

(327th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

to be asked at a sitting of the Senate to be held on

Friday, the 31st March, 2023

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

[Questions Nos. 103, 40, 42, 45, 22, 25, 25-A, 36, 37, 113, 116, 119, 120, 10, 12 and 13 were deferred on 31st January, 2023 (324th Session)]

***Question No. 2 Senator Hilal Ur Rehman:**

(Notice Received on 22/02/2023 at 3:18 PM) QID: 40450

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the time frame by which the already approved Regional Office of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal at Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu & Kashmir will be functional to the benefit of local population?

Ms. Shazia Marri: • Currently, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, Regional Office Islamabad & Capital Territory (ICT) at Islamabad is dealing the cases of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

• The separate Regional Office for Azad Jammu & Kashmir at Muzaffarabad has been approved in the 70th Meeting of the Bait-ul-Mal Board (by circulation) dated 19-04-2021 for future plan and its operation is subject to availability of budget.

• Further, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has requested to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Azad Jammu & Kashmir to provide the building for Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal Regional Office vide this office U.O. dated 15-02-2023. As and when the building will be allocated, the process of establishment of Regional Office will be started upon sufficient availability of budget.

***Question No. 3 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**
(Notice Received on 8/03/2023 at 12:22 PM) QID: 40309

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state the resources available with Ministry of Information Technology to remove undesirable content from the social media causing hatred among the general public.

Syed Amin-ul-Haque: 1. Under section 37 (1) of PECA Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016 ("PECA"), the Authority has been empowered to remove or block or issue directions for removal or blocking of access to an information through any information system if it consider it necessary in the interest of glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court or commission of or incitement to an offense under PECA.

2. Under section 37 (2) of PECA, federal Government has approved the Removal and Blocking of Unlawful Online Content (Procedure, Oversight and Safeguard), Rules, 2021 ("Rules"). The same have been gazette notified on 13th October 2021. The said rules provide for safeguards, process and mechanism for exercise of powers by the Authority under PECA for removal of or blocking access to unlawful Online Content through any information system.

3. PTA till date has processed **59253 URLs** related to Sectarian/Hate Speech (Complaints based as well as proactive search wherever required) for blocking. Details of the links processed in this regard are given below:-

URL Blocking Summary of Sectarian/ Hate Speech Till 14-Feb-2023				
Platform	Total Processed	Blocked	Still Accessible	Rejected
Dailymotion	8	7	1	
Facebook	40548	35376	4040	1132
Instagram	103	89	8	6
Others/Misc	345	299	46	
SnackVideo	6	6		
Likee	60	60		
Twitter	10873	5764	4745	364
Tiktok	190	183	5	2
YouTube	7120	5890	781	449
Total	59253	47674	9626	1953

***Question No. 5 Senator Kauda Babar:**

(Notice Received on 15/03/2023 at 11:47 AM) QID: 40560

Will the Minister for Cabinet Division be pleased to state;

- (a) the details of all the gifts submitted to the Tosha Khana from 1988 to 2023 indicating also the gifts available in Tosha Khana till date; and*
- (b) the detailed account of the gifts auctioned so far indicating also the details of the persons who purchase those gifts?*

Reply not received.

***Question No. 6 Senator Danesh Kumar:**

(Notice Received on 17/03/2023 at 4:24 PM) QID: 40573

Will the Minister Incharge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state the names of posts for which FPSC conducted written tests during the last two years indicating also the names of departments where those posts existed, number of candidates appeared for each seat and the number of candidates recommended by the Commission for appointment against the same with quota wise break up?

Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division: (i) During 2021, FPSC recommended 2161 candidates for appointments against advertised vacancies. Likewise, during 2022, FPSC recommended 2293 candidates against advertised vacancies.

(ii) The posts/ vacancies against which nominations were finalized as above, belong to various ministries/ divisions and departments. Therefore, detail regarding names of candidates and the departments where posts existed is under compilation which will take time and submitted in due course.

(Def.) *Question No. 103 Senator Seemee Ezdi:

(Notice Received on 29/11/2021 at 10:10 AM) QID: 38541

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state whether it is a fact that last year the Prime Minister of Pakistan had announced the creation of 15 national parks throughout the country to protect over 7,300 square kilometers of land, if so, the present status of implantation there upon?

Ms. Sherry Rehman: The Prime Minister launched 'Protected Areas Initiative' on 29th June, 2020, to improve flora and fauna of 15 protected areas extending over an area of 7500 square kilometer. A PC-I was prepared after detailed consultation with provinces / territories to improve flora and fauna of 23 protected areas extending over 23606.373 square kilometres. An amount of Rs. 3895.000 million have been allocated through Federal PSDP to execute the project in the province / territories. The project aims to protect the existing flora and fauna, improve governance, create protected areas fund and promote eco-tourism in the 23 protected areas. The scheme has been conditionally approved by CDWP. Implementation of project activities will start after final approval by CDWP.

Since 2018, 44 Protected areas have been notified throughout Pakistan extending over 23592.633 square kilometres.

Out of which there are, 11 National Parks, 01 Wildlife Sanctuary, 02 Community Game Reserve, 05 Conservancies, 04 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and 21 Community Controlled Hunting Areas. Among them 14 are notified by Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 05 by Govt. of Punjab, 23 by Govt. of Gilgit Baltistan, 01 by Govt. of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and 01 by Govt. of Balochistan.

Annexure-A

LOCATION OF PROTECTED AREAS/ NATIONAL PARKS:

The location of protected areas is as under:

List of Protected Areas included in PC-I				
Sr. No	Name of Protected Area	Location	Province	Area (sq. km)
1	Chinji National Park	Chakwal	Punjab	80.950
2	Salt Range National Park	Jehlum, Chakwal, Mianwali, Sargodha, District		52.600
3	Rakh Choti Dalana	D.G Khan		2.023
4	Lal Suhanra National Park	Bahawalpur		657.900
5	Deosai National Park	Central Karakoram Range	Gilgit-Baltistan	3622.100
6	Khunjerab National Park	Hunza District		5544.000
7	Himalaya National Park	Himalaya Range		2263.000
8	Nanga Parbat National Park	Himalaya Range	Sindh	1785.600
9	Takar National Park	District Khairpur and Sukkur		435.100
10	Karunjar National Park	Tharparkar District		-

List of Protected Areas included in PC-I				
Sr. N°	Name of Protected Area	Location	Province	Area
				(sq. km)
11	Astola Marine Protected Area	Astola Island, Pasni, District Gwadar	Balochistan	401.500
12	Takatu State Forest Area	Parts of District Quetta, Pishin, and Ziarat		38.900
13	Hingoi National Park	Parts of Lasbella, Gwadar and Awaran Districts		6290.500
14	Chiltan-Hazarganji National Park	Parts of Quetta and Mastung Districts		278.000
15	Machiara National Park	Muzzafarabad	AJ&K	135.400
16	Toli Pir National Park	Poonch		50.400
17	Deva Vataia National Park	Bhimber		14.500
18	Lulusar-Dudipatsar National Park	Mansehra	KP	303.600
19	Saif-ul-Maluk National Park	Mansehra		55.600
20	Broghil National Park	Chitral		1347.600
21	Chitral Gol National Park	Chitral		78.000
22	Ayubia National Park	Abbottabad		33.700
23	Sheikh Badin National Park	D.I. Khan & Lakki Marwat		155.400
Total Area of PA				23606.373

COST SUMMARY OF PC-I SCHEME:

Cost Summary – PC-I of National Parks									
#	Items	Budget FY 2020-23 (million rupees)						Total	Percentage
		Punjab	GB	Sindh	AJK	KPK	Balochistan		
1	Preparation of Management Plan including zoning of the park, business plan for sustainability of future operations	8.000	12.000	6.490	2.100	1.289	16.000	45.879	1.178
2	Certification and Registration for the Green listing of Protected Areas	0.000	2.000	5.000	2.700	7.000	0.000	16.700	0.429
3	Habitat Management	4.368	41.282	44.230	1.500	10.162	33.750	135.292	3.473
4	Water Harvesting	50.886	12.000	35.000	9.000	21.998	23.000	151.884	3.899
5	Park Conservation Fund / Endowment Fund	80.000	66.000	60.000	60.000	95.000	72.000	433.000	11.117

[illegible]

Cost Summary – PC-I of National Parks								
#	Items	Budget FY 2020-23 (million rupees)						
		Punjab	GB	Sindh	AJK	KPK	Balochistan	Percentage
18	Miscellaneous Costs/ Others (NSSU)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.257
19	Third Party Monitoring (EOI)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.513
	Sub-Total	351.600	223.580	68.486	221.500	168.000	256.000	35.264
	Grand-Total	706.322	655.409	628.585	660.667	468.686	690.951	100.000

Protected Areas Notified since 2018 in Pakistan								
#	Name of Protected Area	Category	Province	District/Site	Wildlife Division	Year of Establishment	Status	Area Sq Km
1	Malakandi National Park	NP	KPK	Manshera	Mansehra Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	80.82284522
2	Nizampur National Park	NP		Nowshera	Peshawar Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	52.36
3	Kamal Ban National Park	NP		Manshera	Mansehra Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	22.07892021
4	Mankial Conservancy	Conservancy		Swat	Swat Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	203.8
5	Kalam Conservancy	Conservancy		Swat	Swat Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	1098.98
6	Terich Torkhow Conservancy	Conservancy		Upper Chitral	Chitral Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	2622.28
7	Kumrat Valley Conservancy	Conservancy		Upper Dir	Chitral Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	270.56
	Dir Kohistan Conservancy	Conservancy		Upper Dir	Dir Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	297.42
9	Mangal Thana	SSSIs		Buner	Swat Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	26.47
10	Malka Mahaband	SSSIs		Buner	Swat Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	23.92502
11	Bar Qila Besh Bahr	SSSIs		Buner	Swat Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	3.7
12	Makhniel Khanpur	SSSIs		Haripur	Haripur Wildlife Division	2022	Notified	72.2526
13	Gujar Banr	Community GR		Swat	Swat Wildlife Division	2020	Notified	1.21
14	Mandoor	Community GR		Swat	Swat Wildlife Division	2020	Notified	0.989
15	Kheri Murat (Previously GR)	NP	Punjab	Fateh Jhang	Attock Wildlife Division	2020	Notified	138.2
16	Salt-Range	NP		Kallar Khar	Salt Range Wildlife Division	2020	Notified	554.86

Protected Areas Notified since 2018 in Pakistan								
#	Name of Protected Area	Category	Province	District/Site	Wildlife Division	Year of Establishment	Status	Area Sq Km
17	Pabbi N.P	NP		Between Kharian and Sara-i-Alamgir	Gujranwala Wildlife Division	2020	Notified	157,384.6154
18	Lal Suhanra	NP		Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur Wildlife Division	2020	Notified	658.17
19	Great Indian Bustard	WS		Bahawalpur & Rahim Yar Khan	Bahawalpur Wildlife Division	2021	Notified	4675
20	Himalaya National Park	NP	GB	Astore		2020	Notified	1989
21	Nanga Parbat National Park	NP		DMR, AST		2020	Notified	1196
22	Bunji	CCHA		Astore		2020	Notified	378
23	Doyan	CCHA		Astore		2020	Notified	52
24	DMT	CCHA		Astore		2020	Notified	264
25	Mintbo, Minthoka, Madhupur (MMM)	CCHA		Skardu		2020	Notified	0
26	Askoli, Biafo, Dumdol, Lascum (ABDL)	CCHA		Shigar		2020	Notified	8
27	HCKS	CCHA		Skardu		2020	Notified	124
28	Mir Malik	CCHA		Astore		2020	Notified	317
29	SKB	CCHA		Skardu		2020	Notified	132
30	Harail	CCHA		Gilgit		10/2/2018	Notified	406
31	Butogah Gichi	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	348
32	Buner-Gini	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	798
33	Dare/Dudushai	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	556
34	Goharabad/Thalichehi	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	310
35	Khinar	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	326
36	Khanbari	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	810
37	Thore	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	542
38	Tangir	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	1171
39	Thak-Niat	CCHA		Diamer		10/2/2018	Notified	533
40	Misgar, Gojal	CCHA		Hunza		10/2/2018	Notified	956
41	Rupal	CCHA		Astore		11/3/2018	Notified	524
42	Kalepani	CCHA		Astore		11/3/2018	Notified	648
43	Azad Pattan	NP	AJK	Kotli, Sadhnoli		5/8/2018	Notified	82.4
44	Ziarat	NP	Balochistan	Ziarat	Sibi	3/7/2018	Notified	169.97

(Def.) *Question No. 40 Senator Seemee Ezdi:

(Notice Received on 30/11/2021 at 10:45 AM) QID: 38549

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) the key findings of a UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report published in August 2021, regarding climate concerns / impact in Pakistan; and

(b) *the steps being taken by the Government in order to address the issues raised in this report?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) The IPCC was created to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation options. Through its assessments, the IPCC determines the state of knowledge on climate change. The reports are drafted and reviewed in several stages, thus guaranteeing objectivity and transparency. The IPCC does not conduct its own research. IPCC reports are neutral, policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive. The assessment reports are a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change.

