empower women on climate smart energy knowledge and tools, and through improved access to transport		
Incentivise women to pursue educational and career opportunities in the energy and transport sectors by providing scholarships and other support to acquire the necessary qualifications and skills	MOCC, HEC, research institutions	Number of scholarships awarded to women Number of women pursuing higher education in energy and transport
Ensure that financing is available for women seeking to pursue or expand businesses related to renewable energy, and for safe transport options for women and girls	Commercial banks, microfinance institutions	Number of finance schemes launched Number of women able to access finance Amount of financing provided (PKR) Number of green startups registered by women
Capitalise on climate finance funds and opportunities under GCF to promote gender responsive energy and transport projects	MOCC	Number of donor programmes accessed Number of projects implemented
Provide technical skills and vocational training on climate smart transport and renewable energy solutions for women engaged in the energy and transport sectors, focusing on area-specific local needs and women at the grassroots level	Provincial departments, district administrations, CSOs	Number of training programmes developed Number of women trained
Promote women's entrepreneurship in renewable energy and climate smart transport by removing bottlenecks and providing financial and other incentives, such as tax breaks, fast-track registration, business incubation and mentoring programmes	MOCC, federal and provincial ministries and departments, tech incubators, chambers of commerce	Number of women setting up new businesses in the energy and transport sectors

	Lead agency	Indicators of progress
Disseminate information in local languages on opportunities to access green technologies and support green startups, targeting women	MOCC, MOPDSI	Number of information products developed and disseminated
Pilot energy efficient low-cost cooking technologies, targeting women	Tech incubators, research institutions	Number of pilot projects launched Number of women beneficiaries
Set up a helpline for commuter issues related to public transport and compile gender disaggregated information on the types of complaints received	Provincial transport departments	Helpline established Gender disaggregated information compiled and made available on commuter issues
Objective: Collect and make accessible gender disaggregated data on energy and transport to identify and understand women's needs and priorities.		
Collect gender disaggregated data for the energy and transport sectors to better understand women's use patterns and needs	PBS	Gender disaggregated data available for energy and transport
Conduct assessments and studies to build knowledge on women's changing role in energy use in the context of climate change	MOCC, research institutions	Number of studies published
Carry out a comprehensive gender analysis of the energy and transport sectors to identify gaps in gender inclusiveness and highlight opportunities to rectify the imbalance	Provincial fisheries and wildlife departments, research institutions	Gender analysis published
Conduct local level consultations with women to identify area specific issues, needs and priorities, and develop locally suitable renewable energy products compatible with local needs	NCSW, PCSWs, CSOs	Number of consultation sessions held

Activity	Lead actors	Indicators of success
Objective: Monitor and evaluate ccGAP implementation to strengthen gender responsive action for energy and transport		
Develop benchmarks and indicators to monitor progress on implementation of gender sensitive actions in energy and transport	MOCC, IUCNP	Monitoring framework developed
Establish a mechanism for periodic review of progress on ccGAP implementation	MOCC, IUCNP	Baseline data collected Mechanism established Progress reports published



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ANNEXES



Annex 1: Alignment of ccGAP with national policy priorities

This Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) is aligned with Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The ccGAP aims to support the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to fulfil policy commitments set out in the NCCP and NDCs, suggesting priority actions and activities that can be implemented to address multiple policy goals simultaneously. The tables below map the alignment of the ccGAP with gender responsive policy measures set out in the NCCP and NDCs.

Alignment with the NCCP	
NCCP gender policy measures	ccGAP priority actions
Mainstream gender perspectives into climate change efforts at the national and regional levels	Strengthen coordination and institutionalisation to address gender issues and for improved gender mainstreaming
Take steps to reduce the vulnerability of women from climate change impacts, particularly in relation to their critical roles in rural areas in providing water, food and energy, and in livestock management	Enhance gender responsive climate actions through national and regional policies and programmes
Recognise and value women's contribution in the management and use of natural resources and other activities impacted by climate change	Invest in context specific research to inform more robust and gender responsive policymaking and programming
Undertake a comprehensive study of the gender differentiated impacts of climate change, with particular focus on gender differences in the capacity to cope with climate change adaptation strategies	Invest in context specific research to inform more robust and gender responsive policymaking and programming
Develop gender sensitive criteria and indicators related to vulnerability and adaptation, as gender differences in these areas are most crucial and most visible	Fill gender data and knowledge gaps across sectors
Develop and implement climate change vulnerability reduction measures that focus on women's needs and empower women's groups and networks	Increase the participation, representation and leadership of women at all levels of climate decision making and in all sectors

Alignment with the NCCP	
NCCP gender policy measures	ccGAP priority actions
Develop and implement climate change vulnerability reduction measures that focus on women's needs and empower women's groups and networks	Increase the participation, representation and leadership of women at all levels of climate decision making and in all sectors
Incorporate a role for women in the decision making process on climate change adaptation initiatives	Increase the participation, representation and leadership of women at all levels of climate decision making and in all sectors
Develop climate change adaptation measures based on local and indigenous knowledge particularly held by women	Invest in context specific research to inform more robust and gender responsive policymaking and programming
Adopt rules making it mandatory for all Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) projects to take gender considerations into account	Strengthen coordination and institutionalisation to address gender issues and for improved gender mainstreaming
Increase the understanding of gender roles and responsibilities by applying a gender analysis to the project and programme planning cycle	Invest in context specific research to inform more robust and gender responsive policymaking and programming
Include gender responsive budgets and resource allocations in all projects and programmes	Strengthen coordination and institutionalisation to address gender issues and for improved gender mainstreaming
Review and amend relevant national policies to make them gender sensitive	Strengthen coordination and institutionalisation to address gender issues and for improved gender mainstreaming
Include gender and climate change into the school curriculum and in livestock management	Fill gender data and knowledge gaps across sectors

NCC priority activities	ccGAP actions
Disaster risk reduction	
Schemes developed for cash transfers and social pensions, particularly for disaster affected communities	Design and implement financial safety net systems to support vulnerable communities, including an appreciation for women-headed households impacted by disasters, including but not limited to cash transfers and insurance schemes. These schemes should include explicit criteria that focus on disaster-affected and prone areas and vulnerable groups, and the process of identifying beneficiaries must be transparent.
Advocacy/awareness at local level, including engaging print and electronic media, community radio for dissemination to improve women, girls and children's security	Identify key stakeholders for sensitisation and training on the links between gender and climate disasters. These stakeholders can then serve as allies to advocate for women's participation in their community roles and spaces. Training can include inter-generational knowledge sharing at the community level to elevate indigenous knowledge. Work with the media to ensure media messaging includes gender perspectives (training of journalists to report on climate disasters from a gender perspective) Develop a communication campaign to build knowledge on gender and disasters, with inclusion of intergenerational knowledge. This campaign can use media, cellular networks, and radio and other communication tools.
Include relevant issues in national curriculum and any other education materials	Work with educational and national institutions focusing on climate applied research to encourage understanding of how gender and social inclusion is linked, and guide generation of research that is inclusive and conducted in a gender responsive way to inform national level policy.
Sensitise men and mobilise them to serve as champions for preventing violence and assault	Identify key stakeholders for sensitisation and training on the links between disasters and gender-based violence. These stakeholders can then serve as allies to advocate for the protection of women and girls.
Provide alternative livelihood opportunities to disaster affected communities to manage forced migrations	Develop products and services for women to increase resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate induced disasters

NDC priority activities	GCGAP actions
Undertake special programmes on income generating activities for women during and after disasters	Design, introduce and implement disaster risk financing initiatives that are gender inclusive and cater to the needs of vulnerable groups Design and implement financial safety net systems to support women and women-headed households impacted by disasters, including but not limited to cash transfers and insurance schemes
Agriculture and food security	
Increase women's participation: • Build capacity of women on drought resistant crop varieties, contemporary technologies, water efficient irrigation systems and novel farming practices • Encourage the investment by women in animal production and bio-product industries to enhance job opportunities and minimise waste • Ensure women's participation in protected areas management • Promote non-timber forest production and services for micro-nutrients for the poor and particularly girls	Increase women's participation in decision making and implementation by: • Raising awareness about the importance of women's participation in decision making in natural resources management • Conducting dialogues with women farmers and policy makers Establish lobby groups to ensure women's voices are heard at all levels of government, in all relevant policies and decision making processes Develop and implement a gender-aware agricultural and livestock extension strategy to ensure women farmers know of and use available benefits
	Build the capacity of women on the adoption and use of technologies that are gender responsive, and address agricultural practices to adapt to climate change. This includes: • Providing women farmers with climate adaptive crop varieties, seeds and native plants resilient to local climate conditions • Training women farmers on rainwater harvesting and efficient use of natural resources including water resources • Providing women farmers and women headed households with drip irrigation, minimum tillage, zero tillage, solar water pumps and water storage facilities Ensure availability of irrigation water and provide training in environmentally sustainable modes of irrigation, such as trickle irrigation, rainwater harvesting

Priority activities	CCGAP actions
Increase women's access to agricultural information through radio and mobiles	Arrange awareness, education and knowledge building programmes. Programmes would focus on training/capacity building for communities focused on climate change and impacts on local agriculture, and potential for preparation to address anticipated challenges. Media communication would focus on building learning on the connection between experienced agricultural changes to the environment in communities and scientific components of climate change, and understanding how different community members can be differentially impacted. This knowledge building would serve an additional purpose of generating interest in other capacity building activities linked to sustainable practices.
Introduce legal reform that: • Allow women farmers to buy or sell land • Allow female farmers to access loans and finances • Ensure that government incentives target women farmers • Create a conducive environment for female farmers to sell their goods at farmers markets	Conduct a gender-specific local adaptation plan, with a focus on impacts of climate change on agriculture This plan would include findings from the vulnerability risk assessment, including information generated on resource access, to ensure activities encourage inclusive participation and are aware of gender differences in the roles associated with agriculture in communities Ensure active engagement of women in the design of the plan to ensure the plan is defined and designed using women's perspectives Assess how much land exists, how much is cultivable and can be utilised for distribution amongst women who are poor and vulnerable
Increase women's participation in decision making and implementation by • Raising awareness of whole rural community about importance of women's participation in decision making in natural resources management • Promote women's participation in decision-making positions at local levels	Increase women's participation in decision making and implementation by: • Raising awareness of whole rural community about importance of women's participation in decision making in natural resources management • Conduct dialogues with provisional and national women farmers with policy makers • Establish lobby groups to ensure women's voices are heard at all levels of governance, in all relevant policies and decision making processes

NDC priority activities	GCSAP actions
Increase women's participation in decision making and implementation • Assign a gender focal point for the national (inter-ministerial) level committee	Assign an Agriculture Gender Focal Point for the national (inter-ministerial) level committee
Revisit the national policies and legislation to ensure that gender and climate change are taken into consideration	Design and conduct a national level review, in partnership with associated ministries, focused on agriculture and food security national programmes and policies policy review with a gender and climate change lens This review would include consultative meetings with concerned stakeholders from associated ministries
Track indicators of women's nutrition by collecting data on women's nutritional status for informing governments about the nature, extent and consequences of climate change on female malnutrition	Conduct a national survey focused on gender inclusion analysis for all steps: climate impact assessment and adaptation actions in agriculture and food security Make analyses readily available for policymakers and practitioners through development of infographics, policy briefs and other educational materials/knowledge products
Forests and biodiversity	
Increase women's participation in decision making and implementation: • Raise awareness of whole rural community about importance of women's participation in decision making in natural resources management • Promote women's participation in decision making positions at local levels	Identify an institution which can house a women's task force to advocate for and monitor how women's participation and empowerment is addressed at federal level on climate change, forestry and biodiversity policy making processes. Set up women's groups (task forces) at district and local level, to encourage women's associations and village development cooperation offices to share good practices on participation at provincial and community level. This will contribute to creating an enabling environment to support women's participation in decision making processes, including identifying and collaborating with lobbyists and advocates
Assign a gender focal point for the national (inter-ministerial) level committee	Assign a Forests and Biodiversity Gender Focal Point for the national (inter-ministerial) level committee
Revisit the national policies and legislation to ensure that gender and climate change are taken into consideration	Identify existing biodiversity policies and the gaps they may have with regards to addressing gender equality

NDC Priority Activities	GCFAP actions
	Identify gaps where policies are silent on the value non-timber products have for women and propose options to secure women's benefits from natural resource management opportunities
Integrated coastal management	
The NDCs do not include specific activities and targets linking gender to integrated coastal management	
Water and sanitation	
Make local union level women's associations to keep water bodies (rivers, canals, lakes and wetlands) usable	Establish women's working groups, comprising NGOs and organisations working with women in communities, at the provincial and national levels tasked with direct work with the government
Capacity development of women to fully engage in water resource management, maintenance of water infrastructure, low water consuming crop technologies, water efficient technologies	Conduct community based gender responsive capacity building programmes that reflect solution oriented approaches
Extension services on alternative irrigation technology (e.g. water purification, rainwater harvesting, wastewater collection, water conservation)	Develop modules, techniques and innovative tools to train community on water management practices, and water conservation
Identification, documentation, and expansion of indigenous water management technology	Develop modules, techniques and innovative tools to train community on water management practices, and water conservation
Energy and transport	
Disseminate information on environment friendly and green technology regarding the positive impact of these technologies on the health of women	Create YouTube channels for awareness campaigns on gender, energy and transport Conduct awareness raising and training workshops on the linkages between gender, energy and transport
Train and create access for women to renewable alternative energy solutions	Travel grants/ membership grants for women to join policy consultations and professional networks in the renewable energy and transport sectors
Pilot energy efficient low-cost cooking technology projects	Provide technical skills and vocational training on renewable energy solutions, focusing on area specific local needs and women at the grassroots level

NAC priority activities	ccGAP actions
Soft loans for women to use green technology	Promote and support women entrepreneurs through loans
Provide green jobs in the energy sector for women by designating positions	Establish women entrepreneurship programmes and business incubation centres for green enterprises

Annex 2: Policy framework for climate action

International conventions and agreements

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)

Convention on Biological Diversity (1994)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994)

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1998)

United Nations Millennium Development Goals (2000)

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/292, The Human Right to Water and Sanitation (2010)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (2015)

Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015)

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2016)



National policies on ccGAP priority sectors

Climate change, environment, sustainable development

National Sustainable Development Strategy (2012)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) National Framework (2018)

National Climate Change Policy (2021)

Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (2021)

Disaster risk reduction

Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority Social Protection Strategy (2006)

National Disaster Risk Management Framework (2007)

National Disaster Management Plan (2012)

National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013)

National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disasters (2014)

Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Relief in Camp (2017)

National Disaster Response Plan (2019)

Agriculture and food security

National Food Security Policy (2018)

Forests and biodiversity

National Forest Policy (2015)

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2017)

Integrated coastal management

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Pakistan (2011)

National Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Policy and Plan of Action (Draft 2020)

Water and sanitation

National Sanitation Policy (2006)

National Drinking Water Policy (2009)

Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (2011)

National Water Policy (2018)

Energy

Energy Security Action Plan (2005)

National Energy Conservation Policy (2006)

Policy for Development of Renewable Energy for Power Generation (2006)

Alternative and Renewable Energy Policy (2019)

National Electric Vehicle Policy (2019)

National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority Strategic Plan (2020)

National Energy Policy (2021)

Transport

National Transport Policy (2018)

Electric Vehicle and New Technology Policy (Draft 2020)

Annex 3: Legal and policy framework for the protection of women

Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act (1939)

Muslim Family Laws Ordinance (1961)

Dowry and Bridal Gifts Act (Restriction) (1976)

Women in Distress and Detention Fund Act (1996)

National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women (2002)

Protection of Women Act (2006)

Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act (2010)

Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Act (2011)

Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Act (2011)

National Commission on the Status of Women Act (2012)

Criminal Law (Amendment) (Offense of Rape) Act (2016)

Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (2016)

Hindu Marriage Act (2017)

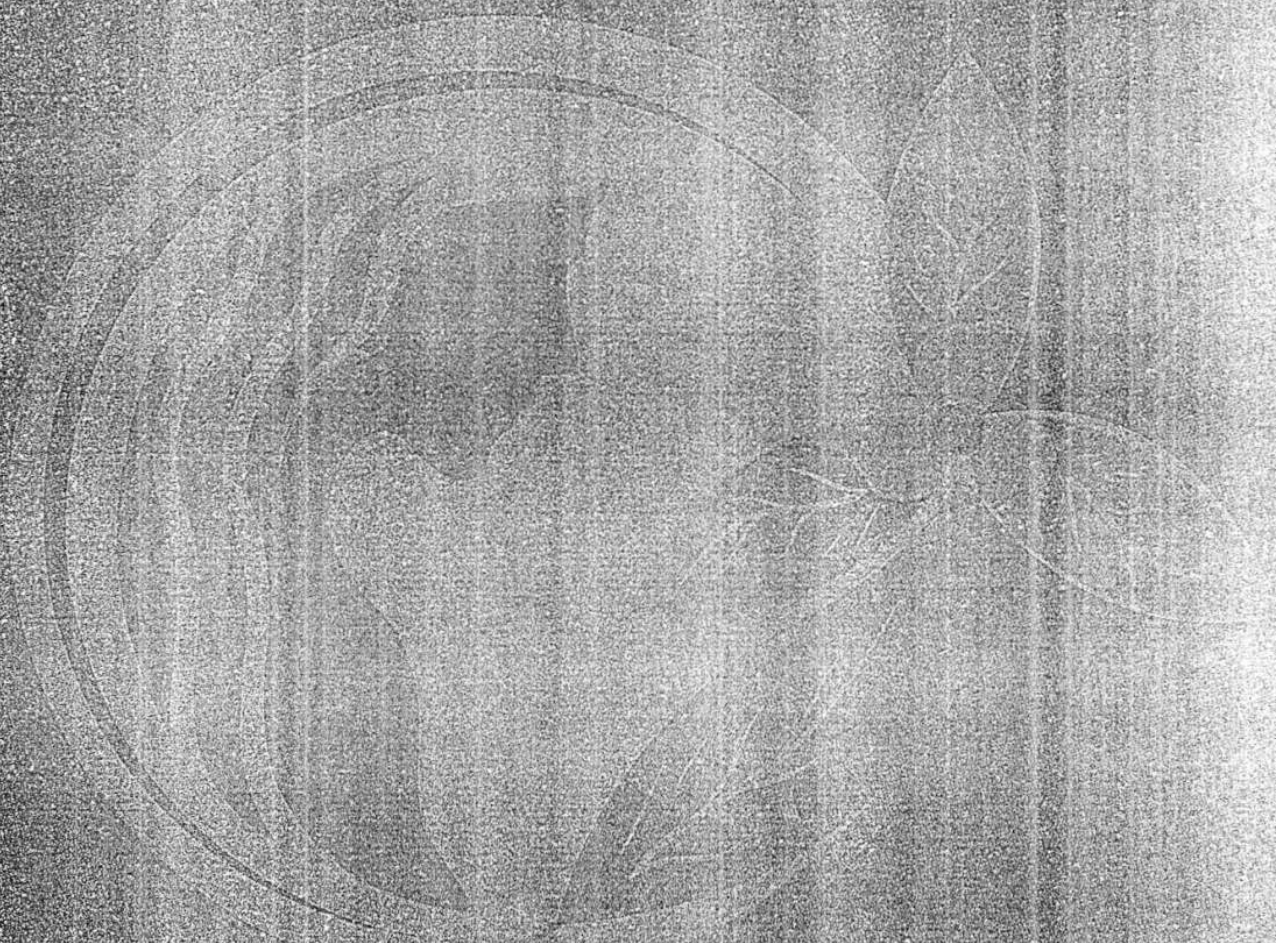
Acid and Burn Crime Control Act (2018)

Sindh Women Agricultural Workers Act (2019)

Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act (2020)

Pakistan Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act (2020)

Zainab Alert, Response and Recovery Act (2020)





Flood Damages 2022-25 in Pakistan

The flood-related damages and losses were assessed by the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives through the Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Preliminary Assessment of the 2025 Floods. The key highlights of the damages and economic losses resulting from the 2022 and 2025 floods are presented below.