In AR6, for better assessment of scientific findings IPCC has divided the globe into multiple regions, there are 46 land regions (Figure below) and 12 ocean regions and Pakistan comes in South Asia region (SAS). IPCC perform its assessment in these regions. The salient findings over South Asia including Pakistan are given below:

- The South Asian monsoon has shown contrasting behaviour over India and Pakistan (in the monsoon dominated region only), with a strengthening trend over the core monsoon zone in Pakistan (low confidence) and weakening trend over central north India (high confidence). Vertically Integrated (1000-500 hPa) Meridional Moisture Transport (VIMMT) and extra-tropic connections are mainly forming these dipole like mechanisms since the 1950s.
- It is with medium confidence that the CMIP6- GCMs show a dry bias (15-20%) in mean annual precipitation in the majority of South Asia region, however, positive bias, in mean annual precipitation was also found in regions located in Nepal, Pakistan and India. The bias-corrected precipitation projections give more uncertainty for Pakistan than the other countries.
- The CMIP6-GCMs give a high cold bias in both mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures in the complex Karakorum and Himalayan mountain ranges. Also, CMIP6-GCMs exhibit warm bias in mean annual minimum

temperature in the majority of South Asia except for the Karakorum and Himalayan region (medium confidence).

- Minimum and maximum daily temperatures in South Asia are increasing and winters are getting warmer faster than summers (high confidence). There is high confidence that there is an increasing trend in heat wave occurrence in many regions over South Asia.
- It is likely that temperatures over South Asia will increase by $5.0 \pm 0.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ during 2081-2100 when compared with the 1995-2014 baseline period under both CMIP5 RCP8.5 and CMIP6 SSP5-8.5 scenarios.
- Summer monsoon precipitation in South Asia is likely to increase by the end of the 21st century while winter monsoons are projected to be drier. Based on CMIP6 models (available in the Interactive Atlas), an increase ($> 22\%$) in mean annual precipitation is projected over South Asia under RCP 8.5 at the end of the century (medium confidence).
- it is likely that Karakoram and western HKH will continue getting enriched with snow cover because of the phenomena of Karakoram anomaly in 21st century. This is because of high variability of westerly disturbances. On the other hand, the Tibetan Plateau is continuously warming up. The snow cover is projected to decrease with lower Snow Water Equivalent but with regional differences due to synoptic influences. It is projected that the peak flow at higher altitudes will commence earlier due to warming influences on both snow cover area and snow/glacier melt rates, causing changes in magnitude and seasonality of flow, promoting more precipitation falling as rain rather than snow in South Asia.

(b) The phenomenon of climate change is affecting the entire planet. No single nation or its inhabitants can fight the catastrophe that might descend upon earth as a result of it. It's a combined effort by the whole population of the globe which is either aimed at reducing the anthropogenic influence on atmosphere or adapting as much as we can to what we cannot change.

Pakistan is being impacted with extreme weather events with a prominent increase in the frequency of extreme weather events (Heat waves, Floods, GLOF). Pakistan has taken following interventions to address the issues of climate change;

1-GLOF- Ministry of Climate Change is implementing the GLOF project (GCF project) in 24 glaciers (vulnerable) in Gilgit-Baltistan. This is an adaptation project in which the capacity building of local communities to adapt to climate change as well installation of early warning systems to alert communities in situations of disaster and any GLOF events.

2. Climate Smart Agriculture Ministry of Climate Change is implementing a project in 3 districts of Sindh and 5 districts of Punjab to work on climate resilient agriculture to build capacity of local farmers to enhance the water efficiency in agriculture sector.

3. Establishment of Heat Wave Task force- Under the PM directives a task force has been established, engaging all stakeholders both at Federal and Provincial levels. The major role is to take immediate actions to address emergency relief services as well as proposing the long term actions to take adaptation interventions for heat waves.

Following decisions and proposals have been made by the Ministry of Climate Change during the Task Force meetings on Global Warming and Heatwaves and are being implemented in letter and spirit:

- (a) All the provincial governments shall **establish central control rooms** to ensure effective coordination with all emergency response units and flow of information-regarding heatwave.
- (b) The provincial governments shall provide information on **the number of emergency response centers established within each provincial their location, along with contact details. The information should be disseminated to public through various means of communication.** The task should to be completed by 18th May 2022.
- (c) The provincial governments will provide **statistic/data on the number of people treated at the emergency response**

centers/ any casualties/ number of livestock mortalities etc. to a centralized mechanism/control room operated by NDMA by 11:00 A.M. every day.

- (d) M/o National Food Security and Research will share a **comprehensive information on the current irrigation needs/prevaling situation as well as livestock related challenges and remedial measures** by 20th May 2022.
- (e) The provincial governments will provide information on the following to the M/o Water Resource: **reduction in water conveyance losses; improving water use efficiency, building water storage reservoirs; establishment of water commissions/ground water regulatory authorities; and dissemination of messages regarding water conservation.** The M/o Water Resources will sift the information and provide to the central control room. However, the information pertaining to Indus River System Authority (IRSA) will be provided on a daily basis.
- (f) Government of Sindh will provide a **progress report on K4 project** along with implementation bottlenecks and timeframe for completion. Government of Sindh will also provide a report on the **functionality of wastewater treatment plants** as well as a strategy for **installation of desalination plant** by 24th May 2022.
- (g) The M/o Climate Change will work with the M/o Information Technology & Telecommunication and the National Information Technology Board (NITB) to **establish a centralized IT portal/dashboard** to facilitate better communication between various stakeholders.
- (h) The M/o Information and Broadcasting will launch a **robust electronic and media campaign for awareness raising of general public/special talk shows** by 18th May 2022.
- (i) M/o Climate Change will finalize recommendations in consultation with the provincial governments for a **long-term strategy to meet the challenges of global warming and Green House Gases (GHG) emissions** in due course of time.

(Def.) *Question No. 42 **Senator Mohammad Humayun Mohmand:**
(Notice Received on 1/12/2021 at 9:30 AM) QID: 38558

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *the percentage of glaciers melting occurred in Pakistan so far during the last three years; and*
- (b) *the steps being taken by the Government to control glacier melting in the country indicating also the details of international donors / institutions providing financial assistance to Pakistan in this respect?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) Glacier changes monitoring in the context of climate change cannot happen in two or three years; rather it takes a longer period of time (more than a decade) to see any climate change and consequently glacier changes. It is pertinent to mention that although there are many institutes and organizations working on glacier studies in Pakistan individually in addition to their own mandatory tasks, however, there is no well-established dedicated Government owned system / authority to monitor glacier and other cryosphere changes in the complex terrain of Pakistan on regular basis.

Due to rising temperatures, glaciers in Pakistan's northern mountain ranges, Himalayan-Karakoram-Hindukush, (HKH) are melting rapidly and a total of 3,044 glacial lakes have developed in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Of these, 33 glacial lakes have been assessed to be prone to hazardous glacial lake outburst flooding (GLOF). GLOFs are sudden events which can release millions of cubic metres of water and debris, leading to the loss of lives, property and livelihoods amongst remote and impoverished mountain communities. Over 7.1 million people in GB and KP are vulnerable.

A number of studies have tried to estimate the glacier changes by using the available information on snowfall in the HinduKush Himalayas region, changes in glacier mass balance, input of temperature changes, downstream flows and downstream precipitation. Based on a comprehensive review of the published literature, there are contrasting research findings pertaining to the response of Pakistani glaciers. In the Karakoram region, especially north eastern part of Northern Pakistan (which contains the major proportion of the Pakistani glaciers), there are

evidences that most of the glaciers are either advancing or stable; the famous ‘Karakoram Anomaly’ termed as the stability or anomalous growth of glaciers in the central Karakoram, in contrast to the retreat of glaciers in other nearby mountainous ranges of Himalayas and other mountainous ranges of the world (*Science of the Total Environment*, Volume 788, 20 September 2021).

Recently released IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)’s 6th Assessment Report, Working Group 1 (AR6 WG1) (August 2021) and Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in Changing Climate (SROCC, 2019), indicates that over the last few decades, global temperature rise has caused widespread melting of glaciers, in general. However, there is a high degree of uncertainty about the state and fate of Pakistan’s glaciers mainly due to data scarcity in this region specially at elevation above 5000 meter above mean sea level. According to a report published by ICIMOD, 2019 “Status and Change of the Cryosphere in the Extended Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) Region (<https://lib.icimod.org/record/34383>)” mass changes are not uniform in HKH region but show contrasting patterns. The greatest rates of mass loss in the HKH since the year 2000 are found in the western Himalaya (part of Upper Indus Basin of Pakistan). Moderate losses are observed in the Hindukush mountains of Pakistan. In contrast, glaciers in the Karakoram showed neutral mass balances or even slight mass gains after 2000.

Some recent years’ examples are surging glaciers of the Shimshal valley. Two of them, the Khurdopin Glacier and the Shisper Glacier, recently surged down the hill at extremely fast rates, blocked the flowing streams and formed temporary lakes with an outburst risk. The glacier velocity of Shisper glacier went up to 43 meters per day in May-June 2018 and a glacial lake started to form due to melt from neighbouring Muchuhur glacier, that was blocked by debris in November 2018.

Between 2018 to 2021, GB has reported 17 GLOF events and KP has reported 5 as per the data gathered by the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities. On the other hand, some areas especially in the Hindukush mountain range (Chitral and western Gilgit) has retreated rapidly in recent years due to global warming.

Climate change analysis conducted by the *Global Change Impact Studies Centre* (GCISC), scientists indicate that the rate of change of average temperature in the northern part of Pakistan is higher than that for

the southern Pakistan. Higher rate of increase of temperature in Pakistani mountains is causing melting of its glaciers at lower altitudes, especially in the Hindukush region (Western parts of Gilgit and Chitral), giving rise to formation of glacial lakes in the vicinity of lower parts of glaciers as a direct consequence, and posing Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) threat, one of the most devastating mountain disasters.

(b) With 7,253 known glaciers, there is more glacial ice in Pakistan than anywhere on Earth outside the polar regions, according to various studies. The “Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods Risk Reduction in Northern Pakistan (GLOF-II)” project, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Climate Change and UNDP, with support from the Green Climate Fund has been under implementation since 2017. The total budget given by GCF is USD 36,900,000 with in-kind contribution of USD 500,000 from Government of Gilgit-Baltistan.

It aims at enhancing resilience of people to the impacts of climate change induced disasters in the glaciated areas of northern Pakistan. It is operating across 24 valleys in 10 districts of GB and 8 districts of KP.

The project has the scope to install Early Warning System comprising of Automatic Weather Stations, Rain Gauges, Water Depth Sensors, Water depth gauges and Warning Posts. In addition, the project has the mandate to mainstream GLOF issues into relevant policies and procedures, building small-scale flood protection infrastructure and providing alternative livelihood opportunities to the communities along with building resilience of the local communities through awareness and capacity building. The project also works on enhancing slope stabilization through bio-engineering techniques.

The total number of interventions under the project include 40 Early Warning System in 24 valleys, 240 Irrigation Channels, 250 Small-Scale Structures, 700 Hectare Area Slope Stabilization (plantation and bio-engineering structures), 24 Community Based Disaster Risk Management Centers, Hazard Watch Group formation, Mock drills, trainings, and awareness sessions in 24 Valleys.

Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood Risk Reduction in Northern Pakistan (GLOF-II PROJECT)

QUICK FACTS:

06/01/2017 - 2024
Implementing Entity: Ministry of Climate Change
Funding Partner: Green Climate Fund
Government of Pakistan
Responsible Party: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Implementation Area: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)
Total Budget: US\$ 16,900,000 (Green Climate Fund)
US\$ 500,000 (Government of Gilgit-Baltistan)

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

GLOF-II PROJECT

UN DIP

DISTRICTS	VALLEYS
Gilgit Baltistan	
Gilgit	1. Badiswat 2. Darkot 3. Sost 4. Khaplu 5. Barah 6. Ghulkin 7. Shishper/Ultar 8. Shimsal 9. Rupal 10. Parashing 11. Ghundus 12. Muthat 13. Strongbut 14. Hiper 15. Haramosh 16. Arindu
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Swat	17. Dir 18. Matlan 19. Mankyal, Bahrain 20. Madaklast 21. Arkan 22. Kumrat 23. Reshun 24. Kandia



GLOF II PAKISTAN

SCALING UP OF DISASTROUS
LAKE OUTBURST FLOOD
RISK REDUCTION IN
NORTHERN PAKISTAN



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



3044
glacial lakes

33
potentially hazardous
lakes in KP and GB

960
destructive outburst floods
have occurred in KP and GB
in last two decades

PROJECT DURATION

7 YEARS

PROJECT TARGET AREAS

8 DISTRICTS

IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
Upper Chitral | Lower Chitral | Gumbet | Swat
Upper Kohistan | Lower Kohistan | Peshawar
Bannu

10 DISTRICTS

IN GUJERAT
Bard | Bhakkar | Multan | Gujranwala | Faisalabad
Gujrat | Haripur | Jhelum | Dera Gharu | Poonch

Direct Beneficiaries

696,342
PEOPLE



Indirect Beneficiaries

29,233,000
APPROXIMATE NATIONAL
INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES



15%
of the total population
of Pakistan

Estimated at 185 Million
as of 2014

PROJECT OBJECTIVES



AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS (AWS)

22 IN KP **28** IN GB



DISCHARGE MEASURING EQUIPMENT

170 IN KP **238** IN GB



SMALL INFRASTRUC- TURES TO REDUCE RISKS OF FLOODS

250



POLICIES ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS OR INCORPORATE GLOF RISK REDUCTION

4



COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED

24



WATER EFFICIENT FARMING TECHNOLOGIES

240



INCREASE VEGETATIVE COVER TO 700 HECTARES

700



100 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS ABLE TO RECEIVE AND RESPOND TO EARLY WARNINGS AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION

100



**GLOF II
PAKISTAN**
SCALING UP OF GLOF
LAKE OUTBURST FLOOD
RISK REDUCTION IN
NORTHERN PAKISTAN



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



3044
glacial lakes

33
potentially hazardous
lakes in KP and GB

960
destructive outburst floods
have occurred in KP and GB
in last two decades

PROJECT DURATION

7 YEARS

**PROJECT TARGET
AREAS**

8 DISTRICTS

Upper Chitral | Lower Chitral | Upper Dir | Swat
Upper Kohistan | Lower Kohistan | Poonch
Muzaffargarh

10 DISTRICTS

Shardul | Sargodha | Mianwali | Gujranwala | Gujrat
Ghazal | Jhelum | Faisalabad | Multan | Rawalpindi

Direct Beneficiaries

696,342

PEOPLE



Indirect Beneficiaries

29,233,000

APPROXIMATE NATIONAL
INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES



15%
of the total population
of Pakistan

Estimated at 195 million
as of 2014.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES



**AUTOMATIC WEATHER
STATIONS (AWS)**

22 IN KP **28** IN GB



24 **COMMUNITY BASED
ORGANISATIONS TO BE
ESTABLISHED**



**DISCHARGE MEASURING
EQUIPMENT**

170 IN KP **238** IN GB



240 **WATER EFFICIENT
FARMING TECHNOLOGIES**



250 **SMALL INFRASTRUC-
TURES TO REDUCE RISKS
OF FLOODS**



**INCREASE FORESTATION
COVER TO 700 HECTARES**



4 **POLICIES ADOPTED BY
GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS
OR INCORPORATE GLOF
RISK REDUCTION**



100 **PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD
ABLE TO IDENTIFY AND RESPOND
TO EARLY INDICATORS AND TAKE
APPROPRIATE ACTION**

Glacial Valley / Ghor / Pakistan

Due to rising temperatures, over 3,000 glacial lakes have developed in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa regions of Pakistan, of which 33 glacial lakes are prone to GLOF. Lake outburst flooding (GLOF), putting approximately 7.7 million people at risk. The scaling-up of GLOF risk reduction in Northern Pakistan (GLOF-III) project is helping vulnerable communities in 24 valleys to prepare for and mitigate GLOF risks through early warning systems, enhanced infrastructure, and community-based disaster risk management. The project is working with special focus on participation of women in ensuring food security, livelihoods, and disaster risk management.

> Key Objectives :

- Enhance technical capacities of provincial government departments to mainstream climate change into development plans.
- Improve coordination amongst sub-national institutions to implement adaptation action plans and climate change initiatives.
- Expand weather surveillance and discharge measuring networks for generating alerts.
- Install effective Early warning Systems to protect communities from climate-induced risks.
- Help vulnerable communities adopt long-term measures to address GLOF-related risks.

> Key Stakeholders :

- Provincial Meteorological Department
- Provincial Law Departments
- Disaster Management Authority, Forest Department, Agriculture & Department, Planning and Development Department
- Confidence Department, On-farm Water Management
- Environmental Protection Agencies
- Rural Support Programs
- Vulnerable Communities of GB and KP
- Academia

> Expected Results :

- Policies by government to address / incorporate GLOF risk reduction.
- 100% of households (696,342 total beneficiaries) in target valleys will be able to receive and respond to early warnings and take appropriate action.
- 250 small-scale engineering structures (gabion walls, Check Dams, Spill ways) are developed to reduce the effects of GLOF events.
- 50 automated weather stations are installed to collect meteorological data in catchment areas.
- 408 river discharge sensors are deployed to collect river flow data to inform hydrological modelling and help develop village hazard watch groups.
- 240 water efficient farming technologies (irrigation schemes).
- 700 ha area made productive through bioengineering measures (slope stabilization).

Chowkol River, Pakistan

Glacial Valley / Ghor / Pakistan

> Key Achievements :

- Stakeholder needs assessments and baseline assessments completed.
- Feasibility studies for design and layout for installation of AWS completed.
- GIS Mapping of potential hazard locations (GLOF lakes) completed.
- 01 Mitigation contingency plan for GLOF/Disaster risk reduction is developed.
- 128 community mobilization sessions undertaken.
- 45 stakeholder workshops and consultation meetings to sensitize stakeholders carried out.
- Documentation of indigenous best practice disaster adaptation for GLOF risk reduction/ climate change adaptation carried out.
- Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committees (CBDRMCs) in 24 valleys and Community Hazard Watch groups established.
- Environmental and Social Management Framework and Gender Strategy and Action Plan developed.
- 16 days training of over 150 officials from District Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant stakeholders on roles and responsibilities and implementation of Early Warning strategies at district and local level completed.
- 01 DBM training manual developed.
- Rehabilitation, reconstruction and restoration of 13 irrigation channels completed.
- 25,000 plants covering a total area of 89.27 hectares in GB valleys of GB for slope stabilization completed.

(Def.) *Question No. 45 **Senator Mohsin Aziz:**
(Notice Received on 9/12/2021 at 2:45 PM) QID: 38604

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that emissions from steel mills and brick kilns are causing air pollution and smog in Islamabad, if so, the details thereof ; and*
- (b) *the steps taken by the Government to control air pollution / smog and improve air quality index in Islamabad?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) It is a fact that emissions from steel industries and brick kilns are major sources that can potentially contribute to air pollution in Islamabad. The other major sources of air pollution in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) are:

- i. Industrial emissions (esp. steel industries and brick)
- ii. Vehicular emissions (esp. diesel trucks, buses)
- iii. Transboundary emissions (esp. crop-stubble burning and Solid-waste burning)

Islamabad has 03 designated industrial areas (*i.e.* I-9, I-10 and Humak Industrial Triangle, Islamabad), where approximately 185+ industrial units of different scale & sizes are operational. Out of these, steel mills are considered as major air polluting industry in ICT. In addition, Brick Kilns are also highly polluting industries, but these are mostly located in rural areas of ICT.

While emissions from steel industries are routinely monitored by Pak-EPA, brick-kiln emissions are difficult to monitor and regulate because of the informal scale of the industry. However, efforts are afoot to control air pollution from brick kilns—[please see Section (b) for details]. Furthermore, given the lack of resources, there has been no study on how much does emissions from steel & brick industry contribute towards air pollution.

(b) To control air pollution in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Pak-EPA has notified the following National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) for air quality:

- NEQS for ambient air under S.R.O. No. 1062(I)/2010 (**Annex-I**)
- NEQS for industrial gaseous emissions under S.R.O No. 549(I)/2000 (**Annex-II**) and
- NEQS for vehicular emission standards under S.R.O No. 72(KE)/2009 (NEQS for motor vehicle exhaust and noise) (**Annex-III**).

To monitor ambient air quality, Pak-EPA has installed Fixed Ambient Air Monitoring Station in H-8/2, Islamabad, through which it monitors air quality data of Islamabad on daily basis. The data monitored consists of air quality parameters such as Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide (CO), SO_x, NO_x and O₃. The daily and monthly air quality data generated by Pak-EPA for ICT is available at the official website (www.environment.gov.pk).

To control air quality of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Pak-EPA undertakes the following sectoral measures to control air pollution in ICT:

(i) **INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS:**

(a) **Steel industries:**

All the operational steel furnaces (06) situated in ICT have now installed pollution abatement technology which is being monitored by Pak-EPA regularly for ensuring the compliance of NEQS. Through the installment of pollution-abatement technology in Islamabad's Steel industries, approximately **150+ tons of Carbon Black** is recovered per month from the chimneys Furnace Steel Industries of ICT through bag-house filters.

Additionally, in compliance of NEQS, all the steel mills and other industries of ICT also submit their monthly/quarterly reports to Pak-EPA regarding air pollution control. Pak-EPA has also installed CCTV cameras on chimneys of steel mills, through which emissions are monitored virtually at Pak-EPA *via* camera surveillance.

(b) **Brick kilns:**

Pak-EPA directed brick kiln owners to adopt zigzag technology on immediate basis. The technology was introduced with the cooperation of the All Pakistan Brick Kiln Owners Association (APBKOA).

In ICT, twenty (20) out of sixty-four (64) brick kilns have now turned over their kilns on newly environment friendly zig-zag technology. The zig-zag kiln technology has been established to embellish fuel efficiency, energy savings and lessening in emissions.

All the owners of brick kilns who have not yet installed the pollution control technology have now submitted affidavits to convert their kilns to environment friendly zig-zag technology.

In 2021, Pak-EPA sealed 31 Brick Kilns that were operating in Islamabad without installation of pollution-control technology.

(ii) **VEHICULAR EMISSIONS**

Another major contributor to air pollution in ICT is vehicular emissions. Air pollution from transport sector is caused by emissions from old-age diesel truck and buses. Due to overloading, faulty injection nozzles, and poor engine maintenance, diesel vehicles emit excessive graphite carbon (visible smoke), and other pollutants which are hazardous for human health.

To rectify the matter, it is proposed that an effective vehicle-certification system be established through relevant Ministry for vehicle-inspection and emissions testing to ensure environmental fitness of on-road automobiles. This needs to be paralleled with efforts through the Ministry of Petroleum for improved fuel-quality standards to control air pollution.

(iii) **TRANSBOUNDARY EMISSIONS**

Solid waste / Crop residue burning has become a major environmental problem causing health issues. However, as far as ICT is concerned, there is no crop burning practices exercised in ICT, whereas, due to trans-boundary movement of air pollution from surrounding areas, ICT has been the victim of air pollution and smog in winter season, specifically.

(Annexures have been placed on the Table of the House as well as Library)

(Def.) *Question No. 22 **Senator Fawzia Arshad:**

(Notice Received on 28/06/2022 at 3:40 PM) QID: 39007

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether the Government has taken steps to conduct the Carbon Foot Printing of Industrial Areas and to depose of industrial waste for controlling pollution in the country; if so,*
- (b) *whether the Government is coordinating / consulting with provincial Governments on such steps under international obligations, if any?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) Ministry's role and mandate is policy formulation, plans strategies and programs and guidance with regard to disaster management including environmental protection, preservation, pollution, ecology, forestry, wildlife, biodiversity, climate change and desertification. However, After 18th amendments subject environment stand devolved and role of implementation is transfer to provincial level.

Ministry of climate change regularly maps the GHG emissions, as GHG inventory. The major industries contribute more than 6% to the total GHG emissions of the country due to the industrial processes that makes the GHG emissions from industrial sector as 25.76 Million metric tons of CO₂.

In addition to this MoCC has devised the policy instruments to reduce the carbon foot printing of industrial activities as below;

National Climate Change Policy:

The industrial sector is being responsible for more than a quarter of the emissions attributed to the energy sector. To reduce the carbon footprint NCCP policy recommendation covers the environmental audits, transition to renewables and technology transfers to reduce the carbon foot from industries. The NCCP 2021 policy recommendations are at **(Annex A)**.

Nationally Determined contribution 2021

Pakistan submitted its revised NDC in 2021 and it aims to shift to 60% renewable energy by 2030 that will facilitate in decarbonization of industrial sector as well as the energy sector.

SCP NAP 2021

Accordingly, Pakistan's National Action Plan on Sustainable Development Goal-12 (SDG-12) (2017) SCP NAP- was developed with a focus on greening the supply chain by resource efficiency, clean technologies, environmental compliance and encouraging establishment of eco-industrial zones. The NAP gives the clarity on short term, medium term and long-term interventions as well its costing (**Annex-B**).

In order to control the industrial pollution within the jurisdiction of Islamabad, Pak-EPA has notified the following National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS);

- NEQS for municipal and liquid industrial effluents and industrial gaseous emission, under S.R.O No. 549(I)/2000 (**Annex-I**) and
- NEQS for ambient air under S.R.O. No. 1062(I)/2010 (**Annex-II**)

According to above NEQS, all the industries of ICT are bound to control their industrial emissions / waste through installation of pollution control technologies. Accordingly, the major industries falling within the jurisdiction of ICT comply with the NEQS and submit their compliance reports to Pak-EPA. These reports are ensured through Routine site inspection visits by Environmental Monitoring Team (EMT) of Pak-EPA; Monitoring the ambient air quality data by using fixed and mobile ambient air quality monitoring stations of Pak-EPA; Online physical monitoring of smoke through high definition cameras installed at the premises of furnace steel industries; and reviewing the monthly compliance reports submitted by the industries.

STEPS TAKEN BY PAK-EPA TO CONTROL INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION IN ICT

In ICT, approximately 200+ industrial units with different scale and sizes are working. The major industries are steel furnaces, marble and pharmaceuticals.

Out of these industrial units, steel industries and brick kilns are being considered as a major air polluting source of industries in ICT.

(i) **Steel Industries:**

All the operational steel furnaces (06) situated in ICT have now installed Pollution Control Technologies (PCTs) which is being monitored by Pak-EPA regularly in order to ensure the compliance of NEQS. After installation of Pollution Control Technologies, approximately 150+ tons of Carbon Black is being recovered per month from the chimneys of Furnace Steel Industries through bag-house-filters. (@25-30 tons per industry).