Flood 2025: The preliminary assessment indicates that total damages across all provinces and regions are estimated at Rs. 822 billion (approximately USD 2.9 billion). Most of the financial impact is concentrated in Punjab, underscoring the province's heightened vulnerability to the disaster. While other provinces and regions have incurred comparatively lower levels of damage, the impacts remain significant in the context of their local economies and infrastructure. Following table provides estimated financial damages by province and region province, along with percentage share in total damages;

Region/Province	Damages (Rs. Billion)	Damages (%)
Punjab	631.0	76.8
KP	51.3	6.2
Sindh	32.2	3.9
GB	13.0	1.6
AJ&K	9.3	1.1
Balochistan	7.0	0.9
Others ¹	78.1	9.5
Total	822.0	100

Apart from the tragic loss of 1,039 human lives, widespread displacement of affected communities, and disruptions to education, the floods caused extensive economic damage, particularly in the agriculture and infrastructure sectors. Crops accounted for the largest share of losses, estimated at Rs. 442 billion, followed by road infrastructure (Rs. 187.75 billion), housing infrastructure (Rs. 91.20 billion), the water sector (Rs. 17.68 billion), and bridges and culverts (Rs. 10.77 billion).

Flood 2022: The 2022 floods were the most devastating climate-induced disaster in Pakistan's history. Triggered by unprecedented monsoon rainfall, glacial melt, and riverine, flash, and urban flooding, the disaster affected 33 million people, displaced nearly 8 million, and resulted in over 1,700 fatalities across 94 calamity-hit districts. The floods submerged nearly one-third of the country, exposing Pakistan's high vulnerability to climate change despite contributing less than 1% to global greenhouse gas emissions.

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) estimated economic losses at PKR 3.3 trillion (US\$15.2 billion), with the agriculture, food, livestock, and fisheries sector

¹ Other includes damages reported by federal ministries, ICT, DISCOs and other departments/ organizations.

accounting for the largest share (PKR 1.99 trillion), followed by commerce and industries (PKR 758 billion) and social protection, livelihoods, and jobs (PKR 130 billion). The disaster disrupted agricultural production, damaged supply chains, reduced industrial output, and affected transportation and service delivery, resulting in an estimated 2.2% decline in GDP. These economic shocks were further compounded by rising food prices, widening fiscal and current account deficits, and significant losses in household incomes and employment. As a result, the national poverty rate was projected to increase by 3.7–4.0 percentage points, pushing an additional 8.4–9.1 million people into poverty, underscoring the profound and long-lasting socioeconomic consequences of the floods.

The disaster severely affected Pakistan's productive capacity and critical infrastructure:

- **Housing:** PKR 1.2 trillion in damages, with millions of homes damaged or destroyed.
- **Agriculture, Food, Livestock & Fisheries:** PKR 800 billion in damages and PKR 1.99 trillion in economic losses, making it the worst-affected productive sector.
- **Transport & Communications:** PKR 701 billion in damages, disrupting roads, bridges, and connectivity nationwide.
- **Commerce & Industries:** PKR 758 billion in economic losses due to business disruptions and supply chain breakdowns.
- **Water Resources & Irrigation:** PKR 153 billion in damages, affecting irrigation systems and water infrastructure.

The Pakistan Floods 2022 & 2025 demonstrated that climate change is no longer solely an environmental challenge but a major economic and development risk. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment emphasized that recovery should extend beyond reconstruction to "**Build Back Better**" by strengthening climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, resilient infrastructure, nature-based solutions, and institutional capacity. Integrating resilience into national development planning will be essential to reducing future disaster losses and safeguarding Pakistan's long-term economic growth.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO.148,
MOVED BY MR. SHER AFZAL KHAN, MNA

QUESTION	ANSWER BY MINISTER IN-CHARGE OF ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION																																																																													
Will the Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state: -																																																																														
a). The details of the Recruitments made against clerical posts by the Division during the last three years;	No appointment against clerical posts has been made during the last three years in this Division. However, following (02) officials have been appointed in this Division: - <table><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Name of Employee</th><th>Designation</th><th>Appointment date</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Mr. Nawab Khan</td><td>Statistical Assistant (BS-15)</td><td>18-02-2023</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Syed Muhammad Asif</td><td>Data Entry Operator (BS-14)</td><td>18-02-2023</td></tr></table>	Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Designation	Appointment date	1.	Mr. Nawab Khan	Statistical Assistant (BS-15)	18-02-2023	2.	Syed Muhammad Asif	Data Entry Operator (BS-14)	18-02-2023																																																																	
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b). The names of the top 3 left over interviewed candidates against each post, with the marks obtained in written test and interview; and	1) The recommendations of the Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) held on 26-01-2023 to interview the candidates, are reproduced as under: - a). Candidates interviewed by DPC against 01 x Post of Statistical Assistant (BS-15) <table><tr><th>Roll No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Father Name</th><th>Test marks</th><th>Interview Marks</th><th>Aggregated Marks</th><th>Recommendations of DSC-I</th></tr><tr><td>128</td><td>Mr. Nawab Khan</td><td>Mr. Sarwar Khan</td><td>44.1</td><td>27</td><td>71.1</td><td>Principal candidate</td></tr><tr><td>93</td><td>Mr. Tahir Iqbal</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Iqbal</td><td>43.4</td><td>18</td><td>61.4</td><td>Alternative candidate</td></tr><tr><td>67</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Yahya</td><td>Mr. Gul Zaman</td><td>42.7</td><td>13</td><td>55.7</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>Mr. Abdul Saboor</td><td>Haji Syed Muhammad</td><td>42</td><td>12</td><td>54</td><td>-</td></tr></table> b). Candidates interviewed by DPC against 01 x Post of Data Entry Operator (BS-14) <table><tr><th>Roll No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Father Name</th><th>Test marks</th><th>Interview Marks</th><th>Total Marks</th><th>Recommendations of DSC-I</th></tr><tr><td>221</td><td>Syed Muhammad Asif</td><td>Syed Muhammad Hassan</td><td>61.6</td><td>28</td><td>89.6</td><td>Principal candidate</td></tr><tr><td>43</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Raza</td><td>Mr. Safdar Ali</td><td>55.3</td><td>21</td><td>76.3</td><td>Alternative candidate</td></tr><tr><td>264</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Shafique</td><td>Mr. Liaqat Ali</td><td>64.4</td><td>9</td><td>73.4</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>227</td><td>Ms. Maria Maqsood</td><td>Mr. Maqsood Ahmed</td><td>62.3</td><td>9</td><td>71.3</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>196</td><td>Mr. Furqan Noor</td><td>Mr. Noor Muhammad</td><td>55.3</td><td>14</td><td>69.3</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	Roll No.	Name	Father Name	Test marks	Interview Marks	Aggregated Marks	Recommendations of DSC-I	128	Mr. Nawab Khan	Mr. Sarwar Khan	44.1	27	71.1	Principal candidate	93	Mr. Tahir Iqbal	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	43.4	18	61.4	Alternative candidate	67	Mr. Muhammad Yahya	Mr. Gul Zaman	42.7	13	55.7	-	40	Mr. Abdul Saboor	Haji Syed Muhammad	42	12	54	-	Roll No.	Name	Father Name	Test marks	Interview Marks	Total Marks	Recommendations of DSC-I	221	Syed Muhammad Asif	Syed Muhammad Hassan	61.6	28	89.6	Principal candidate	43	Mr. Muhammad Raza	Mr. Safdar Ali	55.3	21	76.3	Alternative candidate	264	Mr. Muhammad Shafique	Mr. Liaqat Ali	64.4	9	73.4	-	227	Ms. Maria Maqsood	Mr. Maqsood Ahmed	62.3	9	71.3	-	196	Mr. Furqan Noor	Mr. Noor Muhammad	55.3	14	69.3	-
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c). The names, designations of the interview Committees along-with number of candidates interviewed and also the respective dates?	1. The composition of Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) for recruitments, to the posts from BS-11 to 16, in this Division (Flag “A”) is as under: - a). Joint Secretary (Admn) (BS-20) Chairman b). Deputy Secretary (Admn-I) (BS-19) Member c). Deputy Secretary (CP-IV) (BS-19) Member 2. Interviews of the shortlisted candidates were conducted on 26-01-2023, as under: - • Four (04) candidates were interviewed against 01 x Post of Statistical Assistant (BS-15); • Five (05) candidates were interviewed against 01 x Post of Data Entry Operator (BS-14). 3. As per recommendations of the DSC-I, offer letters for appointments against the said posts were issued to the principal candidates on 06-02-2023 (Flag “B”). The candidates had joined this Division and recruitment process was completed. 3. Copies of appointment letters are attached (Flag “C”).																																																																													

Flag

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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

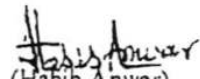
No. I/6/2012-Admn-II.

Islamabad, the 27th July, 2015

OFFICE ORDER

The competent authority has been pleased to re-constitute the composition of Departmental Promotion Committee-I (DPC-I) and Departmental Selection Committee-I (DSC-I) for promotion / recruitment in BPS-11 to 16 in the Establishment Division (Main), as under:-

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| i). | Joint Secretary(Admn) | (BPS-20) | Chairman |
| ii). | Deputy Secretary(Admn-I) | (BPS-19) | Member |
| iii). | Deputy Secretary(CP-IV) | BPS-19) | Member |


(Habib Anwar)
Section Officer(Admn-II)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT-
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

BY UMS

No.1/1/2022-Admn-II

Islamabad the, 06th February, 2023

MEMORANDUM

Subject:- OFFER OF APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF STATISTICAL ASSISTANT (BS-15), IN ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

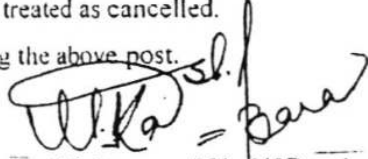
Reference Establishment Division's advertisement dated 02-10-2022, your application for the post of Statistical Assistant (BS-15) under 6% Balochistan Quota, written test conducted on 11-01-2023 followed by interview on 26-01-2023.

2. On recommendation of Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) and with the approval of Additional Secretary-I, Establishment Division, You, Mr. Nawab Khan S/o Sarwar Khan are hereby offered appointment as Statistical Assistant (BS-15) under 6% Balochistan Quota in Establishment Division on purely temporary basis on the following terms and conditions:-

- i. You will be entitled to draw pay in the basic pay scale (BS-15) plus usual allowances as admissible under the rules.
- ii. You will be on probation for a period of one year extendable by a further period not exceeding one year provided that if no order is made on the expiry of the first year of probation period, the period of probation shall be extended for a further period of one year under the rules. Appointment on probation shall be subject to the provisions of Section 6 of the Civil Servants Act, 1973.
- iii. Your services will be liable to termination in accordance with Section 11 of the Civil Servants Act, 1973.
- iv. You will have to serve anywhere in Pakistan.
- v. You will have to produce a Medical Fitness Certificate from the Authorized Medical Attendant of the Federal Government.
- vi. You will have to produce character certificates from two officers of BPS-17 or above before you are allowed to resume duty.
- vii. The appointment will be on provisional basis subject to verification of your educational certificates, character antecedents and domicile certificate.
- viii. In respect of all other service matters, e.g. conduct, discipline, leave, medical facilities etc. you will be governed by the appropriate rules of the Federal Government as applicable to officials of your category.
- ix. This offer of appointment shall stand withdrawn in case of non-verification of any documents or any misrepresentation of facts.

3. If the above terms and conditions are acceptable to you, you are required to furnish your joining in this Division not later than 20.02.2023 with the documents enumerated at Serial No. v, vi & vii failing which this offer of appointment will be treated as cancelled.

4. No TA/DA will be admissible to you on joining the above post.


(Muhammad Kashif Bara)
Section Officer (Admn-II)

Roll No: 128

Name: Mr. Nawab Khan S/o Mr. Sarwar Khan

CNIC No: 55402-8187064-9

Email: xarif1150@gmail.com

Mobile No: 0318-8179551

Mailing Address: Tehsil Sinjwai, District Ziarat, Balochistan.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

BY DIVIS

1/2022-Admn-II

Islamabad the, 06th February, 2023

MEMORANDUM

Subject: -

OFFER OF APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF DATA ENTRY
OPERATOR (BS-14), IN ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

Reference Establishment Division's advertisement dated 02-10-2022, your application for the post of Data Entry Operator (BS-14) under 6% Balochistan Quota, written test conducted on 10-01-2023, skill test conducted on 13-01-2023 and followed by interview on 26-01-2023.

2. On recommendation of Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) and with the approval of Additional Secretary-I, Establishment Division, You, Syed Muhammad Asif S/o Syed Muhammad Hassan are hereby offered appointment as Data Entry Operator (BS-14) under 6% Balochistan Quota in Establishment Division on purely temporary basis on the following terms and conditions: -

- i. You will be entitled to draw pay in the basic pay scale (BS-14) plus usual allowances as admissible under the rules.
- ii. You will be on probation for a period of one year extendable by a further period not exceeding one year provided that if no order is made on the expiry of the first year of probation period, the period of probation shall be extended for a further period of one year under the rules. Appointment on probation shall be subject to the provisions of Section 6 of the Civil Servants Act, 1973.
- iii. Your services will be liable to termination in accordance with Section 11 of the Civil Servants Act, 1973.
- iv. You will have to serve anywhere in Pakistan.
- v. You will have to produce a Medical Fitness Certificate from the Authorized Medical Attendant of the Federal Government.
- vi. You will have to produce character certificates from two officers of BPS-17 or above before you are allowed to resume duty.
- vii. The appointment will be on provisional basis subject to verification of your educational certificates, character antecedents and domicile certificate.
- viii. In respect of all other service matters, e.g conduct, discipline, leave, medical facilities etc, you will be governed by the appropriate rules of the Federal Government as applicable to officials of your category.
- ix. This offer of appointment shall stand withdrawn in case of non-verification of any documents or any misrepresentation of facts.

3. If the above terms and conditions are acceptable to you, you are required to furnish your joining in this Division not later than 20-02-2023 with the documents enumerated at Serial No. v, vi & vii failing which this offer of appointment will be treated as cancelled.

4. No TA/DA will be admissible to you on joining the above post.

(ABID HUSSAIN)
Drawing & Disbursing Officer
Cabinet Secretariat
Establishment Division

(Muhammad Kashif Bara)
Section Officer (Admn-II)

Roll No: 221 Mobile No: 0307-3854171
Syed Muhammad Asif S/o Syed Muhammad Hassan
CNIC No: 54401-1204184-7
Email: syedmasif10@gmail.com
Mailing Address: House No. 8-40/695, Haji Pehlwan Street, New Afghan Road, Rehmat
Colony 2, Sirki Road Quetta.

Flag

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

◆◆◆◆◆

No.7(13-Stat.Asstt)/Admn-II

Islamabad, 1st March, 2023

OFFICE ORDER

Consequent to his selection by the Departmental Selection Committee (DPC-I) and with the approval of Additional Secretary-I, Establishment Division, Mr. Nawab Khan S/o Sarwar Khan holding CNIC No.55402-9041018-9, is appointed as Statistical Assistant (BS-15) under 6% Balochistan Quota in the Establishment Division with effect from **18-02-2023**, on temporary basis on standard terms and conditions as mentioned in this Division's Memorandum No.1/1/2022-Admn-II dated 6th February, 2023.

2. He is placed on probation for a period of one year extendable for another period of one year, provided that if no order is made by the day following expiry of either of the aforementioned probationary period, the appointment shall deem to be held until further order.
3. He is entitled to pay amounting to Rs.23,920/- per month in BS-15 i.e (Rs.23,920-1,980-83,320) plus other allowances as admissible under the rules.


(Muhammad Afzal Sadaf)
Section Officer (Admn-II)

Distribution: -

- i. The AGPR, Islamabad.
- ii. Section Officer (Cash) Establishment Division (2-copies), along with original Medical Fitness Certificate dated 18-2-2023.
- iii. Official Concerned.
- iv. Personal File / Office Order file / Service Book.
- v. Estate Office Islamabad.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION



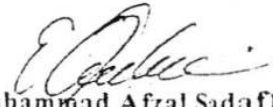
18(DEO)/23-Admn-II

Islamabad, 1st March, 2023

OFFICE ORDER

Consequent to his selection by the Departmental Selection Committee (DPC-I) and with the approval of Additional Secretary-I, Establishment Division, Syed Muhammad Asif S/o Syed Muhammad Hassan holding CNIC No.54401-1204184-7, is appointed as Data Entry Operator (BS-14) under 6% Balochistan Quota in the Establishment Division with effect from 18-02-2023, on temporary basis on the standard terms and conditions as mentioned in this Division's Memorandum No.1/1/2022-Admn-II dated 6th February, 2023.

2. He is placed on probation for a period of one year extendable for another period of one year, provided that if no order is made by the day following expiry of either of the aforementioned probationary period, the appointment shall deem to be held until further order.
3. He is entitled to pay amounting to Rs.22,530/- per month in BS-14 i.e (Rs.22,530-1,740-74,730) plus other allowances as admissible under the rules.