Pak-EPA monitors the stack emissions of these steel industries through;

- Physical Inspection
- Camera Surveillance Facility (24/7)
- Monthly Compliance Reports

(ii) **Brick Kilns:**

In ICT, twenty-four (24) out of sixty-four (64) brick kilns have now turned over their kilns on newly environment friendly Zig-Zag technology which was introduced with the cooperation of the All Pakistan Brick Kiln Owners Association (APBKOA).

The zig-zag kiln technology has been established to embellish fuel efficiency, energy savings and lessening in emissions.

All the owners of brick kilns who have not yet installed the pollution control technology have now submitted affidavits to convert their kilns to Zig-Zag technology by the end of 2022.

Further, as per Governments anti-pollution measures, the Brick kilns will be given financial aid to use zig-zag technology, which is environmentally friendly.

Recently, Pak-EPA has sealed 06 Brick Kilns who were operating their kilns in Sector H-16, Islamabad without installation of pollution control technology.

(b) All documents and interventions are developed with close coordination with relevant stakeholders and provincial stakeholders, for NDC revision, two committees were notified one for adaptation led by

ministry of Water resources, and mitigation was led by ministry of energy, notifications attached (**Annex-C**).

(Annexures have been placed in Library and on Table of the mover/concerned Member)

(Def.) *Question No. 25 **Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**
(Notice Received on 28/06/2022 at 4:00 PM) QID: 39086

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the usage of plastic bags and related plastic items has increased in Islamabad Capital Territory, if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check unauthorized usage and disrupt its supply chain; and*
- (b) tentative deadline for complete eradication of plastic and related items in ICT?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) Yes, it is a fact that the usage of plastic bags and related plastic items has generally increased throughout. Pakistan including Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). However, Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) has taken a number of actions including extensive awareness campaign and enforcement of ban on polythene bags by confiscating 4000 Kgs of polythene bags and imposing fines to the tune of Rs. 3 Million.

(b) Due to dependency of the Ministry in this exercise on other departments, including ICT Administration and capital Development Authority (CDA)/Municipal. Corporation Islamabad (MCI), no definite deadline can be given for complete eradication of plastic bags and related items in the short term. However, the Ministry is undertaking all out efforts for eradication of polythene bags despite challenges in the field.

All the big retail stores, super markets, bakeries and other clothing brands stores etc. have complied by utilizing alternate bags of cotton, jute, paper and other permissible Material, Still there is a significant, gap between reduction and zero use which cannot be quantified absolute terms due to non-availability of credible data on plastics.

(Def.) *Question No. 25-A **Senator Fawzia Arshad:**
(Notice Received on 22/08/2022 At 10:57 Am) QID: 39571

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state whether all brick kilns in Islamabad have been converted on environment-friendly zig-zag technology, if so, details thereof and if not reasons thereof ?

Ms. Sherry Rehman: There are sixty-three (63) Brick Kilns within the jurisdiction of ICT. All of these Kilns are situated within unregulated sectors / areas of Islamabad, leased/authorized by ICT. The National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) for industrial gaseous emission under S.R.O No. 549(I)/2000 have already been notified by Pak-EPA, however, due to undeclared status of brick kilns sector, there is no such specific NEQS in place for gaseous emission of brick kilns. In this case, the ambient air quality standards of Pak-EPA are being applied.

Further, the Ministry of Climate Change in collaboration with Federal and Provincial EPAs, International Centre for integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (NEECA), Pakistan Brick Kiln Owners Association, academia and other stakeholders have initiated the process of converting conventional brick kilns to zig-zag technology.

In result of the above efforts, 04 bricks kilns have been permanently demolished, 49 brick kilns have been converted over environment-friendly zig-zag technology, however, rest of the 10 brick kilns are under process of conversion. (Detailed list is enclosed at **Annexure-I**).

Annexure-I**TARNOOL FATEH JANG ROAD MARKET ISLAMABAD**

S.	Location	Owner	Cell #	CNIC #	Category
1.	Fateh Jang Road Near Boy School Noghazi Islamabad	Ghazanfar Ali	0322-7777051	34402-1709257-1	Zigzag
2.	Fateh Jang Road Near Boy School Noghazi Islamabad	Ghazanfar Ali	0322-7777051	34402-1709257-1	Zigzag
3.	Main Fateh Jang Road to Bhadna, Islamabad	Ch. Muhammad Mushtaq	0300-9562141	37405-2923560-1	Zigzag
4.	Main Fateh Jang Road to Bhadna, Islamabad	Raja Rafaqat Abbas	0321-5863618	61101-7730870-7	Abolished
5.	Main Fateh Jang Road to Bhadna, Islamabad	Raja Rafaqat Abbas	0321-5863618	61101-7730870-7	Abolished
6.	Main Fateh Jang Road to Bhadna, Islamabad	Mirza Gul	0311-0000386 0334-0000086	61101-3094741-3	Zigzag
7.	Main Fateh Jang Road to Bhadna, Islamabad	Muhi-Ud-Kakar	0321-5122659	54400-0485811-5	ZigZag
8.	Main Fateh Jang Road to Bhadna, Islamabad	Muhammad Jahanzib	0300-5505486	37405-3479093-5	Zigzag
9.	Main Fateh Jang Road to Bhadna, Islamabad	Muhammad Jahanzib	0300-5505486	37405-3479093-5	Not Converted
10.	Fateh Jang Road Near Boy School Noghazi Islamabad	Abdulla Khan	0333-5115864	37405-3798125-3	ZigZag
11.	Fateh Jang Road Near Boy School Noghazi Islamabad	Noor Muhammad	0333-5478761 0333-5478731	37405-4770607-1	Not Converted
12.	Fateh Jang Road Near Boy School Noghazi Islamabad	Muhammad Ullah	0333-5129237	21406-7581831-7	Abolished

DHOKE MUKHAN MARKET ISLAMABAD

S. #	Location	Owner	Cell #	CNIC #	Category
13.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Murad Gul	0304-8525556	37405-8608318-9	ZigZag
14.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Muhammad Rafiq	0345-5252486	21406-8913793-9	Zigzag

15.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Muhammad Rafiq	0345-5252486	21406-8913793-9	Not Converted
16.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Mehmood Ali	0333-5275765	61101-3544796-9	Zigzag
17.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Sabir Hussain	0333-5438481	61101-5410947-7	ZigZag
18.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Naveed Abbas	0333-5295603	61101-3650341-9	Zigzag
19.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Rashid Iqbal	0344-5214842	37405-5868849-9	Zigzag
20.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Rashid Iqbal	0344-5214842	37405-5868849-9	Zigzag
21.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Nasir Jahangeer	0345-5480128	37302-1268417-1	Zigzag
22.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Hazrat Hussain	0333-9121435	17201-5227080-1	Zigzag
23.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Hazrat Hussain	0333-9121435	17201-5227080-1	Zigzag
24.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Mujeeb-Ur- Rehman	0301-3028874	17301-6375020-5	Zigzag
25.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Gharat Khan	0333-5276571	61101-1750430-7	Abolished
26.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Younas Wali	0313-8057799	21406-4387029-7	Not Converted
27.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Taj Mir Khan	0345-1591402	37405-9509529-1	Zigzag
28.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Shahid Imran	0333-5366286	61101-2818400-7	Zigzag
29.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Abdul Jalil	0345-9395045	17301-7202088-5	Zigzag
30.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Abdul Star	0313-5465687	61101-7917701-1	Zigzag
31.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Abdul Star	0313-5465687	61101-7917701-1	Not Converted

32.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Waheed Shah	0345-6425633	16102-8938221-9	Zigzag
33.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Waheed Shah	0345-6425633	16102-8938221-9	Not Converted
34.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Muhammad Shahban	0301-5518760	13101-1009708-9	Zigzag
35.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Muhammad Asif	0345-5444122	38403-4985128-5	Zigzag
36.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Safit Ullah	0343-9668496 0300-5923003	17301-9709183-1	Zigzag
37.	Dhoke Mukhan Road Noon Village Islamabad	Ch. Akhtar Mehmood	0302-5321569 0300-5321569	37202-2053879-7	Not Converted

BAJNIAL ROAD NOON

S. #	Location	Owner	Cell #	CNIC #	Category
38.	Bajnial Road Noon	Malik Shahzad	0314-5334008	37405-4657572-7	Zigzag
39.	Bajnial Road Noon	Malik Muhammad Nawaz Noon	0342-5008647	61101-2285944-3	Not Converted
40.	Bajnial Road Noon	Nadir Khan	0323-5222664	21406-8149603-3	Zigzag
41.	Bajnial Road Noon	Aftab Ahmed	0300-5986130	17301-8054069-7	Not Converted
42.	Bajnial Road Noon	Abdul-Ur-Rehman	0302-9126935	173015-463778-9	Zigzag
43.	Bajnial Road Noon	Shmas-Ur-Rehman	0330-6119191	38301-1916964-3	Zigzag
44.	Bajnial Road Noon	Ayaz Khan	0306-8539701	21406-8567347-5	Not Converted
45.	Bajnial Road Noon	Rehmat Akbar	0344-9090970	34104-9007642-9	Zigzag
46.	Bajnial Road Noon	Roman Khan	0300-5053953	37404-0253675-5	Zigzag
47.	Bajnial Road Noon	Muhammad Dawood	0301-5558263	37405-6755052-7	Zigzag
48.	Bajnial Road Noon	Shafique Khan	0333-9951709	61101-7886022-7	Zigzag
49.	Bajnial Road Noon	Shafique Khan	0333-9951709	61101-7886022-7	Zigzag
50.	Bajnial Road Noon	Manzoor Khan	0315-5286824	37405-2280668-7	ZigZag

51.	Bajnia Road Noon	Qasim Khan	0300-8307670	38201-1208892-1	Zigzag
52.	Bajnia Road Noon	Umer Ali	0322-5112113	37405-0310843-5	Zigzag
53.	Bajnia Road Noon	Muhammad Zaheer	0300-6067590	38401-2760357-1	Zigzag
54.	Bajnia Road Noon	Wajid Ali	0300-9551302	37405-3134962-3	Zigzag
55.	Bajnia Road Noon	Wajid Khan	0312-9204078	17301-6338954-3	Zigzag
56.	Bajnia Road Noon	Yousaf Haroon	0333-5137696	61101-1902223-3	Zigzag
57.	Bajnia Road Noon	Nasir Ali	0343-5002649	37405-4996520-1	Zigzag
58.	Bajnia Road Noon	Azmat Ali	0300-5199250	61101-5857073-1	Zigzag
59.	Bajnia Road Noon	Abdullah	0345-1923330	16101-2213675-1	Zigzag
60.	Bajnia Road Noon	Inayat Ur- Rehman	0315-9917216	17201-1125168-5	Zigzag
61.	Bajnia Road Noon	Muhammad Yasim	0321-5509282	13101-3678351-5	Zigzag
62.	Bajnia Road Noon	Asghar Ali	0344-5119186	38401-0218816-1	Zigzag
63.	Bajnia Road Noon	Asghar Ali	0344-5119186	38401-0218816-1	Zigzag

(Def.) *Question No. 36 **Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 25/08/2022 at 9:59 AM) QID: 39161

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Methane Emission is rising in Pakistan, if so year wise breakup of the annual average rate of methane emission since 2018;*
- the major sources of methane emission in Pakistan indicating the share of each sources in the said emission; and*
- the steps being taken by the Government to control methane emission in Pakistan?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) monitors common air pollutants that cause poor air quality, and which are toxic to human and environmental health. In line with WHO Guidelines, the major criteria air pollutants that Pak-EPA

monitors in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) include: particulate matter (PM), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO).

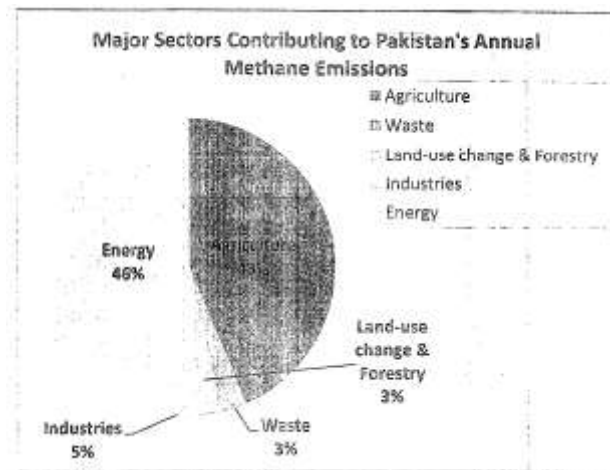
Pak-EPA monitors and regulates levels of these pollutants because breathing in these pollutants has been linked to a significant increase in respiratory issues, heart disease, childhood development issues, and other health problems. International research suggests that impacts on the environment from criteria pollutants include dangerous levels of smog, acid rain, and water pollution.

Since methane (CH₄) does not have a direct, chemical effect on animals or plants, it is not categorized as an air pollutant, and hence is not monitored by Pak-EPA under NEQS.

Methane is however the 2nd most important greenhouse gas (GHG) which accounts for about 16% of global GHG emissions which are responsible for global warming and climate change.

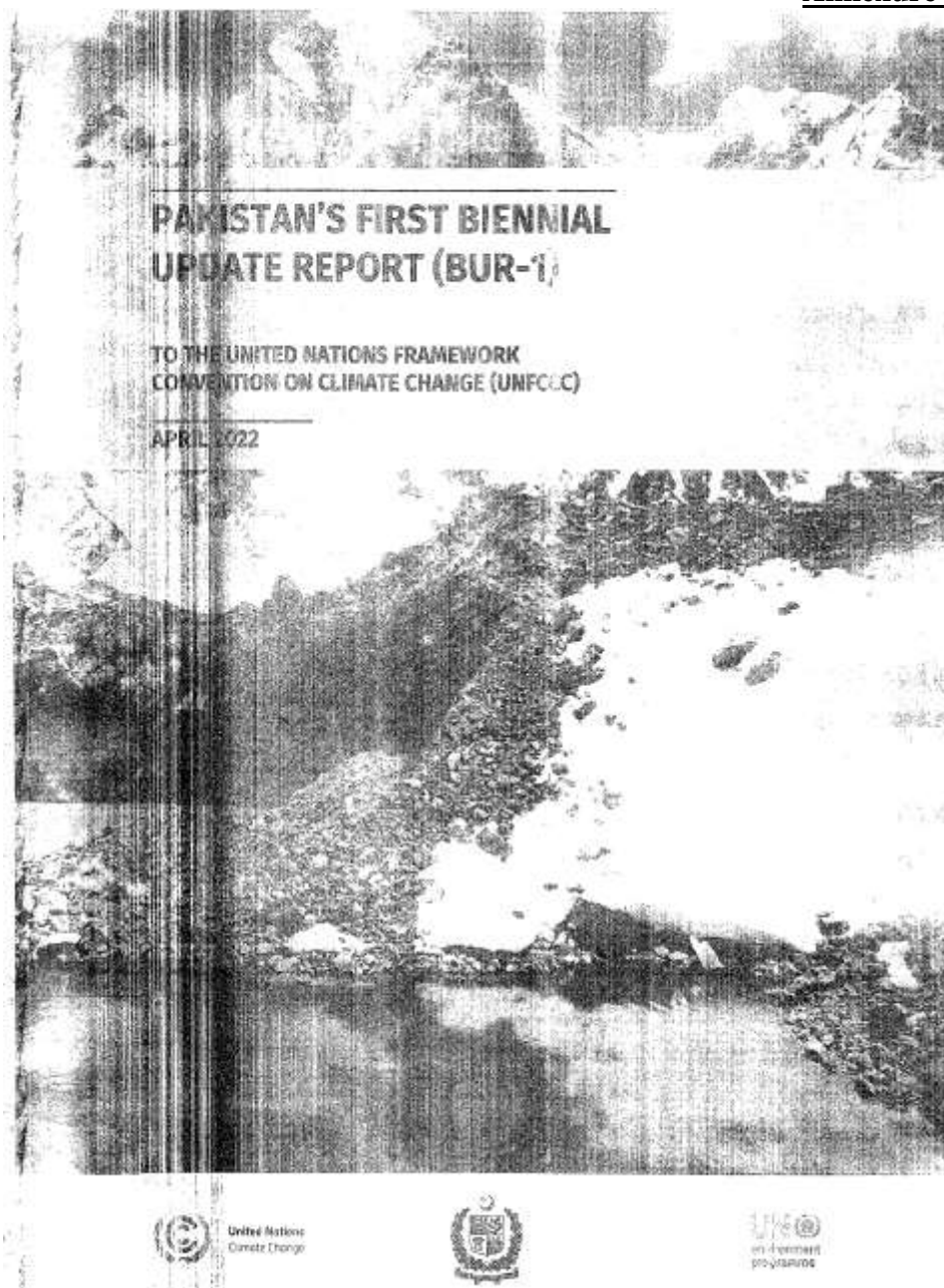
The Ministry of Climate Change has pledged the monitoring and control of methane emissions from Pakistan under the recent global Methane Pledge, signed during the 26th Conference of Parties (COP26). Furthermore, Pakistan is also a signatory to Paris Agreement under which Government of Pakistan has agreed to control and reduce GHG emissions, including methane emissions, as communicated in its Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), submitted by Ministry of Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 2021.

(b) According to a GHG inventory prepared by Global Change impact Studies Centre (GCISC), MoCC, in 2012, the major sectors that are responsible for Pakistan's methane emissions are: energy, agriculture, solid and liquid waste, land-use change & forestry.



According to the Second National Communication on Climate Change, prepared by Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan's methane emissions were 5.7 million tonnes in 2015. Within the Agriculture sector, sub-sectors that contributed to methane emissions were enteric fermentation from cattle, manure management, rice cultivation, and crop-residue burning. Within Energy sector, fugitive emissions from fuels, and fuel combustion were major sources of methane emissions. Within the Waste sector, decomposition from solid waste on land, and waste-water handling were primary methane-emitters.

(c) Under the Ministry of Climate Change (Environment Wing) a concept to develop the roadmap for methane reduction has been proposed and currently the working on identifying the potential methane pilots is under process. According to Pakistan's First Biennial Update Report (BUR-1) (Annex-I) submitted to the UNFCCC, Methane emissions are projected to decrease by 11.83% by 2030 through effective mitigation effort in agricultural sector (source: GCISC). As per Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (Annex-II, priority is given to development and promotion of best management practices for methane management in agriculture and livestock sector.

Annexure-I

Emissions Mitigation Measure	GHG Emission Reductions in 2030 (Mt CO ₂ e)	GHG Emission Reductions from Sector BAU in 2030 (%)	Marginal Abatement Cost (\$/Tonne CO ₂ e Reduced)
Improve Irrigation/Water Management	1.58	0.6%	Low (<\$25)
Reduce Methane from Rice Cultivation	1.16	0.4%	Low
Implement Agroforestry Practices	8.4	3.1%	Very low
Promote Better Manure Storage and Management	0.15	0.06%	Low
Limit and Reduce Basmati Rice Crop Burning Practices	0.54	0.2%	Low
Total Agriculture Sector	11.83	4.3%	Low

Table 4.6: Emission Mitigation Measures and Impacts

Source: Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Options for Pakistan Agriculture Sector

- Intensify use of organic pesticides and fertilizers.
- Identify and implement ideal cropping patterns to manage soil nitrogen and reduce needs for chemical fertilizers.

Amongst the numerous options to offset GHG emissions, the five priority actions with higher abatement potential along with the associated costs and benefits are given in the Table 4.5.

9.2.1. Improved Irrigation/Water Management

Inefficient groundwater pumping is a very critical issue, since every year 50 billion cubic meters of water is pumped consuming six billion kWh of electricity and three to five billion liters of diesel. The 200,000 electric motors and diesel operated tube well used for pumping purposes account for 2.4 Mt CO₂e emissions a year. Efficiency can be achieved by improving irrigation schedules which will reduce the amount of groundwater and fuel requirement.

9.2.2. Reduced Methane from Rice Cultivation

Different approaches have been adopted to minimize methane emissions in rice cultivation. Demos were conducted at 25 different locations and Controlled Irrigation (CI) or the rice management practice Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) was utilized. AWD is a controlled irrigation technique which uses alternate drying and re-flooding schedules without stressing the plant growth. After proper verification of these methods over three to four years, they are now being used in the rice cultivation regions of Sindh and Punjab. This technique is successfully being used in an area of 200,000 hectares currently. The AWD technology has also been successful in decreasing

methane production in farming. Another approach that promises high methane reduction potential is to use low water dependent rice varieties.

9.2.3. Promoting Agroforestry Practices

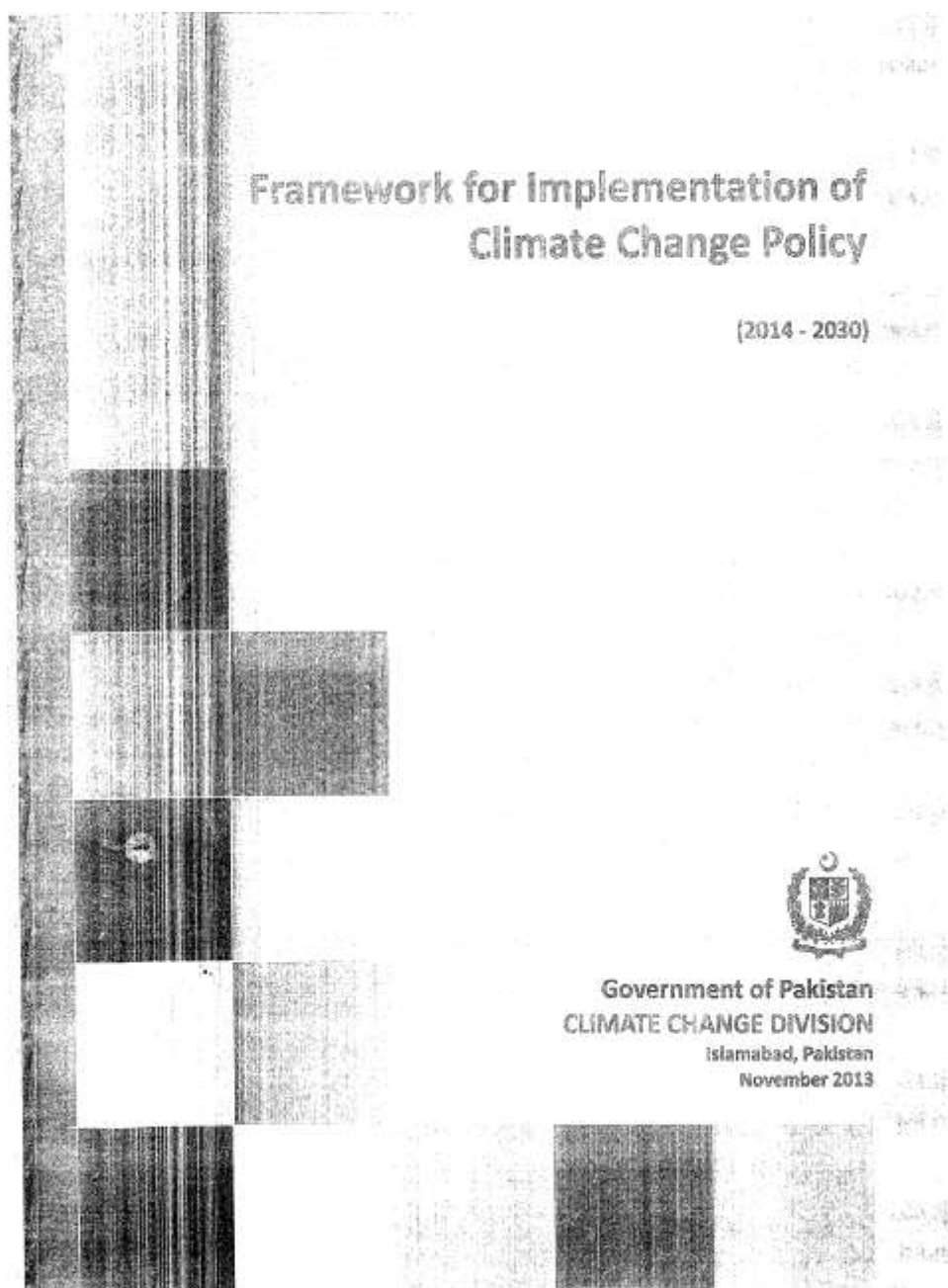
The Government of Pakistan aims to increase its forest cover by 6%. Agroforestry promises great mitigation potential by planting multi-purpose trees. Agroforestry practices have already been initiated in all the provinces of Pakistan, the commonly used plants for this purpose are eucalyptus, shishum (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and kikar (*Acacia Arabica*). Even though more than 80 percent of the farms in Pakistan are less than five hectares, but the studies show that plantation of 12 trees per hectare of agriculture land is feasible without impacting the crops.

9.2.4. Promoting Better Manure Storage and Management

There are two benefits associated with better storage and management of manure, firstly it will reduce emissions and secondly it can serve as fertilizer and/or can be utilized to produce biogas. This mitigation option was prioritized in Framework for Implementation of NCCP 2013. Manure is responsible for 16.95 Mt CO₂e (95 per cent as Methane, 5 per cent as Nitrous oxide). This mitigation option has potential to reduce emissions by 25%.

9.2.5. Reduced Basmati Rice Crop Burning Practices

In Pakistan, crop rotation of rice and wheat is a common practice. It is a common practice to burn the residue of the previous crops before growing next crop in the fields. Burning of crop residues creates black

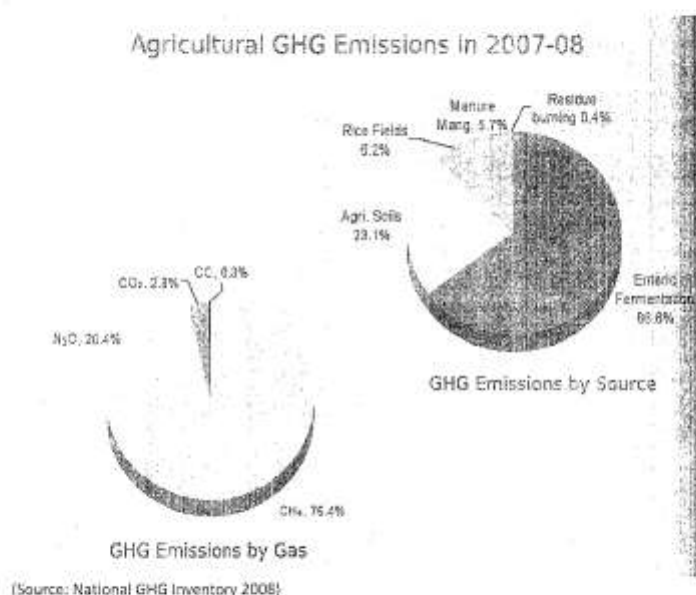
Annexure-II

6.0. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK: MITIGATION ACTIONS

6.1. GHG Emissions from Agriculture & Livestock:

GHG emissions from agriculture and livestock sectors accounted for about 39% of Pakistan's total GHG emissions in 2008. These emissions are essentially all Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), 79% and 21% respectively and originated mainly from four sub-sectors: 1) Enteric fermentation in cattle (all in the form of Methane), 2) Rice cultivation, 3) Releases of Nitrous Oxide from agricultural soils/ Nitrous Fertilizer, and 4) Manure management.