(Muhammad Afzal Sadaf)
Section Officer (Admn-II)

Distribution: -

- i. The AGPR, Islamabad.
- ii. Section Officer (Cash) Establishment Division (2-copies), along with original Medical Fitness Certificate dated 18-2-2023.
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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (PUBLIC) ISLAMABAD

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 150 MOVED BY MR. FATEH
ULLAH KHAN, MNA**

Question	Reply
a. Whether it is fact that according to the joint report of the NDMA, Deputy Commissioner the (DC) Dera Ismail Khan and the Provincial Government regarding the floods of 2022, as many as 75,335 houses were completely destroyed;	According to M/o Planning, Development and Special Initiatives', Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022, widespread damage to housing infrastructure was recorded across flood-affected regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Detailed district-wise damage assessments, including Dera Ismail Khan, have been undertaken by the concerned Provincial Government and relevant authorities. However, as per the NDMA record of house damages in Dera Ismail Khan during Monsoon/ Floods 2022 (Partially 41,739 and fully damaged 31,596 total 75,335), the figure of 75,335 house completely damaged is, therefore, partially correct.
b. If so, what strategy has been devised by the Federal Government for their rehabilitation;	1. The fundamental responsibility to manage the disasters with all allied activities rests with respective Provincial and Districts Departments, while NDMA acts as National backup support at Federal level. 2. Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) is the primary responsibility of Provincial Governments, however, as far as the flood affectees of 2022 in Dera Ismail Khan are concerned, it is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). A 1 funds/ donation for reconstruction is being managed by MoPD&SI. M/o PD&SI reported that following the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022, the Federal Government formulated the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF), which outlines a comprehensive recovery strategy based on the "Build Back Better" approach to support post-flood rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.
c. whether the Government intends to allocate any financial assistance or funds for the said	1. NDMA as per the directions of federal government provided Ex-Gratia Assistance of Rupee One Million to each of the families / legal heirs of those who lost their lives in Monsoon/ Floods 2022 on the recommendation and verification of respective PDMAs / GBDMA / SDMA after fulfilling the codal formalities. On the directives of the

Question	Reply
affected people to reconstruct their houses; and	Honourable Prime Minister, the final date for submission of cases was 31 July 2023. 48 x cases of ex-gratia assistance w.r.t. death due to floods 2022 of district Dera Ismail Khan were received from PDMA KP. 46x cases have been compensated by NDMA (Rs. 1 Mn each); whereas, 02x cases were not eligible due to following reasons:- a. 01x case of deceased Mr. Dil Jan had already received through PDMA KP in Lakki Marwat district and was compensated. Same case received through district Dera Ismail Khan was duplication and not processed. b. 01x case of deceased Mr. Muhammad Noman was not compensated due to ineligible NoK (claimed by uncle) as per para-2(h) of NDMA Guidelines. 2. Moreover, no funds were allocated to NDMA for the affected people of Dera Ismail Khan for reconstruction of their houses in Monsoon/ Floods. It is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). All funds/donation for reconstruction is being managed by M/o PD&SI. M/o PD&SI has reported that under the 4RF, reconstruction and rehabilitation, interventions identified through PDMA 2022 have been prioritized and are under implementation. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, projects amounting to more than US\$ 860 million are under implementation, including a project of around US\$ 25 million covering District Dera Ismail Khan, focusing on restoration of essential public infrastructure and services such as education and health. Further details are provided at <u>Annex-I</u>.
d. the time by which the process of payments for rehabilitation to these affected people will be initiated?	NDMA reported that the recovery and rehabilitation of flood affectees of 2022 was assigned to MoPD&SI under 4RF strategy. MoPD&SI has however, reported that under the 4RF, at least nine foreign-funded projects worth over US\$ 860 million are under implementation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (<u>Annex-II</u>), including District Dera Ismail Khan (<i>details at Annex-I</i>). Rehabilitation support is being provided through these ongoing project-based interventions.

Annexure I

After the PDNA 2022, the federal government formulated the **Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF)** based on the findings of the **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022**, adopting a *Build Back Better* approach for post-flood recovery.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa around US\$860 million, including KP Human Capital Investment Project (KPHCIP) worth US\$ 25million funded by World Bank being implemented by the Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa covering District Dera Ismail Khan, focused on restoration of public infrastructure and essential services, including education and health facilities.

In this regard, information has been obtained from P&D Department, by the Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that reflects a sector-specific recovery strategy aligned with the nature and scale of damages identified in PDNA 2022.

i. Rehabilitation/Renovation of Flood Affected Health Facilities in District DI Khan

S.No	Facility Name	District	Work Type	Contract Amount
1	BHU Daraband Khurd	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	16292311
2	CD Roman cot	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	11989127
3	BHU Saggu	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	20012748
4	BHU Jabbar Vala	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	20999942
5	Type-D Hospital Parova	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	60394459
6	BHU Shorhot	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	20377920
7	BHU Budh	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	17643636
8	BHU Marla	DI Khan	Renovation/Rehabilitation of Flood Affected Districts	17997721
Total Cost in PKR				185707865
Total Cost in USD				651,607
Total Cost in Million USD				0.652

ii. Education Component: Dera Ismail Khan

Sr.	Details	Schools
1	Total Damaged Schools	130
2	Fully Damaged	4
3	Partially Damaged	126
4	Rehabilitation Work completed 96%	102
Total Cost PKR		PKR 1,105.75 m
Total Cost US\$		US\$ 3.88 m

4RF National Implementation Report

US\$ Million

Recovery and Reconstruction Unit (RRU), MoPDSI

Prepared on: Friday 27th Feb, 2026

V.3

Sr.No	Province / Region	Project Title	Executing Agency	Development Partner	4RF Funds (Realised)	4RF Under Implementation US\$ Million	Additional Financing US\$ Million	ADP Share US\$ Million	PSDP Share US\$ Million	Approving Authority	Approval Date	Cumulative Expenditure (15 Feb. 2026)	Physical Progress %	Financial Progress
Sindh					2,058.56	2,066.19	600.00	395.50	179.00			2,208.15		68.14%
1	Sindh	Flood Response Emergency Housing Project (REVISED)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	500	500	450	268	179	ECNEC	2023-01-04	1246.62	77.00%	78.06%
			IsDB		200	200	-				May, 2025			
2	Sindh	Flood Response Emergency Housing Project (Phase-II)	Govt. of Sindh	ADB	400	400	-	40	0	ECNEC	2024-10-28	284.19	75.4%	64.59%
3	Sindh	Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project (Irrigation 212m+SDR8m) + (P&D 288m)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	500	220.07	110	0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-08	219.14	100%	66.39%
						288	40	30	0	ECNEC	2022-12-08	310.00	99.3%	86.59%
4	Sindh	Sindh Water & Agriculture Transformation (SIAT) Project	Govt. of Sindh	WB / IDA	98	98		0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-08	69.65	72.0%	71.07%
5	Sindh	Sindh Integrated Health and Women Empowerment Project / Population Program (WB \$200m not 4RF)	Govt. of Sindh	IsDB	50.26	50.26		30	0	ECNEC	2023-01-04	7.046	35.0%	8.78%
6	Sindh	Sindh School Rehabilitation Project Under Flood Restoration	Govt. of Sindh	ADB	275	275		27.5	0	ECNEC	2023-12-11	36.65	18.08%	12.12%
7	Sindh	Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (2015 - Repurposed to Flood Relief)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	8.3	7.86		0	0	PDWP	2022-09-01	7.86	100%	100%
8	Sindh	Competitive & Livable City of Karachi (Rep. 2)	Govt. of Sindh	WB	27	27		0	0	GoS	2022-09-08	27.00	100%	100%
Balochistan					508.00	353.00	-	-	-			71.11		20.14%
9	GoB NDMA	Emergency Flood Assistance Project (Balochistan Response for Food Security)	Govt. of Balochistan NDMA	ADB	8	5		0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-16	5.00	100%	100%
						3		0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-16	2.97	100%	99.00%
10	Balochistan (Federal/ MoPDSI)	IFRAP: Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (Com 36m + Hydromet 40m + Housing 161m + Flood 8m)	MoPDSI / Govt. of Balochistan	WB	400	36		0	0	ECNEC	2024-06-29	0.57	6.00%	1.58%
						40		0	0	ECNEC	2023-07-19	1.80	80.00%	4.50%
						161		0	0	ECNEC	2024-06-29	58.30	97.00%	36.21%
						8		0	0	CDWP	2024-05-03	2.47	97%	30.88%
11	Balochistan	Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement Project		WB	100	100		-	-	ECNEC	2025-08-07			
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa					633.70	625.92	78.00	79.90	-			204.92		26.14%
12	KP	Access to Clean Energy (49056-002) / RENOL 11m + Mini-Micro Hydro 36m	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ADB	47	11		0	0	PDWP	2023-10-18	9.40	100%	85.45%
						36		0	0	PDWP	2023-10-18	3.14	53.0%	8.72%
13	KP	KP Rural Accessibility Project	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	300	300	78	24.9	0	ECNEC	2023-05-31	154.48	38.0%	38.34%
14	KP	KP Irrigated Agriculture Improvement (Repurpose 2020)	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	11.7	3.857		0	0	ECNEC	2022-09-15	3.743	100%	97.04%
15	KP	KP Integrated Tourism Development (Repurposed 2019)	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	2	2		0	0	DDWP	2023-08-01	1.82	100%	91.00%
16	KP	KP Human Capital Investment Project (PC1 Under Revision)	GoKhyber Pakhtunkhwa	WB	25	15		0	0	ECNEC	2023-12-11	15.00	92.0%	100%
						10.06		0	0	ECNEC	2021-01-21	0.94	12.0%	9.34%
17	KP	Food Security Support Project	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ADB	83	83		5	0	ECNEC	2023-12-11	7.334	12.0%	8.33%
18	KP	KP Rural Roads Development Project (KP-RR)	Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ADB	165	165		50	0	CDWP	2024-02-01	9.063	1.7%	4.22%
Punjab					2.80	2.80	-	-	-			2.80		100.00%
19	Punjab	Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth (Repurpose Rehabilitation)	Govt. of Punjab	WB	2.8	2.8		0	0	PDWP	24/01/2024	2.8	100%	100%
Federal / Cross-Provincial					831.42	831.04	41.00	37.50	-			605.34		66.55%
20	Federal	Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP) - (475m) (Balochistan Irrigation 50m + Balochistan OFW 15m + Sindh Works Services 200m + KP Irrigation Drainage 60m + Sindh NHA 150)	Govt. of Balochistan Govt. of Balochistan Govt. of Sindh GoKhyber Pakhtunkhwa NHA / SINDH	ADB	65	50		6.8	0	ECNEC	2022-12-06	20.90	60.57 %	36.80%
						15		2.402	0	ECNEC	2022-11-11	11.231	84.3%	64.54%
					200	199.9		20.1	0	ECNEC	2022-12-15	114.180	86.4%	51.90%
					60	59.85		8.20	0	ECNEC	2022-12-06	36.27	80%	53.30%
					150	150.25		0	0	ECNEC	2022-12-06	27.02	10.54%	17.98%
21	Federal	NDRMF: DRR Project for Rehabilitation / Reconstruction (31.28m) (Balochistan Water infra 13.56m + KP Rescue 1.28 + Sindh DRR 12.96)	GoBalochistan / NDRMF GoKP / NDRMF GoSindh / NDRMF	ADB	31.28	13.56		0	0	CDWP	2023-05-10	12.71	100%	93.73%
						5.28		0	0		19/07/2023	4.83	100%	91.48%
						12.06		0	0		2023-09-22	12.06	100%	100%
22	Federal	Pakistan Hydromet and Climate Services Project (Repurpose 2020 to BISP)	Govt. of Punjab	WB	150	150		0	0	ECNEC	2021-05-25	150	100%	100%
23	Federal	Crisis Resilience Institutions for Social Protection (CRISP)	Govt. of Punjab	WB	73.14	73.14		0	0	ECNEC	2021-06-23	73.14	100%	100%
24	Federal	Integrated Social Development Program - Additional Financing (BISP)	BISP	ADB	-	-	41	-	-	CDWP	2024-11-15	41	100%	100%
25	Federal	Polio Eradication Program (Phase IV)	Federal	IsDB	100	100		0	0	ECNEC	2023-09-04	100	100%	100%
26	Federal / MoPDSI	Pandemic Response Effectiveness Program (Repurposed) (All Pakistan)	MoNHSR&C	WB	2	2		-	-	CDWP	2022-10-28	2	100%	100%
Total Project Financing US\$ Million					4,034.48	3,878.95	719.00	512.90	179.00			3,092.33		58.46%

Prepared by Muhammad Saqib Sultan
Sector Specialist Project Evaluation, RRU, MoPDSI

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 151 MOVED BY MS. GHAZALA ANJUM, MNA.

Question	Reply																													
<i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the Tehsil-wise details of the beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Bait-ul-Maal of the district of Chitral, during the last three (03) years and the pending cases at present?</i>	<u>BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)</u> The details of the active beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in District Chitral, under the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT), for the last three financial years are as under:- <table><tr><th>District</th><th>FY 2023-24</th><th>FY 2024-25</th><th>FY 2025-26</th></tr><tr><td>Chitral</td><td>23,662</td><td>24,373</td><td>30,825</td></tr></table> Moreover, it may be noted that the payment to the eligible households from the eligible pool is made subject to availability of funds / budget / fiscal space. The details of the pending cases at present in District Chitral are as under:- <table><tr><th>District</th><th>Tehsil</th><th>No. of Beneficiaries</th></tr><tr><td>Upper Chitral</td><td>Torkhow</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Chitral</td><td>Mulkhow</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Lower Chitral</td><td>Chitral</td><td>2,596</td></tr><tr><td>Lower Chitral</td><td>Drosh</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Chitral</td><td>Mastuj</td><td>424</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>3,127</td></tr></table> <u>PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)</u> Programs/Schemes of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal in District Chitral are as under: - Cochlear Implant. - Individual Financial Assistance (Education, General, Medical). - Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (SFP). - Wheel Chair (WC). - Sewing Machine (SM). - School for Rehabilitation of Child Labor (SRCL). - Women Empowerment Center (WEC). Year wise detail of beneficiaries of above mentioned schemes in district Chitral is enclosed at (Annex-A&B) and there is no pendency as on 10-07-2026.	District	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	Chitral	23,662	24,373	30,825	District	Tehsil	No. of Beneficiaries	Upper Chitral	Torkhow	11	Upper Chitral	Mulkhow	19	Lower Chitral	Chitral	2,596	Lower Chitral	Drosh	77	Upper Chitral	Mastuj	424	Total		3,127
District	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26																											
Chitral	23,662	24,373	30,825																											
District	Tehsil	No. of Beneficiaries																												
Upper Chitral	Torkhow	11																												
Upper Chitral	Mulkhow	19																												
Lower Chitral	Chitral	2,596																												
Lower Chitral	Drosh	77																												
Upper Chitral	Mastuj	424																												
Total		3,127																												

IFA DISBURSEMENT
JULY 2023 TO JUNE 2026

District/Tehsil	Cochlear Implant		Education		General		Medical		Special Friend		WC		SM		Total	
	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.	No. of	Amount Rs.
Chitral	1	2,150,000	154	3,412,405	3	70,000	42	9,705,000	14	320,000	1		5		220	15,657,405
2023-24			35	818,121	1	40,000	11	2,102,000			1		5		48	2,960,121
2024-25			28	809,464	1	5,000	19	5,013,000	10	200,000					63	6,027,464
2025-26	1	2,150,000	91	1,784,820	1	25,000	12	2,590,000	4	120,000			1		109	6,669,820
Mastuj	1	2,150,000	77	2,419,745	5	130,000	7	1,479,290	4	100,000	1				96	6,279,035
2023-24			20	715,802	1	25,000	2	502,290			1				24	1,243,092
2024-25			27	938,104	1	25,000	2	593,000	2	40,000					33	1,596,104
2025-26	1	2,150,000	30	765,839	3	80,000	2	384,000	2	50,000					39	3,439,839
Grand Total	2	4,300,000	231	5,832,150	8	200,000	48	11,184,290	18	420,000	2		6		316	21,936,440

is computer generated report, it requires no signatures.

Annex - B

Detail of Beneficiaries of PBM Projects (WEC & SRCL) in District Chitral w.e.f F.Y 2023 to 2026

S.No	Name of Project	District	Tehsil	Date of Establishment	No. of Beneficiaries/Students		
					F.Y 2023-24	F.Y 2024-25	F.Y 2025-26
1	School for Rehabilitation of Child Labour, Chitral	Chitral	Lower Chitral	May-2004	120	120	120
2	Women Empowerment Center Chitral	Chitral	Lower Chitral	October-2005	170	183	198

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 152 MOVED BY
MS. TAHIRA AURANGZEB, MNA.

Questions	Reply
<i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:</i>	At present, BISP has 28x official vehicles at BISP HQs and 47x at BISP Field Offices that are in working condition and assigned on operational duties. The details are attached as <u>Annex-A</u>
<i>a) the total number of vehicles owned by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) across the country;</i>	
<i>b) whether each of the said vehicles is currently in use;</i>	
<i>c) if so, the name of the each city and details as under whose utilizational and possession are said vehicles;</i>	The detail of vehicles along with their allocation, fuel consumption and mileage/ distance (KM) is attached as <u>Annex-B</u>
<i>d) the total petrol or diesel consumed and the total distance in kilometers travelled by each vehicle during the last five years; and</i>	
<i>e) the details of the grades of officers to whom these vehicles have been allotted alongwith the justification for such allotments?</i>	

S.Q. 152

ANNEX-A

Summarized Detail of Vehicles		
SR No.	Region	Available Vehicle
1	BISP HQs	28
2	Punjab	12
3	Sindh	17
4	Khyber Pakhtun Khawa	7
5	Balochistan	6
6	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	2
7	Gilgit-Baltistan	3
	Total	75

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO.152 MOVED BY MS. TAHIRA AURANGZEB MNA

Sr. No.	Region	Vehicle Type	Reg. No.	Allocated to		Officer	Section/ Wing	Fuel Consumed During Last 5x Years (Liters)	Distance Covered During Last 5x Years (KM)	Remarks
				Designation	Office					
1	BISP HQs	Toyota Corolla	GAG-384	Admin/Secretary Office	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Secretary	Admin	22000	153271	Operational Activities
2	BISP HQs	Crown	GT-421	Chairperson Office	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Chairperson	Admin	14400	115700	Operational Activities
3	BISP HQs	Toyota Corolla	BD-533	Chairperson Office	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Chairperson	Admin	21000	145500	Operational Activities
4	BISP HQs	Honda City	GAS-290	Admin/ Secretary Office	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Additional Secretary	Admin	13000	110280	Operational Activities
5	BISP HQs	Vigo/Hilux	BD-534	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	18000	155020	Operational Activities
6	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	BD-531	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	26500	318036	Operational Activities
7	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	LEI-1060	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	10500	85700	Operational Activities
8	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	GAG-459	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	25000	230200	Operational Activities
9	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	GAG-460	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	22000	186202	Operational Activities
10	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	GAG-461	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	19000	195300	Operational Activities
11	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	GAG-462	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	19000	190500	Operational Activities
12	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	GAG-463	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	17500	155680	Operational Activities
13	BISP HQs	Vigo Hilux	GAG-464	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	19500	192380	Operational Activities
14	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAK-473	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	13000	176776	Operational Activities
15	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAK-474	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	14500	195696	Operational Activities
16	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAK-475	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	14500	205300	Operational Activities
17	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAG-812	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	11000	145650	Operational Activities
18	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAG-813	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	12000	155320	Operational Activities

19	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAG-814	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	14000	194068	Operational Activities
20	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAG-815	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	13000	146700	Operational Activities
21	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAG-816	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	15500	197478	Operational Activities
22	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GAH-182	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	14000	170200	Operational Activities
23	BISP HQs	Tovota Hiace	GU-510	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	6500	55454	Operational Activities
24	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GLTC-390	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	8000	114737	Operational Activities
25	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	GA-156	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	4800	58025	Operational Activities
26	BISP HQs	Suzuki cultus	AB-1479	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	6500	85450	Operational Activities
27	BISP HQs	Suzuki Bolan	GAK-471	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	4000	35600	Operational Activities
28	BISP HQs	Suzuki Bolan	GAK-472	Admin Pool	BISP HQs, Islamabad	Director Admin	Admin	4200	31250	Operational Activities

Punjab Region										
Sr. No.	Region	Vehicle Type	Reg. No.	Allocated to		Officer	Section/ Wing	Fuel Consumed During Last 5x Years (Liters)	Distance Covered During Last 5x Years (KM)	Remarks
				Designation	Office					
29	Punjab	Vigo Hllux	BC-719	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone Punjab at Lahore	Director General	Zonal Office	16,103	135,725	Operational Activities
30	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-095	Zonal Director	Central Zone Punjab at Lahore	Director General	Zonal Office	8,818	120,022	Operational Activities
31	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-113	District Director	District Office Faisalabad	Director	Faisalabad District	10,500	116,637	Operational Activities
32	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-097	District Director	District Office Kasur	Director	Kasur District	6,804	89,175	Operational Activities
33	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GAS-214	Zonal Director North	North Zone Rawalpindi	Director	North Zone	14,500	216,944	Operational Activities
34	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-084	Zonal Director South	South Zone Multan	Director	South Zone	7,958	119,379	Operational Activities
35	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-098	District Director	District Office Multan	Director	Multan District	5,228	78,426	Operational Activities
36	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-096	District Director	District Office Muzaffargarh	Director	Muzaffargarh District	7,225	101,155	Operational Activities
37	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-101	District Director	District Office Rahim Yar Khan	Director	Rahim Yar Khan District	6,693	93,710	Operational Activities
38	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-087	District Director	District Office DG Khan	Director	DG Khan District	6,512	91,181	Operational Activities
39	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-085	District Director	District Office Bahawalpur	Director	Bahawalpur District	5,682	85,240	Operational Activities
40	Punjab	Suzuki cultus	GBA-083	District Director	District Office Rajanpur	Director	Rajanpur District	5,000	74,660	Operational Activities