During 1994-2008 GHG emissions from agriculture and livestock in Pakistan grew at the rate of about 3% per annum (source: National GHG Inventory 2008). There is a pressing need to find ways to contain these emissions or at least to slow down their growth rate. These efforts will require technological innovations and financial resources and for that Pakistan would need the support of the international community. To mitigate and minimize GHG emissions from agriculture and livestock sectors the Framework for Implementation of NCCP prescribes many measures.



6.1.1. Objective 1: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and livestock sector.

Strategy	1.1	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through improved management and techniques in agriculture and livestock sector.	
Actions	1.1.1	Develop and promote best management practices for methane and nitrogen management in agriculture and livestock sector.	Priority
	1.1.2	Promote optimum use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides for achieving mitigation goals.	Short Term
	1.1.3	Arrange pest management training programmes for farmers.	Short Term
	1.1.4	Develop best practices of tillage and soil management that improve soil carbon storage.	Short Term

(Def.) *Question No. 37 **Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 25/08/2022 at 10:01 AM) QID: 39233

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that Pakistan Environment Protection Agency (PEPA), in order to control pollution, has issued policy / directives for installation of specific devises, use of specific fuel and maintenance / testing procedure in the motor vehicles; if so,*
- (b) *the mechanism for implementation and monitoring of such policy / directives?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) The motor vehicles are being accounted as one of the major sources of air pollution (carbon emissions) in the capital city due to huge increase in number of motor vehicles, particularly due to the old age diesel truck and buses.

Therefore, in order to control the vehicular emissions, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) has notified National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) for motor vehicles *vide* S.R.O No. 72(KE)/2009 titled, “National Environmental Quality Standards for vehicular emission standards under (NEQS for motor vehicle exhaust and noise), 2009” (**Annexure-1**).

As far as installation of specific device is concerned, Pak-EPA is not mandated to render advice / directives for installation of any specific type of devices or pollution control technologies for motor vehicles keeping in view the transparent and not to promote any devises or brands. Though, issuance of directives regarding the installation of specific devises for motor vehicles falls under the ambit of M/o Industries and Production and Pakistan Engineering Board.

Regarding the use specific fuel for motor vehicles, M/o Petroleum is mandated to set the fuel standards and issues directives and guidelines for the specifications of domestic and imported fuel. Whereas, Pak- EPA has notified the NEQS for motor vehicular emission standards as stated above. These NEQS are valid for all imported and local manufactured

diesel and petrol vehicles, accordingly, all the motor vehicles are bound to install such type of pollution control devices or other equipment or use of such fuels or undergo such maintenance or testing of motor vehicle that comply with the NEQS.

Testing procedures for the motor vehicles are also described in the *ibid* NEQS at Annexure-I.

(b) Pak-EPA in collaboration with Islamabad Traffic Police checks vehicular emission in order to ensure the compliance of National Environmental Quality Standards for vehicular emissions on a regular basis.

In lieu of protection of Environment, the motor vehicles causing the environmental pollution while emitting-smoke have also been banned to enter the Federal Capital. Checking environmental pollution of motor vehicles has become as one of the permanent features / activities of ICT Administration. Now, Islamabad Traffic Police (ITP) regularly monitors the motor vehicles at the various entering points including Sabzi-Mandi of ICT and fines on account of smoke-emission and pressure horn.

Pak-EPA ensures the compliance of these NEQS for vehicular emissions within the territorial jurisdiction of Islamabad only after 18th constitutional amendment. All the Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) of Pakistan are regulating their motor vehicular standards through their Environmental Protection Laws within their territorial jurisdiction through a monitoring mechanism mentioned in their relevant notified Regulations for control of vehicular emissions.

REGISTERED No. M-302



EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 2009

PART II

Statutory Notifications containing Rules and Orders issued by all
Ministries and Divisions of the Government of Pakistan and
their Attached and Subordinate Offices and the
Supreme Court of Pakistan

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

NOTIFICATION

Karachi, the 16th May, 2009

S.R.O. 72 (KEY)2009:

In exercise of the powers conferred under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (XXXIV of 1997), the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency, in anticipation of approval of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in its Notification No. S.R.O. 742(I)/90, dated the 24th August, 1993, namely :-

in the aforesaid Notification, in paragraph 2-

(1) Annex-III shall be replaced with the following Annex-III (amended)-

(409)

Price : Rs. 3.00

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARDS FOR MOTOR
VEHICLE EXHAUST AND NOISE**

(i) For Inuse Vehicles

S. No.	Parameter	Standards (maximum permissible limit)	Measuring method	Applicability
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Smoke	40% or 2 on the Ringlemann Scale during engine acceleration mode.	To be compared with Ringlemann Chart at a distance of 6 metres or more.	Immediate effect
2.	Carbon Monoxide	6%	Under idling conditions ; Non-dispersive infrared detection through gas analyzer.	
3.	Noise	85 db (A).	Sound-meter at 7.5 meters from the source.	

For new Vehicles

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR DIESEL VEHICLES

(a) For Passenger Cars and Light Commercial Vehicles (g/Km)

Type of Vehicle	Category/Class	Tiers	CO	HC+ NOx	PM	Measuring Method	Applicability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Passenger Cars.	M 1: with reference mass (RW) upto 2500 kg. Cars with RW over 2500 kg. to meet NI category standards.	Pak-II, IDI Pak-II, DI	1.0 1.0	0.7 0.9	0.08 0.10	 NEDC (ECE 15+ EUDCL)	I. All imported and local manufactured diesel vehicles with effect from 01-07-2012.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Light Commercial Vehicles	NI-I(RW<1250 kg)	Pak-II, IDI	1.0	0.70	0.08		
		Pak-II, DI	1.0	0.90	0.10		
	NI-II(1250 kg < RW <1700 kg)	Pak-II, IDI	1.25	1.0	0.12		
		Pak-II, DI	1.25	1.3	0.14		
	NI-III(RW > 1700 kg)	Pak-II, IDI	1.50	1.2	0.17		
		Pak-II, DI	1.50	1.6	0.20		

Parameter Standards (maximum permissible limit) Measuring method

85 db (A)	Sound - meter at 7.5 metres from the source.
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(b) For Heavy Duty Diesel Engines and Large Goods Vehicles (g/Kwh)

Type of Vehicle	Category/Class	Tiers	CO	HC	NOx	PM	Measuring Method	Applicability
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9
Heavy Duty Diesel Engines	Trucks and Buses	Pak-II	4.0	1.1	7.0	0.15	ECE-R-49	All imported and local manufactured diesel vehicles with the effect 1-7-2012
Large goods Vehicles	N2(2000 and up	Pak-II	4.0	7.0	1.10	0.15	EDC	

Parameter Standards (maximum permissible limit) Measuring method

Noise	85 db (A)	Sound - meter at 7.5 metres from the source.
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EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PETROL VEHICLES (g/km)

Type of Vehicle	Category/Class	Tiers	CO	HC+NOx	Measuring Method	Applicability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Passenger Cars	M-I- With reference mass (RW) upto 2500 kg. Cars with RW over 2500 kg to meet M-I category standards.	Pak-II	2.20	0.5	NEDC (ECE 15 + EUDCL)	All imported and new models* locally manufactured petrol vehicles with effect from 1st July, 2009**
Light Commercial Vehicles	M-II-I (RW < 1250 kg) M-II-II (1250 kg < RW < 1700 kg) M-II-III (RW > 1700 kg)	Pak-II	2.20	0.5		
Motor Bicycles & Motor Cycles	2,4 strokes < 150cc 2,4 strokes > 150 cc	Pak-II	5.0	0.08	ECER 40	
		Pak-II	5.5	1.5		

Parameter Standards (maximum permissible limit) Measuring method

Noise	85 db (A)	Sound - metre at 7.5 metres from the source.
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Explanations:

- DI Direct Injection.
 ICI Indirect Injection.
 EUDCL Extra Urban Driving Cycle.
 NEDC New European Driving Cycle.
 ECE Urban Driving Cycle.
 M- Vehicles designed and constructed for the carriage of passengers and comprising no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat.
 M- Motor vehicles with at least four wheels designed and constructed for the carriage of goods.

* New model means both model and engine type change.

** The existing models of petrol driven vehicles locally manufactured will immediately switch over to Pak-II emission standards but not later than 30th June, 2012.

F. 17(12/2005-DD-VII)

M. FAKIM RIAZ KHAN,
Director (A/L/E).

(Def.) *Question No. 113 **Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**
(Notice Received on 29/08/2022 at 3:05 PM) QID: 39691

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the Government had launched "Protected Area Initiative" project in the year 2020, if so, purpose thereof; and*
- (b) *the name of those districts / areas wherein protected area coverage has been increased under the said project till January, 2022?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) The 'Protected Areas Initiative' was launched on 29th June, 2020. The project aims to improve flora and fauna, improve governance and promote eco-tourism of 15 Protected Areas extending over an area of 7500 Square Kilometer.

After detailed deliberation with the executing agencies, a PC-I was prepared to improve flora and fauna of 23 Protected Areas extending over an area of 23606.373 Square Kilometer (**Annexure-I**). An amount of Rs. 3,895 million has been allocated through Federal PSDP to execute the project in all provinces including the federal territories (AJ&K and GB). The scheme has been conditionally approved by CDWP. Implementation of the project activities will start after final approval by CDWP.

(b) One of the components of Protected Areas Initiative is to enhance protected land cover. In this regard, 40 Protected Areas have been notified by the provincial/ territorial governments till January 2022 throughout Pakistan extending over 33,775 Square Kilometres (**Annexure-II**).

Annexure-I

List of Protected Areas included in PC-I				
Sr. No	Name of Protected Area	Location	Province	Area (Sq. Km)
1	Chinji National Park	Chakwal	Punjab	60.950
2	Salt Range National Park	Jehlum, Chakwal, Mianwali, Sargodha, District		52.600
3	Rakh Choti Dalana	D.G Khan		2.023
4	Lal Suhanra National Park	Bahawalpur		657.900
5	Deosai National Park	Central Karakoram Range	Gilgit-Baltistan	3622.100
6	Khunjerab National Park	Hunza District		5544.000
7	Himalaya National Park	Himalaya Range		2263.000
8	Nanga Parbat National Park	Himalaya Range		1785.600
9	Takar National Park	District Khairpur and Sukkur	Sindh	435.100
10	Karunjar National Park	Tharparkar District		-
11	Astola Marine Protected Area	Astola Island, Pasni, District Gwadar	Balochistan	401.500
12	Takatu State Forest Area	Parts of District Quetta, Pishin, and Ziarat		38.900
13	Hingol National Park	Parts of Lasbella, Gwadar and Awaran Districts		6290.500
14	Chiltan-Hazarganji National Park	Parts of Quetta and Mastung Districts		278.000
15	Machiara National Park	Muzzafarabad	AJ&K	135.400
16	Toli Pir National Park	Poonch		50.400
17	Deva Vatala National Park	Bhimber		14.500
18	Lulusar-Dudipatisar National Park	Mansehra	KP	303.600
19	Saif-ul-Maluk National Park	Mansehra		55.600
20	Broghil National Park	Chitral		1347.600
21	Chitral Gol National Park	Chitral		78.000
22	Ayubia National Park	Abbottabad		33.700
23	Sheikh Badin National Park	D.I. Khan & Lakki Marwat		155.400
	Total Area of PA			23606.373

Annexure-II

SUMMARY OF PROTECTED AREAS NOTIFIED TILL JANUARY 2022 BY THE PROVINCES/TERRITORIES							
S.No	Name of Protected Area (PA)	Category	Province	Site	Year	Notification Date	Area (Sq. Km)
1	Mankial Conservancy	Conservancy	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Swat	2022	13-01-22	203.8
2	Kalam Conservancy	Conservancy	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Swat	2022	13-01-22	1096.98
3	Terich Torkhow Conservancy	Conservancy	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Upper Chitral	2022	13-01-22	2622.28
4	Kumrat Valley Conservancy	Conservancy	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Upper Dir	2022	13-01-22	270.56
5	Dir Kohistan Conservancy	Conservancy	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Upper Dir	2022	13-01-22	297.42
6	Malakandi National Park	National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Manshera	2022	13-01-22	80.823
7	Nizampur National Park	National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Nowshera	2022	13-01-22	52.36
8	Kamal Ban National Park	National Park	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Manshera	2022	13-01-22	22.079
9	Mangal Thana	Site of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Buner	2022	13-01-22	26.47
10	Malika Mahaband	Site of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Buner	2022	13-01-22	23.925
11	Bar Qila Besh Banr	Site of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Buner	2022	13-01-22	3.7
12	Makhsial Khanpur	Site of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Haripur	2022	13-01-22	72.253
13	Namal Lake	Wetland	Punjab	Mianwali	2022	06-05-22	6.645
14	Pirawal Public Wildlife Reserve	Wildlife Reserve (WR)	Punjab	Khanewal	2022	28-01-22	19.813
15	Chumbi Surla	Wildlife Sanctuary (WS)	Punjab	Jhelum / Chakwal	2022	05-01-22	49.291
16	Jalalpur Sharif	Wildlife Sanctuary (WS)	Punjab	Pind Dadan Khan	2022	05-01-22	22.626
17	Sodhi	Wildlife Sanctuary (WS)	Punjab	Khushab	2022	05-01-22	58.174
18	Rakh Kundal	Wildlife Sanctuary (WS)	Punjab	Jhelum	2022	05-01-22	29.987
19	Himalaya National Park	National Park	Gilgit Baltistan	Astore	2021	21-01-21	1989
20	Nanga Parbat National Park	National Park	Gilgit Baltistan	DMR, AST	2021	21-01-21	1196
21	Changa Manga Plantation	Wildlife Reserve	Punjab	Chinnia, Kasur	2021	22-12-21	50.648
22	Chichawatni Plantation	Wildlife Reserve	Punjab	Chichawatni	2021	22-12-21	46.687
23	Kamalia Plantation	Wildlife Reserve	Punjab	T.T. Singh	2021	22-12-21	43.994
24	Cholistani	Wildlife Reserve	Punjab	BWP, R.Y. Khan	2021	22-12-21	18827
25	Indo-Pak Border-1	Wildlife Reserve	Punjab		2021	27-10-21	12.95
26	Great Indian Bustard	Wildlife Sanctuary (WS)	Punjab	Bahawalpur & R.Y. Khan	2021	10-11-21	4675
27	Bunji	Community Controlled Hunting Area	Gilgit Baltistan	Astore	2020	24-08-20	378
28	Doyan	Community Controlled Hunting Area	Gilgit Baltistan	Astore	2020	24-08-20	52
29	DMT	Community Controlled Hunting Area	Gilgit Baltistan	Astore	2020	24-08-20	264

(Def.) *Question No. 116 **Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**
(Notice Received on 30/08/2022 at 4:10 PM) QID: 39413

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large quantity of hazardous waste is imported without proper recycling facility in the country, if so, the steps taken by the Government for installation of high-tech environmental friendly plants to protect environment and human lives?

Ms. Sherry Rehman: 1. It is to be clarified that import of hazardous waste is banned as per the Import Policy Order 2022 as well as Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 which clearly states that “No person shall import the hazardous waste to the territory of Pakistan”. The main objective is to protect human health and the environment from the negative impacts of hazardous waste. Therefore, no hazardous waste is being imported into Pakistan.

2. It may be noted that the Ministry of Climate Change got approval of National Hazardous Waste Management Policy 2022 from the Federal Cabinet on 28th June 2022. In line with the provisions of the Policy, the Ministry will develop an Action Plan to further elaborate the Environmentally Sound Management practices for controlling and regulating the management of both local as well as imported waste. The main objectives of this Policy are as under:

- a. To facilitate the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Basel Convention, the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention at National level.
- b. To prevent, minimize and control hazardous waste being generated in the country.
- c. To control the transboundary movements of hazardous waste.
- d. To create an enforcement mechanism through effective regulatory framework, monitoring, inspection and verification system.
- e. To build capacity of all relevant stakeholders for Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste in Pakistan.

(Def.) *Question No. 119 **Senator Seemee Ezdi:**
(Notice Received on 1/09/2022 at 4:56 PM) QID: 39724

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *total number of trees planted all over the country under Billion Tree Tsunami” project by the Government; and*
- (b) *the extent of damage caused to above plantation during recent floods indicating areawise details?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) Total of **1901.91 million** number of trees have been planted/ regenerated/ distributed under Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTP) from FY 2019-20 till October 2022.

Province / territory wise summary of physical progress of TBTP is attached as **Annexure-I**.

(b) As reported by the provinces/territories, an area of **38,581 acres** of the total plantations have been damaged by the recent floods.

Province/territory wise summary of plantation areas damaged by the recent flood is attached as **Annexure-II**.

Annex-I

Provinces/Territories wise Physical Progress of Forestry Component, TBTP (2019-20 till October 2022)

S. No.	Province / Territory	Plants in No.	Plants in Million
1	KP	651,466,000	651.47
2	Punjab	285,524,000	285.52
3	Sindh	756,717,000	756.72

4	Balochistan	12,523,600	12.52
5	AJ&K	151,380,000	151.38
6	GB	44,298,000	44.29
Total		1,901,908,600	1901.91

Annex-II

Province / Territory wise Damages to Plantations Carried Out Under TBTP Due to Recent Flood

S. No.	Province / Territory	Area of Plantations Damaged During the Flood (Acre)
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5,474
2	Punjab	1277
3	Sindh	29,262
4	Balochistan	2565
5	AJ&K	No considerable damage has occurred in flood to any plantation activity in AJ&K.
6	Gilgit Baltistan	3
Total		38,581

(Def.) *Question No. 120 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 7/09/2022 at 3:28 PM) QID: 39763

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *Whether it is a fact that the Government had launched a project titled “Sustainable Forest Management to Secure Multiple Benefits in High Conservation Value Forests” in 2015, if so, details thereof; and*
- (b) *The steps taken under the said project in the province of Balochistan?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) The Project document of the project “Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) to secure multiple benefits in Pakistan’s high conservation value forests” was signed between UNDP and Government of Pakistan on 3rd March 2016 with proposed start date from 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2020, but the project was actually started in January 2017 and ended in December 2021.

(b) As per approved ProDoc of the project the aim of the project was to identify, demarcate and implement on-the-ground approaches to improve management of high conservation value forests within seven landscapes of Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa covering an area of 67,861 ha with the aim of meeting the life requisites of the target species, and habitats such as breeding areas, feeding areas, water sources, dispersal and connectivity corridors, etc. **SFM Project has no interventions in Balochistan as it was not included in the approved ProDoc.**

Details of the project including budget, expenditure and significant deliverables of the project are as follows:

Project Title:	Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) to secure multiple benefits in Pakistan's high conservation value forests
Project Start Date:	January 2017
Project End Date:	December 2021
Project Budget (all years):	Donor 1 UNDP: US \$ 1.0 Million Donor 2 GEF: US \$ 8.338 Million
Expenditures till End of the Project:	US\$. 8.248 Million

Project Brief Description:

The objective of the proposed project was to promote sustainable forest management in Pakistan's Western Himalayan Temperate Coniferous, Sub-tropical broadleaved evergreen thorn (Scrub) and Riverine forests for biodiversity conservation, mitigation of climate change and securing of forest ecosystem services. In particular, it aims at implementation of three inter-related and mutually complementary components that were focused at addressing the barriers of inadequate planning, regulatory and institutional frameworks to integrate forest resource management, and the limited experience among key government and civil society stakeholders in developing and implementing SFM practices on the ground.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) was established at Islamabad which was working as the secretariat of the project.

Government of Punjab (Forest Department), Government of Sindh (Forest Department), Government of KPK (Forest & Wildlife Department) were the co-implementing partners for execution of its planned activities at the provincial level.

The project operation closed on 31st December 2021. The MoCC has however approached GCF for sponsoring next phase. The concept note/ proposal was submitted to GCF through IUCN and GCF's comments have been addressed three times. Besides, all the interventions made by the project have been handed over to the provincial governments for their sustainability.

Significant Achievements of SFM Project

S/N	Particulars	Unit	Quantity
1.	Plantation carried out (4,599 hectares in Sindh, 5,942 in Punjab and 7,551 in KPK)	Hectares	17,716
2.	Numbers of plants produced over 17,716 hectares (96,891,732 plants in Sindh, 11,276,011 in Punjab and 8,208,392 in KPK)	No.	110,899,229
3.	State Forests' land delineated (48,000 hectares in KPK, 83,350 in Sindh and 20,000 in Punjab)	Hectares	159,000
4.	Boundaries Pillars erected around the state forest land (1003 in KPK, 264 in Sindh and 272 in Punjab)	No.	1,516
5.	Land recovered in Sindh	Acres	4,497
6.	Biogas plants established in Sindh	No.	37
7.	Total mini Dams constructed (14) and renovated (8) in Punjab	No.	22
8.	Check posts built for forests and wildlife monitoring in Punjab	No.	6
9.	Partridges Breeding centres established, one each in Punjab and Sindh	No.	2
10.	Declared Chinji as National Park	Acres	15,000
11.	Patrolling paths and forest roads rehabilitated (10 km in Punjab, 53 km in Sindh and 30 km in KPK)	km	93
12.	Fire centres established (One each in KPK, Sindh and Punjab)	No.	3
13.	Gas cylinders and stoves distributed (600 stoves in Punjab, 60 gas cylinders in Sindh and 30 in KPK)	No.	690
14.	Micro Hydel Power Plants Constructed in KPK	No.	2
15.	Number of mud fuel Efficient stoves constructed in Sindh	No.	4556
16.	Land restoration through check dams and water spreading in Sindh and Punjab (1059 hectares in Punjab and 741 hectares in Sindh)	Hectares	1,800
17.	Identification of high value conservation areas at the SFM landscapes in Sindh, KPK and Punjab (8684 hectares in Punjab, 18753 hectares in KPK and 5345 hectares in Sindh)	Hectares	32,782
18.	Different Events arranged by SFM project in Sindh, Punjab and KPK to sensitize the officials and communities' members on the concepts of SFM	Events	120
19.	Protected areas (National Parks) notified in KPK	No.	2
20.	Number of people sensitized on the concepts of SFM	No.	4,088
21.	Ungulates breeding centres established (one under construction in Punjab, one Hog Deer center established in Kot Dhimano and one in Sukkur)	Centres	3

22.	Sites developed for ecotourism (3 in KPK: Munro, Kamal Ban and Motto tunnel in Ayubia and 2 in Punjab: Ara, Parerra and Chinji)	Ecotourism sites	5
23.	Fruit Orchards established (12 acres in Punjab, 23 acres in KPK and 719 acres in Sindh)	Acres	754
24.	Carbon stock assessment carried out as baseline for the SFM targeted areas	hectares	76,904: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh: 31,420 • KPK: 32,085 • Scrub Punjab: 13,399
25.	Carbon Stock Assessed in 76,904 hectares	Tons	5,229,440
26.	Wildlife museum established in Sindh	No.	1
27.	Miani Forest and Wildlife School rehabilitated and made functional in Hyderabad, Sindh	No.	1
28.	GIS lab established in Sindh	No.	1
29.	Forests huts constructed and renovated (2 in Sindh, 2 in KPK and 4 in Punjab)	No.	8
30.	GPS wireless systems established one each in Punjab and KPK	No.	1

(Def.) *Question No. 10 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 31/10/2022 at 12:02 PM) QID: 39453

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state the detail of plantations made and expenditure incurred on 10 Billion Tsunami project during the last 4 years, with province-wise breakup indicating Ex-FATA and Dir District?

Ms. Sherry Rehman: The Ten Billion Tree Tsunami was initiated during the FY 2019-20. The province wise details of plantation since inception of the Programme till October 2022 is given below.

S. No	Province/ Territory	No. of trees planted/ Regenerated /Distributed (No. in million)
1.	Punjab	285.52
2.	Sindh	756.72
3.	KP	651.47
4.	Balochistan	12.52
5.	AJK	151.38
6.	GB	44.30
Total		1901.91

District/Forest Division-wise break of plants in Ex-FATA and Dir Districts from 2019-20 till October 2022 is given below.

S. No	Name of District/ Forest Division of Ex- FATA	No. of trees planted/ Regenerated /Distributed (No. in million)
1.	Khyber	21.42
2.	Bajaur	13.40
3.	Mohmand	13.75
4.	Kurram	36.42
5.	Orakzai	19.76
6.	North Waziristan	18.33
7.	South Waziristan	23.20
Total		146.28
8.	Lower Dir	14
9.	Upper Dir	68.48
10.	Dir-Kohistan	49.30
Total		131.78

Total expenditure including provincial share incurred since inception of the programme till June 2022 is **Rs. 38,401 Million**.

(Def.) *Question No. 12 **Senator Sania Nishtar:**
(Notice Received on 2/11/2022 at 12:51 PM) QID: 39836

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) the Fund allocated for the 10 Billion Tree Tsunami Program during the current fiscal year;*
- (b) the targets of afforestation and natural regeneration of trees achieved under the said program so far with province wise break up;*
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Sindh is an active partners in the said project, if so, date of participation thereof; and*

- (d) *the steps being taken for ensuring transparency in the project indicating the details of independent third party performance audit conduct so far?*

Ms. Sherry Rehman: (a) During the current fiscal year (*i.e.* FY 2022-23), an amount of PKR. **9,458.00 million** has been allocated for the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTTP).

(b) During first phase of TBTTP (*i.e.* FY 2019-20 to FY 2022-23) a total target of 3,296.25 million plants has been fixed. Province / territory and activity wise summary of physical targets is at **Annex - I**.

A total of **1,901.9 million** plants have been planted/ regenerated/ distributed from FY 2019-20 till October 2022 against the total project target of 3,296.25 million plants. The province/ territory wise breakup of physical progress is at **Annex – II**.

(c) The Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme is being executed through the provincial/territorial Forestry Departments across whole country with varying plantation targets.