Sindh Region										
Sr. No.	Region	Vehicle Type	Reg. No.	Allocated to		Officer	Section/Wing	Fuel Consumed During Last 5x Years (Liters)	Distance Covered During Last 5x Years (KM)	Remarks
				Designation	Office					
41	Sindh	Vigo Hilux	BD-536	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone Sindh at Karachi	Director General	Zonal Office	29500	333636	Operational Activities
42	Sindh	Vigo Hilux	GP-8899	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone Sindh at Karachi	Director General	Zonal Office	20500	201058	Operational Activities
43	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-222	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone Sindh at Karachi	Director General	Zonal Office	10500	129534	Operational Activities
44	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-223	District Director	District Office Karachi	Director	Karachi District	8500	118830	Operational Activities
45	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	A-1731	District Director	District Office Noushero Feroze	Director	Noushero Feroze District	7000	99351	Operational Activities
46	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-221	District Director	District Office Thatta	Director	Thatta District	11500	158241	Operational Activities
47	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPA-137	Zonal Director South	South Zone Hyderabad	Director	South Zone	9500	130338	Operational Activities
48	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GA- 242	District Director	District Office Shaheed Benazirabad	Director	Benazirabad District	13500	198351	Operational Activities
49	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-218	District Director	District Office Sanghar	Director	Sanghar District	13500	160054	Operational Activities
50	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-220	District Director	District Office Umerkot	Director	Umerkot District	9500	126496	Operational Activities
51	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-217	Zonal Director North	North Zone Sukkur	Director	North Zone	7500	108575	Operational Activities
52	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	A-1469	District Director	District Office Shahdad Kot	Director	Kot District	6500	97314	Operational Activities
53	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPA-135	District Director	District Office Khairpur	Director	Khairpur District	8500	161926	Operational Activities
54	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPA-136	District Director	District Office Shikarpur	Director	Shikarpur District	6000	88959	Operational Activities
55	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPA-139	District Director	District Office Ghotki	Director	Ghotki District	6050	108843	Operational Activities
56	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-216	District Director	District Office Badin	Director	Badin District	10500	147208	Operational Activities
57	Sindh	Suzuki cultus	GPB-219	District Director	District Office Larkana	Director	Larkana District	4100	73780	Operational Activities

KPK Region										
Sr. No.	Region	Vehicle Type	Reg. No.	Allocated to		Officer	Section/ Wing	Fuel Consumed During Last 5x Years (Liters)	Distance Covered During Last 5x Years (KM)	Remarks
				Designation	Office					
58	KP	Vigo Hilux	GAK-539	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone KP at Peshawar	Director General	Zonal Office	14514	146370	Operational Activities
59	KP	Suzuki cultus	GAK-535	Central Zonal Director General KP	Central Zone KP at Peshawar	Director General	Zonal Office	6000	82411	Operational Activities
60	KP	Suzuki cultus	GAK-534	District Director	District Office Peshwar	Director	Peshwar District	3324	46544	Operational Activities
61	KP	Suzuki cultus	A-1873	District Director	District Office Mardan	Director	Mardan District	6103	85453	Operational Activities
62	KP	Suzuki cultus	AB-4351	Zonal Director South	South Zone DI Khan	Director	South Zone	2765	37480	Operational Activities
63	KP	Suzuki cultus	GAS-03	Zonal Director North	North Zone Malakand (Swat)	Director	North Zone	5345	74843	Operational Activities
64	KP	Suzuki cultus	AB-4360	District Director	District Office Swat	Director	Swat District	6040	84553	Operational Activities

Balochistan Region										
Sr. No.	Region	Vehicle Type	Reg. No.	Allocated to		Officer	Section/Wing	Fuel Consumed During Last 5x Years (Liters)	Distance Covered During Last 5x Years (KM)	Remarks
				Designation	Office					
65	Balochistan	Suzuki cultus	GPA-132	Zonal Director General Balochistan	Central Zone Balochistan at Quetta	Director General	Zonal Office	7079	78784	Operational Activities
66	Balochistan	Vigo Hilux	GU-268	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone Balochistan at Quetta	Director General	Zonal Office	11433	76708	Operational Activities
67	Balochistan	Vigo Hilux	GO-857	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone Balochistan at Quetta	Director General	Zonal Office	3337	22992	Operational Activities
68	Balochistan	Suzuki cultus	GPA-134	Zonal Director North	North Zone Loralai	Director	North Zone	3975	35120	Operational Activities
69	Balochistan	Suzuki cultus	GPA-133	District Director	District Office Jaffarabad	Director	Jaffarabad District	4261	57610	Operational Activities
70	Balochistan	Suzuki cultus	GPA-138	Zonal Director South	South Zone Khuzdar	Director	South Zone	11500	125760	Operational Activities

AJ&K Region										
Sr. No.	Region	Vehicle Type	Reg. No.	Allocated to		Officer	Section/Wing	Fuel Consumed During Last 5x Years (Liters)	Distance Covered During Last 5x Years (KM)	Remarks
				Designation	Office					
71	AJ&K	Suzuki cultus	GA-045	Zonal Director General AJK	Central Zone AJK Muzaffarabad	Director General	Zonal Office	5051	61197	Operational Activities
72	AJ&K	Vigo Hilux	MD GO 811	Zonal Office Pool	Central Zone AJK Muzaffarabad	Director General	Zonal Office	12614	89756	Operational Activities

Gilgit-Baltistan Region										
Sr. No.	Region	Vehicle Type	Reg. No.	Allocated to		Officer	Section/Wing	Fuel Consumed During Last 5x Years (Liters)	Distance Covered During Last 5x Years (KM)	Remarks
				Designation	Office					
73	Gilgit-Baltistan	Suzuki cultus	GLTG-391	Zonal Director	Central Zone	Director General	Zonal Office	6000	53433	Operational Activities
	Gilgit-Baltistan	Vigo Hilux	GLTG-391	General GB	GB Gilgit					
74	Gilgit-Baltistan	Suzuki cultus	GLTG-775	Zonal Office	Central Zone	Director General	Zonal Office	11185	97348	Operational Activities
	Gilgit-Baltistan	Vigo Hilux	GLTG-775	Pool	GB Gilgit					
75	Gilgit-Baltistan	Suzuki cultus	BLNC-20	Zonal Director	Normal Zonal	Director	Skardu	4355	60976	Operational Activities
	Gilgit-Baltistan	Suzuki cultus	BLNC-20	Director	Office Skardu					

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Subject: **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 153 MOVED BY**
SYED RAFIULLAH, MNA.

Question	Reply
Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state: a) whether the Ministry has conducted an assessment of the cumulative environmental and public health impacts of coal-fired power generation, industrial emissions, brick kilns, cement plants and other major stationary pollution sources in Pakistan; and	a) It is submitted that Pak-EPA has jurisdiction over Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). Further, it is also submitted that assessment about cumulative environmental impacts of the industry situated in ICT has not been conducted; however industrial units are monitored in respect of National Environmental Quality Standards for gaseous emissions and liquid effluent. Assessment of public health impacts of industrial emissions is the domain of federal, provincial and local health authorities and global health partners in Pakistan. As per available record, there is no coal-fired power plant in ICT. There are three Industrial estates in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) notified by Capital Development Authority (CDA) viz. a portion of sector I-9, a portion of sector I-10 and Humak Industrial Triangle on Kahuta Road. Apart from them, factories (marble processing units) are also located in Sangjani area of ICT. Many industrial units in ICT have been converted to warehouses. The industrial units situated in ICT include steel re-rolling, pharmaceutical, feed, oil and ghee, food, flour, pipes and fittings, furniture, soap mills, packaging, poultry, cement factory, water and beverages, aluminum, tiles, construction, electrical parts, etc. There are Sixty (60) marble processing factories in ICT as of now. Thirty Three (33) marble processing factories are compliant and operational; twenty seven (27) marble processing factories are non-compliant marble that have been closed/sealed/nonoperational; owners of the marble processing factories have been directed to change plant design and install pollution abatement technology/equipment. There are thirty (30) brick kilns in ICT and all have design features (blower) for operating on zigzag technology. However, it has been observed that many brick kilns do not regularly use zigzag technology. Accordingly, enforcement actions against brick kilns that do

	not regularly operate on zigzag technology are taken in coordination with ICT administration.
b) the current status of compliance of such facilities with national environmental quality standards, emissions monitoring requirements;	b) Many industrial units (falling in categories A, B and C with respect to liquid effluents and categories A and B with respect to gaseous emissions) submit environmental monitoring reports to Pak-EPA on regular basis; enforcement teams of Pak-EPA regularly inspect the said units to verify actual conformance to environmental regulatory framework. Gaseous emissions from two steel industrial units in I-9 and I-10 are being subject to continuous surveillance round the clock through cameras installed above raw material yards, furnaces and chimneys.
c) the detail of environmental approvals, indicating the number of facilities inspected, found in violation and penalized during the last three years;	c) Almost all industrial units in the area were established prior to the promulgation of the Pak-EPA (Review of IEE/EIA) Regulations, 2000, which mandate obtaining Environmental Approval from Pak-EPA prior to establishment. Since these industries were set up before the year 2000, i.e., before the said regulatory requirement came into effect, no Environmental Approval was required or accorded in their case." In 2023-2025, two (02) environmental approvals were issued to two industrial units for their extension. Data with respect to industrial units (excluding brick kilns and marble-processing units) is placed at Annex-I. Data with respect to brick kilns is placed at Annex-II. Data with respect to marble-processing units is placed at Annex-III. Supplementary data about industrial units (excluding brick kilns and marble-processing units) is placed at Annex-IV. Supplementary data about industrial units marble-processing units is placed at Annex-V. All brick kilns and marble-processing units were regularly monitored during the last three years; five (5) non-compliant brick kilns were demolished in collaboration with the ICT Administration in 2025. Several violations of the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) were, in fact, observed during this period, and legal action, in the form of summon notices, was initiated against the concerned units. However, during the preliminary personal hearings, the industries concerned rectified the identified violations by

	installing appropriate Pollution Control Technologies, and hence no penalties were imposed on the industrial units. It may further be apprised that ICT does not host major heavy-polluting industries such as Chemical, Textile, Cement, Tanneries/Leather Processing, Sugar Mills, or Paper/Pulp Industries, which are typically associated with significant environmental degradation elsewhere in the country. Within the jurisdiction of ICT, the Steel Industries were identified as the most significant pollution-causing sector. Consequently, all Steel Industries operating in ICT have now been brought into compliance with the provisions of the Act and NEQS. Therefore, no major industrial unit was penalized in respect of environmental violations during the last three years (2023-2025).
d) whether continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) have been installed and made operational at major industrial and power generation facilities;	d) Steel furnaces and cement installed has installed Continuous Emissions Monitoring system (CEMS). It is pertinent to mention here that CEMS ensures real-time compliance to NEQS for gaseous emissions.
e) if not, the reasons thereof and timelines for implementation of above; and	e) This is due to the fact that there is no large or massive manufacturer/industrial unit, power plant, automotive, chemical, fertilizer and textiles are located in ICT.
f) how the Government intends to reconcile continued investment in carbon intensive infrastructure with Pakistan's commitments under the Paris Agreement and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?	f) Pakistan remains fully committed to implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving the mitigation targets set out in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Pakistan's NDC 3.0 targets a 50% emissions reduction by 2035, with 33% conditional on international support, and is embedded in national planning frameworks like the URAAN Pakistan Economic Transformation Plan (2024) and the National Climate Change Policy (2021). Recognizing its development priorities, energy security needs, and industrialization requirements, the Government is pursuing a balanced and phased transition towards a low-carbon economy. Investments in energy and industrial infrastructure are being guided by policies that promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner production technologies, and climate resilience. NDC 3.0 provides the overarching framework for this transition and is being integrated into national development and economic planning. Key measures include: • Renewable Energy: Targeting 62% renewable energy by 2035, with a firm commitment to no new imported coal-

based power. • Energy Efficiency: Promoting efficiency across sectors through the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy (2023).

- Industrial Decarbonization: Introducing cleaner production technologies in high-impact sectors like textiles, and cement, partly to align with international standards such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

- Electric Mobility: Aiming for up to 30% new vehicles to be electric in various categories by 2030.

- Carbon Markets: Developing institutional frameworks under the Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets (2024).

- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Integrating adaptation measures into infrastructure planning under the National Adaptation Plan (2023).

The policy framework operationalizes this reconciliation by: (a) setting clear mitigation targets and sectoral roadmaps (NDC 3.0); (b) mainstreaming climate into economic planning (National Climate Change Policy); and (c) attracting private investment through renewable energy and carbon market policies.

Crucially, achieving the more ambitious 33% target depends on international climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. Pakistan has been actively seeking partnerships to bridge the estimated \$565.7 billion financing gap for NDC implementation, while building technical capacity for carbon market participation and project monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV).

No. of industrial units inspected during 2023	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2023	No. of industrial units inspected during 2024	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2024	No. of industrial units inspected during 2025	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2025	No. of industrial units inspected during 2026	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2026
	Notice issued 13 EPO 0		Notice issued 15 EPO 13		Notice issued 10 EPO 0		Notices issued 0 EPO 0

Note: 1) Provide data about Industrial units excluding marble-processing units and brick kilns.

2) Provide names of inspected industrial units year wise (during 2023-2026).

3) Provide names of non-compliant industrial units year wise (during 2023-2026).

Appendix II

No. of brick kilns inspected during 2023	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant brick kilns during 2023	No. of brick kilns inspected during 2024	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant brick kilns during 2024	No. of brick kilns inspected during 2025	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant brick kilns during 2025	No. of brick kilns inspected during 2026	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant brick kilns during 2026
45		33		33	3	NIL	
	Notices issued 06 EPO Nil		Notices issued 24 EPO 06		Notices issued 06 EPO 07		Nil Nil

Note: 1) Provide details about brick kilns that are submitting compliance reports year wise (2023-2026).

NIL

2) Provide reports of industrial gaseous emissions monitored by CLEAN with respect to brick kilns.

N/A

3) Provide details about functional and non-functional brick kilns year wise (during 2023-2026).

Years	Functional	Non-Functional	Demolished
2023	58	5	0
2024	33	0	0
2025	33	0	2
2026	30	0	3

Annex-II

No. of marble units inspected during 2023	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seal, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2023	No. of marble units inspected during 2024	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seal, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2024	No. of marble units inspected during 2025	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seal, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2025	No. of marble units inspected during 2026	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2026
	Notices issued 02 EPO 0		Notices issued 0 EPO 0		Notices issued 18 EPO 3		Notices issued 0 EPO 0

Note: 1) Provide details about marble units that are submitting compliance reports year wise (2023-2026).

2) Provide reports of industrial gaseous emissions and liquid effluents monitoring conducted by CLEAN with respect to marble units.

3) Provide details about functional and non-functional marble units year wise (during 2023-2026).

Sealed Marble Factory in 2025 is **03**

No. of industrial units inspected during 2023	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2023	No. of industrial units inspected during 2024	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2024	No. of industrial units inspected during 2025	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2025	No. of industrial units inspected during 2026	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant industrial units during 2026
NORTECH PHARMACEUTICAL		FAZAL FOOD		QAISER FLOUR MILLS		SAIBINS PHARMACEUTICAL	
FAZAL FOOD		WERICK PHARMACEUTICAL		AMSON VACCINES & PHARMACEUTICAL (PVT) LTD.		PAKISTAN PROFILE COMPANY	
SARHAD STEEL		ALFA GARMENT INDUSTRY		FAIZ INTERPRISES		SOLAJAN TRADING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY	
HAMMER HEAD (PVT) LTD		BARKAT RICE MILLS		MADIZAN LABORATORIES (PVT) LTD		UNITED PIPE INDUSTRY	
PAK-ALTECH ALUMINUM		KARACHI STEEL MILL		UNICAM PHARMACEUTICAL		DEEN INDUSTRY	
SIDDIQUE ICE		WERICK HEALTH CARE		SOCIETY/UTILITY STORE CORPORATION		LIAQUAT PRODUCTION BAKERY	
MADINA DAAL MILL		FAWAD MEDICARE		EAST WEST INFINITY		SHABIR TILES AND CERAMICS (WAREHOUSE)	
CREATIVE ELECTRONICS &		QAISER FLOUR MILLS		COSMOPOLITAN /CROWN PHARMACEUTIC		EVOLUTION PHARMACEUTICAL PVT.LTD.	

AUTOMATIO N			AL		
NORWICH PHARMACE UTICAL		AKBAR FLOUR MILLS	HERBION PAKISTAN (PVT) LTD.	SOHAIL BROTHER	
ISLAMABAD STEEL RE- ROLLING MILLS		FAISAL FLOUR MILLS	KARACHI STEEL MILL	BAHRIA LUBRICANTS	
RAWAT STEEL INDUSTRY		REHMAT FLOUR MILL	TESLA INDUSTRIES	AKBAR FLOUR MILLS	
A.R.FOODS (PVT) LTD.		AL AZIM FLOUR MILL AND GENERAL MILLS	KASHMIR FLOUR & GENERAL MILLS	ATLAS TUBE	
SARGODHA HDPE PIPE		WILSON HEALTHCARE	SCOTMANN PHARMACEUTIC AL	NEARTAR SHAN ENTERPRISE	
MEC ENGINEERIN G COMPANY		VICTORY PIPE	AL-QASIM FLOUR MILLS	CREST PHARMACEUTI CAL	
NADEEM SOAP		ABBOT PHARMACEU TICAL	CLASSIC STEEL RE-ROLLING MILLS	AL-MAJARA FOODS (PVT) LTD.	
HASSAN STEEL MILLS		SCOTMANN PHARMACEU TICAL	SETHI SOAP INDUSTRY	DURA PLUS	
EA OIL & GHEE MILLS (PVT) LTD.		PEARL PHARMACEU TICAL	ASTORE PVT LTD	ATM ENTERPRISES PAKISTAN (PVT) LTD.	
MATRIX		SUNTECH ENGINEERIN G SERVICES	SIDDIQUE STEEL RE-ROLLING	ASKO PIPE MILLS	
ALCOS ALUMINUM		MEC ENGINEERIN	PARAMOUNT LIGHTING	WILSON'S PHARMACEUTI	

(PVT) LTD. ROSE ENTERPRISE S		G COMPANY SB TRADERS		RIZWAN FLOUR MILLS		CAL BRIGHTO PAINT WAREHOUSE	
GLOBAL PHARMACE UTICAL (PVT) LTD.		SIDDIQUE ICE		ALFA GARMENT INDUSTRY		FAWAD MEDICARE	
WERICK PHARMACE UTICAL		ATLAS TUBE		LEADS PHARMA		PUNJAB OIL MILLS LTD.	
IMARAT		SARWAR FLOUR AND GENERAL MILLS		ISLAMABAD SOAP		MUKHTAR FLOUR MILLS	
SYED FLOUR MILL		LEADS PHARMA		CREATIVE TRADE SOLUTIONS		BAHAWALPUR ENGINEERING LTD.	
TM CARGO & LOGISTIC		TESLA INDUSTRIES		DANAS		CHIKEN POUTRY SMALL SCALE	
BIORIFIC		SOLAJAN TRADING AND CONTRACTIN G COMPANY		HOPE CHEMICALS		PEARL PHARMACEUTI CAL	
S.H STEEL		HASHIM SHARIF FLOOR MILL		JANG NEWS PRINTING PAPER		REHMAT FLOUR MILL	
REHMAN FLOUR MILL		NOOR FLOUR MILL		BLUE BIRDS ENTERPRISE		MARK INDUSTRY	
VICTORY PIPE INDUSTRY		METAL PAINT PRODUCT		EASTERN HIGHWAY COMPANY		RAASTGAR	
GP STEEL REROLLING		CAPITAL FLOUR MILLS		NORWICH		NISHAT PLASTIC	
BARKAT RICE MILLS		LIAQUAT PRODUCTION		SARWAR FLOUR AND GENERAL		NEW ARSHAD FLOUR MILL	

		BAKERY		MILLS			
KARKHANA ICE CREAM		MUKHTAR FLOUR MILLS		MEDERA PHARMACEUTIC AL (PVT) LTD.		ISMAIL FLOUR MILL	
KGL		AKBAR FLOUR MILLS		HASSAN FLOUR MILLS / HASHIM SHARIF FLOOR MILL		UNITED FLOUR AND GENERAL MILLS	
NIMRALL LABORATOR IES		AL-QASIM FLOUR MILLS		GUL-NOOR FLOUR MILLS		ROTEX PHARMACEUTIC AL	
		GUL-NOOR FLOUR MILLS		BM STEEL MILL		SK FANS	
		SARGODHA HDPE PIPE		BIOREX PHARMACEUTIC AL			
		PAK-ALTECH ALUMINUM		MEDERA			
		RIZWAN FLOUR MILLS		CAPEX			
		PAKISTAN PROFILE COMPANY		HAIDRI BEVERAGES (PVT) LTD.			
		ASTORE PVT LTD		SERAPH PHARMACEUTIC AL			
		WILSON'S PHARMACEU TICAL		ABBOT PHARMACEUTIC AL			
		KASHMIR FLOUR & GENERAL MILLS		VICTORY PIPE			
		VICTORY PIPE INDUSTRY		MARCO SHEENA TEXTILE (PVT) LTD.			
		MADINA DAAL MILL		AIMS			

		MUJAHID SOAP		IDEAL FOODS				
		MUZAFFAR BROTHERS		WALLS				
		PAK IRON & STEEL CASTING		SZS				
		RAASTGAR		CS SHOES				
		SHAHEEN PIPE INDUSTRY		BIO LABS				
		SARHAD STEEL		NEW MUSTEHKAM STEEL INDUSTRY				
		GP STEEL REROLLING,		NOOR FLOUR MILL				
		SETHI SOAP INDUSTRY		AROMA FURNISHERS				
		PAKISTAN PIPE		PAK KASHMIR TRADERS				
		AROMA FURNISHERS		AL AZIM FLOUR MILL AND GENERAL MILLS				
		MICRO PAK LTD		ISLAMABAD FLOUR AND GENERAL MILLS				
		ISLAMABAD SOAP		SKY PACKAGE				
		NEW ARSHAD FLOUR MILL		DAVIS PHARMACEUTIC AL LABS				
		SYED FLOUR MILL		RWR PVT LTD				
		UNITED PIPE INDUSTRY		PAK IRON & STEEL CASTING				
		ISMAIL FLOUR MILL		FOCUS & RULZ PHARMACEUTIC AL (PVT) LTD.				

		ISLAMABAD FLOUR AND GENERAL MILLS		ZAK RE-ROLLING MILLS (PVT) LTD			
		SKY PACKAGE		PVRIFINE			
		ROSE ENTERPRISES		CAPITAL FLOUR MILLS			
		UNITED FLOUR AND GENERAL MILLS		FREELINE MOVERS			
		DRILLNETICS		FAZAL STEEL LIMITED			
		AKBAR AND ZAKRIA		ARMAN TRADERS			
		REHMAN FLOUR MILL		MICRO PAK LTD			
		SZS		R.K STEEL			
		RWR PVT LTD		SHABIR TILES AND CERAMICS			
		R.K STEEL		EG PHARMACEUTIC AL			
		NADEEM SOAP					
		CLASSIC STEEL RE- ROLLING MILLS					
		FAZAL STEEL LIMITED					
		AL-KAUSUR FLOUR AND GENERAL MILLS					
		S.H STEEL					
		HASSAN STEEL MILLS					

		ISLAMABAD STEEL RE- ROLLING MILLS					
		KARKHANA ICE CREAM					
		MUJAHD SOAP					
		ASKO PIPE MILLS					
		SOHAIL BROTHER					
		SIDDIQUE STEEL RE- ROLLING					
		NEW MUSTEHKAM STEEL INDUSTRY					
		PAK STEEL INDUSTRY					
		BM STEEL MILL					
		PARAMOUNT LIGHTING					
		ARMAN TRADERS					
		SK FANS					
		HOPE CHEMICALS					
		BIOREX PHARMACEU TICAL					
		FREELINE MOVERS					
		BAHRIA					

		LUBRICANTS					
		CREATIVE TRADE SOLUTIONS					
		HORIZON PHARMACEU TICAL ((PVT LTD)					
		ARSHAF PRODUCTS					
		GHILLANI HIGHGENRZ					
		JANG NEWS PRINTING PAPER					
		CHIKEN POUTRY SMALL SCALE					
		HAMMER HEAD (PVT) LTD					
		AICOS ALUMINIUM (PVT) LTD					
		MEDERA					
		NEARTAR SHAN ENTERPRISE					
		SHABBIR TILES AND					

		CERAMICS						
		(WAREHOUSE)						
		NASIR PRINTING AND PACKAGING						
		(NCCS) NATIONAL COMMUNICATION CARGO SERVICE						
		UNITY (WAREHOUSE)						
		BRIGHTO PAINT WAREHOUSE						
		PIVRIFINE						
		WERRICK HEALTH CARE						
		SERAPH PHARMACEUTICAL						
		SIAM PHARMACEUTICAL						
		NORWICH						
		ROTEX PHARMACEUTICAL						
		NORTECH						

		PHARMACEU TICAL					
		NISHAT PLASTIC					
		ISLAMABAD FLOUR AND GENERAL MILLS					
		KARACHI STEEL MILL					
		UNITED PIPE INDUSTRY					
		DURA PLUS					
		NOOR FLOUR MILLS					
		UNICAM PHARMACEU TICAL					
		METAL PAINT PRODUCTS					
		HASHIM SHAREEF FLOUR MILLS					
		GLITZ					
		IMARAT					
		MARK INDUSTRY					
		SAIBINS PHARMACEU TICAL					
		TM CARGO & LOGISTIC					
		UTILITY					

		STORE CORPORATIO N					
		FAIZ INTERPRISES					
		KING MASTER FACTORY					
		PAK KASHMIR TRADERS					
		MEDIEXCEL					
		MADIZAN LABORATORI ES (PVT) LTD					
		EAST WEST INFINITY					
		OMRON					
		BIORIFIC					
		BIO LABS					
		SNOWWHITE					
		DANAS					
		IDEAL FOODS					
		WALLS					
		NAWAK INTERPRISE					
		ASIA POULTRY BREEDERS					
		EASTERN HIGHWAY COMPANY					
		DUTCH BREAKSHOE					
		HYGEIA					

		MEEZAN BEVERAGES						
		KGL						
		CROWN PHARMACEUTICAL						
		BIO -LIFE						
		AIMS						
		BLUE BIRDS INTERPRISE						
		EVOLUTION PHARMACEUTICAL						
		PVT.LTD.						
		NIMRALL LABORATORIES						
		CARER PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES (PVT) LTD.						
		RAWAT STEEL INDUSTRY						
		GRANDEUR METALS (PVT) LTD.						
		DEEN INDUSTRY						
		CRYSTOLITE PHARMACEUTICAL						
		BIO NATURAL						

		SOLUTIONS (BIONS)					
		PHARAMA WORLD ENGINEERIN G					
		EA OIL & GHEE MILLS (PVT) LTD.					
		ZH THERAPEUTIC S					
		NAWAK ENTERPRISE					
		AL-MAJARA FOODS (PVT) LTD.					
		ZAK RE- ROLLING MILLS (PVT) LTD					
		A.R.FOODS (PVT) LTD.					
		DISPOSABLE UTENSILS INDUSTRIES (PVT) LTD.					
		PARAMOUNT PHARMACEU TICAL (PVT) LTD.					
		BIN QUTAB					

		FOOD & BEVERAGES(PVT) LTD.					
		AMSON VACCINES & PHARMCEUTI CAL (PVT) LTD.					
		MEDERA PHARMACEU TICAL (PVT) LTD.					
		FOCUS & RULZ PHARMACEU TICAL (PVT) LTD.					
		MATRIX					
		CREST PHARMACEU TICAL					
		EG PHARMACEU TICAL					
		GLOBAL PHARMACEU TICAL (PVT) LTD.					
		CAPEX					
		BEVERAGES PVT.LTD.					
		SERAPH PHARMACEU					

		TICAL					
		DAVIS PHARMACEU TICAL LABS					
		BIO-LABS (PVT) LTD.					
		HERBION PAKISTAN (PVT) LTD.					
		UNICHEM PHARMACEU TICAL PAKISTAN PVT.LTD.					
		NORWICH PHARMACEU TICAL					
		SWAN PHARMACEU TICAL PVT.LTD.					
		ATM ENTERPRISES PAKISTAN (PVT) LTD.					
		KARIM INDUSTRY					
		CREATIVE ELECTRONICS & AUTOMATIO N					
		BAHAWALPU					

		R ENGINEERING LTD.					
		HAIDRI BEVERAGES (PVT) LTD.					
		ALCOS ALUMINIUM (PVT) LTD.					
		SAIBINS PHARMACEUTICAL					
		HYGIEA PHARMACEUTICAL					
		PUNJAB OIL MILLS LTD.					
		A.R FOODS (PVT) LTD.					
		CS SHOES					
		MARCO SHEENA TEXTILE (PVT) LTD.					

Note: 1) Provide data about Industrial units excluding marble-processing units and brick kilns.

2) Provide names of inspected industrial units year wise (during 2023-2026).

3) Provide names of non-compliant industrial units year wise (during 2023-2026).

Annex-V

No. of marble units inspected during 2023	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seal, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2023	No. of marble units inspected during 2024	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seal, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2024	No. of marble units inspected during 2025	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seal, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2025	No. of marble units inspected during 2026	Legal actions (fines, hearings, EPOs, seals, ET complaints filed) taken against non-compliant marble units during 2026
SOHAIL MARBLE		CH: SHAHZAD GRANITE		FIVE STAR GRANITE		FRONTIER MARBLE	
NATURAL MARBLE		AR GRANITE		SADDAT MARBLE		SWAT MARBLE	
SHOWROOM							
RAIPOOT MARBLE		MARGALLA MARBLE		MARBLE CENTER		SHANDOOR MARBLE	
AL-MAJEED MARBLE		DIAMOND MARBLE		NATIONAL MARBLE		UNIQUE MARBLE	
LASSANI MARBLE		AL-MAJEED MARBLE		SIMCO MARBLE		LAVARI MARBLE	
WZA MARBLE		MEHRIA MARBLE		PEARL WHITE MINING AND PROCESSING		AL SHARIF GRANITE	
SHAMS GRANITE		GOLDEN MARBLE		CH: SHAHZAD GRANITE		CHAKWAL GRANITE	
HAMZA GRANITE		SADDAT MARBLE		DIR GRANITE		BRAJOUR MARBLE & GRANITE	
FARROOQ MARBLE		MADNI MARBLE		HASSAN MARBLE		SARHAD MARBLE	
MADNI MARBLE		MEHRBAN MARBLE		PEARL MARBLE		ROCK STAR MARBLE	
ISLAMABAD MARBLE		ROCK STAR MARBLE		ALI MARBLE		MULTI GARDEN MARBLE	
KASHMIR MARBLE		HAMALIYA MARBLE		MEHRBAN MARBLE		UMER MARBLE	

FACTORY							
SAKHI MARBLE		LAWARI MARBLE		MEHRIA MARBLE		USMAN MARBLE	
CRESCENT MARBLE AND GRANITE		SHAMS GRANITE		DIAMOND MARBLE		GOLDEN MARBLE	
K. 2		SAMIR KHOKHAR MARBLE		HASHIM GRANITE (FACTORY A)		NEW AL AT- SYED MARBLE	
AR GRANITE		DIR GRANITE		ASWAD GRANITE		HAMALIYA MARBLE	
FAST MARBLE		HASHIM GRANITE		MALIK MARBLE		SAMIR KHOKHAR MARBLE	
CITY MARBLE INDUSTRY		KHOKHAR MARBLE		IBRAHIM MARBLE		KASHMIR MARBLE FACTORY	
KHOKHAR MARBLE		UMER MARBLE		NASEEM MARBLE		INTERNATIONAL GRANITE AND MARBLE	
SS MARBLE & GRANITE		FIVE STAR GRANITE		KOHINOOR MARBLE		SS MARBLE & GRANITE	
NOUMAN MARBLE		IBRAHIM MARBLE		ABDULLAH MARBLE		MARBLE CENTER	
INTERNATIONAL GRANITE AND MARBLE		NATURAL MARBLE SHOWROOM		AAMISH MARBLE FACTORY		NATIONAL MARBLE	
ALMADAD GRANITE		ABDULLAH MARBLE		STAR MARBLE		UNIQUE MARBLE	
MARGALLA MARBLE		KOHINOOR MARBLE		HASHIM GRANITE (Factory B)		SWAT MARBLE	
STAR MARBLE INDUSTRY		LASSANI MARBLE		ROYAL MARBLE		CRESCENT MARBLE AND GRANITE	
IRUM MARBLE		PEARL MARBLE				CITY MARBLE INDUSTRY	
STONE MART		HAMZA				HASSAN	

MARBLE		GRANITE					MARBLE	
IBRAHIM MARBLE		CHAKWAL GRANITE					NASEEM MARBLE	
NASEEM MARBLE		ALMADAD GRANITE						
KOHINOOR MARBLE		FRONTIER MARBLE						
ABDULLAH MARBLE		FARROOQ MARBLE						
AAMISH MARBLE		SAKHI MARBLE						
FACTORY								
STAR MARBLE		SARHAD MARBLE						
HASHIM GRANITE (Factory B)		SHANDOOR MARBLE						
ROYAL MARBLE		STONE MART MARBLE						
		MZA MARBLE						
		ASWAD GRANITE						
		SOHAIL MARBLE						
		FAST MARBLE						
		NEW AL AT-SYED MARBLE						
		ALI MARBLE						
		AL SHARIF GRANITE						
		SIMCO MARBLE						
		USMAN MARBLE						
		MALIK MARBLE						
		MULTI GARDEN MARBLE						
		ISLAMABAD MARBLE						
		RAPOOT MARBLE						
		MARBLE						

		ROYAL MARBLE					
		NOUMAN MARBLE					
		BRAJOUR MARBLE & GRANITE					
		K. 2					
		PEARL WHITE MINING AND PROCESSING					
		KASHMIR MARBLE FACTORY					
		INTERNATIONAL GRANITE AND MARBLE					
		SS MARBLE & GRANITE					
		MARBLE CENTER					
		NATIONAL MARBLE					
		UNIQUE MARBLE					
		SWAT MARBLE					
		CRESCENT MARBLE AND GRANITE					
		CITY MARBLE INDUSTRY					
		HASSAN MARBLE					
		NASEEM MARBLE					
		STAR MARBLE					
		STAR MARBLE INDUSTRY					
		AAMISH MARBLE					

		FACTORY							
		IRUM MARBLE							
		HASHIM							
		GRANITE							

Note: 1) Provide details about marble units that are submitting compliance reports year wise (2023-2026).

2) Provide reports of industrial gaseous emissions and liquid effluents monitoring conducted by CLEAN with respect to marble units.

3) Provide details about functional and non-functional marble units year wise (during 2023-2026).

Immediate



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND
TELECOMMUNICATION



No.1-52/2026 COUNCIL (NA)-0001

Islamabad, the 27th July , 2026

From

Shakeel Ahmad Kayani
PS-Council

To

1- Secretary(National Assembly), NAS, Islamabad

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 155 MOVED BY MS SEHAR KAMRAN MNA.

DESCRIPTION OF QUESTION	REPLY
Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state:	
a) whether any proposal is under consideration by the Government for the establishment of a high- performance, cloud-based, AI-enabled data center in Karachi through National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC), if so, the details thereof; and	The Project for "Establishment of NTC Data Center at Karachi" was approved under ADP 2025-26. The same is currently under Procurement Phase. The Project details are attached as Annex-A

b) the expected impact of such facility on digital infrastructure, data sovereignty, and I.T sector growth in the country?

NTC Reply.

The subject Data Center has been designed to address the market of NTC South Region while addressing the Government entities present there, for the purpose Data Center initial setup is under procurement phase. The Setup will be scaled up as per appetite of the Government Clientage available in the region.

The project will establish a sovereign Data Center infrastructure within Pakistan, reducing reliance on foreign cloud with basic AI services, while ensuring data sovereignty, enhanced cybersecurity, regulatory compliance, and operational resilience

IT wing Reply.

The establishment of the National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC) Data Center at Karachi is envisioned to deliver a transformative, long-term impact on Pakistan's digital ecosystem, data governance, and overall IT growth.

1. Enhancement of Regional Digital Infrastructure and Resilience

The facility is strategically designed to address the growing compute and storage requirements of the NTC South Region, extending high-performance digital services to Federal and Provincial Government entities operating across Sindh and Balochistan. By providing localized, latency-conscious hosting, Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), Disaster Recovery (DR), and Business Continuity services, the Data Center will offload strain from northern infrastructure nodes and significantly upgrade the operational reliability, availability, and response times of critical e-Governance platforms.

2. Strengthening Data Sovereignty and Cloud First Policy Implementation

To safeguard national digital sovereignty, the facility ensures that public sector data strictly resides within the geographical boundaries of Pakistan, shielding government data assets from foreign supply-chain risks, pricing fluctuations, and geopolitical vulnerabilities. The initiative directly reinforces the Pakistan Cloud First Policy, establishing a standardized, secure cloud framework for government adoption. Demonstrating full commitment to this national governance agenda, seven (7) applications have been formally submitted for accreditation under the Pakistan Cloud First Policy, including NTC, reinforcing NTC's standing as an accredited, trusted sovereign cloud provider for government bodies.

3. Strategic Synergy with National AI Policy

In line with evolving technological requirements, the project incorporates foundational AI capabilities aligned with broader National AI strategies.

NTC's regional AI-capable node will operate in synergy with a vendor-neutral computing stack and sovereign, locally contextualized LLMs, enabling secure AI inference and model deployment for strategic public-sector applications.