The Government of Sindh has been one of the partners since inception of the programme in FY 2019-20. The total allocated physical target of Sindh under the programme is 1001.68 million plants of which they have so far reported achievement of 72% of plantation targets. Combined targets of Sindh and KP provinces account for more than 60% of the total programme target of 3296 million plants.

(d) A comprehensive monitoring and verification system has been established within TBTTP. Salient features of the system are as under:

- i. A web based digital progress reporting system (DPRS) has been developed for forestry and wildlife components of TBTTP. The implementing entities upload the targets and achievements for each site in the reporting system on monthly basis. All measurable physical indicators related to plantations/ Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), including GPS coordinates of each plantation site, number of plants and species diversity, area of plantation, regeneration status of

vegetation, habitat improvement measures, plants raised in nurseries etc. are uploaded on the reporting system.

- ii. TBTP has a dedicated RS/GIS cell equipped with desired human resource and equipment. The reports generated through DPRS are used by the RS / GIS team to monitor the success of achievements made against performance indicators.
- iii. Dedicated forest and wildlife / biodiversity professionals have also been hired in TBTP for field monitoring of performance reported against indicators through web based digital reporting system. The monitoring reports of these professionals suffice the ground verification needs of the RS/GIS cell.
- iv. An independent consortium of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been constituted for Third Party Monitoring (TPM) of TBTP activities. The consortium has arranged funding for the TPM from its own resources.
- v. In accordance with initial reports compiled by the TBTP monitoring teams and Third Party Consortium (WWF, IUCN and FAO), the success rate of 70-90 % has been reported for plantation/regeneration activities. Second phase of the Third Party Monitoring is in progress.

Annex-I**Province / Territory and Activity Wise Physical Targets under Forestry
Component, TBTP****(FY 2019-20 to June 2023)***(No. of Plants in
million)*

S. No.	Activity	Sindh	AJK	GB	KP	Punjab	Balochistan	Total
1	Natural Regeneration	679.24	293	120	500	13.84	0	1606.03
2	Block plantations	219.84	244.3	19.8	279.66	172.04	74.94	1010.57
3	Linear Plantations	0.88	0.62	0.16	0.99	40.27	6.72	49.64
4	Free Distribution of plants	101	12.75	20	226.9	240	13.72	614.37
5	Fruit Plants	0	4.5	10	2.8	0	5.42	22.72
Total		1,000	560	170	1,000	466.25	100	3296.25

Annex-II**Province / Territory and Activity wise Physical Progress under Forestry
Component, TBTP (FY 2019-20 till October 2022)***(Figures in million)*

S. No	Province/ Territory	Activity wise Physical Achievements			
		Natural Regeneration	Plantations	Distribution	Total
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	350.83	199.88	100.76	651.47
2	Punjab	42.94	70.07	172.51	285.52
3	Sindh	548.69	174.9	33.21	756.87
4	Balochistan	0.00	9.99	2.53	12.52
5	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	76.43	65.27	9.61	151.31
6	Gilgit Baltistan	25.39	10.81	8.10	44.30
Total		1044.28	530.92	326.72	1901.91

(Def.) *Question No. 13 **Senator Sania Nishtar:**
(Notice Received on 2/11/2022 at 12:53 PM) QID: 39837

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state the current progress of the “Living Rivers Initiative” indicating the framework of implementation and funds allocations during the current fiscal year?

Ms. Sherry Rehman: The concept of the Living Indus Initiative was developed as per the directives of the fourth meeting of the Prime Minister’s committee on Climate Change to undo the rapid deterioration of the Indus Basin due to inexorable changing climate, temperature fluctuations, disruption of rainfall patterns and melting glaciers. The Draft Work Plan was developed in collaboration with United Nations FAO after holding a series of consultations with Provincial and Federal stakeholders.

Current Progress on the Living Indus Initiative: The draft Work Plan was developed in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders. After the development of the draft plan, it was shared with all relevant Ministries/ Provincial Governments/ Autonomous Territories of AJK&GB. All relevant Federal and Provincial entities have endorsed the initiatives. A Summary for the Cabinet was submitted to get in principle approval and constitute a Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of Living Indus basin initiative. Federal Cabinet in its meeting held on 28-09-2022 granted in-principle approval for the initiative.

Framework of implementation and fund allocation: The First meeting of the steering committee was held on 8th December, 2022 where in the project was welcome by all the members. Besides, the proposal for unlocking finances, both locally & through donors, was also supported. Implementation modalities were discussed however, decision on it will be taken later on.

The initiative proposes a diverse set of 25 interventions to initiate coordinated executive efforts to restore the health of the basin with particular focus on water, ecology, biodiversity and agriculture sectors. The initiative aims at upgrading the existing projects as well as introducing new projects for ecological restoration of the basin. The cost of interventions is indicative. It may range between USD 11 to 17 billion over a 15-year horizon based on preliminary targets. The plan will be materialized by developing and upgrading various projects in line with the

25 interventions as per the mandate of respective Federal Ministries/ Provincial departments. MoCC will steer the project as the lead agency to coordinate the initiative.

***Question No. 4 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 8/03/2023 at 12:23 PM) QID: 40308

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state the total number of projects initiated by the Ministry of Climate Change during the last five years and progress made on the same with year and project wise breakup?

Ms. Sherry Rehman: Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring and SDGs 6(6.1) Reporting

Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring and SDGs 6 (6.1) Reporting is a PSDP project initiated in 2021 and will end in June 2025 project has specific objectives:

- A. To develop and establish a national/provincial drinking water
- B. Quality monitoring and surveillance management system and strengthen the capacity of WASH cell and PHEDs to track progress of SDG-6.1.
- C. To strengthen coordination capacity of WASH Cell on drinking water issues with provincial governments.
- D. To build capacity of human resources on water quality testing, monitoring and provision of necessary equipment.

The progress made till date by project is as below and details annexure-I enclosed.

- 1. Baseline for water quality laboratories under, KP, Punjab and Federal EPAs has been developed.
- 2. Tender for purchase of equipment for 36 labs in Punjab and 8 labs in KP has been done.

3. Training/capacity building Consisting of Mid-level officials from stakeholders has been conducted on Date: 18th August-6th September 2022 (20 days) Participant: Nine (9) working-level officials (MoCC, PEPA, PCRWR, HUD&PHED in Punjab, LG&CDD in Punjab and PHED in KP)
4. Development of MIS for water quality reporting and tracking of operational activities of water quality is in process
5. Purchase of IT equipment, establishment and repair/maintenance of water and Sanitation Hygiene Cell in MoCC is in process

Invitational Training Program in KOREA including Master Training Program for 90 days is under process with KOICA for setting schedule and course and will complete from 28th January 2023 till 9th June 2023

Targets achieved as per PC-I

- Output-1. Effective water quality monitoring and surveillance and management system along with institutional and policy arrangements are in place.
- Output-2. A periodic IT based reporting mechanism on water quality monitoring is established.
- Output-3. Capacity on water quality monitoring and testing is developed for the identified stakeholders.

Year wise Physical Progress (till December 2023) 2021-22

- Baseline for water quality laboratories under, KP, Punjab and Federal EPAs has been developed.
- Tender for purchase of equipment for 36 labs in Punjab and 8 labs in KP has been done.

2022-23

- Training/capacity building Consisting of Mid-level officials from stakeholders has been conducted on Date: 18th August-6th September 2022 (20 days) Participant: Nine (9) working-

level officials (MoCC, PEPA, PCRWR, HUD & PHED in Punjab, LG & CDD in Punjab and PHED in KP).

- Development of MIS for water quality reporting and tracking of operational activities of water quality is in process.
- Purchase of IT equipment, establishment and repair/maintenance of water and Sanitation Hygiene Cell in MoCC is in process.

Invitational Training Program in KOREA including Master Training Program for 90 days is under process with KOICA for setting schedule and course and will complete from 28th January 2023 till 9th June 2023.

Climate Resilient Urban Human Settlements Unit:

PSDP Project titled 'Climate Resilient Urban Human Settlements Unit' was initiated during FY 2019-20 with an aim of implementing harmonized action plans for climate resilient safe and sustainable cities, launch community based urbanization initiatives and facilitate their access to external funding, and strengthen capacity of city administration to meet urban development challenges.

Year Wise Physical Progress of PSDP Project is as follows:

2019-20.

- The concept notes for SDG 11(Sustainable Cities & Communities) is developed to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable in collaboration with stakeholders.
- Impact assessment was carried out as part of urban development monitoring mechanism through integrated web-based portal. In this regard initial activity of the development of the web portals & data banks at 7 hubs for which requirement gathering exercise have been contacted.

2020-21

- 1st Project Steering Committee and Inception Workshop of the project has been conducted in Islamabad in January 2021.

- 1st Draft “Pakistan Resilient Urban Policy Framework (adapting & mitigating the impact of climate change on cities 2020) has been prepared.
- The data on SDG-11 is under consultation with provincial urban units and achievements on targets are in pipeline.

2021-22

- One-day National Seminar on ‘Promotion of Rainwater Harvesting in Urban Areas of Pakistan’ was conducted. The aim of the workshop was to undertake consultations with stakeholders and partners at national as well as provincial levels to promote rainwater harvesting for metropolitan and secondary cities to avert urban flooding into an opportunity for storing of rainwater and for efficient utilization in future.
- Recruitment on vacant project posts as per revised PC-I have been completed. Project Staff is on board and project activities are initiated as per objectives of PC-I.

2022-23

- User interface of web portal has been developed/Live.

Various research studies are underway with special reference to climate change on Land Use Land Cover (LULC), Land Surface Temperature (LST), and Urban Heat Island (UHI) by using Geospatial technology. Thematic workshops/trainings on assessment of Green House Gases (GHG) emissions and rainwater harvesting techniques have been conducted in Lahore and Islamabad.

Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme, Phase-I, Up scaling of Green Pakistan Programme (Revised)

Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme, Phase-I, Up scaling of Green Pakistan Programme (Revised) was initiated during FY 2019-20 with a target to plant 3296 million plants during its first phase (FY 2019-20 to 2023-24).

- So far, 1931.52 million plants have been planted/regenerated till December 2022 against the total target of 3296 million plants.
- Province / territory wise summary of physical progress of TBTP is attached as **Annexure-I**.

Annexure – I

No. of trees Planted/ Regenerated under Green Pakistan Programme /Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (GPP/TBTP)

(No. of plants in million)

Province / Territory	Total PC-I Targets	Year wise Physical Progress (till December 2023)					Progress in %
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total	
Punjab	466	58.00	74.25	151.75	22.34	306.34	65.74%
Sindh	1000	180.23	223.04	320.00	32.84	756.11	75.61%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1000	168.54	218.73	260.16	12.84	660.27	66.03%
Balochistan	100	2.90	2.75	6.51	0.66	12.82	12.82%
AJ&K	560	69.09	35.45	37.48	9.56	151.57	27.07%
Gilgit Baltistan	170	4.69	6.90	18.13	14.68	44.40	26.12%
Total	3296	483.45	561.11	794.04	92.92	1931.52	58.60%

ISLAMABAD:
the 30th March, 2023

MOHAMMAD QASIM SAMAD KHAN,
Secretary.

(327th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“UN-STARRED QUESTION AND ITS REPLY”

For Friday, the 31st March, 2023

Question No. 2 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:

(Notice Received on 10/03/2023 at 12:05 PM) QID: 40288

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

- (a) *the details of the beneficiaries of BISP Programs in District Shangla; and*
- (b) *the numbers of complaints lodged during the last two years against fraudulent drawl of amount indicating the steps taken for recovery of the said amount?*

Ms. Shazia Marri: (a) The detail of the beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) Programmes in District Shangla are as under:—

Benazir Kafaalat Programme-UCT (Unconditional Cash Transfer)

District	No. of Identified Beneficiaries	No. of Enrolled Beneficiaries
Shangla	69,993	68,437

Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme –CCT (Conditional Cash Transfer)

District	Gender of Child	Education Level			Total No. of Children
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	
Shangla	Girls	18,057	3,209	305	21,571
	Boys	25,700	11,125	1,637	38,462
TOTAL		43,757	14,334	1,942	60,033

Benazir Nashonuma Programme - CCT (Conditional Cash Transfer)

District	Gender	No. of Beneficiaries	Total
Shangla	Girls (0-23 months)	1295	4164
	Boys(0-23 months)	1139	
	Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW)	1730	

Benazir Scholarships for Undergraduates (BSU)

District	No. of Enrolled Students
Shangla	311

(b) In **Shangla** district 12 cases amounting to Rs.168,000/- regarding fraudulent withdrawal were reported during last two years. Among these 12 cases, recovery of Rs. 24,000/- has been made, whereas remaining amount for recovery is under investigation by FIA and respective bank(s).

2. BISP takes following actions against recovery of fraudulent withdrawal amounts as and when reported:

- Immediately taking up with respective bank(s) for recovery and depositing of embezzled amount in Government Treasury as required contractually.
- Banks are instructed for ensuring improved security measures at all Biometric Verification System (BVS) enabled ATMs through installation of Live Finger Devices (LFDs) and guards' deployment at ATMs, etc.
- Cases are also taken up with Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) as well as the concerned Provincial Police Department(s) for registration of FIRs against involved culprits / bank retailers, if required.
- Cyber Security Wing of BISP regularly work closely with the Cyber Security Teams of the Bank(s) to identify and take preventive measures *vis-a-vis* a cyber-security risk.

ISLAMABAD:
the 30th March, 2023

MOHAMMAD QASIM SAMAD KHAN,
Secretary.