4. Catalysing Economic Sustainability and IT Growth

By enabling government institutions to migrate from expensive foreign cloud platforms to domestic infrastructure, the facility conserves vital foreign exchange reserves while driving down operational expenditure. Furthermore, its scalable building-block architecture allows the platform to expand dynamically in response to market demand, serving as a secure growth engine for e-governance, digital

public services, and sectoral innovation
across Health, Education, Finance, and
Industry.

Shakeel Ahmad Kayani
PS-Council

Shakeel Ahmad Kayani
Private Secretary-Council
27 July, 2026, 03:37:58 PM

Annex-A

ESTABLISHMENT OF NTC DATA CENTER KARACHI

1	Source of Financing	ADP
2	Capital Cost	PKR. 786.380 (Million)
3	Recurring Expenditure	PKR. 67.498 (Million) (First year)
4	IRR	15 %
5	Pay back Period	05 Years and 11 Months
6	Profitability Index	1.30
7	Budget Provision	ADP FY 2025-26 & ADP 2026-27

Project Description /Justification

NTC has established a Data Center at NTC HQs Building, Islamabad, and a DR site at RHQ Building, Lahore. However, in order to provide new services for customers in the south region, being a commercial hub of Pakistan housing the complete financial sector and Sindh/Baluchistan Governments, the establishment of a Data Center is essentially required to further penetrate NTC Digital services in the Southern Region of Pakistan in order to ensure the financial viability of the Corporation. This new Data center will improve the overall efficiency and performance of NTC Data Center infrastructure, through the addition dedicated site for latency-conscious service in the south region, besides offloading of some of the load to the new Data Center, the addition of GPU, AI, Microservices from the new platform.

This facility will support future growth and expansion plans of NTC, besides meeting the growing demand for Data center services in the Government sector.

The new services to be catered from this Data Center include Business continuity/Disaster recovery, Backup, Co-Location, and Cloud services. Therefore, in order to ensure Availability & Resilience in the Government Hosting setup, this required expansion at NTC south region is very important. This Project has been planned as ADP for the year 2025-26 & 2026-27, and the capital expenses are estimated as Rs. 786,380,592/-. The initial tender was floated in January 2026, with bid opening scheduled for 17 February 2026. However, due to international market price volatility arising from the US-Iran conflict, bidders were unable to maintain bid validity. Consequently, both bids were disqualified, necessitating the re-tendering of the project.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 158 MOVED BY
MR. SHER AFZAL KHAN, MNA.

Question	Reply
<i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the year wise details of the amounts of Audit objections framed against Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during the last three years?</i>	The year wise details of the amounts of Audit objections framed against Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during the last three years are at <u>Annex-I</u> .

Annex-I

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 158 MOVED BY MR.
SHER AFZAL KHAN, MNA,

Year wise details of the amounts of Audit objections framed against Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during the last three years		
Audit Year	No. of Paras	Total Amounts (Rs. in millions)
2022-23	17	4,098.17
2023-24	25	11,564.18
2024-25	16	141,378.55

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 159 MOVED BY MS. SHAISTA PERVAIZ, MNA.

The undersigned is directed to refer to National Assembly Secretariat letter No.32(1)/2025-Q dated 09-07-2026 on the subject cited above. In this regard, the requisite response to Starred Question No. 159 moved by Ms Shaista Pervaiz MNA is given as under: -

S.No.	DESCRIPTION OF QUESTION	REPLY/BRIEF
Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state:		
1.	The district-wise list of areas in the country currently without 3G/4G coverage; and	Mobile broadband services are available across all districts of Pakistan. At present, the country has approximately 160 million mobile broadband subscribers. The total mobile subscribers are 208 million with tele-density of 82.53%. Furthermore, after the successful 5G spectrum auction held in March 2026, mobile network operators have commenced the phased rollout of 5G services, beginning with major cities, which is expected to further enhance mobile broadband coverage, network capacity, and user experience.
2.	The number of Universal Service Fund (USF) projects sanctioned for these areas, with their physical and financial status; and	As per section 33B of the Telecom Act (1996), Universal Service Fund (USF) has been mandated to provide access to telecommunication services in the unserved, underserved, rural and remote areas. The telecommunication landscape in Pakistan consists of: 1. USF is mandated to provide telecommunication infrastructure and services to un/underserved rural and remote areas that lack telecom services. 2. Rural/Urban areas that are provided Telecommunication Services by Telecom Service providers, on their own, are considered served and are beyond USF mandate. Under its mandate, USF has launched diverse programs for provision of highspeed Broadband services across all provinces. These projects play a vital role in expansion of telecommunication infrastructure, telecom services and improving lives of millions of people across rural, remote and underprivileged areas.

Since its inception, USF has awarded **104 Access Projects (3G/4G)** to the different Service Providers, worth **PKR 93.2+ billion**, for provision of voice and/or highspeed broadband data services across Pakistan. Out of these, **87 projects** have already been completed and implementation on **17 projects** is in progress.

The details of these projects are as follows:

- **93 projects, worth PKR 82.9+ billion**, targeted **18,000+ mauzas** having population of **34.9+ million**. Out of these, **78 projects** have already been completed and implementation on **15 projects** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **32.3+ million** population residing in **16,900+ mauzas** across the country.
- **9 projects, worth PKR 8.1+ billion**, targeted at **2,585 Kms** un/underserved road segments on National Highways & Motorways. Out of these, **8 projects** have already been completed and implementation of **1 project** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to

2,514 Kms un/underserved road segments across the country.

- **2 projects, worth PKR 2+ billion**, targeted to **31 Tourist Destinations** and **147.81 Kms** access route. Out of these, **1 project** has already been completed and implementation of **1 project** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **8 Tourist Destinations** and **49.86 Kms** of access route.

USF is committed to empowering communities through provision of high-speed broadband internet services across the country and will continue to identify and serve the unserved and underserved areas.

3. The timeline for completion of the pending projects?

Details are placed at Annex-A

c) The timeline for completion of the pending projects?

The list of USF ongoing projects across Pakistan is listed below along with their current status and expected completion timelines.

Ongoing USF 3G/4G Projects

S. No	Province	Project Name	Target Districts	Service Provider	Target Mauzas	Target Population	Contracted Subsidy	Physical Completion Status	Expected Completion Timelines
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Kurram	Kurram	Jazz	40	251,980	92,245,746	75% Completed	Q4 FY27
2	Balochistan	Pishin	Pishin, Killa Abdullah, Quetta	Jazz	378	646,620	1,319,809,195	50% Completed	Q2 FY27
3	Punjab	Small Lot P-15	Bahawalnagar, Faisalabad, Sheikhpura, Hafizabad	Jazz	9	15,700	39,536,954	Work in Progress	Q1 FY27
4	Punjab	Chiniot	Chiniot	Jazz	117	333,267	357,292,726	50% Completed	Q4 FY27
5	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Jazz	61	157,473	671,780,932	50% Completed	Q4 FY27
6	Sindh	Badin	Badin	Jazz	144	432,666	668,472,173	50% Completed	Q4 FY27
7	Sindh	Umar Kot	Umar Kot	Ufone	142	243,695	914,608,374	25% Completed	Q1 FY28
8	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Kohat	Kohat (Incl. Ex FR Kohat)	Ufone	24	41,404	359,387,155	50% Completed	Q1 FY28
9	Balochistan	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	Ufone	144	75,637	2,944,815,350	25% Completed	Q1 FY28
10	Punjab	Gujranwala	Gujranwala, Mandi Bahuddin	Jazz	160	234,573	737,347,078	Work in Progress	Q1 FY28
11	Punjab	Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Jazz	138	498,927	1,501,509,442	Work in Progress	Q1 FY28
12	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mansehra	Mansehra	Zong	145	172,989	1,366,077,510	Work in Progress	Q1 FY28
13	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Haripur	Haripur	Jazz	104	75,796	1,608,759,627	Work in Progress	Q2 FY28
14	Punjab	Rajapur	Rajapur	Ufone	215	301,512	720,846,228	Work in Progress	Q1 FY28
15	Sindh	Sujawal	Sujawal	Ufone	144	246,759	705,159,623	Work in Progress	Q1 FY28
Total Projects = 15					1,965	3,728,998	14,007,648,113		

Ongoing USF 3G/4G Projects for National Highways & Motorways

S. No	Province	Project Name	Target Districts	Service Provider	Contracted Road Segments (KM)	Contracted Subsidy	Physical Completion Status	Expected Completion Timelines
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Lot 9 (N-35 KKH)	Attock, Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Batagram, Kohistan	Jazz	144.33	1,229,012,007	75% Completed	Q2 FY27

Ongoing USF 3G/4G Projects for Tourist Destinations

S. No	Province	Project Name	Target Districts	Service Provider	Contracted Road Segments (KM)	Tourist Destinations	Contracted Subsidy	Physical Completion Status	Expected Completion Timelines
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	TD-K1	Mansehra, Abbottabad	Jazz	97.95	23	1,172,958,500	Work in Progress	Q2 FY28

6th. C.
29th. S

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL SAFETY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 161 MOVED BY
MR. MUHAMMAD BASHIR KHAN, MNA.

Questions	Reply
<i>Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:</i> <i>a) whether it is a fact that the wives of police and levies personnel in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had been receiving financial assistance under the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) for several years and the said assistance has now been discontinued; and</i>	As per BISP record, a number of wives of police and levies personnel were previously receiving financial assistance under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), subject to their eligibility under the applicable policy and programme criteria. However, pursuant to the decision of the Federal Cabinet dated 23rd December, 2019 (<u>Annex-I</u>), cash assistance to beneficiaries who themselves, or whose spouses, were government employees was discontinued.)
<i>b) whether it is also a fact that now deductions are being made from the salaries of said police and levies personnel if so, details thereof?</i>	In compliance with the directions of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) dated 12th January, 2023 (<u>Annex-II</u>) and the PAC Sub-Committee-V meeting held on 28th August, 2025, recoveries of the amounts received by ineligible beneficiaries were ordered. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of all Provinces/Regions were requested to initiate recoveries from government employees who themselves or whose spouses had received BISP cash assistance. The actual deductions are being made by the respective Provincial/Regional authorities; therefore, detailed information regarding such deductions is not available with BISP.

Government of Pakistan
Cabinet Secretariat
Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division

S-2, 161

SUMMARY FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Subject: **EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES FROM THE BISP BENEFICIARY LIST**

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is the largest Social Safety Programme providing cash transfers to around 5.1 million poor families across the country. Targeting for the Programme is based on Proxy Means Test (PMT) methodology to ascertain the eligibility and target the poor families.

2. A survey was conducted in the year 2010-11, during which data was collected on various Socio Economic indicators for 27 million households across Pakistan. Based on this survey, poverty score was calculated for each surveyed household using the PMT methodology. The cut-off score of 16.17 on the poverty score card was established (based on available resources) to make ever-married women as beneficiaries of BISP.

3. The demographic and socio economic status as well as the composition of households change with time. Over time some of these beneficiary households have become relatively better-off.

4. An analysis has been carried out by NADRA on the following parameters to ascertain the current living standard of BISP beneficiaries:

- One or more foreign travel by beneficiary or spouse
- Ownership of motor vehicle/car by beneficiary or spouse
- Average monthly PTCL bill of more than Rs. 1,000/- for the last six months in the name of beneficiary or spouse
- Average monthly mobile bill of more than Rs. 1,000/- for last six months in the name of beneficiary or spouse
- Passport processing through Executive Centers by beneficiary or spouse with payment of extra fees
- 3 or more family members of beneficiaries having obtained CNIC through executive processing

There are 625,592 beneficiaries who fall in one or more of the above categories. Detailed results of this analysis are given in Annex-A.

5. In addition to this further analysis is being carried out in consultation with Controller General of Accounts (CGA) and NADRA to identify beneficiaries who themselves

or their spouses are civil employees of Federal or Provincial Governments, Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Post Office or BISP. Another analysis is being carried out to identify beneficiaries in Punjab, who themselves or their spouses own more than 12 acres of agricultural land. Such analysis can be carried out to a limited extent for Punjab only because land records in that province have been substantially computerized.

6. BISP Board has approved the policy of removing the beneficiaries with characteristics mentioned in para 4 & 5 ante, from the beneficiary list of BISP on account of their improved socio economic status.

7. It is, therefore, proposed that the above criteria may be approved by the Cabinet for conducting of screening of existing BISP beneficiaries and exiting such beneficiaries except for the households who fall in the disable eligibility category. NADRA may be authorized to share the data based on their analysis on these parameters with BISP.

8. While exiting a substantial number from the programme, the Government will be conveying a message of cleaner, efficient and evidence based governance. Simultaneously it may be prudent to convey another positive message of empathy through announcing an increase in the amount of stipend. The Minister for Finance announced the increase of BISP stipends from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 5,500 per quarter. This increase has not been notified so far.

9. It is proposed that an increase in stipend amount from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 may also be announced. BISP Budget already has sufficient resources and no new allocation will be required for this purpose. The new stipends will be called "Ehsaas Kifalat".

10. Proposals at paras 7 and 9 ante may be submitted to the Federal Cabinet for consideration and approval. Draft summary for the Cabinet is placed below.

11. Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety has seen and agrees to submission of this summary.

 23/12/2019
(Ali Raza Bhutta)
Secretary

Secretary to the Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad
PA&SSD u.o. Note No. 37/2019-Secretary dated 23rd December, 2019

No. 38/2019-Secretary
Government of Pakistan
Cabinet Secretariat
Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division

SUMMARY FOR THE CABINET

Subject: EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES FROM THE BISP BENEFICIARY LIST

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is the largest Social Safety Programme providing cash transfers to around 5.1 million poor families across the country. Targeting for the Programme is based on Proxy Means Test (PMT) methodology to ascertain the eligibility and target the poor families.

2. A survey was conducted in the year 2010-11, during which data was collected on various Socio Economic indicators for 27 million households across Pakistan. Based on this survey, poverty score was calculated for each surveyed household using the PMT methodology. The cut-off score of 16.17 on the poverty score card was established (based on available resources) to make ever-married women as beneficiaries of BISP.

3. The demographic and socio economic status as well as the composition of households change with time. Over time some of these beneficiary households have become relatively better-off.

4. An analysis has been carried out by NADRA on the following parameters to ascertain the current living standard of BISP beneficiaries:

- One or more foreign travel by beneficiary or spouse
- Ownership of motor vehicle/car by beneficiary or spouse
- Average monthly PTCL bill of more than Rs. 1,000/- for the last six months in the name of beneficiary or spouse
- Average monthly mobile bill of more than Rs. 1,000/- for last six months in the name of beneficiary or spouse
- Passport processing through Executive Centers by beneficiary or spouse with payment of extra fees
- 3 or more family members of beneficiaries having obtained CNIC through executive processing

There are 625,592 beneficiaries who fall in one or more of the above categories. Detailed results of this analysis are given in Annex-A.

5. In addition to this further analysis is being carried out in consultation with Controller General of Accounts (CGA) and NADRA to identify beneficiaries who themselves or their spouses are civil employees of Federal or Provincial Governments, Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Post Office or BISP. Another analysis is being carried out to identify beneficiaries in Punjab, who themselves or their spouses own more than 12 acres of agricultural land. Such analysis can be carried out to a limited extent for Punjab only because land records in that province have been substantially computerized.
6. BISP Board has approved the policy of removing the beneficiaries with characteristics mentioned in para 4 & 5 ante, from the beneficiary list of BISP on account of their improved socio economic status.
7. It is, therefore, proposed that the above criteria may be approved by the Cabinet for conducting of screening of existing BISP beneficiaries and exiting such beneficiaries except for the households who fall in the disable eligibility category. NADRA may be authorized to share the data based on their analysis on these parameters with BISP.
8. While exiting a substantial number from the programme, the Government will be conveying a message of cleaner, efficient and evidence based governance. Simultaneously it may be prudent to convey another positive message of empathy through announcing an increase in the amount of stipend. The Minister for Finance announced the increase of BISP stipends from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 5,500 per quarter. This increase has not been notified so far.
9. It is proposed that an increase in stipend amount from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 may also be announced. BISP Budget already has sufficient resources and no new allocation will be required for this purpose. The new stipends will be called "*Ehsaas Kifalat*".
10. Proposals at paras 7 and 9 ante are submitted for the consideration and approval of the Federal Cabinet.
11. Prime Minister being the Minister Incharge has seen and authorized submission of this summary.

Islamabad, the 23rd December, 2019

(Ali Raza Bhutta)
Secretary

SECRET/IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION

No.47/CM/2019-D

Islamabad, the 27th December, 2019

MEMORANDUM

Subject: **DECISIONS TAKEN IN THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH DECEMBER, 2019**

In terms of rule 20(13) of the Rules of Business 1973, a copy of the decision(s) taken in the Cabinet Meeting held on Tuesday, the 24th December, 2019 in the Prime Minister's House, Islamabad, as detailed below is enclosed herewith for immediate necessary action.

2. It is requested that requisite action(s) to implement the decision(s), under rule 24 of the Rules of Business 1973, in coordination with other Divisions, where necessary, may please be initiated immediately. **An implementation report may be furnished to the Cabinet Division within seven days of receipt of the decision(s).**

3. The enclosed certificate, acknowledging receipt of the decision(s), may please be returned to the Cabinet Division, duly completed and signed.

Encls: as above

M. Ashfaq
(Muhammad Ashfaq)
Deputy Secretary (Cabinet)
Tele # 910 3489

1. Additional Secretary-II, Cabinet Division - Case No. 1033/47/2019
2. Secretary, Establishment Division - Case No. 1034/47/2019
3. Secretary, Finance Division - Cases No. 1035/47/2019
No. 1036/47/2019 &
No. 1037/47/2019
4. Governor, State Bank of Pakistan - Case No. 1036/47/2019(II)

Recd. Cabinet Secy. 28/12/2019
No. 1153
Dated 28/12/2019
T.M.

Put up
ASR

20/12/19

Cont'd.....

5. Secretary, Human Rights Division - Case No. 1038/47/2019 AS
6. Minister for Human Rights - Case No. 1038/47/2019
7. Minister for Federal Education & Professional Training - Case No. 1038/47/2019
8. Minister for Aviation - Case No. 1038/47/2019
9. Secretary, Information Technology & Telecom Division - Case No. 1039/47/2019
10. Secretary, Inter-Provincial Coordination Division - Case No. 1040/47/2019
11. Secretary, Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit-Baltistan Division - Case No. 1041/47/2019
12. Secretary, Maritime Affairs Division - Cases No. 1042/47/2019
No. 1043/47/2019
No. 1044/47/2019
13. Secretary, National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination Division - Case No. 1045/47/2019 &
No. 1051/47/2019
14. Secretary, Nation History & Literary Heritage Division - Case No. 1046/47/2019
15. Secretary, Power Division - Case No. 1047/47/2019
16. Secretary, Commerce Division - Case No. 1048/47/2019
17. Secretary, Interior Division - Cases No. 1049/47/2019 &
No. 1050/47/2019
18. Chairman, CDA - Case No. 1050/47/2019
- ✓ 19. Secretary, Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division - Case No. 1052/47/2019
20. Secretary, Revenue Division - Case No. 1053/46/2019

Case No. 1054/47/2019

Case No. 1055/47/2019

Case No. 1056/47/2019

Case No. 1057/47/2019

Case No. 1058/47/2019

Case No. 1059/47/2019

Case No. 1060/47/2019

SECRET

Case No. 1052/47/2019 Dated: 24.12.2019	Exclusion of Certain Beneficiaries from the BISP Beneficiary List.
Presented by: Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division	

DECISION

- I. The Cabinet considered the summary titled '**Exclusion of Certain Beneficiaries from the BISP Beneficiary List**' dated 23rd December, 2019, submitted by Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division, and approved the proposal contained in paras 7 & 9 thereof with the stipulation that increase in stipend amount shall be from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 5,500/-.
- II. Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division was directed to revise its roll-out plan by assigning priority to backward areas.

M. Aslam

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
(Public Accounts Committee Wing)

No.F.10 (2)/2019-20/2020-PAC

Islamabad, the 20th January, 2023

Subject: - **MINUTES/ACTIONABLE POINTS ARISING OUT FROM DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 12TH JANUARY, 2023**

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of Minutes/Actionable Points arising out from discussion of the Public Accounts Committee meeting held on 12th January, 2023, in the Parliament House, Islamabad.

2. Compliance Report on PAC directives may please be furnished to this Secretariat within the time frame.

S. Ahmad
(SAHIBZADA NAZIR AHMAD)
Director (PAC)
Tele: No. 9206236

1. **Auditor General of Pakistan,**
Audit House, Constitution Avenue,
Islamabad.
2. **The Secretary,**
M/o Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety,
Government of Pakistan,
Islamabad.
3. **The Secretary,**
Benazir Income Support Programme,
Government of Pakistan,
Islamabad.

Copy also forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Secretary, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad (with reference to para 5(i) of the Minutes/Actionable Points).
2. The Chief Secretaries, Provincial Governments of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Balochistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (with reference to para 5(i) of the Minutes/Actionable Points).
3. The Chairman, NAB, NAB Headquarters Islamabad, (with reference to para 5(ii) of the Minutes/Actionable Points).
4. Director General (FIA), FIA-Headquarters, G-9/4, Islamabad, (with reference to para 5(ii) of the Minutes/Actionable Points).
5. Deputy Auditor General (FAO), Audit House, Constitution Avenue, Islamabad.
6. Director General Audit (Social Safety Net), Block B-II, First Floor, Benevolent Fund Building, Zero Point, Islamabad.

Rs. 19 billion has been raised in the Audit Report for the year 2020-21 which was decided to be taken up by the PAC. The PAC directed as under:

- i. That the Secretary, Finance Division at the Federal level and all Chief Secretaries of the Provinces including AJK shall be approached to ensure recovery thereof from the serving employees of their respective departments besides taking strict disciplinary action and collect from the pension fund of the retired employees as well; and
- ii. That a Joint inquiry shall be conducted comprising Members from NAB, FIA and Office of the AGP to thoroughly investigate this issue from the very beginning of the entries made at the respective points till the disbursement of funds, fix responsibility, take action and report to PAC accordingly.

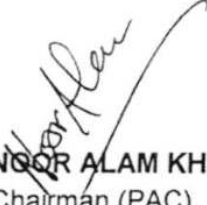
6. The Audit Para. NO. 3.5.1, AR-2019-20 (Non-production of record-Rs. 202.226 million) pertaining to Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) was discussed. The PAC expressed serious concern over the non-production of record to the Office of AGP by the PPAF and directed the Management of PPAF to ensure provision of record as per requirement of the AGP and a Compliance Report be furnished in the meeting of the PAC to be held on 19th January, 2023. In case of failure, the PAC directed the Chairman, NAB, DG, FIA and AGP to jointly investigate this issue and file cases against all those held responsible as per law. Moreover, the assets beyond means by the officers of the organization should also be checked by the said team and report to PAC accordingly.

7. The Committee ended with a vote of thanks to and from the Chair.


(SAHIBZADA NAZIR AHMAD)
Director (PAC)


(IFTIKHAR AHMED)
Joint Secretary (PAC)


(FAYYAZ HUSSAIN SHAH)
Additional Secretary (PAC)


(MR. NOOR ALAM KHAN)
Chairman (PAC)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

(Public Accounts Committee Wing)

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

159th meeting of the Public Accounts Committee pertaining to the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division under the Chairmanship of Mr. Noor Alam Khan, MNA was held on the 12th January, 2023 at 01:30 pm in Committee Room No.02, First Floor, Parliament House, Islamabad. List of participants is placed at **Annexure-A**.

2. The proceedings commenced with the recitation from the Holy Quran.
3. Both the PAOs of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division and Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) were present in the meeting.
4. Before taking up the agenda, the Auditor General of Pakistan (AGP) informed that the hearing with regard to Diamer Bhasha Dam in the Supreme Court of Pakistan was held on 12-01-2023 and he was also invited beside officials of the State Bank of Pakistan and National Bank of Pakistan. The Chief Justice of Pakistan apprised with regard to total receipts in Dam Fund amounting to Rs. 16.3 billion and no expenditure had been incurred from the said Fund. It was also assured that the details/record would be provided to Office of AGP for scrutiny. It is re-called that the said issue was taken up by the PAC in its previous meetings whereby the AGP informed that the Registrar, Supreme Court of Pakistan had refused to provide the said record to the office of AGP. The PAC appreciated the good gesture of the Chief Justice of Pakistan and decided to convey the gratitude thereof from the PAC through the Attorney General for Pakistan.
5. The Chairman, PAC pointed out that it has been brought into his notice that the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) funds have allegedly been transferred into the Deputy Commissioner, District Swat during the last two years which was responded by the Secretary, BISP who was not aware of any such disbursement. However, he added that Rs. 75,000/- and 60,000/- were paid as stipend to the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in the erstwhile FATA Districts, AJK and some bordering Districts of Punjab an account of Survey conducted in their respective areas. The hon'ble Members inquired about the relevant provisions of law to make payments to the DCs and ACs over and above their salaries which could not be responded by the Secretary, BISP. Moreover, the details of the investigation into the scam of getting BISP funds by the spouses of the Government officials was also sought by the Members of the PAC. The Secretary, BISP and his team responded that total of 143,000 officials including 2500 of Grade-17 and above from various Departments were involved whereby 43 officials of the BISP were dismissed from services and recovery made therefrom, whereas details have been shared with other departments for making recovery and taking disciplinary action against the culprits. However, they were not aware of such action/recovery made by the other departments which was a serious concern for the Members. The Audit pointed out that an Audit Para amounting to

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT
(Public Accounts Committee Wing)

NOTICE

(1) Confirmation of Actionable Points of previous meetings(s):

(2)	Day/Date	Time	Ministry/Division/Department/Agenda
	<u>Wednesday</u> 25.01.2023	01:30 pm	<u>Narcotics Control Division</u> i. Examination of Audit Report for the year 2019-20 (Maximum 20 Highlighted Audit Paras including paras related to Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) in order of highest amount involved therein and paras recommended for settlement by the DAC); and ii. Briefing on the issues as raised during the meeting of the PAC held on 17.01.2023.
22-1	<u>Tuesday</u> 31.01.2023	01:30 pm	<u>M/o Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety</u> i. Examination of Appropriation Accounts for the year 2018-19 and Audit Report for the year 2019-20 (Maximum 20 Highlighted Audit Paras including BISP in order of highest amount involved therein and paras recommended for settlement by the DAC); and ii. Briefing on the issues as raised during the meeting of the PAC held on 12.01.2023.
	<u>Thursday</u> 02.02.2023	01:30 pm	<u>M/o Interior</u> i. Examination of Appropriation Accounts for the year 2020-21 and Audit Report for the year 2021-22 (Maximum 20 Highlighted Audit Paras in order to highest amount involved therein and Paras recommended for settlement by the DAC); and ii. Briefing on imposition of penalty on biometric verification for registration and transfer of vehicles.
	<u>Tuesday</u> 07.02.2023	01:30 pm	<u>Cabinet Division</u> i. Examination of Appropriation Accounts for the year 2020-21 and Audit Report for the year 2021-22 (Maximum 20 Highlighted Audit Paras in order to highest amount involved therein and Paras recommended for settlement by the DAC); and ii. Briefing on overall functions, charges and performance of the Islamabad Club, Islamabad, in the light of meeting of the PAC held on 17.01.2023.

(3) Any other item with permission of the Chair.

2. The Hon. Members are requested to kindly make it convenient to attend the meetings otherwise please remain available and connected, as per schedule for Video Conference for which ID may be provided by Mr. Tariq Pervez Bhatti, Director General (IT) through Mobile No. 0334-5019958 for adding in the Group for Video Conference.

(SAHIBZADA NAZIR AHMAD)
Director (PAC)
Tele: No. 051-9206236

- (1) Mr. Noor Alam Khan, MNA
- (2) Sardar Riaz Mehmood Khan Mazari, MNA
- (3) Dr. Muhammad Afzal Khan Dhandla, MNA
- (4) Mr. Ahmed Hussain Deharr, MNA
- (5) Khawaja Sheraz Mehmood, MNA
- (6) Mr. Nawab Sher, MNA
- (7) Ms. Nuzhat Pathan, MNA
- (8) Mr. Aamir Talal Gopang, MNA
- (9) Mr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, MNA
- (10) Ms. Wajiha Qamar, MNA
- (11) Mr. Muhammad Amjad Farooq Khan Khosa, MNA
- (12) Senator Syed Shibli Faraz
- (13) Senator Mohsin Aziz
- (14) Ch. Muhammad Barjees Tahir, MNA
- (15) Dr. Malik Mukhtar Ahmad, MNA
- (16) Dr. Nisar Ahmed Cheema, MNA
- (17) Sheikh Rohale Asghar, MNA
- (18) Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
- (19) Mr. Khurshed Ahmed Junejo, MNA
- (20) Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah, MNA
- (21) Syed Hussain Tariq, MNA
- (22) Mr. Naveed Dero, MNA
- (23) Senator Saleem Mandviwalla,
- (24) Ms. Shahida Akhtar Ali, MNA
- (25) Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood
Minister for States and Frontier Regions
- (26) Dr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui, MNA
- (27) Mr. Hussain Elahi, MNA
- (28) Senator Ahmed Khan
- (29) Minister for Finance

[illegible]

Member
Member
Member
Member

Ex-Officio Member

3. For information and necessary action with the request to attend the meetings with reference to respective agenda of the meetings:

- (1) The **Auditor-General of Pakistan**, Audit House, Constitution Avenue, Islamabad, with the request to attend the meetings along with all concerned Director Generals.
- (2) The **Controller General of Accounts**, FBC Building, Sector G-5, Islamabad with the request to attend the meetings along with all concerned.

P.T.O.

- (3) The Accountant General Pakistan Revenue, AGPR Complex, G-8/4, Islamabad with the request to attend the meetings along with all concerned.
- (4) The Secretary/PAO, Narcotics Control Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, with the request to attend the meeting along with Director General (ANF) and all heads of the Departments working under administrative control of the Narcotics Control Division to personally respond to the questions of the Honourable Members with no supporting staff in the Committee Room during the meeting and provide 60 copies of the briefing on agenda item (ii) to this Secretariat well before the meeting, soft copy of the Briefing may also be emailed at sahibzada.nazir@na.gov.pk.
- (5) The Secretary/PAO, Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, with the request to attend the meeting along with the COO, Poverty Alleviation Fund and all heads of the Departments working under administrative control of the Ministry to personally respond to the questions of the Honourable Members with no supporting staff in the Committee Room during the meeting and provide 60 copies of the briefing on agenda item (ii) to this Secretariat well before the meeting, soft copy of the Briefing may also be emailed at sahibzada.nazir@na.gov.pk.
- (6) The Chief Operating Officer, Poverty Alleviation Fund, Plot No. 14, Street No. 12, Mauve Area, G-8/1, Islamabad, with the request to attend the meeting.
- (7) The Secretary, Benazir Income Support Programme, Islamabad, with the request to attend the meeting.
- (8) The Secretary/PAO, M/o Interior, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, with the request to attend the meeting along with all heads of the Departments under administrative control to personally respond to the questions of the Honourable Members with no supporting staff in the Committee Room during the meeting and provide 60 copies of the briefing on agenda to this Secretariat well before the meeting and soft copy of the Briefing may also be emailed at sahibzada.nazir@na.gov.pk.
- (9) The Secretary/PAO, Cabinet Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, with the request to attend the meeting pertaining to Islamabad Club along with head of the Islamabad Club and provide 60 copies of the briefing on the agenda well before the meeting and a soft copy may also be emailed at sahibzada.nazir@na.gov.pk.
- (6) The Secretary, M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad or his Nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary with the request to attend the meetings.
- (7) The Secretary, M/o Law & Justice, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad or his Nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary with the request to attend the meetings.
- (8) The Secretary, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad or his Nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary with the request to attend the meetings.
- (9) The Chairman, NAB, NAB Headquarters, Islamabad or his Nominee not below the rank of an Officer of BS-20 with the request to attend the meetings.
- (10) The Director General, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), FIA-Headquarters, G-9/4, Islamabad or his Nominee not below the rank of an Officer of BS-19 with the request to attend the meetings.
4. **DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC, Social distancing shall be maintained amongst the participants during the meetings. Participants shall only be allowed to enter the venue with face mask. Minimum essential staff shall be deployed in the meetings room, hand sanitization shall be made available at the gate of venue of the meetings and no other person will be allowed to enter in the Committee Room.**
 - ii. All the said participants are requested to attend meetings as per required dress/uniform and to switch off the mobile phone in the Committee Room;
 - iii. No Officer less than the rank of a Joint Secretary may attend the meeting as required under Rule 200 (4) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007.
 - iv. In case of absence of the PAO, no request about his substitution for the meetings will be entertained by the PAC;
 - v. The names, designations and CNIC Numbers of the said participants may be sent (in triplicate) at least one day before the meetings for the entry in Parliament House;
 - vi. The PAOs should ensure holding of Fresh DAC meetings well before PAC meetings and DAC must be Chaired by the PAO himself;
 - vii. Five hard copies of Ministry's Replies/DAC minutes may be provided to this Secretariat; and
 - viii. Auditor-General's Office to provide 60 copies of Audit Brief, preferably printed on both sides of the paper, prepared by the Auditor General's Office in coordination with the Principal Accounting Officer (PAO) (informed vide this Secretariat's letter No.F.13(2)/2019-PAC dated 9th July, 2019) to the PAC Wing at least three days before the meetings, by ensuring compliance of the Directions issued (Vide this Secretariat's letter No. F.2(2)/2012-13/2018-PAC dated 13th June, 2019 to Auditor's General of Pakistan) under rule 29 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007, for advance study of the Honourable Chairman/Members. Further, a soft copy of the Audit Brief may also be emailed at sahibzada.nazir@na.gov.pk.
5. **For information, coordination and necessary action to facilitate the holding of the subject meetings:-**
 - (1) The Inspector General of Police, Islamabad Capital Territory, Islamabad
 - (2) The Director General (IT), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad with the request to coordinate with all the concerned for necessary arrangements including Video Conference as per Notice, to kindly place Notice on NA/PAC websites and SMS to PAC Members.
 - (3) The Director General (L & R), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (4) The Joint Secretary (Finance), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (5) The Finance and Accounts Officer, Senate Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (6) The Chief Commissioner, Islamabad Capital Territory, Islamabad.
 - (7) The Executive Director, Federal Government Polyclinic Hospital, through In-Charge Dispensary, Parliament House, Islamabad.
 - (8) The Deputy Secretary (Administration), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (9) The Director General (Media), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad with the request to coordinate with Parliamentary Reporters Association (PRA) for seating of maximum 10 media persons.
 - (10) The Drawing and Disbursing Officer, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (11) The Director (Coordination), CDA, Parliament House, Islamabad.
 - (12) The Sergeant-at-Arms, National Assembly and Senate Secretariats, Islamabad, to ensure that no other person, except Members and the said participants are allowed to enter the Committee Room.
 - (13) The Deputy Superintendent of Police (Security), Parliament House, Islamabad.
 - (14) The Director (Audio Transmission), Communication Unit, National Assembly and Senate Secretariats, Islamabad.
 - (15) The Chief Cameraman, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (16) The Resource Centre, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad.
 - (17) Audit Officer (PAC), Office of the Auditor-General of Pakistan, Islamabad.
6. **Copy for information to:-**
 - (1) The Attorney-General for Pakistan, Supreme Court Building, Islamabad.
 - (2) The Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad.
 - (3) The Principal Secretary to the Speaker, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (4) Director to the Secretary, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (5) Director Staff to the Secretary, Senate Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (6) SPS to the Chairman (PAC), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (7) SPS to the Chief Whip, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (8) SPS/PS to the Additional Secretaries (Admin./Committees/Legislation/PAC), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (9) APS to the Additional Secretary (PAC), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (10) APS to the Joint Secretary (PAC), National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (11) All Secretaries Sub-Committees of the PAC including all officers of the PAC Wing, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (12) Committee Branches-I, II & III, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (13) Committee Branches, Senate Secretariat, Islamabad.
 - (14) All Officers/Branches concerned, National Assembly Secretariat, Islamabad.

(MUHAMMAD FAROOQ)
Section Officer



Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication
National Information Technology Board
Islamabad



Subject: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 164 MOVED BY DR SHARMILA FARUQUI MNA.

QUESTION NO. 164.	REPLY BY
DR. SHARMILA FARUQUI, MNA.	MINISTER FOR IT & TELECOM.
Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state:	
a) whether the Establishment Division successfully delivered three successive workshops under the Basic Essential Skills for E-Governance (BEEP) initiative for civil servants in April 2026, intended to equip Federal officers with foundational digital tools required for contemporary public administration;	The brief is enclosed at Annex-I.
b) what key topics were covered in these capacity-building sessions; and	- The training sessions conducted virtually and physically covered the following topics of Beep Platform; A. Orientation on overall Beep Platform as an individual communication and video conferencing solution. B. Instant Messaging (IM) part of Beep Platform including; i. Text Chat ii. Audio/video chat iii. Private and Public Groups iv. Secure Group Calling v. Media (docs, images, audio/video files etc.) sharing vi. Troubleshooting and user common queries. C. Video Conferencing Solution including; i. Login registration procedure ii. VC Room creation iii. New online meeting creation and

	required settings for host and guest iv. Rooms breaking v. Enable recording of meeting vi. Using media (Presentations/docs etc.) during online meeting vii. Managing meeting layout viii. Public and private chats with meeting participants ix. Saving and using the saved recording x. Troubleshooting and user common queries.
c) whether these workshops follow the Division's March 2026 directive requiring a 50% workforce presence under a rotating attendance model, alongside the Government's broader push to digitize administrative workflows;	• Yes. The rollout of the Beep (E-Governance) Platform by the National Information Technology Board (NITB) directly supported implementation of the Establishment Division's March 2026 directive requiring 50% workforce attendance on a rotational basis by enabling Ministries and Divisions to continue official business through secure digital communication and collaboration without disrupting administrative operations. The Beep platform fulfilled this requirement by providing secure instant messaging, voice calling, video conferencing, file sharing and group collaboration facilities within a Government-controlled environment. As part of the Smart Office Project, NITB undertook the phased rollout of Beep across approximately 39 Federal Ministries and Divisions, ensuring that participating organizations were equipped with an indigenous digital communication platform during implementation of the rotational attendance policy. Through physical workshops, virtual orientation sessions and continuous technical support, departmental focal persons and end-users were trained to utilize the platform for routine official communication, inter-departmental coordination and virtual meetings. This enabled Ministries and Divisions to maintain effective communication between officials irrespective of their physical location. The availability of secure messaging and virtual meeting facilities significantly reduced dependence on physical meetings (as per the implementation team present in the federal organizations for support) for routine coordination. Officers attending office and those working under the rotational attendance arrangement were able to communicate in real time, exchange official information, convene virtual meetings and coordinate administrative matters through the Beep

	platform.
d) what is the cumulative number of officers who have completed the BEEP training so far; and	• NITB has provided physical training to BPS-17 and above officers/officials of the ministries/divisions i.e., 30-35 users per 39 organizations approx.:1200. • Moreover, there are 2 officials per ministry nominated as Focal Persons, who are exclusively trained on Beep Platform for institutional capacity building. $39 \times 2 = 78$ (local Trainers).
e) What performance indicators are being used to assess whether these digital up skilling efforts have led to measurable gains in operational efficiency and public service delivery across different ministries?	• Brief at Annex-II.

(Faqirullah)
 Director General (PMO)
 NITB

Mr. Shakeel Ahmad Kavani
 PS-Council,
 Ministry of IT & Telecom,
Islamabad.

Copy for information to:

- i. Joint Secretary (Admn), MoIT, Islamabad
- ii. Director to Minister, MoIT, Islamabad
- iii. PSO to Secretary IT, MoIT, Islamabad
- iv. PS to CEO, NITB, Islamabad.

a). WORKSHOPS UNDER THE BASIC ESSENTIAL SKILLS FOR E- GOVERNANCE (BEEP) INITIATIVE FOR CIVIL SERVANTS in April 2026, INTENDED TO EQUIP FEDERAL OFFICERS WITH FOUNDATIONAL DIGITAL TOOLS REQUIRED FOR CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The National Information Technology Board (NITB) successfully conducted a series of structured awareness, orientation and capacity-building workshops during **April 2026** as part of the phased implementation and rollout strategy of the **Beep (E-Governance) Initiative** under the Smart Office Project. These workshops were designed to prepare Federal Government Ministries and Divisions for operational adoption of the indigenous communication platform and to ensure that departmental focal persons, IT administrators and end-users possessed the necessary knowledge and skills for effective utilization of the system.

The training programme was implemented in a phased manner, combining **physical sessions** with **virtual follow-up engagements**, thereby enabling wider participation from Ministries and Divisions while ensuring continuity of implementation activities.

The first physical workshop was conducted on **08 April 2026** at the **NITB Auditorium**, Islamabad due to prevailing austerity measures. The session was attended by nominated focal persons and representatives of various Federal Ministries and Divisions. During this workshop, participants were introduced to the functionality, configuration and different features under the instant messaging (IM) and video conferencing solution (VC) of the Beep platform. Detailed demonstrations were provided covering secure instant messaging, secure voice and video communication, meeting management, web application & mobile, application, as well as user registration procedures, administrative controls and security features. Participants were also briefed on the phased rollout methodology, organizational onboarding process and responsibilities of departmental focal persons during implementation.

The second workshop, initially planned for **09 April 2026**, was subsequently **rescheduled to 16 April 2026 at 11:00 AM** to facilitate broader participation and incorporate observations received during the first session. The rescheduled workshop was successfully conducted at the **NITB Auditorium** and focused on advanced operational training, hands-on demonstrations, resolution of technical queries, administrative management of user accounts, deployment procedures and practical utilization of the platform. Participants were provided with operational guidance regarding implementation within their respective organizations, while NITB technical teams addressed implementation-related issues identified during the initial rollout phase.

In parallel NITB conducted **physical orientation and training sessions** with participating Ministries and Divisions throughout the implementation period. These were organized to facilitate organizations unable to attend previous physical sessions, and to provide refresher training, support newly nominated focal persons, resolve implementation issues, assist in user onboarding and account activation, and provide continuous technical guidance during the rollout process. Thereby accelerating organizational readiness and facilitating smooth deployment of the Beep platform across Federal Government institutions.

The workshops were not limited to classroom instruction but formed an integral part of the overall implementation strategy. Following each training session, participating organizations commenced organizational onboarding activities, including nomination of departmental focal persons, creation

and verification of user accounts, deployment of the Beep application, administrator enablement and initiation of operational use. NITB implementation teams remained in close coordination with the participating organizations to provide technical assistance and post-training support, ensuring that knowledge imparted during the workshops translated into practical implementation.

An important component of the training programme was the systematic collection of participant feedback. At the conclusion of the workshops, structured feedback forms were circulated among participants, with submissions requested by **22 April 2026**. The feedback covered various aspects of the Beep platform, *including secure messaging, voice and video communication, web application, mobile application, meeting management, usability, user interface, collaboration features and overall operational experience*. Responses received from representatives of participating Ministries and Divisions were analysed by the project implementation team, and feasible recommendations were incorporated into subsequent software refinements and rollout activities. This iterative approach ensured that the platform evolved in accordance with actual user requirements identified during implementation.

The workshops also served as an important change management and stakeholder engagement initiative. Besides imparting technical knowledge, they familiarized Government officials with the objectives of digital transformation, promoted awareness regarding secure Government communications and encouraged transition from fragmented third-party communication tools towards an indigenous Government-owned platform. Participants were given practical demonstrations, operational scenarios and implementation guidance to facilitate adoption of the platform within their respective organizations.

Accordingly, it is submitted that NITB successfully implemented a structured programme of physical and virtual workshops during April 2026 as part of the phased rollout of the Beep (E-Governance) initiative. These workshops significantly contributed to institutional capacity building, stakeholder engagement, organizational readiness and successful implementation of the indigenous communication platform across participating Federal Government Ministries and Divisions.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Subject: **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STARRED QUESTION NO. 166 MOVED BY MR. ALI MUHAMMAD, MNA.**

Question	Reply
Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state: (a) total international climate finance, adaptation finance, loss and damage funding, grants and concessional financing committed and disbursed to Pakistan during the last five years, indicating source, amount, purpose and implementing agency;	During the last five years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26), Pakistan has mobilized international climate finance from vertical climate funds and multilateral development banks. A source-wise summary is given below, and a project-wise statement indicating the source, allocation, disbursement, purpose and implementing agency in each case is placed at the Annex. • Green Climate Fund (GCF): a portfolio of eleven (11) approved projects with total GCF financing of approximately US\$ 332 million, comprising grants, concessional loans, equity and guarantees, covering glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) risk reduction, climate-resilient agriculture and water management, zero-emission urban transport, distributed solar energy, ecosystem-based adaptation, coastal resilience, and private-sector climate ventures. Against the eight national projects, approximately US\$ 70 million stands disbursed to date, while the three regional programmes are at early stages of Pakistan-specific disbursement (project-wise position at the Annex, Part A). • Global Environment Facility (GEF): five (5) ongoing national projects with a total GEF allocation of US\$ 17.2 million, of which approximately US\$ 4.45 million has been disbursed to date, in the areas of sustainable biomass energy, cleantech innovation, rangeland restoration, bio-based textiles and regenerative rice production (Annex, Part B). In addition, an amount of US\$ 7.67 million has been allocated to Pakistan as grant-based STAR allocation under the GEF-9 cycle (2026-2030), against which the project pipeline is being prepared. • Adaptation Fund: a country allocation of US\$ 20 million is available, against which the project

	pipeline is under development in consultation with stakeholders. It is added that, in terms of the Rules of Business, 1973, all foreign economic assistance — including bilateral climate-related grants and concessional loans — is negotiated, contracted and recorded through the Economic Affairs Division; consolidated commitment and disbursement data of bilateral flows is accordingly maintained by EAD and has been requisitioned for the supplementary material.
(b) projects and programmes financed through such funds, their approved cost, physical and financial progress, and measurable outcomes;	A project-wise statement of the GCF and GEF portfolio — indicating title, duration, executing agency, allocation, disbursement, activities and deliverables — is placed at the Annexure. Physical and financial progress is monitored through Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry and through the Annual Performance Reports submitted by Accredited Entities to the respective funds. In terms of the measurable outcome areas identified in the Question: • Climate resilience: on-farm climate-adaptation training for about 200,000 rural households and ICT-based advisory outreach to 2.5 million households under the Indus Basin project (FAO); and climate-resilience benefits to about 1.6 million people in Buner and Shangla districts (WFP) • Flood protection: flood-protection structures, evacuation shelters, hydrological monitoring and early-warning systems, and slope stabilization in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under the GLOF-II project (UNDP); district-level flood forecasting and impact-based early-warning systems under the WFP project. • Water security: a water accounting system for the Indus Basin at the province and canal level (FAO); ecosystem-based water-storage infrastructure improving water security for about 7 million people under Recharge Pakistan (WWF); and preparation and co-investment in climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure under the Resilient Water Infrastructure Facility (IFC). • Ecosystem restoration: restoration of wetlands, floodplains and depressions in D.I. Khan, the Ramak Watershed and Manchar Lake (Recharge Pakistan); about 22,000 hectares of forest restored and 150,000 hectares of farmland safeguarded (ADB Community

	Resilience Partnership); and rangeland restoration in Attock, Chakwal and Jhelum districts (FAO/GEF). Emissions reduction: a 26.6 km zero-emission bus rapid transit corridor with a biomethane hybrid fleet under Green BRT Karachi (ADB); about 43 MW of distributed solar PV financed under the Pakistan Distributed Solar Project (JS Bank); and decentralized biomass energy and cleantech innovation under the GEF portfolio (UNDP/UNIDO).
(c) whether the Ministry has undertaken any assessment of the effectiveness and impact of climate-financed projects implemented after the 2022 floods;	The effectiveness and impact of climate-financed projects is assessed on a continuing basis through the established multi-tier monitoring architecture rather than through a single one-time study. This comprises: (i) Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry, which review physical and financial progress and troubleshoot implementation bottlenecks; (ii) Annual Performance Reports submitted by Accredited Entities to the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund against approved log frames and indicators; (iii) mid-term reviews and independent terminal evaluations commissioned by the respective funds; and (iv) audit of public funds by the Auditor-General of Pakistan.
(d) details of findings, including projects delayed, underperforming or not yet made operational;	The reviews and Steering Committee deliberations referred to above have identified the following systemic constraints affecting the timely conversion of approvals into on-ground delivery: (i) weak project readiness and preparation capacity at the provincial level; (ii) slow fund absorption owing to procedural requirements of the funds and of domestic public investment processes and (iii) federal-provincial coordination gaps on subjects devolved under the 18th Constitutional Amendment. Projects approved during 2024–2025 (including Recharge Pakistan, the Community Resilience Partnership, the Acumen Climate Action Pakistan Fund, the NRSP private-sector ecosystem project and the Glacier-to-Farm regional programme) are in early stages of operationalization, with inception activities, legal arrangements and first disbursements at various stages of completion. Remedial measures include reconstitution and regular convening of Project Steering Committees, deployment of GCF Readiness and structured coordination with provincial governments. Project-specific status, including allocation and disbursement position, is reflected in the Annex-I.

(e) mechanism to ensure transparency, monitoring and public disclosure of climate finance received by Pakistan;

The following mechanism is in place:

- NDA gatekeeping: as National Designated Authority for the GCF and focal point for the GEF and Adaptation Fund, the Ministry screens all proposals and issues the mandatory No-Objection Letter, ensuring country ownership and consistency with national climate strategies (NDC 3.0, National Adaptation Plan 2023 and National Climate Change Policy 2021).
- Contracting and recording of inflows: all external financing agreements are negotiated and signed through the Economic Affairs Division, which maintains records of foreign economic assistance inflows.
- Oversight and reporting: Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry; Annual Performance Reports by Accredited Entities to the funds; mid-term reviews and independent evaluations by the funds' independent units.
- Audit: Audit of public funds by the Auditor-General of Pakistan.
- Fiscal transparency: Climate budget tagging led by the Finance Division, enabling identification and tracking of climate-related expenditure in the federal budget.
- Public disclosure: Project-wise information is publicly available on the websites of the Ministry, the GCF, the GEF and the Adaptation Fund, including funding proposals, approved amounts and evaluation reports.

(f) whether the Government intends to establish a publicly accessible climate finance tracking portal?

Yes. The establishment of a national climate finance dashboard is a priority commitment under the National Climate Finance Strategy and the transparency provisions of NDC 3.0. The Ministry is operationalizing a national climate finance tracking system to monitor inflows, utilization and impact of climate investments. A publicly accessible portal interface is envisaged as part of this system and will be rolled out in coordination with the Finance Division, the Economic Affairs Division and provincial governments, subject to availability of resources.

Project-wise Statement of International Climate Fund Projects with the Ministry — Allocation and Disbursement Position (as of June 2026)

Part A — Projects Funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Sr	Project Title	Duration	Allocation (US\$ mn)	Disbursed (US\$ mn)	Executing Agency	Brief Description of Activities	Deliverables
1	Scaling up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Reduction in Northern Pakistan	2017-2025	36.9	36.9	UNDP	Reduces GLOF risk in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through flood-protection engineering works, slope stabilization, and stronger early-warning and disaster-management systems for vulnerable mountain communities.	Flood-protection structures and irrigation channels; community-based DRM centres and evacuation shelters; hydrological monitoring and early-warning systems; slope stabilization across hundreds of hectares.
2	Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Climate Smart Water Management	2019-2028	34.9	18.8	FAO	Builds the climate resilience of farmers across eight districts of Punjab and Sindh by improving water-management information, on-farm climate-smart practices, and the enabling policy environment.	Water accounting system for the Indus Basin at province and canal level; adaptation training for ~200,000 rural households; ICT-based advisory outreach to 2.5 million households; strengthened government capacity.
3	Green BRT Karachi	2018-2028	49.0	3.92 (grant)	ADB	Delivers a zero-emission bus rapid transit corridor (Red Line) in Karachi with a biomethane hybrid bus fleet to cut congestion, air pollution and transport emissions.	About 26.6 km of dedicated BRT corridor with stations; biomethane/waste-to-fuel bus fleet and biogas plant; non-motorized transport and last-mile connectivity infrastructure.
4	Pakistan Distributed Solar Project	2023-2033	10.0	3.3	JS Bank	Pakistan's first private-sector, GCF-financed renewable energy project; provides guarantee-backed financing for distributed solar PV to households, agribusinesses and SMEs.	About 43 MW of distributed solar PV financed and installed; concessional consumer/SME/agriculture solar financing products; market-awareness and capacity-building activities.
5	Recharge Pakistan: Building Pakistan's resilience to climate change through ecosystem-based adaptation for integrated flood risk management	2024-2031	66.0	4.7	W/WF	Pakistan's largest ecosystem-based adaptation investment; restores wetlands, floodplains and depressions in D.I. Khan, the Ramak Watershed and Manchar Lake to manage flood and drought risk.	Ecosystem-based flood and water-storage infrastructure at priority watershed sites; improved water security for about 7 million people; strengthened community-based natural resource management.

Sr	Project Title	Duration	Allocation (US\$ mn)	Disbursed (US\$ mn)	Executing Agency	Brief Description of Activities	Deliverables
6	Community Resilience Partnership Regional Program	2024-2033	120.0 (regional)	Nil (for Pakistan)	ADB	Strengthens coastal disaster resilience in Sindh's Badin, Sujawal and Thatta districts through nature-based coastal protection and integrated water-resource management.	Coastal protection infrastructure; about 22,000 ha of forest restored and 150,000 ha of farmland safeguarded; benefits to over 500,000 people.
7	Acumen Climate Action Pakistan Fund	2024-2034	28.0	Nil	Acumen Fund	Blended grant-and-equity fund that improves the climate resilience of smallholder farmers by financing companies offering climate-adaptation products and services.	Grant and equity capital deployed to climate-adaptation businesses; US\$ 10 million technical assistance facility; improved market access and adaptive capacity for smallholder farmers.
8	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Strengthened Resilience to Climate Change in Buner and Shangla Districts, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2024-2028	8.7	2.4	WFP	Reduces flood risk in Buner and Shangla districts through improved forecasting and monitoring, community-based adaptation planning, and impact-based early warning.	District-level flood forecasting and early-warning systems; weather stations and river-level monitors; trained local officials and emergency-response teams; benefits to about 1.6 million people.
9	Resilient Water Infrastructure Facility (RWI)	2024-2039	258.0 (regional)	50.0	IFC	Global blended-finance facility, including Pakistan, that prepares, structures and co-invests in climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure projects.	Project preparation and transaction-advisory support; concessional co-investment in resilient water/sanitation infrastructure; capacity building for public-sector counterparts.
10	Harnessing the Domestic Private Sector Ecosystem for Climate Action in Pakistan	2024-2036	25.0	Nil	NRSP	NRSP's first GCF-funded project; builds a domestic climate-venture ecosystem through grant financing for early-stage ventures and equity investment in scalable local climate solutions.	Grant financing window for ideation-stage climate ventures; equity investment vehicle for scalable enterprises; strengthened homegrown climate-solutions market.
11	Glaciers to Farms (G2F) Regional Program: Advancing Climate Resilience & Sustainable Development in Central and West Asia	2025-2035	250.0 (regional)	Nil	ADB	Regional programme addressing accelerated glacial melt across Central and West Asia and Pakistan, linking glacier risk assessment to water-security, agriculture and food-security investments.	Glacial-melt risk assessments; regional investment pipeline for water and agriculture adaptation; US\$ 250 million in grants/concessional finance across nine countries.

Note: Figures marked "regional" represent the total regional programme envelope across participating countries; the Pakistan-specific share is determined under the respective Funded Activity Agreements. All amounts in US\$ million.

Part B — Projects Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Sr	Project Title	Duration	Allocation (US\$ mn)	Disbursed (US\$ mn)	Executing Agency	Brief Description of Activities	Deliverables
1	Combating Climate Change through the Promotion and Application of Sustainable Biomass Energy Technologies in Pakistan (PASBEI)	2024-2029	3.4	2.2	UNDP	Promotes efficient, sustainable production and use of woody biomass for decentralized rural energy, strengthening biomass-energy policy, finance and local capacity.	National biomass-energy roadmap and technical/policy guidelines; pilot energy-integrated development plans in 8 towns across Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan; biomass technology demonstrations at 4 sites; village-level gender assessments.
2	Combating Land Degradation through Integrated and Sustainable Range and Livestock Management to Promote Resilient Livelihoods in Northern Punjab	2024-2028	2.1	0.32	FAO	Promotes sustainable rangeland and livestock management in the Attock, Chakwal and Jhelum districts to reverse land degradation and strengthen climate-resilient rural livelihoods.	Sustainable rangeland and livestock management plans and demonstrations; capacity building for livestock-dependent communities; improved fodder production and degraded-land restoration.
3	Accelerating Low Carbon Circular Economy through Clean Tech Innovation towards Sustainable Development in Pakistan	2024-2028	1.7	0.18	UNIDO	Part of UNIDO's Global Cleantech Innovation Programme; accelerates early-stage cleantech innovators and SMEs in renewable energy, energy efficiency and waste management.	Cleantech accelerator programme for SMEs and start-ups; mentoring, training and seed funding for innovators; strengthened cleantech entrepreneurship ecosystem and enabling policy framework.
4	Bananas in Pakistan's Bioeconomy: Transforming Waste into Textile	2024-2028	3.2	0.65	FAO	Part of GEF's Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains programme; develops a bio-based textile fibre from banana-crop waste in Sindh as a sustainable alternative to cotton.	Banana-fibre value-chain feasibility study and pilot production; reduced chemical, water and GHG footprint versus conventional cotton textiles; additional income stream for banana farmers, particularly women.
5	Sustainable and Regenerative Management of Rice Production in Pakistan	2026-2031	6.8	1.1	FAO	Integrated landscape management and inclusive, sustainable agricultural value chains and finance in the rice production landscape.	Conservation and restoration of natural resources and ecosystems in the rice production landscape.